

THE CANADIAN MONETARY TIMES

AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

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

VOL. III—NO. 6.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1869.

SUBSCRIPTION \$2 A YEAR.

Mercantile.

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PROVISION and Commission Merchant. Hops bought and sold on Commission. 82 Front St., Toronto.

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WHOLESALE Grocers and Commission Merchants, Front St., Toronto.

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

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Candee & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, dealers in Gold and Silver Coin, Government Securities, &c., Corner Main and Exchange Streets, Buffalo, Y. N. 21-1v

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

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W. Rowland & Co.,
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Insurance.

MORTALITY IN MONTREAL VS. LONDON.—In London, in the four years ending with 1841, to an equal number of males and females, the birth rate was 2·966, and the death rate 2·557 per cent. If, then, 2·966 of births give 2·557 per cent. of deaths in London, 5·683 per cent. of births in Montreal would have given 5·127 per cent. of deaths, or 1 to every 19 of the population. Table I. shows the burials in Montreal to have been only 1 in 28 on the average of 14 years! How comes it, then, that Montreal has been so much misrepresented? Because the laws of the increase of population are not understood. The difference between the apparent rate in Montreal and the number that would have died in London, 1 in 19, supposing its population had been increased by the same birth rate as prevailed in Montreal, is accounted for by the difference in the rate of increase by immigration. For example: In January, 1856, the population of Montreal was 70,419; at the end of 10 years the baptisms exceeded the burials by 16·95 per cent., or 11,935; immigration must have added 39·55 per cent., or 27,852; increase in 10 years, 56·50 per cent., or 39,787; in January, 1865, the population was 110,206. The census of 1861 shows that London gained by immigration 7·9 per cent. on the population of 1851. These facts being known, the question is now one of simple proportion. If 2·966 per cent. of the births in London gave 2·557 per cent. of deaths, 5·683 per cent. of births in Montreal should give a birth rate of 5·127 per cent.; but Montreal gained by immigration 39·5 per cent., while London gained only 7·9 per cent.; therefore the difference, 31·6 per cent. of the proportionate rate, must be deducted; the correct rate for Montreal is thus shown to be 3·507 per cent. The corrected rate must now be applied to the average population of Montreal, 94,462, which shows that the deaths must have been 3,313; the Cemetery returns of burials give an average of 3,400, from which deduct 7·866 per cent. of still-born children, being the average of six years, according to the register of the Mount Royal Cemetery, and this is certainly below the number, 267; the deaths are thus shown to have been 3,133, so that the proportionate number who died in London was 180 per annum more than died in Montreal in the fourteen years ending with 1868. Again, as in London, the birth-rate was 2·966 per cent., and the death rate 2·557 per cent., giving an increase, per annum, of ·409 per cent.; therefore, the estimated birth rate for Montreal being 5·683, the death rate should have been 5·127, and the increase per annum ·556 per cent. Apply this test: During the ten years ending in 1861 the birth rate in London was nearly the same as given above, and produced an increase of 10·7 per cent. on the population of 1851. If, then, ·409 per cent. per annum in London gave an increase of 10·7 per cent., ·556 per cent. in Montreal would have given 14·54 per cent. It has been shown that in 10 years from 1856, the baptisms exceeded the burials by 11,935; so that if Montreal had been only as healthy as London, the increase would have been 14·54 per cent. on 70,419, the population in 1856, or 10,238. Montreal is thus shown to have produced 1,679 baptized children, or 2·41 per cent., more in ten years than London. This

result is in perfect accordance with the former example, embracing fourteen years. The following are submitted as legitimate conclusions: That the birth rate is the certain controlling element of the death rate; that to double the ratio of increase, the rate of production must be quadrupled; that before the relative health of different communities can be compared, the apparent rate of mortality must be corrected to the rate of increase by birth or immigration; and that, should the birth rate in Montreal continue as it is, and the immigration fall off to the London rate, the death rate will gradually appear to increase till it becomes 1 in 19; but should the birth rate decline in proportion to the immigration, the birth rate will remain as it is; and that, should the birth rate decline to that of London, and the immigration continue as in the past, the rate of mortality will gradually seem to be becoming less, while in fact it may be the same.—*From Witness.*

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual report for 1868 states as follows:—

Fire Department.—The Revenue from Premiums, which in 1867 was £164,251 4s 9d. amounted for the year 1868 to £182,552 3s 10d, being a nett increase of £18,300 19s 1d, or 11 per cent., upon the revenue of 1867. The losses by fire were £89,402 0s 3d., or 49 per cent. upon the Revenue. From the causes alluded to in last report, the charges of this department still continue high, but it will be seen that some slight reduction upon the ratio of 1867 has been effected, and the Directors see no reason to doubt that they will yet be able, though it may be by slow degree, to bring the expenditure down to a ratio more in accordance with the margin afforded by the premiums for the management of this branch of the business. The exact ratio of charges for 1868 was 31·1 per cent. against 31·5 per cent in 1867.

Life Department.—The year 1868 was not upon the whole a favorable one for Life Assurance Companies, and many of the offices exhibit a considerable falling off in their new transactions as compared with the previous year. It is so far satisfactory, therefore, to find that this company experienced only a trifling reduction in the amount of its new assurances during the past year. The total number of lives assured during 1868 was 919, the aggregate amount assured thereon (after deduction of re-assurances) being £460,915, and the annual premiums payable in respect thereof £13,859 2s 9d. in addition to single premiums amounting to £1,881 7s 10. In 1867 the corresponding figures were 853 lives assured for £462,064 carrying annual premiums amounting to £14,131 4s 7d. The claims by death during the year must be considered heavy, both as regards number and amount, and reached in the aggregate the sum of £79,550 11s 4d. Nevertheless, as will be seen from the annexed accounts (Nos. 2 and 3), the sum of £8,933 7s was added, as the result of the year's transactions, to the non-participation fund, and £34,371 16s 3d to the participation fund, raising the former to £157,616 14s 6 and the latter to £497,057 7s 5d.

Annuity Account.—The number of annuities granted during the year was 11, the consideration received on account thereof being £2,834 6s 6d. Nine annuitants, drawing annual sums amounting to £259 8s 4d, died, and the fund at the close of the year stood at £55,600 10s 11d.

Dividend.—As the state of the reserve fund, when the results of the year's operations are taken into account, will now admit of some further addition being made to the dividend, the Directors recommend that, out of the balance of £58,532 15s 8d appearing upon the annexed account of profit and loss (No. 5) the sum of £7,528 14s 9d shall be applied to the payment of a dividend of 7½ per cent. for the half-year ending 31st December last, making, with the dividend of 6½ per cent. already paid for the half-year to 30th June preceeding, a total distribution of Fourteen per cent. for the year 1868; that £25,000 be carried to the reserve fund, which will then stand at £100,000; and that the balance of £26,004 0s 11d be carried forward to next account.

FIRE RECORD.—London, Ont., September 16.—Wright & Durand's carpenter shop, and contents, were destroyed this A.M. Total loss \$4,500, exclusive of tools of workmen. Insured in the Royal for \$1,100, and Western for \$1,100. The fire was no doubt the work of an incendiary.

Eaton, Eastern Townships, Sept. 4.—Dwelling house of Thomas Browne, was destroyed by fire. All the moveables in the house were saved, except a loom and a few chairs, the doors and windows were also saved. Insured in the Sherbrooke Mutual for \$500. The fire probably originated from a spark falling on the roof, and igniting the tinder formed thereon.

Beverly Township, Ont., Sept. 11.—Barn of Robert Deary, Beverly, a short distance from Sheffield, caught fire, and its contents were burned to the ground. The principal part of Mr. Deary's crop was in his barn—over 300 bushels of wheat, unthreshed, 9 tons of hay, and 500 bushels of barley, likewise unthreshed, a cutter, harness and pigs. The stable also was consumed, but the horses being in the fields were saved. Mr. Deary's loss is estimated at \$1,000, on which there was no insurance. It is asserted that the fire was without doubt the work of an incendiary.

Dresden, Ont., Sept. 10.—A fire destroyed two frame houses, the property of Mrs. Willis, and occupied by Thomas Reynolds, farrier, &c. Mr. Reynolds lost nearly all his goods, stated to be worth about \$500. The houses were valued at about \$800, on which there was an insurance of \$400.

Brompton, East. Townships, Sept. 14.—The dwelling house and outbuildings of Thomas Gardner, were destroyed by fire. No insurance; loss supposed to be from \$1,500 to \$2,000.

London, Aug. 16.—Canada Chemical Works, with all the contents. The works were employed in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. Loss stated at \$50,000.

Neustadt, Ont., Sept. 4.—New store of G. Kalbfisk, took fire and was considerably damaged.

Toronto, Sept. 17.—Loss on Chaloner's stock and furniture \$400; on Brown's saloon, stock and furniture, \$400; on Mrs. Alexander's furniture \$500; all insured in the Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

Sarnia, Sept. 13.—Fire on S. W. corner of Front and Lochell Streets. It broke out in Vidal's brick store. The buildings burned were insured in the Liverpool, London and Globe; total loss \$3,500. Vidal's stock insured in the Western for \$1,000; loss partial. McLean's stock insured for \$1,200; loss total. Stewart's stock insured in the Queen for \$400; loss partial. Young's stock insured in the Toronto Mutual for \$1,500; loss partial. Kenny's stock insured in the Liverpool, London and Globe for \$500, and in the Toronto Mutual for \$700; loss partial. Watson, Pollinger, Leys, McMaster, Chalmers & Bellehammer, suffered slightly on stock and buildings. Mr. Vidal was absent when the fire broke out. An inquest was held which satisfied the jury that the fire was the work of an incendiary, but the evidence did not enable them "to indict any one for the crime."

Toronto, Sept. 21st.—A fire consumed two small frame buildings on Bishop Street, occupied by two

tenants of a Mr. Finigan. Property valued at \$700; insured in the Western for \$400; cause, accidental.

MONTREAL WATER SUPPLY.—We have been shown a letter from Toronto, from which we gather the following data respecting the performance of a pumping engine built by Mr. Gilbert, of this city, for the Metropolitan Water Company of Toronto, which has been for some months past supplying that city with water. The letter does not refer to any particular trial, but gives the details of a day's working. On the day referred to, the engines pumped in all twelve hours, six hours against a pressure of 48 pounds, pumping 737,000 gallons, and six hours against a pressure of 73 pounds, pumping 720,000 gallons—pumping altogether during twelve hours 1,457,000 against an average pressure of 60 pounds. The total quantity of coal used from the lighting of the fire until the engine stopped working, was 3,000 pounds ordinary bituminous coal. The quantity used for raising steam to a working pressure was 500 pounds, an inconsiderable quantity for a boiler 8 feet diameter by 24 feet long, leaving as the quantity actually used in pumping 1,457,000 statute gallons, 2,500 pounds, or equal to 1,695 pounds per million gallons. This is equal to a duty of 650,000 foot pounds—i.e., the dynamical effect produced in this engine by the combustion of each pound of coal is equivalent to the power required to lift 650,000 pounds, or 325 statute tons, one foot high. This duty is probably not equalled by any other engine in America. Some large English (Cornish) engines have on special trials exceeded this duty 35 to 40 per cent. The famous Brooklyn engine, 90-inch cylinders, claims a duty of 550,000 foot pounds. The No. 2 engine belonging to the Toronto Company, which, with the assistance of No. 1 engine, was doing the duty now performed by the new engine, consumed twenty-eight tons of coal per week. The new engine does the same work on nine tons per week. The city of Montreal requires now about six and a half million gallons per day. If by the year 1900 the population and consumption of water should be trebled, amounting then to a demand for twenty millions per day, and if the present aqueduct, with the wheels lowered to utilize the available head, afforded one-half of this quantity during nine months of the year, the cost of pumping the difference with an engine giving a duty equal to the Toronto engine would stand thus:

270 days, at \$38 per day.....	\$10,260 00
95 days, at \$96 per day.....	7,220 00
	<hr/>
	\$17,480 00

Without being engineers, we would humbly suggest that the problem of water supply to the city of Montreal during this generation is narrowed down to the following proposition: Required, some project by which twenty million gallons per day can be supplied at an outlay of less than \$250,000; otherwise the interest at 7 per cent. will amount annually to more than the cost of fuel in pumping by steam.—*News.*

LIFE INSURANCE IN THE UNITED STATES.—On the 31st day of December, 1868 over five hundred and fifty thousand life policies were in force in the United States, principally in the Northern and Western States; the number will soon exceed the number in force in Great Britain, where there are about one hundred and fifty existing companies, and where life insurance has been practiced for over a century. If the extent of life insurance marks the degree of civilization in a people, Americans are making rapid and unparalleled progress in this direction.—*Hon. Wm. Barnes.*

ETNA OF DUBLIN.—The deposit of this company with the government, is now in the hands of the Court of Chancery. Creditors are to prove their claims, on the 26th prox. Claims have been filed to the amount of \$15,000.

THE SILVER SPRAY.—The wreck of this steamer, which arrived at Detroit on Saturday the 11th inst., was placed in dry dock for the purpose of an examination. She was sunk by a collision with the propeller *Comet* on the night of the 13th of August. Last week the Coast Wrecking Company went to work to raise her, and she was brought into the St. Clair river bottom upwards, and afterwards righted. The entire engine and machinery, except the shafts, is a complete wreck, and will have to be replaced with new if she is again to be fitted out as a steamboat. The entire outfit and furniture are also gone. The *Silver Spray* is six years old, and is owned by parties in Goderich. She is, we understand, insured for \$10,000 in gold. It has not been determined what will be done with her.

—A telegram from Saco, to a firm in St. John, announces the loss of the *Emily S.* with all hands. She was bound from Boston to St. John in ballast, and she was owned in St. John.

WHO OWNS A LIFE POLICY?

The question of ownership in a life insurance policy has often occurred to us as liable, under certain circumstances, to become a very intricate and difficult one. Does the payment of the annual premium give such a title that the beneficiary can be changed at the will of the payor? Or is the selection, usually made at the time of the application, of a beneficiary a final and irrevocable one? To decide the former affirmatively, would often be to do a bitter wrong to innocent wives and children. To decide the latter affirmatively would often compel an innocent applicant to forfeit a large share of the value of his previous payments, or continue them for the benefit of an unworthy person who had no just claim upon him.

The selection of a beneficiary under a life policy is, substantially, the gift of a contingent estate *in futuro*, reversionary upon the death of the insured. Is such a gift fully executed upon the issue of the policy? Is the company, which holds such a reversionary estate in trust for the beneficiary, at liberty to regard the wishes of the insured, and transfer the title of such estate to any other party at his bidding? In short, can a life policy, executed for the benefit of B, be assigned by A, the insured, without B's consent?

A may at any time cease payment of the premiums and allow the policy to lapse. But can he do more than this? Is there no other method by which he defeats the interest of B without such a sacrifice? The following decision—the first we have seen in which this question was involved—would seem to determine that he cannot. It was made by the Supreme Court of the State of Connecticut, at its present session.

One Sarah W., wife of Humiston Chapin, made application to the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company for a policy upon the life of her husband in the sum of \$3,000, payable to herself for her sole use, and in case of her death before her husband's, to her children. Such a policy was issued to Mrs. Chapin. She did die before her husband, leaving minor children. By the terms of the policy the annual premium was payable on the 21st January in every year, and was in fact regularly paid on that day down to and including the 21st of January, 1863. On the 24th of January, 1863, about two years after the death of the wife, the husband, without the knowledge or consent of the children, surrendered the policy to the company and took a new one payable to himself, bearing the same date and number, being for the same amount and for the same annual premium as the original policy. What was done was simply to change the payee in that policy. The company endorsed upon the application of Mrs. Chapin, "Changed to himself," and inserted the same words under the registry of the original policy in their books. Within the year, in December, 1863, Mr. Chapin died, and the company paid over the proceeds of

the policy to his administrator. Upon which the children brought suit against the administrator to recover said proceeds, and the Court decided in their favor. It did not clearly appear whether or not the premiums were paid with the husband's money, or out of the wife's separate estate, and consequently the legal point in question—the ownership of the policy—was not met as squarely as it might have been.—*Chronicle.*

PRACTICAL USE OF LIFE INSURANCE.

Life insurance may be resorted to, not only for the purpose of saving a surviving family from want, but also for that of protecting it from sacrifice and loss; as in the case of a man whose business is much extended and complicated, involving unsettled accounts and disputed claims, the management of which, advantageously and successfully, requires his own personal knowledge, skill and vigilance, insomuch that, in the event of his sudden decease, his affairs must be wound up to the prejudice of his estate.

Or, if a person owes a sum of money, which he has no doubt he can discharge within a certain period, but the forced payment of which, in case of his decease, might occasion a sacrifice on his estate to the same amount, he may, by the annual payment of a life premium, indemnify his estate against such a sacrifice.

A young man of twenty-one years of age, of good capacity and habits, wishes to complete his professional education, the expenses of which will amount to \$100. A friend is willing to advance him the amount if the risk of his decease within a certain period can be provided against. This may be done by the payment of a small annual premium.

An enterprising young merchant, of the age of twenty-five years, depends upon a capital of \$5,000 for the means of commencing business with favorable prospects, and the main obstacle to his obtaining a loan is the uncertainty of life. A policy is obtained by the payment of the annual premium of \$99, and collateral security is thus afforded to the parties who have advanced the necessary capital.

Suppose that a skillful, industrious mechanic, at the age of twenty-five years, needs a stock of tools or materials to the amount of \$400, to commence business, which he can obtain only on credit, and this would be readily given him by some friend but for the uncertainty of life. By the annual payment of less than \$9 he may remove the obstacle.

Suppose that a farmer, at the age of twenty-three, wishes to settle upon a tract of land, which he can convert into a valuable cultivated farm in a few years, but needs an addition of \$200 to his capital for this purpose, and that his friends are entirely confident of his repaying that sum should he survive that period. By the annual payment of less than \$4 he may enable himself to obtain of them a loan of that amount.

Suppose that a young man of twenty-one years of age has a legacy of \$5,000 left him, depending on the event of his arriving at a certain age, and that he wishes immediately to avail himself of it by sale or pledge. This he may do by the payment of a small annual payment.—*Monitor.*

Financial.

MONTREAL STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

Reported by Robert Moat, Broker.

NORTH BRITISH CHAMBERS,
Montreal, Sept. 21, 1869.

There was a large demand for money during the past week, and many of the banks have found it difficult to meet the requirements of their customers, and the present low rates for sterling make the banks unwilling to draw for their balances in London.

The stock market has been very unsettled throughout the week, in consequence of the developments connected with the Bank of Montreal in Quebec, which has brought many timid holders of bank stocks into market.

Banks.—The principal changes are in Bank of Montreal and City. At one time there were no buyers of Bank of Montreal over 157½, but it has since improved, and was to-day largely sold at 161½, and holders now ask an advance on that price. City is offered at 99 to 100, and even lower prices would be accepted. Ontario is heavy, but without change in price. There is a good demand for Bank of Toronto at 124½, Canadian Bank of Commerce at 106½ to 107, and Union at 106. There were considerable sales of Merchants at 104½ to 104½, and Peoples at 107½. Royal Canadian is asked for at 60, holders asking 61 to 62.

Miscellaneous.—Montreal Mining Co. y. ruled dull; buyers only offering \$2.50 to \$2.75. Montreal Telegraph Co. is firm at 134½ to 135; and Richelieu at 120 ex. div. Canadian Navigation has been very heavy at 99 to 100. Montreal Gas Co. is not offered under 140; and Montreal City Passenger Ry is enquired for at 113.

Bonds.—There has been nothing done in Government Securities; sellers are firm at former rates. Montreal sixes continue in demand at 98.

Exchange.—Exchange on London has been very heavy, and some sales were made as low as 107½ for Bankers' 60 day bills.

TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

(Reported by Pellatt & Osler, Brokers.)

The business for the week has been very quiet, and little change in prices, partly owing to the scarcity of securities offering.

Bank Stocks.—Sales of Montreal during the week at 163 and 163½; no buyers now over 160. British, none in the market; buyers at 105½. Sales of Ontario at 97½ and 98; little doing. Bank of Toronto is in demand 124½; none on market. Small lots of Royal Canadian are offering at 63; in little demand. Canadian Bank of Commerce sold to a considerable extent at 107; none on market. Buyers of Gore at 57; sellers at 58. Sales of Merchants' at 105 to 105½; no buyers now over 104½. Quebec, none on market; buyers would give 101. Last sales of Molsons' at 104½; books now closed. Buyers of City at 101; none on market under 102. La Banque du Peuple is in demand at 107½; none on market. There are buyers of La Banque Nationale at 108. Buyers of Jacques Cartier at 108½; in good demand. There are buyers of Mechanics' at 94; little doing. No Union on market; 105½ would be paid.

Sundries.—The market still continues without Toronto City Gas Company; 110 would be paid. British American Assurance Company is in demand at 61; none on market. Small sales of Western Assurance Company during the week at 85. Large sales of Canada Permanent Building Society at 124½; small amounts are still to be had at this rate. Sales of Western Canada Permanent Building Society at 120½, and in demand at this rate. Small sales of Freehold Building Society at 120½, and in good demand. Small lots of Huron and Erie Savings' Loan Society are offering at 112. No Montreal Telegraph on the market; buyers would give 134. Buyers of Canada Landed Credit Company at 80; none on the market.

Debentures.—Nothing doing in Canada debentures. Large sales of City of Toronto at rates to pay 6½ per cent. interest. County Bonds due 1883, on the market at 99. The ruling rate for mortgages for the past week has been 8 per cent.

—In view of the early closing of the Royal Canadian Agency at Fergus, and the opening of the Merchants' Bank at Elora, the business men of Elora have almost unanimously signed a petition in favor of Mr. John Beattie being appointed to the agency of the latter Bank.

BANK OF MONTREAL.—The circumstance connected with the defalcation in the Quebec Branch of the Montreal Bank, are thus given by a Quebec Journal:—It appears that Mr. Christian, Inspector of the Bank of Montreal, arrived in this city on his usual duty on the 14th inst., and in the course of his inspection found reason to apprehend irregularities of a serious character on the part of the Manager, Mr. Harris. These irregularities were carried on and concealed from time to time by the exchange of accepted cheques, between the Manager of the Bank of Montreal and the Agent of the City Bank, serving to cover from one period to another the overdrawn account of E. Sanderson & Co., brokers, in this city. Messrs. Sanderson & Co. having met with heavy losses by speculations in New York, had to resort to this means of covering their banking account. Mr. Harris, the Manager of the Bank of Montreal, on finding that these irregularities were discovered, left for the United States. We understand that the gross amount of loss incurred reaches \$140,000, which falls mainly upon or involves the Bank of Montreal, the City Bank and the Banque Nationale. It is stated that the Bank of Montreal disputes the validity of the acceptances represented by the initials of their Manager, and that as to the Banque Nationale they are involved in the dispute only so far as to which party is liable to them, the City Bank who deposited those cheques, or the Bank of Montreal, whose Manager initiated them. We are informed that the Banque Nationale promptly paid up its acceptances. The amount in question between the City Bank and the Bank of Montreal is, we believe, about \$95,000. It will be interesting to learn how far those Banks are liable, respectively, for the acts of their Managers, as between themselves.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 1st of Sept., gives the following results when compared with the previous week:—

Rest.....£3,679,258..Increase...£282,564
Public deposits.... 3,909,825...Increase... 143,419
Other deposits.... 18,412,679.. Increase... 291,477

—On the other side of the account:

Gov. securities...£14,339,928...No change.
Other securities...14,355,909...Increase... 554,386
Notes unemployed 11,343,300...Decrease... 383,250

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,583,780, being an increase of £315,540; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £20,961,926, showing a decrease of £70,751, when compared with the preceding return.

—Ten dollar bills of the Bank of Commerce, counterfeited, are circulated in Montreal.

—An agency of the Merchant's Bank will be opened in Elora, about the 1st of October.

—The Richelieu Company have declared a five per cent. half-yearly dividend.

—The Royal Canadian Bank resumed specie payment on Monday last, the 13th Sept.

—The new City Gas Company of Montreal have declared a dividend of four per cent. for the past half year.

—Mr. J. Riddell, for some time manager of the Bank of British North America, at Kingston, is about to remove to Montreal.

—The Permanent Building Society of Montreal has declared the usual dividend of 5 per cent. on the half-year.

—Mr. Paton, of the Trust and Loan Company, has been appointed manager, at New York, of the Bank of British North America. The duties hitherto discharged by Mr. Paton, at Kingston, will be performed by the Commissioner in Montreal.

—A company has been formed in England for the construction of floating telegraph stations off the Frith of Forth, and some miles to sea from Falmouth, in order to intercept vessels "calling for orders," and thus save the delay and expense now incurred.

THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY (OF CANADA.)

Subscribed Capital..... 1,000,000

Especially empowered by Act of Parliament, and fully authorized by Government under the Insurance Bill.

HUGH ALLAN, PRESIDENT.

Life Department.

THIS sound and reliable Canadian Company—formed by the association of nearly 100 of the wealthiest citizens of Montreal—issues policies on all the Modern Plans, including—Limited Payments, Endowments, Part Credit Premiums (without notes), Income Producing System; and several new and valuable plans.

A comparison of the very Low Rates, and of the liberal and unrestrictive nature of this Company's Policies, with those of any other Company, British or American, is especially invited.

All Life Policies are absolutely Non-forfeitable. Persons intending to assure their lives are particularly requested to first examine the Prospectus, List of Shareholders, and Policies of this Company, which, together with all information concerning the constitution of the Company, the working of the various plans, &c., may be obtained at the

Head Office, Montreal—No. 71 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,

EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager.

Agent for Toronto: W. T. MASON. Agent for Hamilton: R. BENNER.

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The Canadian Monetary Times.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1869.

TRADE STATISTICS OF 1868.

A "blue book" of Trade and Navigation Returns is not very seductive if considered from a literary point of view. It may be interesting to some, but its interest does not increase with age. The returns for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1868, are rather late in arriving; but as they furnish us with some statistics of the first year of Confederation, we are tempted to lay before our readers a few figures. The delay in getting the book out, as explained by the Commissioner, has been the result of the different systems, both in theory and practice, followed in the several Provinces in reference to Customs matters and the preparation of returns. Of course this delay was to be expected at the outset, but it is to be hoped that, in future, there may be less occasion to complain.

A trade which exceeds \$130,000,000 and

employs 12,900,000 tons of shipping is, certainly, worthy of attention; and the Canadian may well be pardoned for the indulgence in occasional outbursts of patriotic fervor over the industry and activity of the New Dominion. The total values of imports and exports during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1868, were:

	Exports.	Imports.	Duties.
Ontario and Quebec	\$47,499,876	\$57,805,013	\$6,900,235
Nova Scotia	5,444,285	9,131,236	1,132,509
New Brunswick	4,626,727	6,523,395	886,586
Total	\$57,567,888	\$73,459,644	\$8,819,431

The countries with which this trade was carried on, together with the value of exports to and imports from them, are shown in the following table:

	Val. of Exports.	Val. of Imports.
Great Britain	\$21,329,010	\$36,663,895
B. N. A. Colonies	1,634,166	1,634,414
British W. Indies	1,718,463	928,907
U. S. of America	27,534,292	26,315,052
France	96,672	1,365,295
Germany	44,943	485,943
Other for. countries	2,248,620	2,114,354

This trade gave employment, as we have already stated, to 12,900,000 tons of British and foreign shipping. The tonnage of vessels which arrived and departed from the Dominion during the fiscal year referred to, is shown by the following table:

	Arrived.	Departed.
Ontario and Quebec	805,642	882,943
Nova Scotia	725,791	714,591
New Brunswick	572,576	617,778
Vessels employed in the inland trade between Ont. & Que. and U.S.	4,399,850	4,263,655
Total	6,503,859	6,478,966

The Canadian and American tonnage, inwards and outwards, between Ontario and Quebec and the United States, shows a total of Canadian steam and sail of 4,826,780 tons, and of American steam and sail, 3,836,724 tons. The British tonnage employed is nearly double the foreign tonnage, and the number of British vessels (inwards and outwards) exceeds by about 25,000 that of foreign ones.

A comparative statement of the total movement of property, passengers, and vessels paying toll, shows that there was, in 1868, an increase over 1867 of 23.94 per cent. in the Welland Canal; of 3.18 per cent. in the St. Lawrence Canals; of 10.99 in the Chambly Canal; of 8.87 in the St. Anne's Lock; of 10.70 in the Ottawa and Rideau Locks; and a decrease of 19.47 in the Burlington Bay Canal. The average increase of the movement of property on the six canals in 1858 as compared with 1867, was 10.07 per cent.; as compared with 1865, 42.19 per cent. That our canals have been of service to American shipping will be seen from the fact of nearly 100,000 tons having passed through them, as against a Canadian tonnage of 132,715. The net revenue from tolls, not deducting inci-

dental expenses or repairs, was \$200,478; in 1867 it was \$188,658.

It may not be uninteresting to glance at a few of the articles entered for consumption in the Dominion. We bought wine to the value of \$561,095; brandy, \$463,132; gin, \$227,040; rum, \$158,782; cigars, \$135,440; tobacco and snuff, \$254,188; and pipes, \$20,779. We are evidently fond of whist and euchre, for we paid \$7,317 for playing cards. Silks, satins and velvet foot up the respectable total of \$1,089,365, and fancy goods and millinery, \$963,840.

We bought \$3,037,714 worth of tea, and \$2,898,805 worth of sugar. Cottons cost us \$7,675,433, woollens \$7,667,335, and linen \$791,737. Musical instruments to the value of \$218,235, testify to our appreciation of the power of music, and \$382,026 spent in jewellery and watches are an indication of a growing taste for display. Ontario and Quebec imported 354,023 tons of coal, of which 113,391 were from the United States. The total dutiable goods entered for consumption in the Dominion were of the value of \$43,655,696, and the total free goods, \$23,428,320.

Our principal exports (\$57,567,888) came from the following sources:—

Produce of the Mine	\$1,446,857
“ Fisheries	3,357,510
“ Forest	18,262,170
Animals	6,893,167
Manufactures	1,572,546
Agricultural products	12,871,055
Ships	837,592

The Inland Revenue returns show that the total quantity of grain, &c., used for distillation in the year was 67,685,511 lbs., and of malt for brewing 22,681,749 lbs. 4,080,047 wine gallons of spirits at proof were manufactured, and 7,433,685 galls. of malt liquor. The quantity of tobacco used in manufacture was 5,299,476 lbs. There were 251,882 galls. of crude oil used by refiners, which yielded 237,765 galls. of manufactured petroleum. The duty collected during the year was as follows:—

For spirits and malt liquor	\$2,425,680
Malt	162,990
Tobacco, cigars and snuff	433,392
Petroleum	10,032
Bonded manufactures	20,123
Stamps	88,468
Total	\$3,140,696

A Return just issued, shows the value of goods imported from the United States into Canada, for a series of years, and specifies those amounts which would have entered duty free under the Reciprocity Treaty. From this return the extent of the change in the course of our trade, resulting from the abrogation of the Treaty, may be readily inferred. Our imports of articles free under the Treaty, rose from \$1,649,070, in 1853, to

\$14,430,626, in 1863, showing a gain of nearly thirteen millions of dollars in ten years. In 1868, the imports of the same articles had fallen to \$7,851,938. A considerable portion of the decline is accounted for by the fact, that the markets of the Lower Provinces are now chiefly supplied with a number of leading articles from Ontario and Quebec, which they used formerly to obtain for the most part from the United States. Among these are flour, meal, cured meats, butter, whiskey, petroleum, &c., all of which are now obtained from the Western part of the Dominion. Our imports of dutiable goods, instead of increasing, as they should do, have steadily declined under the influence of their restrictive legislation. Previous to 1862, we took from the States an average of ten millions of dutiable goods; since then the average would not exceed one-half that amount. As regards our trade with Great Britain, the reverse has been the case. Our imports of dutiable goods from that country, ten years ago, were less than sixteen millions; in 1867 they were twenty-six and a quarter millions. Our exports to the States have, however, steadily increased in spite of an oppressive tariff.

THE NEW FINANCE MINISTER.

It is now generally understood that Sir Francis Hincks will become Finance Minister of the Dominion. With the political objections that may be urged against such an appointment we have nothing to do, but as regards the fitness of Sir Francis for the position, there can be but one opinion. As a financier, he has no equal in the country, and great benefit must result from the most important office in the Ministry being filled by a gentleman so thoroughly capable of discharging its duties as all admit Sir Francis to be. It is also understood that he entertains opinions totally at variance with Mr. Rose's banking scheme; and the people of Ontario, at least, must feel pleased at the idea of having a Minister of Finance whom Mr. King will be unable to hoodwink or manipulate.

THE NORTH-WEST.

The announcement that Hon. Mr. McDougall has made arrangements with an American Company to extend their telegraph lines from Breckenridge to Fort Garry, thereby giving the inhabitants of the Red River country telegraphic communication with Canada and the United States, will be received with satisfaction by all interested in the development of that immense fertile region in the North West. The question of a Canadian Pacific Railway will be the next one to come up for consideration.

THE COTTON TRADE.

Some of the New York journals have published statements of the cotton trade of the United States, for the year ended Sept. 1st. Out of a total crop of 2,439,039 bales produced, 1,448,020 were exported, and 998,806 bales were taken for home consumption. About one million bales were sent to Great Britain, the balance of the exports going to France and other foreign countries. The exports include 18,000 bales to Canada.

Though cotton cultivation has not regained the ground lost in the destruction of property, and the disorganization of labor, caused by the late war, yet much has been done in the way of recuperating this industry. In 1859-60 the crop of the States, the largest ever gathered, was 4,669,770 bales; last year it was two millions and two hundred thousand bales less. The annual production is now very nearly what it was twenty years ago. To show the gradual development of production, we present the following statistical record of this staple, giving the quantity of the crop each year since 1821:—

Years.	Bales.	Years.	Bales.
1868-69.....	2,439,039	1842-43.....	2,378,875
1867-68.....	2,593,993	1841-42.....	1,683,574
1866-67.....	2,019,774	1840-41.....	1,634,945
1865-66.....	2,193,987	1839-40.....	2,177,835
1861-65.....	no record.	1838-39.....	1,360,532
1860-61.....	3,656,086	1837-38.....	1,801,497
1859-60.....	4,669,770	1836-37.....	1,422,930
1858-59.....	3,851,481	1835-36.....	1,360,752
1857-58.....	3,113,962	1834-35.....	1,254,328
1856-57.....	2,939,519	1833-34.....	1,205,324
1855-56.....	3,527,845	1832-33.....	1,070,438
1854-55.....	2,847,339	1831-32.....	987,487
1853-54.....	2,930,027	1830-31.....	1,038,848
1852-53.....	3,262,882	1829-30.....	976,845
1851-52.....	3,015,029	1828-29.....	870,415
1850-51.....	2,355,257	1827-28.....	727,593
1849-50.....	2,096,706	1826-27.....	957,281
1848-49.....	2,728,596	1825-26.....	720,027
1847-48.....	2,347,634	1824-25.....	569,249
1846-47.....	1,778,651	1823-24.....	509,158
1845-46.....	2,100,537	1822-23.....	495,000
1844-45.....	2,394,503	1821-22.....	455,000
1843-44.....	2,030,409		

The crop of Sea Island was only 18,682 bales, less than half the average crop of the past fifteen years.

In the face of a steadily increasing consumption, and a present deficiency in the visible supply of 330,000 bales, the question of future supplies becomes one of great interest. The subject has been eagerly discussed in the English manufacturing towns. It has been suggested that the cultivation of the plant should be undertaken in India, by co-operative labor, so as to deprive the trade of that injurious element of uncertainty, arising out of the unreliability of the labor by which the plant is at present mostly cultivated. An intelligent writer, in an English journal, suggests, that cotton might be grown largely in Upper Ethiopia. This being the home of the cotton plant, it would need no artificial irrigation, and very little labor.

The great commercial importance to the United States of an extensive growth of cotton, is likely to induce increased efforts, to preserve this industry from decay, and if possible, extend it. An impetus has been given to railway building in the south, some twenty great works of this kind being

now in progress, in the Southern Atlantic States, which by opening up the country, will greatly cheapen the transit charges on cotton, and be so much benefit to the trade.

Among the various substitutes for Cotton none seem to have become of sufficient consequence to detract from his title of King. The ramie plant grown on the alluvial lands of the lower Mississippi, is said to have a long and exceedingly fine fibre, far superior to that grown in its native country, Java; and that the yield per acre is greater. In any of the more southern cotton States ramie can be harvested at least three times a year, and each harvest or cutting will produce between 900 and 1,200 pounds, making an average annual crop of about three thousand pounds of crude unprepared fabric, worth at present in Europe ten cents specie by pound.

It is said that the fibre when prepared for the spinner, is beautifully white, soft and glossy, closely resembling floss silk in appearance; it is much stronger than the best flax, and readily receives the most difficult dyes without injury to its lustre. A company has been formed which proposes to operate on two thousand acres of the best land in the Mississippi Valley; it will therefore be ascertained to what extent this plant can be profitably substituted for cotton.

MADOC GOLD DISTRICT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BELLEVILLE, Sept. 20, 1869.

The Richardson Mine has passed into the possession of a new company, to be entitled the "Phoenix Mining Company." Work will shortly be recommenced on the plan recommended by Mr. Dunstan, who retains his situation as manager, and who is confident of success. The sad experience of the former proprietors will, it is to be hoped, prove a beacon to those now in possession to warn them off the rocks of too great confidence and profusion which proved fatal to the former enterprise.

Messrs. Turley & Gilbert are still working profitably on their property on lot 6 in the 9th concession of Marmora. They lately sent down two buttons of gold, value about \$420, the produce of recent crushings. Mr. Dunstan, of the Richardson Mine, has been making some experiments at this mine, to discover, if possible, a more effectual and economical mode of reduction.

Dr. J. D. R. Williams is superintending the operations on Messrs. Cook & Co.'s property, on lot 7 in 9th concession of Marmora (next lot to the above-mentioned.) He has got the mill purchased from Mr. W. Berry removed from its former location, and is hurrying up its erection on its new site, and there is every reason to hope it will do profitable work.

In consequence of a misunderstanding between the original owners of the Mallorytown mine, respecting the disposition of stock, which has culminated in a law-suit, work has been stopped on the mine, which has given rise to unfavorable reports concerning it. The mill, however, has been running upon an experimental sample of rock from another locality, ten tons of which are said to have yielded over four ounces of gold.

Further discoveries of gold are reported from Elzevir and Tudor, but wait confirmation.

—Prof. J. T. Bell is delivering a course of lectures on mining and agricultural chemistry at Albert College, Belleville.

Railway News.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Traffic for week ending September 3, 1869.

Passengers	36,502 19
Freight	32,907 87
Mails and Sundries	1,875 92

Total Receipts for week	\$71,285 98
Corresponding week, 1868	85,682 91

Decrease

	\$14,396 93
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ERIE RAILWAY.—From a statement signed by the President of the Erie Company, it appears that the nominal par value of the outstanding obligations of the Company is as follows:—

Mortgage debt	\$23,397,300
Preferred stock	8,536,910
Common Stock	70,000,000

Grand total

	\$101,984,210
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RAILWAY TO BRUCE.—A deputation, consisting of Messrs. J. G. Worts, Jno. Gordon, and Geo. Laidlaw, went to Walkerton last week to attend a special meeting of the Bruce County Council, called to consider the expediency of submitting a by-law to the rate-payers of the county, granting a bonus of \$250,000 to the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway. A deputation from Hamilton was also present, consisting of Mr. Thomas White, Adam Brown, Donald Robertson, K. S. Reekie, J. Ferrier, — Burton, Geo. Lowe Reid, of the Great Western Railway, and several others. Lengthy speeches were made by the respective delegations, after which it was moved that a by-law granting a bonus of \$250,000 to the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway Company be submitted to the people. An amendment was moved, to the effect that no by-law, granting a bonus to either company be submitted until a railway line touched the borders of the county. Another amendment was moved, to the effect that a by-law asking a bonus of \$300,000 to the T. G. and Bruce Company should be submitted simultaneously with the W. G. and Bruce by-law. The original motion was carried on a division by a vote of 15 to 9. The Toronto Company are confident of defeating the by-law when it is submitted to the people.

IMPROVEMENTS ON THE N. & C. RAILWAY.—During the past season extensive repairs have been made in the railway. 20,000 new sleepers have been laid, also 150 tons of new rails and \$2,000 worth of steel joints. Twelve new platform cars have been built and extensive repairs made on some of the engines.—*St. Stephen Courier.*

HEAVY RAILS.—The railway from London to Brighton is to have steel rails over one hundred pounds to the yard, so as to have a head of the width of the tread of the wheels, and to distribute the weight of the rolling stock so as to obtain the present weight per wheel, and thus preserve the way.

—The building of the Quebec and Gosford railway is being pushed forward with great rapidity by the contractors.

—The contract for the construction of the Whitby and Port Perry railway has been signed by the directors. The 29th has been selected for formally turning the first sod.

—The city of Hamilton is about to pay the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway \$13,304, being equivalent to the proceeds of 178 shares of the city stock, for which the city is to receive 151 shares of the capital stock of the W., G. & B. Railway.

—A vote was taken in the township of Reach, a few days since, on a by-law giving authority to the Whitby and Port Perry Railway Company to use on their main line, the sum of 10,000, voted by that township for the construction of the Uxbridge branch. The result of the voting was, 192

for the by-law and 326 against; majority against the by-law 134 votes.

NARROW GAUGE.

A few days ago the Great Western Railway Company of England completed the work of changing the broad gauge rails hitherto used upon its line to the narrow gauge, four feet eight and a half inches, and now all of the railways in England, Wales and Scotland, are of this latter gauge. The Great Western has used the broad gauge for twenty years, and has lost money by it all the time. The road was constructed by one of the greatest of engineers—Mr. Brunel; but it was built, as he was fond of building everything, "regardless of expense." He knew that a broad gauge required more land for the track, wider bridges, wider tunnels, broader embankments and viaducts, heavier sleepers, chairs and rails, and a greater expenditure of fuel; but it was his fancy to have a broad gauge, and he had it. It appears that the narrow gauge of four feet eight and a half inches was adopted originally by George Stephenson, not upon any scientific principle, but because it was the ordinary width of the coal tramway tracks in use in the north of England. Brunel's wide gauge, on the contrary, was the result of certain deep scientific theories; but after twenty years' experience the scientific gauge has been discarded for the accidental one. In 1844 a Royal Commission investigated the subject of a uniformity of gauge for railways, and in 1846 it was decided that all roads subsequently constructed should be of the narrow gauge. In France, Germany, Belgium and Italy, the 4 feet 8½ inch gauge has been universally adopted. In Ireland, however, where everything is done on a principle of its own, the gauge is 5 feet 3 inches.

THE PATENT LAWS.—In the House of Commons, on the 2nd of August, Mr. Macfie asked if there was any truth in the report that the Government intended to introduce a bill upon this subject next session. Mr. Bright: I believe every member of the Government agrees with my honorable friend that some considerable change, at any rate, is necessary to be made in the patent laws. I am not sure how many, or whether any, are of opinion that there ought not to be any patent laws at all. But notwithstanding their agreement as to the desirableness of some alteration, it would be very imprudent, I think, for me to pledge the Government to bring in a measure of this nature when there is so great a difference of opinion upon it, and when it seems impossible for any two men to agree as to the change that should be made. At the same time, if we come to a question of a committee or of a commission, we are in the same difficulty, as we were at a loss to know whether the enquiry should be made as to what amendment should take place in the law, or whether there should be any patent system at all. I can only conclude by saying that, admitting with the member for Leith that the question is one which requires to be attended to whenever there is time to attend to it, I am quite unable to say that the Government will bring in a bill next session. If my honorable friend were to propose a committee of this House it would be a very reasonable proposition, to which the members of the Government and this House, would probably agree. Mr. Macfie then gave notice that if the Government did not bring in a bill, he would bring the subject before the House next session, with a view to the appointment of a committee or royal commission.

INSOLVENTS.—The following insolvents are gazetted:—M. Terryberry, St. Catharines; E. G. Patterson, do.; E. W. Redpedd, do.; James Jackson, Newcastle; John Logan, Brantford; James S. Tree, Stanbridge; John Reid, Montreal; Henry Morrow, Stratford; James Woodgate, Brantford; John Kee, Blanchard; W. R. Mathewson, Whitby;

James Sholdice, St. Marys; Joseph Upton, Simcoe; Benjamin M. Winter, Mitchell; D. T. Bailey, Stratford.

—At a late meeting of the Halifax Chamber of Commerce a circular was read from the Spanish Consul, announcing a contemplated revision of the tariff of Cuba, and requesting suggestions from the various Chambers of Commerce that would in their opinion tend to foster direct trade between Cuba and British North America.

—The Anglo-American and Atlantic Telegraph Company, have agreed to reduce the tariff by their cables to 30s. for a message of ten words or less, and 3s. for every other word in addition; press messages to be transmitted at half these rates. The French Company charge for a message of similar length 32s., or 3s. 3. a single word.

—The London Times, of Aug. 25th, referring to the condition of the British Colonies, says: Canada is in all respects independent, and she is fitted to become so. She has institutions of great power, and it is a fair subject of inquiry whether she might not assume her appropriate position.

—A telegram, dated Hong Kong, July 21st, gives the total export of tea since the opening of the season as 33,250,000 pounds, the export to the same time last year being 56,000,000 pounds. Although the falling off this year is considerable, it does not create the slightest uneasiness, but on the contrary, is regarded with satisfaction, as indicating a healthier state of things.

—At a meeting of the stockholders of the "Sandwich Petroleum Oil Company," the following gentlemen were elected directors for the current year:—J. P. Clark, Thos. H. Wright, Chas. Baby, J. B. Gauthier, Chas. Gauthier, Capt. Ralph, Capt. Degaw, Chas. Clark and F. J. Cross.

—Seventy-five cargoes of coal were exported from Cape Breton, between the 1st July, 1869, and the 28th August, principally to the United States.

—We hear good accounts from the Labrador fisheries. The catch all along the coast is said to be unprecedentedly large.

—Twenty car loads of butter recently went through Cheyenne for California, the contract for which was made over the Atlantic cable by a firm in Liverpool with a firm in Chicago at twenty-seven cents per pound. The butter is consigned to English houses in Hong Kong, Peking and Canton.

—The use of refrigerator cars for transporting fresh meat and other perishable articles of food from the West to Eastern markets is rapidly extending. The head and front of the movement is in Detroit, Michigan, where the extensive manufacture of the cars is being carried on. The magnitude of the enterprise may be estimated from the fact that forty-four of these cars have already been contracted for, at a cost of about \$2,000 each. They are about the size of the ordinary car, and are intended to carry about 18,000 pounds of meat and three tons of ice. The weight of the non-conducting material—hair felt—in the sides of each car is one thousand six hundred pounds.

INSURABLE INTEREST.—Grevemeyer being the owner of a mill property, took out on it, in 1864, a policy of insurance; in 1868 he sold the premises covered by the insurance, taking a bond and warrant of attorney to confess judgement thereon for the unpaid purchase money, which was duly entered up; the mill, &c., was subsequently burned; the insurance company had no notice of the transaction.

Held by the Sup. Court of Penn., that the judgment of Grevemeyer, although it was to secure the payment of the purchase-money then yet unpaid, did not place him in a position analogous to that of a mortgagee, and that as he retained no insurable interest in the premises he was not entitled to recover on the policy of insurance.—*Grevemeyer vs. Southern Mutual Fire Ins. Co., of Penn.*

Commercial.

Petrolia Oil Wells.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PETROLIA, Sep. 20, 1869.

Oil is very active, and sales have been made at \$2.50 per barrel (crude), at the wells. The trade altogether has assumed a substantial and solid tone, and there are more inquiries than there is oil to supply. The large export firm of Hamilton have had to stop their iron tanks, as they cannot get enough outside to keep them running; up to this week they have distilled, in their mammoth still, over 14,000 barrels—and sent the whole of this quantity off. There have been no new strikes since I wrote, but Mr. Lawson and Mr. Stokes have both of them obtained good shares of oil at some 200 feet in the rock, on lot 12 in the 12 con. Mr. Lacey has got his well on lot 10, 13 con., and begins working to-day.

I have to report a falling off in the supply of crude, for the last week, for I don't think over 1,500 barrels were produced, in Petrolia, all told. Oil matters never looked brighter, all the wells that are working are paying well, and there is a sure sale for all produced, at a remunerative price. Next week I shall have to report a new well going down; some two miles west of this.

As some of your readers do not know the actual cost of sinking a well, I shall give it in plain figures:—

Land, say.....	\$400 an acre.
Engine.....	600
Drilling.....	500
Artesian tubing.....	300
Wood.....	100
Building.....	400
Incidentals.....	100
Total.....	\$2400

This includes everything until oil is got, and assumes the depth to be the usual thing here of 500 feet; after the well is struck \$500 will furnish tubing and tanks.

Crude Oil.....	\$2.50 per barrel
Refined.....	25 to 26c. per gall. f.o.b.

Toronto Market.

DRY GOODS.—There was a good attendance of buyers in town last week, and though they bought cautiously, yet a considerable amount of goods was placed. It is now certain that stocks of staple goods are light, in some lines there is already a deficiency, necessitating new orders for goods per steamer. The trade altogether looks satisfactory, and should the weather continue fine, the dry goods houses will be well employed for the next fortnight.

GROCERIES.—Trade is fairly active, still there is no material change in this respect from last week. **Sugars**—continue firm; they are again quoted ¼ cent. higher in New York, although stocks there are still large. So long as the affairs of Cuba remain in their present unsettled condition, the sugar market cannot be expected to remain easy; and it is just possible that the present complications between the United States and Spain may have much to do with the present firmness. **Fruit**—is firm. Currants are higher, and sell at 5 to 6c. The latest mails from London report an advance of 1s. per cwt. during the week. The report of the London Grocer says:—The lowest obtainable are now worth 23s., and some Vostizza of last year's growth has sold at 33s. On August 27 there was more heavy rain over the currant-growing districts: it is now estimated that 25,000 tons, or about half the crop, will be rain-damaged. There is therefore likely to be an abundant supply of low and medium fruit, but good-conditioned fine fruit is likely to command high prices. The first two steamers arrived yesterday, bringing chiefly Patras and Provincial growths. The quality is not so good as last year, and the prices asked are very extravagant, ranging from 30s. for very common to 50s. for fair quality.

GRAIN.—The market is very quiet; there is

very little of any kind offering, and prices are mostly nominal. **Wheat**—There is no demand except for local millers, at from \$1 to \$1.05. Cargo lots of midge-proof are offering at \$1, with 96c. offered. Fall is without demand, and very little offering; a lot of new damaged sold at 90c. **Barley**—There were moderate receipts on the street; the quality is very variable, generally dark, but pretty plump; the sample received here is, however, improving. The crop is only beginning to move. Prices have fluctuated a good deal, ranging up to \$1c. in a few cases, and down to 50c.; the market closed at 55c. to 78c., according to quality of sample. **Oats** are a little firmer at 40c. to 42c. **Peas**—No stocks, and none coming in.

FLOUR.—Very little offering; No. 1 Superfine is worth about \$4.75, with few transactions. Nothing doing in other grades.

PROVISIONS.—Butter is in good demand, and is worth 17½c. to 18c.; any quantity could be sold at these prices. The stock in the hands of country store-keepers is said to be light, but there is a good deal yet in the hands of farmers. **Cheese** is worth, at the factories, 11c. to 11½c. **Pork**—No mess in the market; extra Prime is selling in small lots at \$22 to \$23. **Bacon**—Demand not brisk, and stocks are not heavy. **Hams**—Covered are selling at 14c. to 15c.; pretty heavy stocks.

Eggs—There is a good enquiry for export at 12c. to 12½c. **Dressed Hogs**—The market is now about open, though but little will be done for some weeks; prices offered are \$9 to \$10 for good Hogs. This high figure is occasioned by the great scarcity of heavy Hogs and the firmness of outside markets. There will be a fair supply of light Hogs, but it is not expected that any fit for mess pork will be forthcoming till towards the close of the season. **Live Hogs** are selling at 7c. to 7½c.

PETROLEUM.—The market continues to advance. Small lots of Refined are now sold in this market at 28c. per gallon; no car-loads changing hands.

FREIGHTS.—There is nothing of consequence doing in grain. The rate to Oswego remains unchanged at 3c. U.S. cur'y, and to Kingston at 2c. gold. Lumber to Oswego, \$1.75 per M. Coal, Cleveland to Toronto, \$1.45 U.S. currency.

The following are the Grand Trunk Railway Company's summer rates from Toronto to the undermentioned stations, which came into force on the 19th ult.:—Flour to all Stations from Belleville to Lynn, inclusive 25c; grain, per 100 lbs., 13c; flour to Prescott, 30c; grain 15c; flour to all stations between Island Pond and Portland, inclusive, 75c; grain, 38c; flour to Boston, 80c, gold; grain 40c; flour to Halifax, 90c; flour to St. John, 85c.

The Grand Trunk rates to Liverpool are:—Flour 4s. stg. per bbl.; wheat 8s. 6d. stg. per quarter; and boxed meats 55s. per ton.

Halifax Market.

BREADSTUFFS.—Sept. 14.—Flour—The stock continues light. We quote Canada No. 1 \$6.26 to \$6.30 for ordinary; while choice brands command 10 and 20 cents more; Extra \$6.40 to 6.75; No. 2 \$5.50; Extra State \$6 and \$6.12½. Rye dull at \$4.50 to \$4.60. Oatmeal, arriving freely from P. E. Island, prices declined \$6 to 6.25 for Canada. Corn Meal scarce and firm at \$4.25 to \$4.30, some holders asking \$4.50 for Kiln Dried; Fresh Ground, \$4.

Imports from January 1st to September 14th, 1868 and 1869:—

	Brls. Flour.	Brls. Cornmeal.
1869.....	95,787	20,653
1868.....	125,389	40,381

FISH.—Not much arriving and the demand for all descriptions good. Large Codfish, \$4.25; Small \$3.75 to \$4. Haddock, \$2.40 to \$2.50. Hake, \$2. Mackerel, without change, at \$14 for No. 1; \$9 No. 2's large; \$7 for No. 2; and \$6.75 to \$7 for No. 3 large. Herring unchanged at \$4 to \$4.25 for shore split; and \$3.50 for Bay Island

Split. Alewives \$3.50. Salmon No. 1 \$13.50 to \$14; No. 2 \$12 to 12.50; No. 3 \$9 to 11.

OILS.—Cod unchanged at 53 to 55c. Pale Seal 60c.; Straw 50c.; Brown 40c.; Kerosene, 47 to 48c. for Standard White; Canadian dull at 35c.

PRODUCE.—Butter Nova Scotia choice dairy 20 to 21c., as the season advances and it comes more freely in from the country we look for lower prices No Canada in the market.

WEST INDIA PRODUCE.—The market for both Sugar and Molasses remains unchanged at 7½ to 7¾c. for Vacuum Pan 6½ to 6¾c. for Porto Rico; 6¾ to 6½c. for Barbadoes, in bond. We hear of a sale in Barbadoes this week at 6¼. Molasses scarce and firm at 35 to 36c. for Cienfuegos, in bond; British Island 33c., in bond. Rum scarce and in demand; none arriving; St. Jago, 65 to 70c.; Demerara nominal, 75c., in bond.

FINANCIAL.—Bank drawing rates London 60 days 13 per cent. prem.; New York Gold drafts at sight 4 per cent. prem. Currency drafts 22½ per cent. discount. Montreal sight drafts 4 per cent., prem. New Brunswick sight drafts 3½ per cent. prem. Newfoundland sight drafts 5 per cent. prem. Private bills ¼ to 1 per cent. lower than Bank rates.—R. C. Hamilton & Co's Circular.

Nova Scotia Coal Trade.

We give below a table containing the results of our coal trade during every year since 1863:—

1863: Coal shipped and sold in year ending 31st Dec; 1863, 429,351 tons. 1864: Coal shipped and sold nine months, ending 30th Sept., 1864, 406,699 tons. 1865: Coal shipped and sold in the year ending Sept. 30th, 1867, 482,078 tons. 1868: Coal shipped and sold in year ending Sept. 30th, 1868, 411,248 tons.

It will thus be seen that in 1866 we shipped and sold less coal than in 1865, by 49,954 tons; in 1867 less than in 1866, by 119,224 tons; and in 1868 less than in 1867 by 70,830 tons. We published yesterday a statement of the coal raised and shipped from Cape Breton for the eight months ending August 28, 1869. The number of tons was 172,664. It must be remembered that Cape Breton produces the great part of the coal raised in the Province (having raised in 1865, 429,175 out of 651,256 tons; and in 1867, 339,649 out of 482,078 tons); and that if the year's business does not increase, there will be a great decrease in the coal product for 1869, even from the low product of 1868. Before concluding these statistics, we may say that the total decrease of our coal from 1865 to 1868, only three years, was 240,008 tons.—Halifax Chronicle.

Breadstuffs—Grain "in sight" Sept 11.

	Wheat bush.	Corn bush.	Oats bush.
In store at New York.....	619,967	91,404	51,911
In store at Buffalo.....	411,969	719,680	264,076
In store at Chicago.....	408,324	1,176,921	361,968
In store at Milwaukee.....	178,000	.....	.....
Afloat on N. Y. Canals for tide water.....	1,094,163	814,662	208,919
Afloat on lakes for Buffalo and Oswego.....	423,364	446,186	274,858
Rail shipments from Chicago and Toledo.....	156,198	309,975	111,817
Total, Sept. 11th.....	3,292,015	3,552,828	1,213,514
" Sept. 4th.....	4,408,008	3,589,136	1,046,587
" Aug. 28th.....	3,711,516	2,538,887	752,743
" Aug. 21st.....	3,196,901	2,498,356	709,549
" Aug. 14th.....	2,969,981	2,002,931	572,722

Stock of Cotton.

The following is the statistical position of the staple at latest accounts:—

Stock in Liverpool.....	449,000	479,790
Afloat from India.....	364,000	522,000
Afloat from America.....	6,000	2,500
Stock in London.....	23,360	52,651
Afloat for London.....	100,000	154,000
Stock in Havre.....	42,480	32,147
Afloat for Havre.....	116,966	105,343
Stock in Bremen.....	5,281	12,310
Afloat for Bremen.....	1,500	7,418
Stock in United States ports.....	13,369	38,403
Stock in the interior towns.....	845	1,836

Total..... 1,122,701 1,408,433
Deficiency in visible supply..... 285,702

How the Graduated Scale of Sugar Duties Operates.

We take the following from the last number of the *London Produce Markets Review*:—

From Mauritius it is reported that the first lots of the new crops have been offered, but that the white sorts, which were formerly so much sought after, are now at a discount. This is owing to the fact that a very large number of the planters have followed the plan of Dr. Leary in bleaching their sugar by monosulphite of lime. This plan which is very simple and costs little, allows splendid white sugar (No. 17 to 18) to be made at a very low cost. But the planters are afraid to send this fine sugar to our market, which is its natural outlet, because of our graduated scale of duties, which imposes a punishment of a higher duty of 50 per cent. on those who make fine sugar; which extra charge as the trade buy at the duty-paid price, and by the intrinsic difference in the value of sugar, and not by the duty charged upon it, is a dead loss to the producer of fine kinds. For instance, a planter may prepare a sugar worth 40s. which pays the 12s duty, while another may prepare a sugar worth 32s and paying the 8s. duty. The maker of the fine sugar obtains a price (less the 12s duty) of 28s; the maker of the common sugar obtains 24s. Thus the intrinsic difference in favor of the skilled maker being 8s. per cwt., by the unjust operation of the sugar duties, he has his extra care rewarded by a fine of 4s per cwt. or 14 per cent. on the price he gets. It is surprising that such facts so often repeated, and indeed well-known to every one who has studied the question, should still be allowed in a reformed Parliament to be set aside for the protection of the British refiners, and for the fancied advantage of a few antediluvian West Indian merchants.

Petroleum.

Exports from the United States, from January 1st to September 14th:

From New York, gals.	46,612,094	39,753,981
Boston	1,728,027	1,741,612
Philadelphia	19,798,807	26,832,283
Baltimore	879,678	1,991,391
Portland		568,970

Total Export from the United States	69,018,606	79,888,237
Same time, 1867		42,078,445
Same time, 1866		41,657,049

Duties on Canadian Malt.

A New York paper says:—Acting Secretary Richardson has addressed a letter to A. D. Shaw, United States Consul at Toronto, Canada, relative to the subject of the dutiable value of malt imported into the United States from the Dominion of Canada, saying the law declares the duties on imports shall be levied on the actual market value or the wholesale price thereof, at the period of exportation to the United States, in the principal markets of the country whence exported, and the Department holds that this value refers to the value of the merchandise in open market, uninfluenced by any peculiar conditions growing out of special regulations in a foreign country.

The French Wine Crop.

The Wine Crop of 1869, in France, is estimated by the *Moniteur Vinicole* at the enormous total of 60,000,000 hectolitres, or 1,320,000,000 gallons. The British consumption of 15,000,000 gallons is thus little more than 1 per cent. of the quantity produced by France alone, without counting any other producing districts.

Comparative shipments from ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, and Cleveland:

	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.
Flour, brls.	1,285,599	1,075,248	903,497	914,601
Wheat, bus.	18,068,981	9,744,967	9,151,333	8,597,989
Corn, bus.	14,173,967	21,303,147	15,696,672	27,338,588
Oats, bus.	4,110,898	7,474,785	4,272,377	7,209,675
Barley, bus.	48,617	21,226	457,529	243,608
Rye, bus.	115,122	299,366	439,523	710,255

Total grain, bus. 36,509,575 38,483,591 27,017,334 44,100,195

Wool Trade of Cobourg.

The Cobourg *Sentinel* says that Messrs. Minans & Butler, of that place, purchased upwards of 800,000 lbs. of wool during the season just closed. The next largest dealers in wool is the firm of Frazer & Co., the proprietors of the Ontario Woolen Mills. The transactions of the firm this season show a purchase of 300,000 lbs. of Canadian wool, about 200,000 lbs. of which was from farmers in this vicinity. This is not, however, all used in their mills, the crude wool having been sorted, the short or fine wool only retained and the long or "combing wool" is exported to the United States. The mills consume about 240,000 lbs. annually, half of which is composed of "Cape Wool" (from the Cape of Good Hope), Australian wool, and Merino Wool from the United States, the other half being Canadian wool. All the material purchased in Canada is assorted here, and what is not used in the mills is exported, which is no small quantity. The 240,000 lbs. of wool used annually by the mills is turned out in the shape of 200,000 yards of the best and finest quality of woollen cloths produced in the world. The foreign wools generally loose largely in scouring, generally fifty per cent. The Messrs. Fraser & Co., have not yet completed their purchases of foreign wools for the season, 150,000 lbs. being the amount still required for this year's operations in their mills.

The Foreign Fruit Crop.

The speculation in Valencia, on the part of the wholesale trade, has continued, and has been seconded in Spain by keeping back the supplies. The grocers, on the other hand, cannot see their way to giving such exorbitant rates, which they fear must materially aid the consumption, and they therefore buy in the most cautious manner. The position of the market may be summed up as a struggle between the English grocers on the one side, and a few wholesale dealers and Spanish shippers on the other, as to whether prices shall rise or fall. In our opinion there can be little doubt of the result, for prices are manifestly too high, and must inevitably drop when the farmers get tired of holding and the stock increases here. Prices remain unchanged, and the market is firm, as there is nothing unsold in first hands, and a large portion of the trilling quantity afloat is disposed of. New Currants arrived on Friday, and most extravagant rates, from 33s. to 50s. for good to fine fruit, and 30s. for common, are asked for them. The quality as yet is very poor, and much below what the advices led us to expect, so that the first ships probably bring ordinary kinds only. Up to the present, few transactions have taken place. Old currants have advanced 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt., owing to a speculative demand. The London stock of old currants is small. Elémé Raisins are 1s. to 2s. dearer, owing to the small stock, and the price of new Valencias. Old Valencias have advanced 1s., but can still be retailed at 4d. per lb. The Normandy Pippin crop will be unusually small this year.—*London Produce Markets Review*, Sept. 2.

The American Fishing Fleet.

The Gloucester *Advertiser* says the fleet in the bay this year is smaller than last, and their success has been better than usual up to this time, though there is nothing to indicate a large fall catch. The Gloucester fleet so far arrived have averaged a catch of about two hundred and ninety barrels each. Besides the fleet of mackerelmen there has been a large fleet of vessels employed at Cape North and the vicinity of the Bay of St. Lawrence in the cod and halibut fishery. Twenty-one vessels have returned from trips of this kind, and some seven or eight vessels remain to arrive. The business has not been a profitable one, the fares secured being very small for the time employed, and relatively much below the Bank catch, so that it is probable this branch of the fisheries will not be very extensively followed another season. The shore mackerel fleet is meeting with very meagre success. Good fares are the excep-

tion, and the mackerel are mostly small, but few number ones being secured. Some eighty vessels have made fishing trips to the Eastern coast in pursuit of mackerel this season, but the number remaining in this branch of the fisheries will not probably reach that number. A large number of vessels have remained in the Bank fisheries throughout the season, and others have resumed it after making a trip or two after mackerel. About fifty vessels are employed in the George's fishery, and some thirty-five or forty vessels remain in the Grand and Western Bank fishery, and are meeting with fair success.

Stock in English Bonded Warehouses.

The following are the quantities of the following articles subject to duties, remaining in the warehouses under bond on the 31st July:

	1867	1868	1869
Cocoa, lbs.	6,599,461	7,006,945	8,674,655
Coffee, lbs.	38,676,415	42,700,982	49,202,896
Currants, cwts.	117,460	192,061	78,274
Raisins, cwts.	12,034	38,073	19,975
Rum (proof), galls.	7,599,530	6,859,176	6,079,066
Brandy, galls.	6,940,491	7,748,125	8,084,346
Sugar (refined) cwts.	135,277	83,995	54,492
" (unrefined) cwts.	3,137,361	2,190,985	2,137,827
Tea, lbs.	84,729,842	71,630,895	76,153,089
Tobacco, unman'd, lbs.	57,421,642	57,947,150	41,578,594
" manufactured "	3,143,092	2,575,735	2,960,102
Wine, galls.	13,984,258	13,893,773	13,954,203

American Hop Crop.

The following is from E. Well's circular:—The following figures show what we believe the growth of 1869 to have been, also our estimate of growth of 1869:—

New York State	100,000 bales	90,000 bales
Wisconsin	80,000 "	25,000 "
Eastern States	10,000 "	8,000 "
Michigan	8,000 "	6,000 "
Other States	2,000 "	1,000 "
Total	200,000 "	130,000 "

We will now see what disposition has been made of last year's hops:—

Home consumption	90,000 bales
Exports from the port of New York	70,000 "
" other parts of the U. States	10,000 "
Stock on hand in New York city	15,000 "
Stock back in the country	15,000 "
Total	200,000 "

By the above figures it will be seen that without an export demand from England last season, we would now be saddled with a surplus of 110,000 bales, including the stock we now have on hand of 1868's. Fortunately, England took from us 80,000 bales, leaving us but 30,000 bales surplus. Should the yield of 1869 reach the number of bales we have estimated, viz.: 130,000, we shall be able to spare for export this year 40,000 bales, leaving us 90,000 for home consumption. If the estimates we have given prove correct, 70,000 bales will have to be shipped out of the country (40,000 new and 30,000 old) this year, in order to give us a clean market on the opening of the new season, September-1, 1870.

Indian Tea.

Chinese teas have now to encounter a formidable rival in the production of India, which has made vast strides both in the quantity of tea produced, and in the improvement of its manufacture. Some two or three years ago, it was comparatively rare to find a grocer using Indian tea to any extent, but during the last twelve months, owing mostly to the inferiority of China teas, the grocer has been compelled to use it largely, and it would appear that the public are so satisfied with the change that, in some parts of the kingdom, more than two-thirds of Indian tea are used to one of China, and it is doubtful if the public, having once been accustomed to the peculiarly rich flavour and pungency of Indian teas, will ever be satisfied with the comparatively negative quality of China teas. In other parts of the country the taste is spreading, much we are assured, to the benefit of the grocery trade.—*Morgan's Trade Journal*.

Notice.

MR. A. M. MONROE having this day assigned and transferred all his interest in the business of the firm of John Boyd & Co. to the undersigned, the business of the said firm will be carried on as usual by the remaining partners, under the name and style of **JOHN BOYD & Co.**
JOHN BOYD.
C. W. BUNTING.

Toronto, Sept. 13, 1869.

6-11

Etna Insurance Company (limited) of Dublin.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have been instructed to act as the Solicitors and representatives of the Official Liquidator in all matters relating to this Company in the Dominion.

CARTER & HATTON, Advocates.

Montreal, 6th Sept., 1869.

5-1

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6-4t

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We furnish our readers with quotations of articles staple not generally noted in ordinary lists, of which the following is an example:—

Articles.	Prices per ton.	Cash discount.
CANADA PLATES		
Staffordshire (in L'pool) f.o.b.	£18 18 6	2½ per ct.
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The latest shipping intelligence, comprising arrivals, departures, sailings, and loadings, alphabetically arranged, is laid before our subscribers; and the tabular form adopted in the current number will be adhered to throughout every casualty being regularly noted, and the state of the freight market duly advised.

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R. J. U. CHIPMAN,

Secretary,

Wellington Street, Toronto.

2-4t

Intercolonial Railway.

THE Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway give PUBLIC NOTICE that they are now prepared to receive Tenders for five other Sections of the line.

Contract No. 8 will be in the Province of Quebec, and extend from the easterly end of Contract No. 5, at Rimouski, to a point near the Metis River, about twenty and a half miles in length.

Contract No. 9 will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and extend from the easterly end of Contract No. 6 towards the Town of Bathurst, about twenty and a half miles in length.

Contract No. 10 will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and extend from the centre of the Chaplin Island Road, near the Court House, at New Castle, towards Bathurst, about twenty miles in length.

Contract No. 11 will be in the Province of Nova Scotia, and will extend from the easterly end of the Eastern Extension to the westerly end of Section No. 4 (including the bridge across the Missisquash River, except the western abutment), about three and a half miles in length.

Contract No. 12 will be in the Province of Nova Scotia, and extend from the easterly end of contract No. 7, at Folly Lake, to a junction with the existing railway at Truro, about twenty-four miles and a half in length.

Contracts Nos. 8, 9 and 10 to be completely finished before the 1st day of July, 1871. Contract No. 11 to be completely finished by 1st July, 1870.

That portion of contract No. 12, east of Folly River to Truro, to be finished and ready for laying the track by the 1st day of October, 1870, from Folly River to a point opposite the Londonderry Iron Works by the 1st January, 1871, and the remaining portion of said contract by the 1st day of July, 1871.

Plans and profiles, with specifications and terms of contract, will be exhibited at the offices of the Commissioners in Ottawa, Rimouski, Dalhousie, St. John, Halifax, Toronto and Quebec, on and after the 13th September next, and sealed tenders addressed to the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, will be received at their office in Ottawa, up to 7 o'clock p.m., on the 18th October, 1869.

Sureties for the completion of the contract will be required to sign the tender.

A. WALSH,
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. McLEAN,

Commissioners.

Commissioners' Office,
Ottawa, 3rd August, 1869.

52-6t

Toronto, Grey, and Bruce Railway.

TENDERS will be received for the construction of the first section of the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce Railway, up till FRIDAY, the 15th day of October next. Specifications of the work can be seen at the Company's Offices, corner of Front and Bay Streets, on and after the 25th of September. Tenders must be addressed to the Secretary, and endorsed on the outside with the description of work and the number of the section to which they apply. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

4-tf

W. SUTHERLAND TAYLOR,
Secretary.

Toronto and Nipissing Railway.

TENDERS are invited for the following works on the line of Railway from Scarborough to Cobocok:—

1. CLEARING AND GRUBBING.
2. GRADING.
3. TIES.
4. FENCING.
5. STONE CULVERTS.
6. TIMBER BRIDGES.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Company's office, corner Bay and Front Streets, Toronto, on and after 20th September, and Tenders will be opened on 11th Oct. The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. The names of good and sufficient Sureties to the extent of one-half the amount of the Tender must be given. Tenders to be endorsed on the outside with the description of Work, and the number of the Section to which they apply, to be addressed to

JAMES GRAHAM,

Secretary, T. & N. R. Co.

Toronto, 4th September, 1869.

4-tf

Mercantile.

John Boyd & Co.,
 HAVE now in store, ex steamships "Peruvian," "North American," "Moravian," &c., their usual spring stock of

NEW SEASON TEAS,
 COMPRISING
 YOUNG HYSONS,
 GUNPOWDERS,
 IMPERIALS,
 COLORED and UNCOLORED JAPANS,
 CONGOUS,
 SOUCHONGS,
 TWANKAYS,
 and PEKOES.

Ex "MORO CASTLE," "EAGLE," & "ELLA MARIA,"
 Direct from Havana,

BOXES BRIGHT CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR.
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TORONTO.

Toronto, April 14th, 1869. 7-1y

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 Manufacturer of Hoop Skirts
 AND
 CRINOLINE STEEL,
 IMPORTER OF

HABERDASHERY, TRIMMINGS

AND
 GENERAL FANCY GOODS,

43, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT. y

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.—SEPTEMBER 24, 1869.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rate.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
Boots and Shoes.	\$ c. \$ c.	Groceries—Contin'd	\$ c. \$ c.	Leather—Contin'd.	\$ c. \$ c.
Mens' Thick Boots ..	1 85 3 50	Gunpowd'r c. to med..	0 55 0 70	Kip Skins, Patna	0 30 0 35
" Kip	2 35 3 00	" med. to fine	0 70 0 85	French	0 70 0 90
" Calf	3 20 3 70	" fine to fine's't ..	0 85 0 95	English	0 65 0 80
" Congress Gaiters..	1 65 2 25	Hyson	0 45 0 80	Hemlock Calf (30 to	
" Kip Colbours	1 20 1 40	Imperial	0 42 0 80	35 lbs.) per doz	0 50 0 60
Boys' Thick Boots	1 00 1 80	Tabacco, Manufact'd.		Do. light	0 45 0 50
Youths'	1 40 1 70	Can-Leaf, P B 5s & 10s.	0 27 0 31	French Calf	1 03 1 08
Women's Batts	0 95 1 35	Western Leaf, com..	0 26 0 27	Grain & Satin Cl # doz..	0 00 0 55
" Balmoral	1 20 1 75	" Good	0 28 0 33	Spills, large # lb	0 30 0 38
" Congress Gaiters ..	1 25 1 65	" Fine	0 33 0 36	" small	0 20 0 25
Misses' Batts	0 70 1 10	" Bright fine	0 42 0 52	Enamelled Cow # foot..	0 20 0 21
" Balmoral	0 90 1 05	" choice	0 62 0 77	Patent	0 20 0 21
" Congress Gaiters ..	1 00 1 30	Hardware.		Pebble Grain	0 15 0 17
Girls' Batts	0 60 0 90	Tin (net cash prices)		Buff	0 14 0 16
" Balmoral	0 90 1 05	Block, # lb	0 35 0 00	Oils.	
" Congress Gaiters ..	0 75 1 10	Grain	0 30 0 00	Cod	0 75 0 75
Children's C. T. Cacks..	0 50 0 65	Copper:		Lard, extra	0 00 0 00
" Gaiters	0 60 0 85	Pig	0 23 0 24	" No. 1	0 00 0 00
Drugs.		Sheet	0 30 0 33	" Woolen	0 00 0 00
Aloe Cape	0 12 0 16	Cut Nails:		Lubricating, patent ..	0 00 0 00
Alum	0 02 0 03	Assorted 1-Shingles,		" Mott's economic ..	0 30 0 00
Borax	0 00 0 00	# 100 lb	2 95 3 00	Linseed, raw	0 76 0 82
Camphor, refined	0 65 0 70	Shingle alone do	3 15 3 25	" boiled	0 81 0 87
Castor Oil	0 16 0 28	Lathe and 5 dy	3 20 3 40	Machinery	0 00 0 00
Caustic Soda	0 04 0 05	Galvanized Iron:		Olive, common, # gal..	1 00 1 00
Cochineal	0 90 1 00	Assorted sizes	0 08 0 09	" salad, # foot	1 95 2 30
Cream Tartar	0 30 0 35	Best No. 24	0 07 0 00	qt. # case	3 60 3 75
Epsom Salts	0 03 0 04	" 26	0 08 0 05	Sesame salad, # gal..	1 60 1 75
Extract Logwood	0 11 0 12	" 28	0 09 0 09	Seal, pale	0 75 0 85
Gun Arabic, sorts	0 30 0 35	Horse Nails:		Spirits Turpentine	0 52 0 60
Indigo, Madras	0 90 1 00	Guest's or Griffin's		Varnish	0 00 0 00
Licorice	0 14 0 15	assorted sizes	0 00 0 00	Whale	0 00 0 00
Madder	0 09 0 16	For W. ass'd sizes ..	0 18 0 19	Paints, &c.	
Galls	0 32 0 37	Patent Hammer'd do.	0 17 0 18	White Lead, genuine	
Opium	12 00 13 50	Iron (at 4 months):		In Oil, # 25 lbs	0 00 2 25
Oxalic Acid	0 26 0 35	Pig—Gartsherrrie No. 1.	24 00 25 00	Do. No. 1	0 00 2 10
Potash, Bi-tart	0 25 0 28	Other brands. No. 1..	22 00 24 00	" 2	0 00 1 90
" Bichromate	0 15 0 20	" No. 2	0 00 0 00	" 3	0 00 1 65
Potash Iodide	3 90 4 50	Bar—Scotch, # 100 lb.	2 25 2 50	White Zinc, genuine..	3 60 3 50
Senna	0 12 0 60	Refined	3 00 3 25	White Lead, dry	0 05 0 09
Soda Ash	0 02 0 04	Swedes	5 00 5 50	Red Lead	0 07 0 08
Soda Bicarb	0 00 4 00	Hoops—Coopers.		Yellow Red, Eng'h ..	0 02 0 03
Tartaric Acid	0 40 0 45	Band	3 00 3 25	Venetian Ochre, French.	0 02 0 03
Verdigris	0 35 0 40	Boiler Plates	3 25 3 50	Whiting	0 85 1 25
Vitriol, Blue	0 08 0 10	Canada Plates	3 75 4 00	Petroleum.	
Groceries.		Union Jack	0 00 0 00	(Refined # gal.)	
Coffees:		Pontypool	3 25 4 00	Water white, car'd ..	0 27 0 28
Java, # lb	0 23 0 25	Swansea	3 90 4 00	" small lots	0 00 0 28
Laguayra	0 17 0 18	Lead (at 4 months):		Straw, by car load ..	0 00 0 28
Rio	0 15 0 16	Bar, # 100 lbs	0 06 0 07	" small lots	0 00 0 28
Fish:		Sheet	0 08 0 09	Amber, by car load ..	0 00 0 00
Herrings, Lab. split..	5 00 5 50	Shot	0 07 0 07	Exportation Oil	0 00 0 31
" round	3 50 3 75	Iron Wire (net cash):		Benzine	0 00 0 37
" scaled	0 40 0 45	No. 6, # bundle	2 70 2 80	Produce.	
Mackerel, small kits..	1 00 0 00	" 9, "	3 10 3 20	Grain:	
Loch. Her. wh'e firks..	2 50 2 75	" 12, "	3 40 3 50	Wheat, Spring, 60 lb..	1 00 1 05
" half	1 25 1 50	" 16, "	4 30 4 40	" Fall 60 "	1 05 1 06
White Fish & Trout ..	3 25 3 50	Powder:		Barley	0 55 0 78
Salmon, saltwater ..	16 00 16 50	Blasting, Canada	3 50 0 00	Peas	0 65 0 70
Dry Cod, # 112 lbs ..	5 25 5 50	FF	4 25 4 50	Oats	0 40 0 42
Fruit:		FFF	4 75 5 00	Rye	0 56 0 60
Raisins, Layers	1 90 2 10	Blasting, English ..	4 00 5 00	Seeds:	
" M. R.	1 75 1 90	FF loose	5 00 6 00	Clover, choice 60 " ..	0 00 0 00
" Valentianew	0 71 0 07	FFF	0 00 6 50	" com'n 68 "	0 00 0 00
Currants, new	0 5 0 05	Pressed Spikes (4 mos):		Timothy, cho'e 4 " ..	0 00 0 00
" old	0 0 0 00	Regular sizes 100 ..	4 00 4 25	" inf. to good 48 " ..	0 00 0 00
Figs	0 11 0 12	Extra	4 50 5 00	Flax	0 00 0 00
Molasses:		Tin Plates (net cash):		Flour (per bri.):	
Clayed, # gal	0 40 0 45	IC Colce	7 50 8 50	Superior extra	0 00 0 00
Syrups, Standard ..	0 60 0 50	IC Charcoal	8 50 9 00	Extra superfine	0 00 0 10
" Golden	0 60 0 58	IX	10 50 11 00	Fancy superfine	4 40 4 95
Rice:		LXX	13 50 14 00	Superfine No. 1	4 75 4 80
Arracan	3 30 3 75	DC	8 00 8 50	" No. 2	6 25 6 50
Cassia, whole, # lb ..	0 00 0 40	DX	9 50 0 00	Provisions	
Cloves	0 11 0 12	Hides & Skins, # lb		Butter, dairy tub # lb.	0 17 0 18
Nutmegs	0 40 0 55	Green rough	0 65 0 06	" store packed	0 16 0 17
Ginger, gr und	0 18 0 23	Green, salt'd & insp'd.	0 09 0 07	Cheese, new	0 10 0 11
" Jamaica, root	0 20 0 25	Cured	0 07 0 07	Pork, mess, per bri ..	28 00 28 50
Pepper, black	0 10 0 11	Calfskins, green	0 00 0 10	" prime mess	
Pimento	0 08 0 09	Calfskins, cured	0 00 0 12	" prime	
Sugars:		" dry	0 18 0 20	Bacon, rough	0 12 0 13
Port Rico, # lb	0 9 0 08	Sheepskins	0 60 0 75	" Cumber'd cut	0 13 0 13
Cuba	0 9 0 09	" pelts	0 60 0 75	" smoked	0 14 0 14
Barbadoes (bright)..	0 9 0 10	Hops.		Hams, in salt	0 15 0 16
Canada Sugar Refine'y.		Inferior, # lb	0 00 0 06	" smoked	0 00 0 00
yellow No. 2, 60 ds ..	0 9 0 09	Medium	0 00 0 00	Shoulders, in salt ..	0 00 0 11
Yellow, No. 2	0 9 0 09	Good	0 00 0 00	Lard, in kegs	0 16 0 17
No. 3	0 9 0 10	Fancy	0 00 0 00	Eggs, packed	0 11 0 12
Crushed X	0 11 0 11	Leather, @ (4 mos.)		Beef Hams	0 00 0 10
" A	0 11 0 11	In lots of less than		Tallow	0 08 0 8
Ground	0 12 0 12	50 sides, 10 # cent		Hogs dressed, heavy ..	0 00 0 00
Dry Crushed	0 12 0 12	higher		" medium	0 00 0 00
Extra Ground	0 13 0 13	Spanish Sole, 1st qual'y		" light	0 00 0 00
Teas:		heavy, weights # lb ..	0 21 0 22	Salt, &c.	
Japan com'n to good ..	0 48 0 50	Do. 1st qual middle do.	0 22 0 23	American bris	1 50 1 52
" Fine to choicest ..	0 55 0 60	Do. No. 2, light weights	0 29 0 00	Liverpool coarse	0 80 0 90
Colored, com. to fine ..	0 60 0 70	Slaughter heavy	0 00 0 24	Goderich	0 00 1 53
Congou & Souch'ng ..	0 42 0 75	Do. light	0 00 0 24	Plaster	0 00 0 00
Oolong, good to fine ..	0 50 0 65	Harness, best	0 25 0 27	Water Lime	1 50 0 00
Y. Hyson, com to gd ..	0 52 0 55	" No. 2	0 00 0 00		
Medium to choice	0 65 0 80	Upper heavy	0 30 0 32		
Extra choice	0 85 0 95	Light	0 33 0 34		

Soap & Candles.

D. Crawford & Co.'s	\$ c.	\$ c.
Imperial	0 07	0 08
Golden Bar	0 07	0 07
Silver Bar	0 07	0 07
Crown	0 05	0 05
No. 1	0 03	0 03
Candles	0 00	0 11

Wines, Liquors, &c.

Ale:

English, per doz. qrts.	2 60	2 65
Guinness DubPortr.	2 35	2 40

Spirits:

Pure Jamaica Rum	1 80	2 25
De Kuyper's H. Gin	1 55	1 65
Booth's Old Tom	1 00	2 00

Gin:

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

Wines:

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

Brandy:

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

Whiskey:

Common 36 u; p.	0 58	0 60
Old Rye	0 77	0 80
Malt	0 77	0 80
Toddy	0 77	0 80
Scotch, per gal.	1 90	2 10
Irish—Kinnahan's c.	7 00	7 50
Dunnville's Belft.	6 00	6 25

Wool.

Fleece, lb.	9 30	0 31
Pulled	0 60	0 00

Furs.

Bear	0 00	0 00
Beaver, p. lb.	0 00	0 00
Coon	0 00	0 00
Fisher	0 00	0 00
Martin	0 00	0 00
Skink	0 00	0 00
Otter	0 00	0 00
Spring Rats	0 00	0 00
Fox	0 00	0 00

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

NAME.	Shares.	Paid up.	Divid'd last 6 Months	Dividend Day.	CLOSING PRICES.		
					Toronto, Sept. 21.	Montre' Sept. 21.	Quebec, Sept. 20.
BANKS.							
British North America	\$250	All.	3 1/2	July and Jan.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Canadian Bank of Com'e.	50	All.	4	1 June, 1 Dec.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
City Bank Montreal	80	All.	4	1 June, 1 Dec.	101 1/2	100	100 1/2
Du. People	50	All.	4	1 Mar., 1 Sept.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Eastern Townships' Bank	50	All.	4	1 July, 1 Jan.	99 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Gore	40	All.	none.	1 Jan., 1 July.	56 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Jacques Cartier	50	All.	4	1 June, 1 Dec.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Mechanics' Bank	50	All.	4	1 Nov., 1 May.	94 95	94 95	92 1/2
Mercantile Bank of Canada	100	All.	5	1 Jan., 1 July.	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Molson's Bank	50	All.	3	1 Apr., 1 Oct.	Bks closed	Bks closed	Bks closed
Montreal	200	All.	6	1 June, 1 Dec.	160 1/2	159 1/2	162 1/2
Nationale	50	All.	4	1 Nov., 1 May.	108 1/2	107	108 1/2
Niagara District Bank	100	All.	70	1 Jan., 1 July.	97 1/2	98	97 98
Ontario Bank	40	All.	4	1 June, 1 Dec.	101 1/2	101	102 1/2
Quebec Bank	100	All.	3 1/2	1 Jan., 1 July.	60 63	58 61	60 62
Royal Canadian Bank	50	All.	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Toronto	100	All.	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2
Union Bank	100	All.	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	105 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ENGLISH.—Quotations on the London Market.

No. of Shares.	Last Dividend.	Name of Company.	Shares parval & amount paid.	Last Sale.
20,000	7 1/2	Briton Medical and General Life	10	2 1/2
50,000	8	Commer'l Union, Fire, Life and Mar.	50	5
21,000	8	City of Glasgow	25	2 1/2
5,000	9 1/2	Edinburgh Life	100	15
40,000	5 1/2 yr	European Life and Guarantee	2 1/2	118 6
21,000	5	Guardian	100	50
24,000	12	Imperial Fire	500	50
7,500	9 1/2	Imperial Life	100	10
100,000	10	Lancashire Fire and Life	20	2
10,000	11	Life Association of Scotland	40	7 1/2
35,862	45s. p. sh	London Assurance Corporation	25	12 1/2
10,000	5	London and Lancashire Life	10	1
87,504	40	Liverp'l & London & Globe F. & L.	20	2
20,000	5	National Union Life	5	1
20,000	12 1/2	Northern Fire and Life	100	5
40,000	68, bo 5s.	North British and Mercantile	50	6 1/2
40,000	50	Ocean Marine	25	5
2,500	E4 1/2 p. s.	Phoenix	10	1
290,000	2 1/2-h. yr.	Queen Fire and Life	10	1
100,000	38. bo. 4s.	Royal Insurance	20	3
20,000	10	Scottish Provincial Fire and Life	50	24
10,000	25	Standard Life	60	12
4,000	5	Star Life	25	11

CANADIAN.

When org'niz'd	No. of Shares.	Last Dividend.	Name of Company.	Parval of Sh'rs	Offered	Asked.
1853	1,500	..	Etna Life, of Hartford.	\$100	210	225
1819	30,000	6	Etna Fire, of Hartford.	100	208	210
1810	10,000	10	Hartford, of Hartford.	100	240	250
1859	10,000	..	Home, of New Haven, Ct.	100	..	..
1863	5,000	..	Travelers' Life & Accident	100	100	106

RAILWAYS.

Shares	Parval	Montre' Sept 14	London Sept. 1.
Atlant'c and St. Lawrence	£100	All.	59 61
Buffalo and Lake Huron	20 1/2	..	23 3 1/2
Do. do Preference	10	..	5 7
Buff., Brant. & Goderich, 6pc, 1872-3-4.	100	..	60 70
Champlain and St. Lawrence	..	..	8 10
Do. do Pref. 10 pc.	..	..	80 85
Grand Trunk	100	..	13 16
Do. Eq. G. M. Bds. 1 ch. 6pc.	100	..	86 88
Do. First Preference, 5 pc.	100	..	52 54
Do. Second Pref. Bonds, 5pc.	100	..	39 41
Do. Third Pref. Stock, 4pc.	100	..	30 32
Do. Fourth Pref. Stock, 3pc.	100	..	18 19
Great Western	20 1/2	..	14 1/2
Do. New	20 1/2	..	18
Do. 6 pc. Bds. due 1873-76.	100	All.	101 103
Do. 5 1/2 pc. Bds. due 1877-78.	100	..	95 97
Northern of Canada, 6 pc. 1st Pref. Bds.	100	..	82 84

EXCHANGE.

	Montre'	Quebec.	Toronto.
Bank on London, 60 days	7 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Sight or 75 days date	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Private do.	26 1/2	24 1/2	21 1/2
Bank on New York	26 1/2	25 1/2	21 1/2
Private do.	26 1/2	25 1/2	21 1/2
Gold Drafts do.	1 par	par 1/2 dis.	37 1/2
Silver	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS.

British Colonial S. S. Co.	250	32 1/2	..	..	..
Canada Landed Credit Co.	50	\$25	3 1/2	..	80 81 x d
Canada Per. Bldg Society	50	All.	5	..	124 124 1/2
Do. Inld Steam Nav. Co.	100	All.	15 12m	..	90 100
Do. Glass Company	100	All.	None.	..	50
Freehold Building Society	100	All.	5	..	120 120 1/2
Hamilton Gas Company	..	..	..	..	..
Huron Copper Bay Co.	..	..	..	..	30 45
Huron & Erie Sv'gs & Loan Soc	50	All.	4 1/2	..	111 1/2 112
Montreal Mining Consols.	20	\$15	..	..	2 20 3 00
Do. Telegraph Co.	40	All.	5	..	134 135
Do. Elevating Co.	00	..	5 1/2	..	104
Do. City Gas Co.	40	..	4	15 Mar. 15 Sep.	138 140
Do. City Pass. R. Co.	50	..	2	..	113
Quebec Gas Co.	200	All.	4	1 Mar., 1 Sep.	120 121
Quebec Street R. R.	50	25	3	..	85 86
Richelieu Navigation Co.	100	All.	7-12m	1 Jan., 1 July.	Bks closed
St. Lawrence Glass Company	100	..	..	..	50 75
St. Lawrence Tow Boat Co.	100	..	..	3 Feb.	28 30
Tor'to Consumers' Gas Co.	50	..	3 m	1 My Au Mar Fe	109 110
West'n Canada Bldg Soc'y	50	All.	5	..	120 120 1/2

SECURITIES.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto.
Canadian Gov't Deb. 6 pc. et. stg.	102 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Do. do. 5 pc. et. cur. 1883	92 1/2	93 94	92 95
Do. do. 5 do. stg. 1885	92	90 91	92 93
Do. do. 7 do. cur.	..	..	..
Dominion 6 p. c. 1878 cy.	105 1/2	107	106 1/2
Hamilton Corporation	..	..	..
Montreal Harbor, 8 pc. d. 1869.	..	..	..
Do. do. 7 do. 1870.	..	..	..
Do. do. 6 1/2 do. 1883.	102 1/2	..	102 1/2
Do. Corporation, 6 pc. 1891	97 1/2	98	96 1/2
Do. 7 p. c. stock	112 113	112 113	112 113
Do. Water Works, 6 pc. stg. 1878.	97 1/2	98	97 97 1/2
Do. do. 6 do. cy. do.	..	..	96 97
Ottawa City 6 pc. d. 1880.	95 97	..	..
Quebec Harbour, 6 pc. d. 1883.	..	50	..
Do. do. 7 do. do.	..	65 70	..
Do. do. 8 do. 1886.	..	75 80	..
Do. City, 7 pc. d. 1 year.	..	90 100	..
Do. do. 7 do. 8 do.	..	..	..
Do. do. 7 do. 5 do.	..	96 90 1/2	..
Do. Water Works, 7 pc. et., 3 years	..	97 97 1/2	..
Do. do. 6 do. 1 1/2 do.	..	..	..
Toronto Corporation, 6 p. c.	92 94	..	92 93
Kingston City 6 pc. 1872	90 95	..	..
County Debentures	..	..	90 1/2 100

PRODUCE—Comparative Prices in Toronto Market.

	1869.		1869.		1868.		1867.		1866.	
	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.	
Wheat, Fall	\$ c. 1 05 @ 1 06	\$ c. 1 04 @ 1 05	\$ c. 1 30 @ 1 32	\$ c. 1 40 @ 1 50	\$ c. 1 15 @ 1 20	\$ c. 1 15 @ 1 20	\$ c. 1 15 @ 1 20	\$ c. 1 15 @ 1 20	\$ c. 1 15 @ 1 20	
Spring	1 03 1 05	1 00 1 05	1 20 1 26	1 40 1 42	1 30 1 42	1 30 1 42	1 30 1 42	1 30 1 42	1 30 1 42	
Barley	0 55 0 78	0 70 0 73	0 95 0 98	0 68 0 72	0 45 0 54	0 45 0 54	0 45 0 54	0 45 0 54	0 45 0 54	
Oats	0 40 0 42	0 35 0 40	0 48 0 49	0 50 0 52	0 30 0 32	0 30 0 32	0 30 0 32	0 30 0 32	0 30 0 32	
Peas	0 75 0 85	0 65 0 75	0 95 0 96	0 70 0 75	0 50 0 55	0 50 0 55	0 50 0 55	0 50 0 55	0 50 0 55	
Flour, No. 1 Super	4 75 4 80	4 70 4 75	5 85 5 96	6 75 6 90	6 50 6 60	6 50 6 60	6 50 6 60	6 50 6 60	6 50 6 60	
Fancy	4 90 0 00	5 00 0 00	0 00 0 10	7 05 7 15	6 60 6 80	6 60 6 80	6 60 6 80	6 60 6 80	6 60 6 80	
Extra	5 00 5 10	5 00 5 10	6 50 6 75	7 10 7 25	6 50 6 75	6 50 6 75	6 50 6 75	6 50 6 75	6 50 6 75	
Oatmeal	6 25 6 75	6 25 6 50	6 50 6 60	5 75 6 00	0 00 0 00	0 00 0 00	0 00 0 00	0 00 0 00	0 00 0 00	
Pork, Mess	28 00 28 50	28 00 28 50	24 00 24 00	18 50 19 00	23 50 24 00	23 50 24 00	23 50 24 00	23 50 24 00	23 50 24 00	
Butter	0 17 1/2 0 18	0 16 0 16	0 16 0 20	0 16 0 18	0 14 0 16	0 14 0 16	0 14 0 16	0 14 0 16	0 14 0 16	
Hides, raw	6 50 7 00	6 00 7 60	6 00 6 50	6 50 7 00	0 00 0 00	0 00 0 00	0 00 0 00	0 00 0 00	0 00 0 00	

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Having a large circulation, it is one of the best adver-
tising mediums in the country.

Wholesale Houses will find this a valuable medium for
having their announcements reach retail dealers.

39-ly

GEO. H. HAM,
Editor and Proprietor.

Arthur Jones,

Land Surveyor and Timber Agent.

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

Chatham County, Kent,
Ontario.

St. James' Hotel.

VICTORIA SQUARE, COR. GREAT ST. JAMES ST.,

MONTREAL.

D. C. BURNETT, Proprietor.

Late of Burnett House, Kingston, Ont.; and Woodruff
House, Watertown, N. Y.

THIS Hotel being opposite Victoria Square, near the
Grand Trunk Station, and Landing of Mail Line of
Steamers, and in the immediate vicinity of Wholesale
Houses, Guests will find it the most pleasant and desirable
stopping place in the city.

Commercial House.

(LATE HUFFMAN HOUSE)

PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO.

GEORGE CRONN : : : PROPRIETOR.

Large addition lately made, including Twenty Bed Rooms.
Dec. 10, 1868. 17-1

Montreal House, Montreal, Canada.

TO MONETARY MEN.—Merchants, Insurance Agents
Lawyers, Bankers, Railway and Steamboat Travellers,
Mining Agents, Directors and Stockholders of Public Com-
panies, and other persons visiting Montreal for business
or pleasure, are here by most respectfully informed that
the undersigned proposes to furnish the best hotel accom-
modation at the most reasonable charges. It is our study
to provide every comfort and accommodation to all our
guests, especially for gentlemen engaged as above. To
those who have been accustomed to patronize other first-
class hotels, we only ask a trial; we have the same accom-
modation and our table is furnished with every delicacy
of the season. 15-ly H. DUCLOS.

THE ONTARIO PEAT COMPANY.

CAPITAL, \$120,000.

THIS COMPANY is PROVISIONALLY organized as follows:—

DIRECTORS:

HENRY S. HOWLAND, Esq., Toronto. LARRATT W. SMITH, Esq., Toronto.
JOHN FISKEN, Esq., Toronto. ALFRED TODD, Esq., Ottawa.
EDWARD A. C. PEW, Esq., Welland.

TRUSTEES OF THE LANDS:

PELEG HOWLAND, Esq., Toronto. CHARLES J. CAMPBELL, Esq., Toronto.

TREASURERS:

CHARLES J. CAMPBELL, Esq., Toronto. WALTER G. CASSELS, Esq., Toronto.

BROKERS:

MESSRS. CAMPBELL AND CASSELS, 92 King Street, Toronto.

SOLICITORS:

MESSRS. SMITH AND WOOD, Wellington Street, Toronto.

SECRETARY:

JOHN WEBSTER HANCOCK, Esq., 22 Toronto Street, Toronto.

The lands of the Company are 1,375 acres, in the County of Welland, of the purchase value of \$55,000.

The owners of the land have taken stock to the amount of \$44,000

It is proposed to reserve for future contingencies 20,000

And to put upon the market the balance of 56,000

\$120,000

Nearly 20,000 of the said balance is already subscribed, and the rest is in the hands of the Brokers of the Company.
A Charter of Incorporation is being applied for, and the operations of the Company will commence very soon.
Subscription Books for the Stock not yet taken up lie at the office of Messrs. Campbell and Cassels, 92 King St., Toronto.
May 19, 1869.

ANGLO - AMERICAN PEAT COMPANY.

CAPITAL, \$200,000,

IN 8,000 SHARES—\$25 EACH.

President—WM. EDGAR, Esq., Hamilton.

Vice-President—ROBERT REFORD, Esq. (Messrs. Reford & Dillon), Montreal.

Secretary-Treasurer—A. McK. COCHRANE, 388 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

THIS COMPANY, with machinery now in working order and in course of construction, will be able to manufacture this year FROM TEN TO TWELVE THOUSAND TONS
OF GOOD FUEL. Actual working shows—

I. That the fuel can be produced for \$1.45 a ton, and with the improved machinery, at a much less cost

II. That, for steam purposes, one ton of it is superior to one cord of wood, in the proportion of 31 to 27.

III. That, for domestic purposes, it is equal to wood or coal, and leaves very little ashes—about five per cent.

At the annual meeting of the Company in Montreal, it was decided to offer one thousand shares of Stock in Toronto. Mr. Isaac C. Gilmor has been appointed agent of the
Company in Toronto, and is authorized to receive subscriptions for the Stock.

Prospectus, Map of the Property, and further information may be obtained by addressing

ISAAC C. GILMOR, 58 Colborne Street, Toronto.

Or A. McK. COCHRANE, Secretary-Treasurer, 388 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

80-85t

Financial.

Philip Browne & Co.,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS.
DEALERS IN
STERLING EXCHANGE—U. S. Currency, Silver and
Bonds—Bank Stocks, Debentures, Mortgages, &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. PHILIP BROWNE, Notary Public

TORONTO SAVINGS BANK.
72 CHURCH STREET.

DEPOSITS received, from Twenty Cents upwards; in-
vested 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,
301y MANAGER.

TO BUILDING SOCIETIES,

INSURANCE COMPANIES, AND PERSONS HAVING
TRANSACTIONS WITH THEM—TO CAPITAL-
ISTS, AND ALL CONCERNED IN THE SALE OR
EXCHANGE OF SECURITIES:—

For Calculations as to the Surrender Value of Life or
Endowment Insurance Policies by any Tables of Mortality,
and at any rate of Interest.

The interest earned on buying, selling, or exchanging
Stocks, Debentures, Mortgages, &c., above or below par
value.

The buying or selling value of Annuities for Life or
terms of years.

The valuations of Building Societies' Mortgages, or any
similar obligations, &c., &c., &c.

Address ARTHUR HARVEY, F. S. S., &c.,
OTTAWA.

MINIMUM FEE, \$5.00

Morton & Smith,
ACCOUNTANTS, REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
AND VALUATORS,
48 AND 50 CHURCH STREET,
TORONTO.

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

W. PATERSON & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Insurance, Passage, and General Agents,
NORTH-WEST COR KING AND CHURCH STREETS,
TORONTO.

AGENTS FOR
THE ANCHOR LINE OF PACKETS—To and from Glas-
gow, Londonderry, &c.
THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP COM-
PANY—To and from Southampton, Havre, Bremen, &c.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY—To and from Queenstown, Liver-
pool, &c.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH
LINE—To California, China, Japan, India, &c.

Pellatt & Osler,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, Accountants,
Agents for the Standard Life Assurance Company.
OFFICE—86 King Street East, four Doors West of
Church Street, Toronto.

HENRY PELLATT, EDMUND B. OSLER,
1y Notary Public. Official Assignee.

H. N. Smith & Co.,
2 EAST SENECA STREET, BUFFALO, N. Y., (corres-
pondent Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., 11 Broad Street,
N. Y.) Stock, Money and Exchange Brokers. Advances
made on securities. 21-1y

Campbell & Cassels,
J. CAMPBELL,] 92 King Street, East, [W. G. CASSELS.
TORONTO,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
STERLING EXCHANGE, AMERICAN CURRENCY,
BONDS AND STOCKS, GOLD, SILVER, AND CANA-
DIAN STOCKS AND SECURITIES,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
ORDERS EXECUTED PROMPTLY ON BEST TERMS.

Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society.

Paid up Capital \$1,000,000
Assets 1,700,000
Annual Income 400,000

JOSEPH D. RIDOUT, President.

PETER PATERSON, Vice-President.

Directors:—J. G. Worts, Edward Hooper, S. Nordheimer,
A. M. Smith, E. H. Rutherford, Joseph Robinson.

Bankers:—Bank of Toronto; Bank of Montreal; Royal
Canadian Bank.

OFFICE—Masonic Hall, Toronto Street, Toronto.

Money received on deposit bearing five and six per cent.
interest. Advances made on City and Country Property
in the Province of Ontario.

J. HERBERT MASON, Sec'y & Treas.

J. T. & W. Pennoek,

FIRE and Life Insurance Agents, Parliamentary and
Departmental Agents, Mining Agents, and Exchange
Brokers, Ottawa.

Montreal Assurance Company

(MARINE).
INCORPORATED 1840.

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

HEAD OFFICE..... MONTREAL.

BRANCH OFFICE—32 Wellington Street, Toronto.

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

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

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

The Queen's Hotel.

THOMAS DICK, Proprietor.

FRONT STREET, TORONTO, ONT. 3-1y

EDINBURGH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FOUNDED 1823.

AMOUNT OF ACCUMULATED AND INVESTED FUNDS—OVER ONE MILLION STERLING.

HEAD OFFICE—EDINBURGH.

PRESIDENT—The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Haddington. MANAGER—D. MacLagan, Esq. SECRETARY—Alex. H. Whytt, Esq.

CANADIAN OFFICE ESTABLISHED 1857. WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

CANADIAN BOARD—Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, M.P., Chairman. J. W. Gamble, Esq., L. Moffatt, Esq., Hon.
J. B. Robinson, C. J. Campbell, Esq. David Higgins, Secretary.

THE Edinburgh Life Assurance Company offer to the public the advantages of a Canadian as well as a British Com-
pany. They have invested a large amount of money on securities in this country, and the Toronto Local Board
have full power, by an Imperial Statute, to take risks, make investments, and settle claims in Canada, without refer-
ence to the Head Office, Edinburgh. Some of the old Policies in the Company, which became claims during the past
year, were settled by payment of amounts double of those originally insured, in consequence of the large bonuses that
accrued on the Policies.

Every information that intending assurers may require can be obtained at the Company's Office in Toronto, or at
any of the Agencies which have been established in the principal towns in Canada.

J. HILLYARD CAMERON, CHAIRMAN. (36-1y) DAVID HIGGINS, SECRETARY.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS

CASH
CAPITAL.



\$1,000,000
PAID IN FULL.

CANADIAN BOARD OF REFERENCE:

Hon. LUTHER H. HOLTON, M.P.

MICHAEL P. RYAN, Esq., M.P., Montreal.

GHLMAN CHENEY, Esq., Manager Canadian Express
Company.

H. A. NELSON, Esq., Messrs. Nelson & Wood.

JACKSON RAE, Esq., Cashier Merchants' Bank.

CHAMPION BROWN, Esq., of Messrs. Brown &
Childs.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. PERKINS & RAMSAY.

MEDICAL REFEREE.
JOSEPH H. DRAKE, M.D.

BANKERS.
THE BANK OF MONTREAL

This Company has deposited with the Canadian Government the required amount in GOLD, for benefit of Cana-
dian Policyholders.

DOMINION OFFICE—91 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

JNO. HY. RHODES,

SPECIAL AGENT.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Jr.,

GENERAL AGENT, CANADA.

The National Charter, the large Capital, the low rates, the common-sense plan, the definite contract, the honorabil-
and fair dealings, the non-forfeiting policies, the perfect security, the liberal terms of the policies, the Gold Deposite
in Canada, render the NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY of the United States of America worthy of the
patronage of every business man.

1-1y

W. PATERSON, & CO., AGENTS, Toronto, Ont.

Insurance.

Etna Insurance Company,
(OF HARTFORD.)
INCORPORATED 1819. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CASH CAPITAL.....\$3,000,000.
LOSSES PAID IN FIFTY YEARS.....\$25,300,000
LICENSED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.
July 1, 1869.

ASSETS (At Market Value):
CASH IN HAND AND IN BANK \$540,474 32
REAL ESTATE..... 263,319 14
MORTGAGE BONDS..... 959,250 00
BANK STOCK..... 1,418,450 00
UNITED STATES, STATE, and CITY STOCK,
AND OTHER PUBLIC SECURITIES... 2,181,039 50
TOTAL.....\$5,352,532 96

THOS. R. WOOD, AGENT,
Corner Wellington and Church Sts., Toronto.
ROBERT WOOD, AGENT, Montreal.

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

Assurances effected in all parts of the World

Claims paid
WITH PROMPTITUDE and LIBERALITY.
MOFFATT, MURRAY & BEATTIE,
Agents for Toronto,
36 Yonge Street.

Insurance.

**THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,**
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

WOODBIDGE S. OLMSTEAD, SECRETARY, JAMES GOODWIN, PRESIDENT,
EDWIN W. BRYANT, ACTUARY, ZEPHANIAH PRESTON, VICE PRESIDENT.
LUCIAN S. WILCOX, MEDICAL EXAMINER.

Organized in 1846. Charter Perpetual.

The Largest Mutual Life Insurance Company. Numbering Over 59,000 Members.

BEING A PURELY MUTUAL COMPANY ITS ASSETS BELONG EXCLUSIVELY TO ITS MEMBERS.

ASSETS, \$25,000,000.—Acquired by prudent and economical management of twenty-two years, without the aid of a single dollar of original capital.

SURPLUS ASSETS, \$7,361,967—All profits divided among the members. Each policy holder is a member. There are no stockholders.

ITS DIVIDENDS—Have averaged over 50 per cent. annually. Total amount of dividends paid the members since its organization, \$6,000,000.

ITS SUCCESS UNPARALLELED—It has arrived at the extraordinary condition where the income from annual interest alone is more than sufficient to pay all the losses. Total amount of losses paid by the Company, \$8,500,000.

ITS RESPONSIBILITY—For every \$100 of liabilities it has \$154 of assets.

LAST YEAR'S PROSPEROUS BUSINESS.

Amount insured fiscal year, 1867\$45,647,191 00 | Income received fiscal year, 1867.....\$7,530,886 19

During its last fiscal year this Company paid to its living members, and to the families of deceased members, nearly \$2,000,000, and at the same time added more than four millions to its accumulated capital.

The whole record of this Company has been one of prudent management and prosperous advancement. Among the older and leading Life Insurance Companies its average ratio of expenses to income has, through its entire history, been the lowest of any.

\$140,000 deposited in Canada for the benefit of Policyholders.

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

OFFICE No. 53 King Street East, Toronto.

Opposite Toronto Street.

HALDAN & O'LOANE,

Assistant Managers for Ontario.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

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

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

CANADA—MONTREAL—PLACE D'ARMEES.

DIRECTORS:

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

Solicitors—Messrs. TORRANCE & MORRIS.

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

Secretary—P. WARDLAW.

Inspector of Agencies—JAMES B. M. CHIPMAN.

TORONTO OFFICE—No. 32 WELLINGTON STREET EAST.

R. N. GOOCH, Agent.

**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.**

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

Directors in Canada:

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

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

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

THOMAS BRIGGS, Esq., Agent, Kingston.

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

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

WILLIAM HOPE, Agent Life Department, Victoria Hall, Melinda Street.

G. F. C. SMITH,

Chief Agent for the Dominion,
Montreal

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPY.

CHIEF OFFICES—19 and 20 Cornhill, London, England, and 385 and 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO., General Agents for Canada.

FRED. COLE, Secretary

CAPITAL.....£2,500,000 STERLING.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The LIFE FUNDS are entirely separate, and are invested in the names of special Trustees.

ECONOMY OF MANAGEMENT guaranteed by a clause in the Deed of Association.

80 PER CENT. OF PROFITS divided among participating Policy-holders.

BONUS declared to 1867 averaged £2 2s. per cent., equalling a cash return of about every THIRD year's Premium

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Assurances granted on Dwelling-houses and their contents, as well as on General Mercantile Property, Manufactories, &c.

W. M. WESTMACOTT, Agent for Toronto.

Agents in the principal Cities Towns and Villages in Canada.

Insurance.

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

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

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

48 TORONTO AGENCY, 5 KING ST. WEST.
Oct 17-9-lyr **JAMES FRASER, Agent.**

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

HOME DISTRICT Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

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

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

PRESIDENT—THE HON. J. McMURRICH.
VICE-PRESIDENT—JOHN BURNS, Esq.
JOHN RAINS, Secretary.

AGENTS:
DAVID WRIGHT, Esq., Hamilton; FRANCIS STEVENS, Esq., Barrie; MESSRS. GIBBS & BRO., Oshawa. 8-ly

THE PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE, PICTON, ONTARIO.

President, L. B. STINSON; Vice-President, WM. DELONG.
Directors: W. A. Richards, James Johnson, James Cavan, D. W. Ruttan, H. A. McFaul.—Secretary, John Twigg; Treasurer, David Barker; John Howell, Inspector of Losses and Agencies; Solicitor, R. J. Fitzgerald.

THIS Company is established upon strictly Mutual principles, insuring farming and isolated property, (not hazardous,) in Townships only, and offers great advantages to insurers, at low rates for five years, without the expense of a renewal.
Picton, June 15, 1869. 9-ly

FIRE AND MARINE ASSURANCE.

The British America ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

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

Fire Inspector: E. ROBY O'BRIEN. Marine Inspector: CAPT. R. COURNEEN.

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

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

THOS. WM. BIRCHALL, 23-ly *Manager.*

Insurance.

Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society OF LONDON, ENGLAND. Established 1840.

Head Office for the Dominion of Canada:
131 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
DIRECTORS—Walter Shanly, Esq., M.P.; Duncan Macdonald, Esq.; George Winks, Esq., W. H. Hingston, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.S.

Parties intending to assure their lives, are invited to peruse the Society's prospectus, which embraces several entirely new and interesting features in Life Assurance. Copies can be had on application at the Head Office, or at any of the Agencies.

JAS. GRANT, Resident Secretary.
Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. 43-ly

The Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company

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

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

Canada Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE ONLY CANADIAN LIFE COMPANY AUTHORIZED BY GOVERNMENT FOR THE DOMINION,

Rates are lower than British or Foreign Offices.

A LARGER amount of Insurances and of Investments in Canada than any other Company, and its rapid progress is satisfactory evidence of the popularity of its principles and practice.

Last year there were issued
920 NEW POLICIES,
FOR ASSURANCE OF
\$1,284,155,
WITH
ANNUAL PREMIUMS OF
\$51,182.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION,
Where every information can be obtained, or at the
HEAD OFFICE, IN HAMILTON, ONT.

A. G. RAMSAY, Manager.
E. BRADBURNE, Agent,
Toronto Street.

Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company,
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON,
ACCEPTS ALL ORDINARY FIRE RISKS
on the most favorable terms.

LIFE RISKS

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

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000 Stg.
CANADA BRANCH OFFICE—Exchange Buildings, Montreal.
Resident Secretary and General Agent,
A. MACKENZIE FORBES,
13 St. Sacrament St., Merchants' Exchange, Montreal.
WM. ROWLAND, Agent, Toronto. 1-ly

THE AGRICULTURAL Mutual Assurance Association of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON, ONT.
A purely Farmers' Company. Licensed by the Government of Canada.

Capital, 1st January, 1869..... \$230,193 82
Cash and Cash Items, over..... \$86,000 00
No. of Policies in force..... 30,892 00

THIS Company insures nothing more dangerous than Farm property. Its rates are as low as any well-established Company in the Dominion, and lower than those of a great many. It is largely patronised, and continues to grow in public favor.

For Insurance, apply to any of the Agents or address the Secretary, London, Ontario.

Insurance.

The Waterloo County Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE: WATERLOO, ONTARIO.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

THE business of the Company is divided into three separate and distinct branches, the
VILLAGE, FARM, AND MANUFACTURES.

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

C. M. TAYLOR, Sec. M. SPRINGER, M.M.P., Pres.
J. HUGHES, Inspector. 15-ly

Lancashire Insurance Company.
CAPITAL..... £2,000,000 Sterling

FIRE RISKS

Taken at reasonable rates of premium, and ALL LOSSES SETTLED PROMPTLY, By the undersigned, without reference elsewhere.

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

Western Assurance Company,

INCORPORATED 1851.

CAPITAL, \$400,000.

EIRE AND MARINE.

HEAD OFFICE..... TORONTO, ONTARIO

DIRECTORS.

Hon. JNO. McMURRICH, President.
CHARLES MAGRATH, Vice-President.
A. M. SMITH, Esq. JOHN FISKEN, Esq.
ROBERT BEATY, Esq. ALEX. MANNING, Esq.
JAMES MICHIE, Esq. N. BARNHART, Esq.
R. J. DALLAS, Esq.
B. HALDAN, Secretary.
J. MAUGHAN, JR., Assistant Secretary.
WM. BLIGHT, Fire Inspector.
CAPT. G. T. DOUGLAS, Marine Inspector.
JAMES FRINGLE, General Agent.

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

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

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

On Cargoes by steamers to and from British Ports.

The Victoria Mutual FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

Insures only Non-Hazardous Property, at Low Rates.

BUSINESS STRICTLY MUTUAL.

GEORGE H. MILLS, President.
W. D. BOOKER, Secretary.

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

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

Established 1809.

HEAD OFFICE, CANADA - MONTREAL,

TORONTO BRANCH:

LOCAL OFFICES, NOS. 4 & 6 WELLINGTON STREET.
Fire Department, R. N. GOOCH, Agent.
Life Department, H. L. HIME, Agent.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company OF LONDON.

No. 1 OLD BROAD STREET, AND 16 PALL MALL.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

Canada General Agency,
RINTOUL BROS.,
21 St. Sacrament Street.

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

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