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# THE MONETARY TIMES AND TRADE REVIEW. -INSURANCE CHRONICLE-

VOL. V—NO. 13.

TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1871.

SUBSCRIPTION,  
\$2 a Year.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

JOHN MACDONALD and CO.,

OCTOBER.

One of the most important months for keeping  
one's stock

**FULLY ASSORTED.**

The trade will find with

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.

A *SPLENDID STOCK* in every de-  
partment.

JNO. MACDONALD & CO.

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

3 YORK STREET, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.  
Toronto, Sept. 26th, 1871. 32-ly

J. GILLESPIE and CO.,

INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR

**FALL STOCK**

CONSISTING OF

CANADIAN, ENGLISH & AMERICAN

**FELT AND SILK HATS,**

LADIES FURS,

KID, CALF & BUCK GLOVES & MITTS,

FUR, BEAVER AND WHITNEY CAPS,

**BUFFALO AND ALASKA ROBES, etc.**

J. GILLESPIE & CO.,

34 Yonge Street.

Toronto, August, 1871

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

1871. FALL. 1871.

A. R. McMASTER

and BROTHER,

TORONTO.

Will be prepared to show a complete assortment of

**FALL AND WINTER GOODS**

To their Customers and friends on and after

MONDAY NEXT, THE 11TH INSTANT,

AT

**32 YONGE STREET**

SEPTEMBER.

"BEAVER MILLS" CARPET WARP COTTON  
YARN, COTTON BAGS.

OFFICE:

102 Cross St., Albert Square, Manchester, England.  
Toronto, 1871. 32-ly

SMITH and KEIGHLEY,

IMPORTERS OF TEAS,

*English and Foreign Groceries,*

Have just received a cargo of BRIGHT MUSCOVADO  
SUGARS, also,

1,200 barrels Yellow Refined and Crushed Sugars,

1,500 half chest new season Young Hyson Teas,

Ex "Avonvale," "Benefactor," and "Riga."

300 half-chests Gunpowder do.

200 half-chests uncolored Japan do.

200 half-chests Moning and Kaisow Congous.

250 Caddies do. do. do.

Also, a large and well assorted stock of

**ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GROCERIES,**

To which they invite the special attention of the  
trade.

A. M. SMITH.

Toronto, 1871

W. W. KEIGHLEY.

32

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

SEPTEMBER, 1871.

GORDON MACKAY and CO.

Have received the greater portion of this Season's  
Importations, and by

**Tuesday. the 29th instant,**

will have Complete Assortments in the various Depart-  
ments, including full lines of

**CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.**

The Attention of the Trade is respect-  
fully solicited.

N.B.—Also full lines of their Celebrated

LYBSTER MILLS PRODUCTIONS.

GORDON, MACKAY & Co.

Toronto, 1871.

32-1y

SAMSON,

KENNEDY,

and GEMMEL,

Are in receipt of

**10 PACKAGES**

*Ex St. David.*

FURTHER ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK

Expected in a few days.

**56 PACKAGES ON THE WAY.**

SAMSON, KENNEDY & GEMMEL.

Corner of Scott and Colborne Sts.,

TORONTO.

September 1, 1871.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

## REMOVAL.

**John Charlesworth & Co.,**

Beg to announce their removal to their new and commodious premises

**IRON BLOCK, 13 FRONT ST. WEST,**

And are now showing a

**LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED**

Stock of

**NEW FALL DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY.***Special inducements to A 1 buyers. An inspection respectfully solicited.***JNO. CHARLESWORTH & CO.,**

Iron Block, 13 Front Street West, Toronto.

Toronto, September, 1871.

**Brown Brothers,****ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURERS,**

Stationers, Book-Binders, etc.,

66 and 68 King Street East, Toronto, Ontario.

**ACCOUNT-BOOKS FOR BANKS, INSURANCE**  
Companies, Merchants, etc., made to order of the best materials and for style, durability and cheapness unsurpassed.

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

**Ridout, Aikenhead and Crombie,**

(Late Ridout Brothers &amp; Co.)

Corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

Importers of and Dealers in

**IRON, STEEL, NAILS, COPPER, LEAD,**

TIN, CUTLERY, PAINTS, CORDAGE.

**FISHING AND SHOOTING TACKLE.**

And every description of

*British, American and Domestic Hardware.***Henderson and Bostwick,**

IMPORTERS OF

**MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**STRAW GOODS,**

CORNER OF FRONT AND BAY STREETS,

TORONTO, ONT.

**Robert McPhail,**

IMPORTER OF

**ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN**  
**FANCY GOODS,****STATIONER, SCHOOL BOOK PUBLISHER,**  
and Blank Book Manufacturer.**8 FRONT STREET, TORONTO.****S. H. MAY and CO.,**

Importers and Dealers in

**PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH, etc.,****CHANCES SMITHWICK; 25 AND 21 OZ.****Star, Diamond Star, and Double Thick Glass.**

274, ST. PAUL ST., MONTREAL. 17Oct71

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

**THOMAS LAILEY and CO.,**

IMPORTERS

AND

**WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS**

DEALERS IN

**AMERICAN RUBBER CLOTHING.**

WAREHOUSE:

**6 FRONT STREET WEST,**

TORONTO.

**GOODERHAM and WORTS,**  
**DISTILLERS, MALTSTERS,**  
**AND MILLERS,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE SPIRITS,

ALCOHOL,

OLD RYE,

TODDY AND

MALT WHISKIES.

MALT FOR BREWERS,

AND

"TEA ROSE" FLOUR.

*Canada Confectionery and Biscuit*  
*Works.***WILLIAM HESSIN,**  
**WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER**

AND

**BISCUIT MANUFACTURER,**

OFFICES AND FACTORY:

**No. 7, FRONT STREET, TORONTO.**

## NOTICE..

**T**HE undersigned beg to notify the Trade that they have been appointed Agents for the City of Toronto, and points East, for the sale of Messrs. DOW & CO.'S Celebrated Ales and Porter. All orders will receive prompt attention.**Cramp, Torrances and Co.****F**OR SALE, in store and to arrive:—**TEAS,****COFFEES,****SUGARS,**

and

**NEW CROP (1870) FRUITS****TEAS.**—Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial Natural Leaf Japan, Oolong, Souchong, and Congou.**COFFEES.**—Old Government Java, Maracaibo, Lagayra and Rio.**SUGARS.**—Tierces and barrels Scotch Refined. Barrels Bright Porto Rico.

Also, now landing, 25 cases German cigars.

**CRAMP, TORRANCES & CO.,**

10, Wellington Street East.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

FALL 1871.

**Buchanans, Binny and McKenzie,**

HAMILTON, ONT.

Will have their

**FALL IMPORTATIONS**

OF

**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**

complete and opened for inspection on

**FRIDAY THE 1st SEPTEMBER,**

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

**IN CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.****TWEEDS, BLANKETS, KNITTED GOODS,****COTTONS, COTTON YARNS, BATS, &c.**

Their Stock will be found large and well bought.

**BUCHANANS, BINNIE & MCKENZIE.**

Hamilton, 21st August, 1871.

**John Boice and Co.,**

Are prepared to show an

**ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT**

—OF—

**Gentlemen's Furnishings,****Fancy Goods,****Small Wares, etc.**

Hamilton, Sept. 1, 1871.

**Thompson, Birkett and Bell,**

HAMILTON.

Have their

**STOCK FULLY ASSORTED**

For the

**FALL TRADE.**

W. J. PITON.

R. M. HUNTER.

Piton &amp; Hunter,

**GENERAL COMMISSION****AND MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS,**

WINNEPEG, PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

*Consignments Solicited.***Rice Brothers,****PAPER COLLAR MANUFACTURERS,**

MONTREAL.

**M**ESSRS. RICE BROS. have constantly on hand all styles of Gent's paper collars, cuffs, fronts, &c. Also Ladies' collars and cuffs, which are manufactured in the neatest possible manner, from the best material, imported from London and Germany. New Styles just being completed.

16Oct71

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

**J. G. Mackenzie & Company,***Importers*

AND

*Wholesale Dealers in*

BRITISH &amp; FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

381 &amp; 383 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

**FERRIER & CO.,**

IRON &amp; HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

*St. Francois Xavier Street,*

MONTREAL.

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

31 Dec 71

**Kingan and Kinloch,**

IMPORTERS OF

TEAS, GENERAL GROCERIES,

WINES, &amp;c.,

*Corner of St. Peter and St. Sacrament Streets,*

MONTREAL.

**JOHN McARTHUR and SON,***Importers and Wholesale Dealers in*

Window Glass (Star and Diamond Star Brands),

Sheet and Plate Glass of every description,

Lined Oil, Paints, Colors, Varnishes;

Japans, Artists' and Painters' Materials,

Naval Stores, Chemical Dye Stuffs, etc.,

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

18 LEMOINE STREET.

**THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,**

FOR THE

PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF TRADE.

*Established in 1845.*

DUN, WIMAN &amp; CO.:

Montreal, Toronto, and Halifax.

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

202 MCGILL ST., and LONGUEUIL LANE,

TEAS AND

GENERAL GROCERIES.

Stock and assortment kept large and attractive.

ORDERS CAREFULLY EXECUTED. 16 Oct 71

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

60 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL.

IMPORTERS OF

IRON, TIN, STEEL, BOILER PLATES,

Galvanized Iron, Canada Plates,

BOILER TUBES, GAS TUBES, IRON WIRE,

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

MANUFACTURER OF

"Crown" Sofa Chair and Bed Springs.

A large stock always on hand. 34-4

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

**David Torrance & Co.,**

EAST and WEST INDIA MERCHANTS,

EXCHANGE COURT,

MONTREAL.

Montreal, 1871.

10 July 71

**JAMES ROBERTSON,****METAL MERCHANT,**

AND MANUFACTURER OF

LEAD PIPE, SHOT, PAINTS, PUTTY, &amp;c.

ALSO,

*Circular, Gang, Cross Cut, and other Saws.*PROPRIETOR, } Also { Dominion Saw Works  
Canada Lead & Saw Works, } Montreal. } Toronto.**R. Dunn, Fish and Co.,**  
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,  
479, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Sole Importers of the celebrated

GLADSTONE BRAND DOUBLE WARP  
RAVEN BLACK LUSTRE.*Trade Mark Registered.***JOSEPH GOULD,**

(Successor to GOULD &amp; HILL),

IMPORTER OF THE

*Celebrated Chickering, Steinway, and  
other Pianofortes,*

And the well-known

*Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs,*

115, GREAT ST. JAMES' STREET, MONTREAL.

24 Aug 70

**N. S. WHITNEY,**

Importer of Foreign Leather, Elastic Webs,

Prunella Linings, etc.,

14 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL.

**B. HUTCHINS,****TEA MERCHANT,**

188 &amp; 190 McGill Street,

MONTREAL.

ORDERS BY LETTER PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

**W. R. ROSS & CO.,****GENERAL MERCHANTS,**

AND IMPORTERS OF

TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES,

464 and 466, St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL.

**CANADA MARBLE WORKS.**

R. FORSYTH, PROPRIETOR.

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

Marble, Slate Mantles, Grates, etc.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

**FURS. FURS. FURS.****GREENE and SONS,**

MONTREAL.

WE are now fully prepared to supply our customers  
with all the leading novelties of HOME AND  
FOREIGN MANUFACTURE OF*Furs, Felt Hats, Cloth Caps, Buckskin**and Kid Gloves and Mitts, Moose**Moccasins, and Mitts, Snow**Shoes, Buffalo Robes, &c.*Forty years experience our firm have had in the manu-  
facture of the various lines pertaining to the Fur and  
Hat trade. We seek to please our customers by produc-  
ing goods well made and cheap, and we hope by careful  
attention to maintain the standing we now hold amongst  
our customers and the business community.

FACTORIES:

FUR GOODS—525 S PAUL STREET.

FELT HATS—114 QUEEN STREET.

STRAW GOODS—624 ST. PAUL STREET.

MOCCASINS AND SNOW SHOES—LORETTE, QUEBEC.

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

**GREENE & SONS.**

FALL TRADE, 1871.

**T. JAMES CLAXTON & Co.,**

IMPORTERS OF

**DRY GOODS,**

Our Stock is now complete in every Department.

T. JAMES CLAXTON &amp; CO.,

Coverhill's Buildings,

St. Peter St., Montreal.

**Mercantile Summary.**THE currant crop of Zante and Cephalonia is  
said to be excellent.SIXTEEN new joint stock companies were  
registered in London, Eng., during the week  
ended Sept. 16th, devoted to a great variety of  
objects.BEET ROOT sugar factories are springing up  
in various parts of England, where it is expected  
this industry will yet develop into large propor-  
tions.IMPORTATIONS of foreign goods, including  
those from Canada, into Manitoba, for the  
seven months ending July 1871, foot up in value  
to about \$350,000. This includes \$55,000 worth  
of spirituous liquors.WHAT HAS become of the official statements  
of imports and exports of the Dominion, which  
we have learned to look for in the *Canada  
Gazette*? None have been published for two  
months.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

CHILDS &amp; COMPANY,

[ MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

*Boots and Shoes,*

WHOLESALE,

No. 51 YONGE STREET,

TORONTO.

THOMSON and BURNS,

IMPORTERS OF

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

Crockery, China, Glassware,

AND DEALERS IN

*Canadian and American Manufactures*

OF

HARDWARE AND AGRICULTURAL  
IMPLEMENTS,

10 &amp; 12 Front Street West, Toronto.

Two SHIPS are being built at Portland, a suburb of St. John, N.B., the keels and frames of which were prepared at Boston. By transferring them to a port of New Brunswick, and there completing the work of building, the ship may claim registry in the United States as an American bottom. In this way it is thought a very convenient loop-hole has been found through the stringent acts of Congress relating to the subject of registry.

SILLY PEOPLE—those who leave a beautiful farm with its comforts to peril their all in trying "to make a spoon or spoil a horn," in keeping a country store. A farmer of our acquaintance has just forsaken a lovely homestead in the vicinity of the Grand River, to try his luck in trade. Let us hope that he will be an exception to the rule—that he will see his error in time to retrace his false step.

IMPORTATIONS of dry goods, at Montreal, for August show, only a moderate increase on the figures of last year, as appears from the sub-joined comparison of leading articles:—

	Aug. '70.	Aug. '71.
Woolens .....	\$1,085,571	\$1,187,040
Cottons .....	647,472	648,390
Silks, &c.....	169,191	217,545
	\$1,902,234	\$2,052,975
Difference .....		150,741

The total imports of dutiable goods for the month foot up to \$3,630,925 this year, as against \$4,661,157 last year.

SOME PERSON bent on mischief was the means of putting a dry goods firm in St. John to a good

The Leading Wholesale Trade in Toronto.

OGILVY and CO.,

CORNER OF WELLINGTON AND JORDAN STS.

We invite an inspection of our Stock, which is now complete in all Departments,

WOOLLENS, COTTONS, LINENS,

SILKS, SMALL WARES AND

FANCY GOODS.

*Liberal Terms and Close Prices.*

OGILVY &amp; CO.

Toronto, 13th September, 1871.

R. H. GRAY &amp; CO.,

43, YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

We call attention to our

LATEST SHIPMENTS  
OF

CORSETS in

ENGLISH,

GERMAN, and

FRENCH.

Of which we hold the largest Variety.

R. H. GRAY &amp; CO.

deal of unnecessary annoyance and inconvenience recently. Sending an anonymous letter to the collector of Customs, intimating that the firm was trying to "do" the revenue out of some duties, that official seized a lot of goods belonging to the firm. It turned out that the thing was an ugly hoax, on the discovery of which the victims were doubtless more indignant than amused.

WILLIAM McMULLEN, a small grocery and provision dealer in Yorkville, has recently come to grief, and has assigned to Messrs. Kerr & Anderson, of Toronto. It is only a trifling affair, hardly worth noticing, except for the fact that the foolish man was formerly a well-to-do farmer on the Davenport road, but was enticed by delusive hopes of gains without hard work into store-keeping, with the result just noticed. The experience of Mr. McM. is the usual result of such folly.

MESSRS. FRASER & Co., woollen manufacturers, Cobourg, to whom reference was made in these columns some time ago, as being in difficulties with their workmen, and other creditors, have suspended. The firm have been in poor credit for a good while, the business not being prosperous for several years past. Liabilities are stated at about \$70,000, of which some \$40,000 is represented by the claims of the Montreal and Merchants' Banks; and \$5,000 is wages. The assets approximate \$25,000, or 33c in the dollar. A proposal is before the creditors, to pay 25c in cash in 30 days. The stock of wool has been sold at satisfactory rates.

THE COFFEE crop in the three principal coun-

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

THOMAS WALLS and Co.,

7 Front Street,

*(The New Iron Block,*

TORONTO,

ARE prepared to shew the contents of 400 packages of well assorted

DRY GOODS.

Terms liberal to close buyers.

FISH! FISH!! FISH!!!

LAKE SUPERIOR

Trout and White Fish,

500 half Barrels just received from our own Fishery.  
Also on hand

Bbls. Round Herrings.

Bbls. and 1/2 bbls. Mackerel.

Quintals prime Table Codfish.

1/2 Boxes choice scaled Digby Herrings.

Cases Fresh Mackerel, (1lb. tins.)

Cases Fresh Salmon (2lb. tins.)

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.,

THOMAS GRIFFITH &amp; CO.,

Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants,  
37 & 39 Front Street, Toronto

fee-producing countries, namely, Brazil, Java and Ceylon, is a failure. It is estimated that the yield of the last Brazil crop will not exceed 200,000,000 lbs.; the previous year was estimated at 480,000,000 pounds; a surplus, however, of the latter remains in producers' hands, estimated at 96,000,000 pounds, to be added to the available supply. The yield of the Java crop has just been officially ascertained to be 106,000,000 pounds; the previous crop was 170,000,000 pounds. Without accurate data respecting the Ceylon crop (the smallest of the three), the deficiency may be estimated as in the same proportion as the Java crop.

A MR. ROBERT WORTHEY, of Chatham, who was engaged in the grocery and provision trade, has lately left for parts unknown. It is said that he hailed from Detroit, and has been doing business in Chatham since 1865, commencing in a small way; but he seems to have managed to work up a little credit, as we have heard his liabilities stated at over ten thousand dollars.

A NUMBER of failures in Great Britain are announced. First, there was the Messrs. Ryder at Liverpool, with liabilities estimated at £350,000 stg. A few days afterward Messrs. Keep, Parsons & Co., of London, in the Australian and Indian trade, suspended with liabilities of £120,000 stg. An unfavorable liquidation is feared. Messrs. Inglis, Anderson & Co., of Glasgow, failed very recently; liabilities £30,000; assets £10,000. Also, Messrs. Brown & Co., of the same city; liabilities £165,000, assets £55,790. Until these occurrences, failures had been somewhat rare for a considerable period.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

**DOBBIE and CARRIE**

IRON BLOCK,

No. 3 FRONT STREET WEST,

Invite Inspection of their Stock which is large and well assorted in each department.

**COTTONS, WOOLLENS, LINENS**

SMALL WARES,

**FANCY GOODS, VELVETS, &c.,**

Orders by mail promptly and carefully filled.

DOBBIE & CARRIE.

**BOOTS AND SHOES**

WHOLESALE.

**CHILDS & HAMILTON,**

MANUFACTURERS.

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

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

**CHILDS & HAMILTON.**

Factory and Warehouse—No. 7 Wellington St., Toronto.

IN OUR Fire Record will be noticed a fire in Berlin, and another in Tavistock, in both of which cases there have been heavy losses. Mr. L. B. Goodworth, of Berlin, loses \$6,000, without insurance; Mr. Jacob Wagner, of Tavistock, loses \$20,000, with only \$4,000 insurance. It fortunately happens that Mr. Wagner, who is a respected business man in that locality, has ample means, so that creditors will not suffer any loss. He is largely interested in the flax business, which, owing to the rise in linen, is this year quite prosperous. By this time Mr. W. will have no doubt concluded that he made a great mistake in contenting himself with insufficient insurance. How many there are who are trusting to luck in the same way.

AT A LATE meeting of the Montreal Harbor Commissioners, it was resolved to instruct the engineer of the Board to at once make an examination of the channel of the St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Quebec, for the purpose of ascertaining the cost of deepening the channel to 24 feet with a uniform width of 400 feet; also, that he estimate the cost of adapting the harbor to accommodate the increased size of vessels which would visit the port when the channel is so improved. The Chairman and Hon. John Young, were appointed a committee to draft a memorial, urging the Dominion Government to take immediate steps for improving the whole of the St. Lawrence from Lake Ontario to Quebec, so that the cost of transport from the Far West shall be lower by this than any other route. They also urge similar action upon the Toronto Board of Trade.

SOME SHREWD parties have been very successful in floating a grand oil speculation in England, the shares in which are now at a handsome premium. A company was formed for the purchase of 1,118 acres of lands. The enterprising promoter sells these lands to the company for £480,000, or \$2,400,000, he retaining, to show his faith in the enterprise, the liberal amount of £320,000, or \$1,600,000. The difference between the total amount of the shares, or selling price, and the sum retained by the promoter as his interest in the company represents what he nets on the transaction, irrespective of the results of future operations. When it is remembered, therefore, that the margin or difference is £160,000, or \$800,000, being nearly \$800 per acre, we can readily understand why a pushing man would have an object in projecting such a company, especially as plenty of land in the oil region, so called, can be had for \$15 to \$50 per acre. We are not aware of the exact location of this property, but this we do know, that in the opinion of oil men the imaginary £100,000 of annual profits are pretty certain to vanish into thin air.

THE *Ontario Gazette* of the 30th ult. contains a notice of assignment of Isaac J. Hartman, of Aurora, a general storekeeper. This failure has caused some comment in commercial circles. The firm was formerly Suttle & Hartman, but was dissolved about eighteen months ago, and must have been a pretty weak concern. A meeting of the creditors was held in Toronto, on the 28th ult., to consider Hartman's affairs, and, from what we can gather, there is likely to be a considerable deficiency. One wholesale firm, it is stated, will lose smartly. This failure, just at the opening of what is looked forward to as an unusually prosperous season, in a thriving village and a good locality, looks as if something must be radically wrong in our system of doing business. Presuming that Hartman started square with the world eighteen months ago, any profit since made on his sales has vanished, and a large deficiency is shown besides. If the figures stated to us are correct, it is not improbable that before the estate is closed his eighteen month's business will have cost his creditors nearly ten thousand dollars.

THE EQUILIBRIUM of the sugar trade hereabouts has been very much disturbed by the extensive importation this season of an article quite new to our market—Scotch refined sugar. It is impossible to say just to what extent the products of the Clyde refiners has been imported, but it is certain that receipts have been liberal and that it is entering very largely into consumption. It is a well-known fact that sugar is usually judged solely from appearances, contrary to the rule, which has become a proverb, affirming the fallacy of such a test in all matters. The Clyde refiners, with characteristic enterprise and shrewdness, have learned how to take advantage of this fact, and they accordingly give us a sugar clear and white, indeed unobjectionable on the score of color, at very low prices. The experience of different houses with this Scotch sugar is very vari-

able, but not more so than the character of the stuff itself. Some lots, while bearing a most seeming fair exterior, have a disgusting odor, and when used in fruit or a cup of tea, turn out very unsatisfactory. Other lots have little of the offensive smell, and stand the test of use better. A sample of this sugar placed alongside of excellent centrifugal from the West Indies casts the latter wholly into the shade, though it cannot be doubted that a chemical test would prove the per centage of saccharine matter to be immensely in favor of the centrifugal. What of and how the Scotch sugar is made, appears to be a moot-point, in reference to which the trade confess entire ignorance. Whether beet sugar enters into it is not known, though it is a patent fact that the Clyde refiners are very large importers of beet sugar from the Continent. Be this as it may, the Scotch article, in spite of opposition, has forced its way here on the strength of cheapness and brightness of color, till the Montreal refiners have been fairly cut out of the market. The Messrs. Molsons are not now refining at all, and the Messrs. Redpath are doing but a limited business; so the trade inform us. No doubt the ingenuity of these gentlemen will enable them to put an article on the market at a price to compete successfully with the Scotch sugar. In the absence of the positive information, which only a careful chemical analysis could supply, it would be unsafe to speak positively as to the relative merits of the Clyde refined, the Montreal refined, and the West Indies product, but so far as can be judged by appearances, it is hard to believe that in buying the low priced Scotch article the consumer gets as good value for his money as in taking the other sugars, whose place it has so unceremoniously usurped.

**AMERICAN CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.**—The following new regulations of the American Customs department in reference to goods passing in bond to the Dominion have been made. "Complaints having been made that collectors of customs at New York, Rochester and elsewhere were frequently behind hand in sending to collectors on the northern frontier the proper papers for the exportation of goods in bond, the secretary of the treasury has addressed detailed instructions to all the collectors having business with the frontier customs officers, directing that goods that are to be shipped from importing vessels for immediate transportation and exportation to Canada, or goods withdrawn from warehouse for transportation to Canada, shall be accompanied with triplicate copies of the entry, one of which shall be sent to the collector of the frontier port by the next mail after the goods have been shipped. The secretary further directs that the collectors of customs at the frontier ports shall not in any case issue certificates for the cancellation of transportation or exportation bonds unless the goods have been properly reported to them on arrival, and unless they have official knowledge, derived from actual inspection by the proper custom officers, that goods have been duly inspected and have passed through into the Dominion of Canada."

Petitions are being circulated in the oil district of Ontario to the Local Municipalities to have a waggon road opened from Petrolia to Camlachie Station on the G. T. R.

1871.] AUTUMN TRADE. [1871,

Bryce, McMurrich &amp; Co.,

34 YONGE STREET.

FURTHER SHIPMENTS

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IN

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Office—34 Yonge Street, Toronto.

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BRYCE, McMURRICH &amp; CO.

Toronto, 1871.

32-ly

## THE MONETARY TIMES, AND TRADE REVIEW.

TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY, OCT. 6, 1871.

### BANKING REVIEW.

One of the consequences inevitably attendant upon the stock speculations which this journal, some few months ago, denounced and foretold the mischief of, has been a sort of small panic in certain financial circles of Montreal. Something of the stringency of "Black Friday," in London, 1866, has been felt there amongst operators in stocks. These operations are, happily, on a comparatively small scale at present, and the circle influenced has no great claim to sympathy for any harm this tightness has inflicted. While money was easy at 6 or 7 per cent., suddenly men were found rushing about willing to give 15 and 20 per cent., the Bank of Montreal having chosen, amid the lull and ease caused by good harvest prospects, to excite a commotion by calling in loans made at the period to which we have referred, to carry on systematic stock speculations. Its sudden action is condemned, chiefly, however, by those who found it more convenient to remain in debt than clear up finally their account for share transactions on which losses had been made. Gamblers who have lost always wish to prolong the game.

It is most unfortunate for the country that our leading Bank suffers its reputation

to be sullied by being implicated in this irregular class of business. Ambitious as it is of being to Canada what the Bank of England is to England, it would be well for the Bank of Montreal and the country were its policy moulded on that of the great institution whose status it would fain acquire here. The Bank of England stands as eminent for the strict legitimacy of its business as for its stability and power. The one, indeed, has been the main source of the others. Happily, the ordinary course of trade has been little disturbed by this stock exchange storm. Some merchants have had to pay heavy rates, it is true, but those only who, having no regular discount account open with any Bank, have experienced the inconvenience of keeping free of the ordinary relation between banker and trader. Such persons cannot complain when a "panicky" feeling is abroad that the banks decline to grant accommodation to *outsiders* on the same terms as their *regular customers*.

We have lately heard surprise expressed at the rate for gold drafts on New York. The idea seems vaguely entertained that Banks should be able to draw for gold to any extent on New York. The question as to how they are to re-coup their agents for these drafts seems not to have been thought of by some. We may explain that it is not customary to send gold to and fro between here and New York, for very obvious reasons. The gold held by the New York agents of Canadian Banks, on their account, is simply the funds received by them to discharge the indebtedness of American buyers of Canadian produce, chiefly lumber. These funds rise and fall with the general state and activity of the accounts of our shippers with U. S. merchants, and *vice versa*. Lately, the payments on Canadian account have not been so heavy as they were some time back and will soon again be, hence some scarcity of gold to meet drafts on New York, and hence a higher rate for them.

The following is the official return of the Banks of Ontario and Quebec, August 31st 1871:—

Capital authorized.....	\$49,066,666
Paid up.....	34,861,297
Subscribed.....	39,131,496

#### LIABILITIES.

	31st Aug., 1871.	31st July, 1871.
Circulation.....	\$18,117,500	\$17,538,152
Govt. deposits p'ble on demand.....	4,035,034	3,336,502
Other ditto.....	25,237,745	25,776,906
Govt. deposits p'ble after notice.....	6,254,666	6,254,667
Other ditto.....	10,942,642	19,887,076
Due Bks in Canada	871,465	1,042,787
Due do. not do.....	2,976,208	3,424,069
Other liabilities....	59,094	15,313

Total liabilities....\$77,495,324 \$77,270,172

#### ASSETS.

	Aug. 31, 1871.	July 31, 1871.
Specie.....	\$6,045,264	\$7,254,926
Provincial notes.....	6,055,846	5,087,521
Notes and Chqs. of other banks.....	2,521,138	2,971,908
Due from other b'ks in Canada.....	14,272,875	15,057,647
Govt. stock.....	1,413,173	1,520,242
Loans to Govt.....	1,219,891	1,219,891
do. Corporations.....	1,267,915	1,166,089
Notes dis. current...	81,102,016	77,485,232
do. over due not secured.....	1,064,004	1,046,687
Over due debts sec'd	961,834	929,695
Real estate.....	764,810	771,107
Bank premises.....	1,674,208	1,648,140
Other assets.....	2,354,326	2,371,558

Total assets.....\$122,434,446 120,208,021

#### TOTAL CIRCULATION.

	Aug. 31, 1871.	Aug. 31, 1870.
Bank notes.....	18,117,500	15,009,690
Provincial notes...	8,066,596	7,376,000

\$26,184,096 \$22,385,690

The chief feature in the last return is the expanse of discounts, the increase being \$3,600,000. In the last year this item has gone up sixteen and-a-half millions!

We can only hope that a bountiful harvest, and good prices for it, will form a sound basis for the expansion which is going on, but a word of warning against the speculative feeling brought about by prosperity, will certainly be in season. It has often been remarked that the time when farmers are the readiest to borrow is when they have the largest returns from their land. They are stimulated by prosperity to undertake larger purchases, and ready enough to pledge their land they already hold to obtain the means of acquiring more. As to importers, it seems to be inevitable, but not the less to be lamented, that the first sniff of a good harvest is the signal for larger ventures. The country is periodically troubled on this account, and the long credit system, which is one of the relics of past times of poverty, is perpetuated.

The harvest is undoubtedly a very good one, and ought to yield a very heavy return to the country. These resources, well husbanded, would form an enduring basis for improvement; but if they are consumed in goods we do not want, or locked up in unproductive lands, all the bounty of a beneficent Providence may be thrown away.

We notice several banks having far too small a reserve of specie and legal tenders against liabilities. This is an evil that requires immediate correction.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.—The contract for this line, which has been a bone of contention in the Island for some time past has now been definitely closed with Mr. C. Schriber, at £4,267 10s. per mile, and work will be commenced with a force of 800 men this month.

## MISSISSIPPI vs. ST. LAWRENCE.

It is a well-attested fact that the centre of the grain-producing area of the United States is steadily extending towards the west, and the question of transportation is therefore annually becoming of more vital importance to the people there. The inhabitants of the new, but great states, who look to Chicago as their centre, undoubtedly consider the St. Lawrence and our canals as the only hope of cheap communication with Europe. But below Chicago, in Missouri and other states, whose principal trade is with St. Louis, their hopes are being centred on the great father of waters, the Mississippi, and there seems to be some reason to hope that the grain produced in that quarter may be profitably shipped down that river in barges, and thence by steamer to Liverpool or Havre. The experiment, it would appear, was recently tried, and the press of St. Louis have been quite jubilant over its success. A cargo of Illinois corn was shipped down the Mississippi in barges, then run into an elevator at New Orleans, and after lying there for a brief space was run out again into a steam vessel, and conveyed to Liverpool. It was shipped on the 24th of June last, when the weather was quite hot, and after a passage of twenty-four days, was, it is asserted, in such an excellent condition, that it outsold the same grade of corn from Chicago, by two-and-sixpence on the quarter. If any considerable portion of the grain produced in the great west can be profitably conveyed to foreign markets, via the Mississippi, the circumstance is something over which the St. Louis press have some cause to be elated. But we strongly incline to think that this route, although claiming to be the "great through water path," will, at the best, only answer those states in the St. Louis region, and that the great, pre-destined highway for western grain, the annual yield of which must soon become enormous, is our magnificent inland lakes and the St. Lawrence river.

## FALSE PROMISES IN LIFE INSURANCE.

A Chicago insurance journal, in a leading article, denounces the modes adopted by some of the American Life Insurance Companies, to secure business. It is charged that the agents are covertly supplied with a class of canvassing literature, direct from the head offices, containing statements certain to mislead, in other words, notoriously untrue; and that it is attempted to avoid the responsibility by concealing the authorship of these documents. The journal in

question makes the very strong statement "that the business as conducted by some companies is nothing less than a confidence swindle," the last two words being put in capitals. The sin at which this bold language is levelled is that of promising dividends, which it is well-known will never be realized. It cannot be denied that this has always been a weakness with life agents; the fact is notorious, but the understanding has been that the companies were not privy to the fraud, and that they discouraged it. The contention now is, as above stated, that certain companies, not only wink at the practice, but foster it, by the surreptitious publication of lying documents.

The *Post Magazine* assails the London Agent of the New York Life with having issued a circular purporting to exhibit the profits and dividends of that company, and shows by actual cases, that the amounts realized were just about half those promised—that where a £7 bonus was indicated in the circular but £3 10s. was received.

We have been unwilling to believe that offices in the enjoyment of a large patronage would stoop to such disgraceful subterfuges, or adopt a mode of doing business which could be termed a "confidence swindle;" but with such unmistakable utterances from leading insurance organs on this continent and in Europe, credence cannot be longer withheld. We are promised the names of particular companies to which the charge applies, and shall await the publication of the list with some interest. We should like, at the same time, to be informed as to what portion of the large percentage of cancelled, forfeited and "not taken" policies is due to misrepresentations made at the time of insuring.

HOW DO YOU PAY YOUR PREMIUMS?—Various legal decisions have established the fact (recently affirmed by the U. S. Court of Appeals) that the insurance broker is the agent of the insured, that is, of the merchant or other person who employs him, and not of the insurance company. This fact should make merchants and business men, especially, most careful as to whom they pay their premiums if they be not paid at the office. In all the large cities fire insurance risks are mostly effected through brokers or runners, who seek the risks for the sake of the commission paid them on the premiums by the companies. Such persons are held to be the agents of the insured. A late case occurred in Toronto where a premium was entirely lost by confiding it to an irresponsible and unscrupulous party on his own receipt. The Receiver of the Commonwealth Fire, now winding up in New York, finds that there is a deficit in this account alone of that company of \$30,000, and he is collecting this sum from merchants and

others who before paid it to those in whom they were pleased to confide. Resistance is useless: their agent failed in their trust, and they alone are responsible for this perfidy in their steward. Business men should make a note of this fact, as they would think it great injustice to be compelled to pay the premium a second time.

## Correspondence.

## WOODEN RAILWAYS.

To the Editor of the Monetary Times.

SIR,—Having read in your publication of the 22nd inst. a paragraph purporting to be the gist of a speech made by Mr. Bellingham, M. P., to the effect that the Quebec & Gosford Wooden Railway is a failure, may I request you will give me an opportunity of correcting this very serious and palpable error. Before making a statement calculated to retard a description of road so essential to the progress of this country, it is to be regretted that a gentleman occupying the position of Mr. Bellingham has not been more careful in ascertaining the facts. That the Quebec & Gosford road is not a failure is sufficiently attested by the running thereon of six regular and full-freighted trains every day, over grades much heavier than on any iron road in Canada.

With regard to the asserted non-sticking of the wheels on the curve, no such difficulty exists. The purposes for which the road was built are now being fully answered, one of them being a plentiful and uninterrupted supply of excellent firewood.

Quite prepared to dispose of any further imaginary causes of failure, I can assure Mr. Bellingham—who has evidently never visited the road—that he would be furnished with a free pass, which might have the effect of inducing that gentleman to change his opinion and be less reckless in his statements.

I am, &c.,

J. H. OAKES.

Quebec, Sept. 28, 1871.

## Insurance.

FIRE RECORD.—Toronto, Oct. 3.—Bonds' Livery Stables, on Sheppard Street, caught fire and damage to the extent of \$800 was suffered; insured in Lancashire. The loss to the Company will be about \$300.

Ottawa, Sept. 29.—A fire occurred in a house occupied by Mr. Jameson, near the Depot of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway, the building was utterly destroyed.

Guelph, Sept. 27.—A fire broke out in the rear of Taylor & Martin's grocery store, on Market street. The flames were quenched before much damage was done; loss about \$1,000.

Maberly, Ont., Sept. —Store of Isaac Goldman, with contents; loss stated at \$3,000, with a small insurance. The building was owned by John McGregor, of Perth, and uninsured.

BERLIN, Oct. 2nd.—The paint and color mills of L. B. Goodworth & Co., of Conestogo, were completely destroyed by fire. About 500 tons of paint were in the mill. Loss, \$6,000; no insurance. The storehouse of Eby & Snyder, containing 2,500 bushels of flax seed, was also destroyed. Loss, about \$1,500; no insurance.

Newcastle, N. B., Sept. 26.—John Rundle's mill was burned with a good deal of lumber; insured in Liverpool and London and Globe for \$8,000; the lumber of D. & J. Ritchie, one-and-a-half million feet of deals, which was consumed with the mill was insured in the Queen for \$12,000 with \$2,000 reinsured in the North British and Mercantile.



Dundas, Sept. 30.—The Red Lion Hotel, and the furniture shop of Isaac Latschaw, were destroyed. The hotel was insured in the Waterloo Mutual, for \$1,900, and Mr. Latschaw for \$800 on the building. The furniture was not insured; a portion of it was saved. The fire originated in Latschaw's. Cause unknown.

Tavistock, Oct. 2.—A fire broke out in a store owned and occupied by Jacob Wagner, one of the principal merchants in this village. The building, which was a wooden one, was rapidly consumed, together with a large stock of dry goods, groceries, and hardware. The fire communicated with two other buildings likewise owned by Mr. Wagner—one occupied by Mr. Garwood, tailor, and Miss Pringle, dress-maker; the other, a small shop lately built, was unoccupied. Mr. Wagner's loss is estimated at \$20,000, while the insurance on buildings and stock only amounted to \$5,000—\$4,000 in the Wellington Mutual, and \$1,000 in the Waterloo Mutual.

### AN ARTFUL INCENDIARY.

A fellow named Charles Jeanne, with a couple of aliases, recently committed suicide in Newgate prison, England, where he was consigned for safe-keeping when the discovery was made that the fellow was a heartless scoundrel and a perfect genius at the business of plundering the insurance companies. At the time of his arrest—we condense the facts from the London *Commercial World*—Jeanne followed the occupation of English and foreign print-seller, and had then in force seven separate policies of insurance in seven different offices, all on the same property, for the uniform sum of £320 each. The minions of the law here broke up what was no doubt a nicely arranged plan for another fire. Within about two years he had received, in amounts ranging from \$250 to \$1,000, for alleged fires, about \$5,000 in all. How much he received before that period is not known. By his cool and methodical manœuvring he raised a dangerous and highly criminal, though too common, species of fraud to the dignity of an art, which he practiced with all the cleverness and success of a professor. About forty insurance offices are known to have been victimized by him. He was in the habit of keeping a record of all his proceedings with photographic accuracy in a diary, and from that the facts have been gleaned. Everything in his hands was reduced to system, and the precision of clockwork. By an effort of genius he may be said to have created his own circumstances, for up to a certain point fate itself was plastic to his touch. He would sally out of his London office, reach a provincial town by rail, take a suitable lodging, open his boxes, spread out his "lithos and photos," with a packet of writing paper and envelopes to give the appearance of business, visit the "branch" insurance office, get his policy transferred, "burn," make a "declaration," get the money, and be back to London in less than a fortnight. This went on for years, now in a ground floor in a London second-rate thoroughfare, and now in a front or back parlor in some provincial town, to which the French dealer in chromo-lithographs and colored photographs every now and then migrated, as was assumed, for legitimate business purposes, but really to find a quiet corner when he could have a "burn," make a hundred pound note or so, and return to his London rendezvous like a giant refreshed after a pleasant journey and with a replenished purse.

His earliest recorded "success" was accomplished on a policy first issued on "lithos and photos," in Newman Street, then transferred to Great Portland Street, and eventually to South Moulton Street, where he takes courage, makes a "declaration of fire," and nets £225. In this case he insured under the name of Rodrigues, an assumed name in which he had held policies

since 1861. The next claim was made under a policy for £600 on property on Frances Street, but on that occasion the fates were not propitious, and the fire only brought him £50. On this case he makes the suggestive memorandum, "very stupidly managed; I must consider myself very lucky in not having been caught." His next haul was £115 on a policy effected on goods in Great Portland Street, and subsequently transferred to Liverpool, and burnt there. Then he has a fire in Bristol, where he has insured in the name of Felix Jeanne, and represents that he is recommended to the office by his cousin Charles—which cousin Charles is, of course, himself—of Newman Street, London. The loss in this case is assessed at £50, on which he has the exasperated memorandum, "deplorable! miserable!! wretched!!!" And here in the order of succession in the record, though not in strict chronological order, we have the case of the Alliance Assurance Company, on which he received £145, and which eventually led to his arrest. Then follows two others which bring him in respectively £90 and £131 15s.

Jeanne's "declaration of fire" to the London Assurance Corporation was in reality his final step. Here his star, which in a previous case in the shadow of a greater luminary had shown an alarming declination, suddenly made an oblique rush and finally sank into utter darkness. The Sun office appears only to have just fallen short of catching this "cool" and calculating scoundrel. But on that occasion, as the fates would have it, he escaped. It so happened, however, that the Alliance and the London Assurance employed the same assessors, and that circumstances sealed the fate of this plodding and cunning knave, who had so often previously mastered all difficulties and checkmated all ordinary and extraordinary vigilance on the part of the offices. The adjuster of one of these offices recollected having settled a loss just previously for the same name, and hence at once detected the fraud.

It would not be allowable to conclude this notice of so extraordinary a character (for the case is a most extraordinary one) without giving a leaf from his diary. At this time he seems to have been in the print-selling business:—

Norwich.—Left London on Monday, 16th May, at 7:15 a. m.; arrived at Norwich at 1. Looked for lodging, tired, was thinking of returning, went to the railway to get my bag to go and sleep at the hotel. Saw by chance a house on returning, 4 E—e P—e, Prince of Wales Road, (two sisters, one married, the other very agreeable) front parlor, bedroom on the ground floor, 9s. I slept there. Went next day, 17th, to the railway; boxes arrived. Went to the insurance, accepts the transfer. I asked him to come and see the stock; will come on Tuesday. Went to fetch boxes at 2 o'clock, paid 19s. 6d., unpacked. Surveyor came on 18th at 1, saw the stock. Said that the transfer was virtually done. Received the policy on Saturday, 21st. Declaration of fire on Tuesday, 24th. Man came on 25th at 10.15, looked at the table, came back an hour after with the valuer. Print-seller came at 1, came back at 3; returned on Thursday, fixed the loss at £90. The same clerk I saw at the insurance came on Wednesday at 1 o'clock, and gave me a cheque for £90. Started on Thursday at 7 (for London) arrived at 2. A nice journey.

A new fire company, the Industrial, has been organized in London, with a capital of \$100,000, to facilitate insurance among the industrial classes. Premium payments are to be provided for to suit the convenience of the poorest persons; and will be received in weekly sums of from one penny upwards. For one penny a week, insurance to an amount not exceeding \$500 (£100) will be granted.

LIFE INSURANCE RESERVES.—The following is an extract from a pamphlet published in support of the adoption of a six per cent. reserve, as the basis of life insurance calculations:—The reserve is that portion of the premium which, invested at compound interest, will amount to the face of the policy at its certain maturity. With the amount of the policy fixed, it is evident that the amount of the reserve will depend upon the rate per cent. per annum which money is expected to earn. If only four per cent. is expected, a larger sum will be necessary than if that expectation is six per cent. At the former rate an annual payment of \$17.80 must be made for thirty years to aggregate the sum of a thousand dollars, while at the latter rate, or six per cent., only \$12.60 will be required. The lower, therefore, the rate of interest which is assumed, the higher must be the reserve, and the higher the rate the lower the reserve, and consequently the lower the premium. Without reflection it might seem singular that in the States where the legal rates of interest are six or seven per cent. at least, and the prevailing rates oftentimes much greater, the 4 or 4½ per cent. rates of premium were employed when life companies were first organized in America, but when it is remembered that at that time we were without ascertained American rates of mortality, without actuarial, without laws regulating the operations of companies, and altogether without experience or knowledge in life insurance, it is certainly not strange that the rates of interest as well as of mortality were borrowed from the companies of the Old World, where the rates of interest for two hundred years had not averaged more than two thirds the average rates in the New. Besides this the first companies were purely voluntary associations without capital, and it undoubtedly seemed to them wise to make the premiums somewhat excessive so that the accumulations of the companies might be as large and rapid as practicable, and a capital created for the security of their members.

—The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., has deposited \$100,000 with the Receiver-General, and received a license. The chief agency is at Brockville, Ont., with W. A. Schofield as chief agent.

### Financial.

#### TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

Reported by Blaikie & Alexander, Brokers.

TORONTO, Oct. 4, 1871.

We have to report a further decline during the past week on the list of active stocks, the market to-day closing weak, with a disposition to sell at the inside figures, and an absence of buyers.

**Banks.**—The sales of Commerce since our last report have ranged from 125½ down to 120, at which rate to-day large amounts changed hands. Toronto was held at 185 but there being no buyers over 175 some amounts were placed at the latter rate. In early part of the week sellers of Royal asked 107, but subsequently smaller figures were taken, and to-day the sales have been considerable at 102½ and 102¾. Ontario continues rather quiet; small amounts changing hands at 107½ to 108. Last week's quotations of Dominion remain unchanged, and are 109 to 110. Sales of Montreal were made, beginning at 253½ and running down to 241½, closing at 241 to 242. Merchants' decline during the week from 127½ to 124, and is now quoted at 123½ to 124½.

**Bonds.**—Governments are quiet and nominal, sixes at 105½, and fives at par. Dominion stock is offered at 111. For City Bonds 97 would be

taken for long dates, and for 10 to 20 year Counties 103 to 103½ is asked. Some Townships were placed at 97½ and 98.

**Sundries.**—Quotations of building, insurance, and other stocks are almost entirely nominal, there being very few sales in any. Landed Credit was taken at 109½. City Gas is wanted at 126 dividend, and Western Assurance at 124½, with sellers at 127½. Nipissing Railroad Stock is enquired for at 85 and held at 87.

**THE BANK OF ST. GEORGE, GENOA.**

The Bank of St. George was a political anomaly—a momentary phenomenon—that for four hundred years was the marvel of European finance. A body corporate, distinct from and independent of the civil authorities, having its own separate laws, officers and administration, it afforded the rare spectacle of a sovereignty within a sovereignty—a strange and ingenious politico-financial contrivance, which excited at once the wonder and admiration of European capitalists and political economists.

Founded upon an abstraction, with a national debt for its capital, and a bankrupt treasury as a sinking fund, with no other security than the faith of the republic and the integrity of its directors, its shares, nevertheless, commanded a premium, and its bills were preferred to coin. Gradually absorbing first the revenues, and then the colonial possessions of the state, it had the custom-house for an auxiliary, extensive colonies as collaterals, with the wealth of the Levant and the Indies as a reserve fund. Foreign capitalists became its depositors, sovereign princes its creditors, moribund millionaires remembered it munificently in their legacies, while fire plague, and pestilence, by diminishing its liabilities augmented its resources.

It was not, then, simply a banking-house, exercising the ordinary functions of a bank of deposit, exchange, and circulation. It coined money, constructed dock-yards, improved harbors, built bonded warehouses, monasteries, churches, public bake-shops, and ducal palaces. It erected fortifications and manned them, it acquired provinces and governed them. It was a savings bank, a sinking fund, a revenue office and, as a prototype of the East India Company, a politico-commercial oligarchy, that "made war like merchants, and engaged in commerce like sultans."

At a time when the magnificent financial schemes of John Law and the bursting of the "Mississippi Bubble," were involving Paris in beggary, and threatening the financial world with bankruptcy, St. George could boast the most solid and substantial credit in Europe, and became the model upon which were subsequently organized the celebrated banks of England and Amsterdam. With an unlimited credit, at a moment's notice it could draw all the gold of Genoa into its vaults, and that, too, when the "rival sea queens" controlled the rich commerce of the Indies; when Genoa alone could dictate terms to the Emperor of Constantinople, it maintained a navy comparable to that of England or the United States, and fought naval battles to which few modern sea fights, except those of Nelson, or Farragut afford a parallel.—*Harpers Magazine.*

**COUNTERFEIT.**—*Peterson's Counterfeit Detector* for September, says: "Within a week past a number of exceedingly dangerous counterfeits have made their appearance. How large the number may be cannot be known, for the counterfeit is so nearly faultless that it is only with the utmost difficulty that it can be distinguished from the genuine. The spurious bill is a twenty dollar greenback. The only weak point in the execution seems to be the

central figure, which is a little too coarsely done. When presented in a package, however, this figure is not seen in the rapid counting, it being hidden by the hand or overlaying bills. The other points of the bill are so excellent as to stand the test of the strongest light." This is unhesitatingly characterized as being, without exception, the most dangerous specimen of bogus currency ever put afloat, the most expert bank tellers being readily deceived by the bills.

**DOMINION NOTES.**—The Receiver General has rectified the Dominion Note account so that there is now a surplus of coin instead of a deficiency as last week:

Notes in circulation payable at	
Montreal.....	\$5,493,878 52
do Toronto.....	2,149,823 50
do Halifax.....	452,034 59
do St. John.....	598,587 00
Fractional Notes.....	416,342 00
Total circulation.....	\$9,110,665 61
Debentures held against circulation.....	6,400,000 00
Specie held in Montreal.....	\$2,710,665 61
Toronto.....	\$1,174,934 73
Halifax.....	1,236,838 99
St. John.....	250,328 13
St. John.....	150,000 00
	2,812,101 85
Surplus of Specie.....	\$101,436 24

**SYNDICATE—WHAT IT MEANS.**—*Apropos* of the announcement of "syndicate subscriptions" to the national loan, it may be well to say that a syndicate is, in the ordinary sense of the term, a council of syndics, or officers of the government invested with specific powers, the same differing in different countries and on different occasions. In this case the term is used to designate the English and American bankers who are associated in the taking of the new loan, and who take all of the \$200,000,000 not already taken or promptly subscribed by the national banks generally.

—A new branch of the Eastern Townships' Bank is about to be opened at Cowansville, (Sweetsburg), under the management of W. T. Briggs, formerly assistant manager at Stanbridge, and more recently assistant at Waterloo.

**THE TOBACCO CROP.**—The crop of 1870 in the Union States was as follows:

States.	lbs.
Massachusetts.....	5,200,000
Connecticut.....	6,500,000
New York.....	8,500,000
New Jersey.....	100,000
Maryland.....	14,500,000
Virginia.....	65,000,000
North Carolina.....	33,000,000
Florida.....	500,000
Georgia.....	1,000,000
Arkansas.....	2,250,000
Tennessee.....	35,000,000
West Virginia.....	2,250,000
Kentucky.....	40,000,000
Missouri.....	18,500,000
Illinois.....	14,500,000
Indiana.....	7,000,000
Ohio.....	16,000,000
Michigan.....	3,500,000

This gives a total of 273,800,000 lbs. as the tobacco crop of last year, of which the estimated value was \$32,206,325.

—The Dominion Telegraph Company have successfully laid a three-conductor sub-marine cable across the Detroit River.

—On the 20th Sept. the receiver of the Home Ins. Co., of New Haven, sold at auction, in that city, all the remaining effects of the company.

**Railways.**

**THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.**—We have received the blue book report, dated March 9th, 1871. Up to that date contracts had been let on 23 sections, the aggregate amount of which is \$9,619,791, exclusive of the cost of the Eastern Extension Railway, acquired by the Commissioners, to form a portion of the Intercolonial, for the sum of \$921,020. These contracts do not include ties, nor rails, nor the large bridges. The prices per mile on the different sections vary considerably; all the way from \$16,000 to 45,000 per mile. Indeed upon section No. 20 the contract had been awarded in the first instance to Wm. Ellis & Co., of Prescott, at \$86,666 per mile, but they failed to furnish the required sureties. It was finally let to Brown, Brooks & Ryan, at \$107,142 per mile.

**Ties.**—Tenders for ties in Quebec and Nova Scotia were accepted, varying in price from \$15.88 to 32 per hundred. None were given in New Brunswick, the tenders being all too high.

**Rails.**—40,000 tons of steel rails have been contracted for in England at £11, £11.18, and £12 sterling per ton.

**Rolling Stock.**—15 locomotive engines are being constructed by Dubs & Co., of Glasgow, at \$11,000 each; 15 by Canadian Engine and Machine Co. of Kingston, at 12,500 each; and 10 more by Wm. Montgomery & Co., of Halifax, also at \$12,500. Contracts have also been given for 250 box freight cars, averaging about \$750 per car, and 150 platform cars, averaging about \$580.

**Bridges.**—As steel rails have been decided upon, it has been thought desirable to make the works of as indestructible materials as possible. It has been recommended that in all spans above 60 feet openings, iron be used for bridges, instead of wood. Contracts have not yet been given out, but the government have concurred in the recommendation.

**Engineering Expenses.**—The total amount paid out on account of preliminary surveys, exploration, location and construction engineering to date of Report was \$613,704 06.

**Right of Way.**—The aggregate quantity of land taken for the use of the Railway (exclusive of the station grounds not yet selected, and also exclusive of the lands purchased at Moncton for workshops) is 6,858 acres. The aggregate valuation for land and buildings is \$140,440. The average rate per acre is \$18 20, and per mile of railway (cost of buildings included) is \$309.

**Moncton Workshops.**—50 1-3 acres of land have been purchased at a cost of \$13,081. The buildings have been contracted for at a cost of \$83,923.

**Completion of Works.**—The Commissioners expect the track laying will be actively prosecuted over the whole of the line in 1872, so that by the end of next year, the entire length of the Road will be in operation.

—The *Montreal Gazette* says that the survey of the Montreal and Ottawa City Junction railway has been completed. The total distance by this road will be from Montreal to Ottawa 113 miles, only 60 of which have to be built; by the proposed Coteau road, 119 miles, 95 of which have to be built; by the St. Lawrence and Ottawa railway, now in existence, 166 miles. The estimated cost of the Montreal and Ottawa is \$960,000, and of the Coteau road \$1,254,000.

—A company is about to be formed in Coaticook for the manufacture of knit goods of all kinds; capital, \$4,000. The company will employ about 125 hands.

**KINGSTON AND PEMBROKE RAILWAY.**—At a meeting of the shareholders of this railway, held on the 28th September, the following gentlemen were elected directors:—Messrs. C. F. Gildersleeve, John Carruthers, D. D. Calvin, M.P.P.; Hon. Alex. Campbell, John Fraser, James O'Reilly, J. R. Munson, Thomas Murray and John Bredin. The new Board met the next day and elected C. F. Gildersleeve president; F. C. Cline, secretary-treasurer; and Ald. Price, solicitor; with Thomas Deacon, M.P.P., as solicitor, representing the northern end of the line.

### IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

A question of considerable interest, and which gave rise to no little speculation as to its ultimate determination, was decided in the last session of the Court of Queen's Bench, at Quebec, Appeal Side, in reference to the relative obligations of a bank and its customers. A short report was published at the time, but at the request of many merchants we print the decision in full. It arose in an action brought by Messrs. Archer, Leduc & Co., a commercial firm in this city, against the National Bank, to recover the sum of \$1,263.60; by them deposited as a customer of the Bank, which this institution objected to pay, claiming a right to set against it the amount of a cheque for the sum of \$2,000, which had been received by the bank in deposit from them.

The Bank contended that Messrs. Archer, Leduc & Co. were, according to the custom of trade and of the Bank, obliged to take back this cheque, because the payment of it had been refused by the City Bank, upon whom it was drawn; that such was the custom of trade and of the bank depositors in reference to all dishonored cheques. Messrs. Archer, Leduc & Co., on the other hand, replied that had this cheque been presented to the City Bank within a reasonable time after its deposit, it would have been duly paid; that diligence in reference to its presentation not having been used, the Bank was not justified in calling upon its depositors to refund the amount of it.

The cheque in question had been deposited on the 15th of September, and had not been presented to the City Bank until the 1st October. In the interval between these two dates differences had arisen between the two Banks, in relation to the Quebec agency of the City Bank, and the consequence was the refusal of the latter to pay the cheque at the time of its presentation.

The evidence established that had the cheque been presented on the day it was received, or on the following day, or the day after, or even on the 18th of that month, it would have been paid at the agency of the City Bank here.

In the Superior Court, the Hon. Chief Justice Meredith presiding, judgment was rendered in favor of Messrs. Archer, Leduc & Co. That learned judge decided that inasmuch as the National Bank received the cheque on the 15th September, and did not cause it to be presented for payment, and protested for non-payment, until the first of October, that due diligence had not been used, and that the bank had not a right to receive payment of it from Messrs. Archer, Leduc & Co., or to withdraw from their account the credit given to them for the said cheque, and this decision was confirmed in Appeal by the majority of that Court. The Honourable Judge who delivered the opinion of the Court stated, that the National Bank having accepted the cheque signed by the son of Mr. McGie, the agent of the City Bank, should not be favorably received in pretending that it was not signed by an authorized party, seeing the numerous daily affairs that had been

carried on between them, that if the cheque were not good it should not have been accepted, but should have been returned at once, that the fact of its acceptance indicated that it had been received as valid, and the bank having carried the amount to the credit of the depositors, deprived it of all reason of complaint. As to the younger McGie not having been authorized to sign it, such a pretension was not founded in equity nor in law, because had the cheque not been accepted, Archer, Leduc & Co. would have immediately returned it to the drawer, the agent of the City Bank, and by that means would have been spared all the annoyance, delays, and trouble which the National Bank now wishes to impose upon them. That the only question to be decided was whether the National Bank used due diligence in the presentation of the cheque, and the Court thought it had failed to do so.

That the difficulties between the banks only commenced upon the 18th of the month, and at this date the National Bank had in its possession funds of the City Bank to a much larger amount than that of the cheque in question. But, says the National Bank to the depositors, take back the cheque, the City Bank and Mr. McGie the agent are both solvent, make them pay; but this conduct cannot be permitted; if the bank has not used the diligence required by law, it cannot now cast upon Messrs. Archer, Leduc & Co. the task of the recovery of the amount of the cheque.

The difficulties between the banks do not concern Messrs. Archer, Leduc & Co., who may reasonably reply to the National Bank, if you had presented the cheque in due time as prescribed by law, it would have been paid; it is your fault if it has not been, and you must bear the consequences, and not endeavour to place the responsibility of your negligence upon us.

The plaintiffs were represented by G. G. Larue, Esq., Messrs. Andrews, Caron and Andrews, counsel. The bank by Messrs. Tessier and Hamel, Messrs. Holt, Irvine and Pemberton, counsel.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

### THE GAS WELLS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Hon. Neal Dow communicates the following account of natural gas wells:—In many parts of the Key Stone State, wells bored for the purpose yield an abundant flow of illuminating gas—identical in its character with that manufactured in our cities from bituminous coal. These wells are from two hundred to seven hundred or eight hundred feet deep, and from three inches to five or six inches in diameter. They are "bored" through the various strata of earth and stone, and are lined, like oil wells, with wrought iron pipes made for the purpose. In many places these wells are of great value, affording sufficient fuel for driving the machinery of large manufacturing establishments. In some cases the supply of gas is sufficient to repay the entire cost of the well and fixtures in a single year or less.

At Erie, I saw several of these gas wells employed in this way. Directly on the shore of the lake are located the works for the supply of the city with water. The water is forced into a stand pipe, two hundred and thirty feet high, by which it is distributed with sufficient pressure over the entire city. Two enormous engines do this work, being driven by steam generated by gas flowing from a well sunk upon the premises. We were permitted to look into the furnaces, which were all aglow with a brilliant flame issuing from a series of small pipes connected with the gas well. There was no dust nor smoke, and no fireman was required. The only attention necessary was to turn on or off a little gas, according to the indication of the steam-gauge. The works were about to be

enlarged, and another well was in progress, to furnish gas for the additional boilers.

These gas wells are found also in operation for domestic purposes. I saw it employed in a gentleman's house. In the library was an open fireplace, and wood fire, or what seemed to be such—terra cotta upon the andirons was an admirable imitation of hickory wood. A low fire was burning, for the morning was not cold; the lady of the house turned a small tap near the fireplace, and the flame instantly increased in volume, and continued to increase as the gas was turned on, until the fire-place was full of flame, issuing from the terra cotta, and we had what seemed to be a roaring hickory wood fire.

The gas was then slowly turned off, and the fire gradually diminished, and finally expired. The lady then with a match lighted a piece of paper and threw it upon the wood, turning on the gas at the same moment, and we had instantly the low fire which we found at the beginning. In every room in the house, except the kitchen, was a similar apparatus, and fires could at any moment be lighted with as much facility as the chandeliers in the same apartments, supplied with gas from the same well.

In the kitchen was a large and complete range, sufficient for a family of thirty persons. When we entered, a low fire was burning, and sundry vessels were simmering over the flame. The cook turned a tap, and instantly the range was filled with a fire sufficient for all culinary operations up to the full capacity of the apparatus. Nothing is employed in that house for heating and illumination except this gas.

The well is in the back yard, sufficiently removed from the mansion, and is covered by a small house. The bore is five hundred and twenty feet deep, lined with iron pipe, and furnished with a safety-valve, like that of a steam-boiler, and the gas is brought into the house and conducted through it, in the same mode employed in the case of ordinary street gas or water. The entire cost of this well and the fixtures, ready for use, was twenty-five hundred dollars, and the supply of gas was sufficient, I thought, for two or three other first class houses. Nothing can possibly be more perfect than this arrangement; the fuel supply being as convenient and abundant as that of water and illuminating gas from the public works.—*Manufacturers' Review.*

—A statement of assets, while it should, undoubtedly, include all items which have any power to diminish liability—should be as nearly as possible, a list of marketable securities or funds. Nothing should be called an asset, as the term ought to be understood, except cash or that which is readily convertible into cash. It is with money that a company's obligations are to be discharged; and, therefore, there can be no acceptable valuation put upon anything which is not thus convertible.

**DUTIES ON LEATHER.**—The following are the rates of import duty levied by the tariffs of the respective colonial possessions of the United Kingdom upon leather: India, 7½ per cent; Straits Settlements, free; Ceylon, 5 per cent; Mauritius, 6 per cent; Labaun, free; Hong Kong, free. Australia—New South Wales, 5 per cent; Victoria, 10 per cent; South Australia, 5 per cent; Western Australia, 7 per cent; Tasmania, cubic foot, 4s to 5s; New Zealand, cubic foot, 1s. to 5s.; Queensland, 7½ per cent; Falkland Islands, free; Natal, 6 per cent.; Cape of Good Hope, 10 per cent; St. Helena, free; Gold Coast, 3 per cent; Sierra Leone, 4 per cent; Gambia, 2 per cent. North America—Dominion of Canada, including Ontario and Quebec, and New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, 15 per cent.; Prince Edward Island, 8d. per lb, other 11 per cent. to 12½ per cent.; New-

foundland, 13 per cent. to 20 per cent.; British Columbia and Vancouver's Island, 15 per cent., boots and shoes 20 per cent. Bermuda, 5 per cent.; Honduras, 6 per cent. West India Islands—Bahamas, 15 per cent.; Turk's Island 10 per cent.; Jamaica, 12½ per cent.; Virgin Islands, 7½ per cent.; St. Christopher, 8 per cent.; Nevis 8 per cent.; Antigua, 6 per cent.; Montserrat, 10 per cent.; Dominica, 10 per cent.; St. Lucia, 5 per cent.; St. Vincent, 7 per cent.; Barbadoes, 3 per cent.; Grenada, 10 per cent.; Tobago, 7½ per cent.; Trinidad, 5 per cent.; gloves, 10 per cent.; British Guinea, 10 per cent.; Gibraltar, free; Malta, free.

## Commercial.

### OIL MATTERS IN PETROLIA.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

PETROLIA, Oct. 2, '71.

There is a report that the Crude Oil Company have put oil for export down 10c. per barrel, but there is no official confirmation of it. The production for the last week has been about the same, and if anything, slightly better. A number of wells are shut down for want of water to supply the boilers. The Mammoth still is getting on, and it is expected it will be in operation in about a couple of weeks. The export trade is brisk while the home market is dull, its supplies coming chiefly from the residuum of the Export Refiners.

The shipments about the same, with business firm but not brisk. The derrick and engine house of the Old Lindsay well, owned by Mr. J. H. Fairbank, together with 1,000 barrels crude oil was burned last week, loss about \$3,000. A bakery and some adjoining houses were also burnt in the village, this loss was not very serious, and had no connection with the Lindsay well fire.

Crude.....	\$1.50	Export.
.....	2.50	Home Con.
Refined.....	24cts	per gal.

### MONTREAL MARKET.

MONTREAL, Oct. 3, '71.

Trade has been very satisfactory all week, and the demand for all the leading articles has been active, but we have very little change to note in prices. The mercantile houses have not for many years past enjoyed such a large and profitable amount of business, although in some cases the great competition may have had the effect of reducing profits. Still that loss has been amply made up by the large trade which has been done. In dry goods the rush of the fall business is over, but there is still sufficient to keep the wholesale houses busy. Groceries are fairly active, and the market has a decided upward tendency. Breadstuffs have advanced, and the market is now firm. Provisions are steady. Ashes are steady and in good demand. Hardware continues firm, and the advance noted last week has been well sustained.

The amount of tonnage now in port is by no means large, but there is very little change to note in rates of freight. Large vessels coming to Montreal have been put to great inconvenience, owing to the lowness of the water in the river St. Lawrence. We understand that the Harbor Commissioners are about to have the channel surveyed, with the object of having it deepened, so as to enable all the large steamers to come into port.

The weather has been cool, with pretty sharp frosts some mornings, but, upon the whole, seasonable, and good for farming work.

**ASHES—Pots**—There has been very little alteration in this market, and quotations continue at \$6.55 to 6.65. The bulk of the sales have been at \$6.60. Seconds are still scarce, and meet a ready sale at \$6 to 6.05, and Thirds \$5.25 to 5.27½. The stock of Pots at present on hand is nearly all held for shipment to England. **Pearls**—All good tares are taken up at \$7.60. Towards the close of the market there was not so much demand, owing to the want of freight, but as soon as the vessels which are reported at hand arrive a brisk trade is again looked for. The stocks at present in store are—Pots, 746 bbls; Pearls, 109 bbls.

**BOOTS AND SHOES**—We do not repeat quotations this week, as there is no change in any article, but the fact of sole leather being scarce has caused a very firm feeling in the market. Stocks are generally much reduced, and large orders for winter goods are coming in.

**COALS**—The advance of 50c per ton in New York, on American anthracite has caused a rise of 25c in this market, and a further advance is looked for towards the end of the week. Scotch steam is still in small supply, and there is not much chance of any large quantity coming to hand this season. The demand has been large, but no change is noted in any kind with the exception of American.

**CATTLE**—The demand for beef has not been large, owing to the excessive supply of fruit and vegetables. Still there is a marked improvement since last week, and prices are firm but unchanged. **Sheep and Lambs** are in fair request; sheep at \$3 to 5.00, and lambs at \$2 to 3.00 per 100 lbs. **Hogs**—The enquiry for hogs has been very limited, and prices are easy. Sales, according to quality, at \$4.75 to 5.25 per 100 lbs.

**DRY GOODS**—The demand for the fall goods has somewhat slackened, still there is a larger quantity of goods selling than is usually expected at this season. The woollen trade has been brisk, and cottons have changed hands in heavy lots. Canadian woollens are not quite so much enquired for, and the demand appears to be chiefly for sorting up stocks. For clothing there is a good demand, especially from western buyers, who have made heavy purchases lately.

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS**—This market has been steady, but the amount of business done has not been very large. Saltpetre is somewhat easier, and is now quoted at \$9 to \$9.50; bleaching powder 3½c to 3½c, with some considerable sales at 3½c; Epsom salts are dull of sale, but price is steady at \$2; blue vitriol has been changing hands at 6c to 6½c; caustic soda is firm at 3½c to 3½c; bi carb is firm with an upward tendency at \$3.90 to 4, no sales reported under our inside figure; sal soda is moved at \$1.47½ to 1.50; soda ash is in light supply, and is firm at 2½c to 2½c; cream tartar is firm but unchanged. In other articles we have no change to report.

**FREIGHTS**—Tonnage is not in large supply, and very few engagements are reported. The rates by steamships to Liverpool and Glasgow for wheat and maize is unchanged; by sailing vessels, 7s; to London, 7s 6d, and to outports of the United Kingdom, f o, 8s to 8s 6d; flour to Liverpool and Glasgow by sailing vessels, 3s 3d to 3s 6d per bbl.

**FISH**—Reports from the fishing grounds are favorable to low markets here this fall. The market at present is quiet; dry cod has been sold in lots, according to quality, at \$3.75 to 4.75; green cod is scarce and in demand at \$3.25; salmon meets a ready sale at \$14.50 to 15.50; mackarel (No. 3), \$4.75 to 5.50; herring in light demands, round at \$2.75 to 3; cans, \$4 to 4.25.

**FURS**—Raw furs have not as yet been coming to hand in large quantities. The September sales in London are reported as being very sat-

isfactory, and the competition for the skins offered was very brisk. The following are the prices in this market: fox, cross, \$4; red fox, \$1.25 to 1.50; pale martin, \$1.50 to 2; mink, \$3 to 4; bear, \$7 to 10; lynx, \$1; Canadian wolf, \$1.50 to 2; fisher, \$4 to 6; beaver, \$1.20 to 1.40 per lb; fall muskrat, 10c; winter ditto, 12½c; spring ditto, 20c; raccoon, 30c to 40c; skunk, 12½c to 20c; otter, \$6 to 8.

**FLOUR**—Receipts for the past week, 27,937 bbls; total receipts from 1st January to date, 628,362 bbls, being a decrease of 85,587 bbls on the corresponding period of 1870; shipments for the past week, 15,214 bbls; total shipments from 1st January to date, 470,866 bbls, being a decrease of 81,407 bbls on the shipments for the corresponding period of 1870. The stocks in store and in the hands of millers on the morning of the 2nd inst. were 52,911 bbls, against 41,763 bbls on the 15th ult., and 102,107 bbls on 1st October, 1870. Market has been characterized by a good deal of activity all the week, and a considerable rise on last weeks prices is now noted. Superfines are scarce and wanted; market closes to-day quiet but firm as follows: superior extra, \$7; extra, \$6.50 to 6.60; fancy, \$6.40 to 6.45; ordinary supers from Canada wheat, \$6.15 to 6.25; strong bakers' flour, \$6.25 to 6.50; Welland Canal flour, \$6 to 6.25; Canada super, No. 2, \$5.70 to 6; fine, \$5.25 to 5.35; middlings, \$4 to 4.50; Pollard's, \$3.75; Upper Canada bag flour, \$2.80; oatmeal, \$5.50 to 5.75.

**GRAIN—Wheat**—Receipts during the past week, 427,157 bush; total receipts from 1st of January to date, 5,288,511 bush., being an increase of 503,442 bush. on the receipts for the corresponding period of 1870. Shipments for the past week, 174,168 bush.; total shipments from 1st January to date, 4,709,320 bush., being an increase of 670,740 bush. on the shipments for the corresponding period of 1870. The stocks in store and in the hands of millers on the morning of the 2nd inst., were 328,243 bush., against 190,384 bush. on the 15th ult., and 531,069 bush. on the 1st of October, 1870. There has been an active movement in wheat during the past week at advanced rates; the market closes active—N. C. white winter, \$1.40 to 1.42½; No. 2 Chicago spring, \$1.33 to 1.34; Milwaukee No. 1, \$1.35 to 1.37½. **Maize**—Market has been quiet, only a few sales transpiring at 62½c to 63c. **Oats**—Market is steady, no cargo sales to report; car-loads are placed at 32c to 35c. **Barley** dull and nominal, a cargo of this year's crop was sold on p.t. **Peas**—Almost nothing doing in this grain, and price is nominal, at 75c to 80c. **Seeds**—There is nothing doing as yet in seeds, and prices are nominal.

**GROCERIES—Teas**—All grades of tea move readily, the principal activity however has been in Green and Japans, prices tending upward. The current prices here are, Imperial, 35c to 75c; Gunpowder, 40c to 95c; Old Hyson, 35c to 70c; Young Hyson, 31c to 85c; Congou, 25c to 80c; Souchong, 25c to 80c. **Sugars**—This market has been quiet, the demand being limited to local wants. Scotch refined has been placed at 9c to 9½c for ordinary to choice grades; Barbadoes, 8½c to 9½c, and Cuba \$1 to 8½c. Refinery prices here are for loaves, 13½c to 14½c; dry crushed, 13c to 13½c; extra ground, 13½c to 14½c; crushed A, 11½ to 12½c; yellow refined, 9c to 10½c. **Molasses**—There has been only a limited business done this week—Centrifugal, 20c to 22½c; Trinidad, 31c to 34c; Barbadoes, 35c to 37½c. **Syrups**—Standard, 40c; golden, 48c; amber, 75c. **Fruit**—A good deal of activity has been exhibited in this department. Layer raisins have changed hands in round lots at \$1.70 to 1.75; Valencias are dull; new crop at 7½c to 8c; old are worth 4½c; currants quiet; old, 5c to 6c; new, 6½c to 7½c, only a few of the latter offering. **Coffee** market

active and higher—Java, 20c to 25c; Laguayra, 17c to 18½c; Maracaibo, 17c to 19c; Rio, 15c to 16½c. *Rice*—Steady and in fair demand—Aracan, \$4.40 to 4.50; Rangoon, \$4 to 4.50. *Spices* are high—nutmegs are still very scarce and in demand, at 75c to 85c; pepper, 14c to 15c; cassia, 31c to 32½c.

**HARDWARE.**—Wholesale houses are fully occupied. Stocks at present are well assorted. The advance noted in bar iron last week has been well sustained, and a still further advance is looked for before the close of navigation, as it is expected that stocks will run low before that time. Some large sales of pig iron have been made this week of Calder and Summerlee, on western states account. Trade is firmer, but no change in the price of any article is noted since last week's quotations, which we do not repeat to-day.

**LEATHER.**—Spanish sole is very scarce, and prices are firm. Buffalo sole is, in consequence, in active demand at full prices. Waxed upper is difficult to move. Russetts have advanced in price. We quote sole leather, No. 1 B A, 25½c to 26½c; No. 2 ditto, 23½c to 24½c; Buffalo sole, No. 1, 21c to 22c; ditto, No. 2, 19c to 20c; oak sole, 40c to 44c; grain upper, 43c to 45c; Russetts, 30c to 40c; harness, 32c to 34c; rough leather, 28c to 30c; pebble grain, 16c to 17c; cow kidd, 13c to 17c; pink linings, \$4.70 to 5.50; enamel, 18c to 19c.

**LIQUORS.**—*Brandy*—Market has been fairly active, and some round lots were placed within our range of quotations—Hennessey's, \$2.20 to 2.50; Martell's, \$2.20 to 2.50; Otard, Dupuy & Co., \$2 to 2.25; Jules Robins, \$2 to 2.30; brandy in cases, \$6 to 9.00. *Gin*—Quiet. Hollands, \$1.25 to 1.45; Schiedam, \$3.60 to 3.80. *Rum*—\$1.70 to 2.00. *High Wines* are in good demand. Ontario brands at \$1.50, and Montreal make \$1.52½.

**LUMBER.**—There has been considerable activity in this market, but no change is noticed in value. Firewood is scarce and dearer. Long wood is quoted on the wharf as follows:—Maple, \$6.50 to 7.00; birch, \$6 to 6.50; beech, \$5.50.

**NAVAL STORES.**—The high prices of all articles tends to restrict business. Spirits of turpentine, 67½c to 70c; rosin strained, \$3.25 to 3.50; ditto No. 2, \$3.25 to 4.00; ditto No. 1, \$4.25 to 4.75; pale and extra pale, \$5.50 to 8.00; tar, \$3.75 to 4.00.

**OIL.**—Market dull and heavy. Cod oil has been sold at 48c to 50c; pale seal, 52½c; steam refined, 54c to 57½c; straw seal, 47½c to 50c; raw linseed, 72½c to 75c; boiled linseed, 77½c to 80c; but at these prices the amount of business has been very limited.

**PETROLEUM.**—There has been an active demand in the wholesale market this week. The shipments still continue much in excess of the imports. Large lots are placed at 24½c to 26c, and small lots at 27½c to 30c.

**PROVISIONS.**—*Butter*—Receipts, 8,124 kegs; shipments, 5,482 kegs. This market has shown a considerable degree of activity. The receipts are large, and a healthy shipping demand exists for common to choice; from 11c to 19c is paid; extra choice brings 20c per lb. *Cheese*—Receipts, 7,400 boxes; shipments, 10,236 boxes; A good deal of firmness in this staple is noted, and the price has advanced to 10c, with a fair demand at that price. *Pork*—Receipts, 721 brls; shipments, 465 brls. Market steady, with a rather better demand. Stocks are very light. Mess pork, \$16 to 16.50; thin mess, \$14.50 to 15.00; prime pork \$13 to \$13.50; extra prime pork, \$11 to 11.25; smoked hams, 12c to 13c. *Lard* in fair consumptive demand at 9c to 10c per lb. *Tallow*—Enquiry very limited, but prices are steady at \$8 to 8.75 for rendered, and 5½c per lb. for unrendered.

**SALT.**—Coarse salt is in better demand, with sales at from 54c to 56c, and it is now held for 57½c. Very little doing in fine, which is nominal, at 65c to 70c; factory filled is worth \$1.35 to 1.45; Upper Canada salt, \$1.20 per brl.

**WOOL.**—A considerable advance in wool is noticed this week, and a fair movement has taken place at these prices; fleece wool, 32c to 37c; pulled wool, super. 32c to 37c; ditto No. 1, 30c to 32c; ditto black, 30c to 32c; ditto unassorted, 28c to 32c.

## TORONTO MARKET.

During the week the barley crop has poured steadily into market, and has imparted a good deal of activity to the produce trade. The effects of this movement are already being felt by the city retailers, and will soon extend to the general business of the country.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**—Prices are very steady at the quotations of last week. There is an active demand for all reasonable goods at the current rates.

**DRY GOODS.**—The past week was rather more quiet than the one preceding. This is partly attributable to the unfavorable weather, but it is now quite plain that the heaviest portion of the trade is over, though more or less activity may be anticipated up to the close of the present month. Some houses complain very much of slow payments, but this should be remedied by the movement of the barley crop which is now going on, though not so actively as it would if the farmers were a little better satisfied with the prices now current. It is felt, too, that there is a cautious feeling prevalent which does not in any degree tend to animate trade, and this arises from the pinch in money initiated by the Bank of Montreal, but which may be said to have influenced in some degree circles quite disconnected with all taint of stock-jobbing. Woollens continue very firm; manufacturers are paying fully 50 per cent. more for their raw material than a year ago. The whole tone of the woollen interest is one of confidence, the belief being that woollens are entirely safe stock. Cottons are stationary, a state of things which can scarcely be maintained if woollen goods maintain their present position. Linens firm; the prices now quoted show a considerable advance on the rates current two months ago. We note in this branch the failure of Messrs. Fraser & Co., woollen manufacturers, at Cobourg, Ont., and I. J. Hartman, retail dealer, at Aurora, Ont., particulars of which will be found in another column.

**GROCERIES.**—As in dry goods, the report is that a quiet week's business has been done. *Coffees.*—All the different kinds are firm at the rates quoted, owing to a short crop in the principal coffee producing countries; some figures in reference to the crop appear elsewhere. *Fish* are now becoming more plenty, and prices are easy; we reduce our quotations of cod 25 cents. *Fruit.*—Raisins are generally stiff, at better rates; currants are stationery, the prospects of the crop in the Greek islands being favorably reported by last mail advices. *Sugars* are rather dull, and somewhat easier. The trade has been almost revolutionized by the general introduction of Scotch sugars of an inferior type, though bearing an excellent appearance, and therefore very saleable. *Liquors.*—No change to report.

**HARDWARE.**—A fair trade was done during the week. Prices show but few changes. Quotations of two or three kinds of tin plates are 25c higher. Boiler plates are worth \$3.25; bar iron—Scotch—is now quoted at \$2.50 to 2.60. *Pig iron* sells at \$25.50 to 28.50, according to brand.

**LEATHER.**—*Spanish* is in special demand with an upward tendency in prices. *Harness* is also much wanted, and *Russetts* are asked for, price being firm and tending higher. There is a general firmness in other kinds of stock, with a fair amount of activity.

**HIDES AND SKINS.**—Few *Hides* coming in. Stocks are light, and prices tend upward. Little doing in calfskins. All sheepskins offering are eagerly taken up at \$1.

**LUMBER.**—The amount of lumber shipped this week has been small. Owing to the scarcity of vessels, freight is advanced to \$2 50 to Oswego, and vessels scarce at that figure. About 600,000 feet has been shipped during the week. Mr. S. C. Kanadiy has shipped a cargo of lumber per Gray and Bruce Railway. This is the first consignment of lumber by this new line of road. The market is firm, without much appearance of fluctuation. Prices—Clear, \$28 to 30; common, \$9 to 11; culls, \$6 to 8; flooring, 1½ in., \$10 to 12; shingles No. 1, 18 in., \$3; shingles No. 2, 16 in., \$2 to 2 25; lath, \$1 50.

**PRODUCE.**—The market for breadstuffs has been firm, but steady, throughout the week. *Wheat*—Stock in store on the 2nd September, 79,000 bush. An active demand for carloads has prevailed throughout the week, with sales of No. 1 white at \$1.35 to 1.37, and \$1 34 for No. 2. Receipts on the street have averaged about 5,000 bush daily. *Barley*—Stock on the 2nd, 174,206 bush. Prices have tended downward, with liberal receipts. On Tuesday there were sales of six cars No. 1 Northern at 63c on the track; three cars No. 1 Nipissing at 62½c on the track, and four cars No. 2 at 60c on the track. The sales yesterday included eight car loads of No. 1 Northern at 60½c f. o. c., and several cars No. 1 Nipissing at 60c on the track. On Thursday, 59c f. o. c. was the price of No. 1, and sales were reported at that price. Street prices close at 59c to 61c for No. 1, and 58c for No. 2. *Oats*—Stock in store, 32,000 bush; the market has remained quiet at 37c to 38c for buyers and sellers respectively. *Peas*—Stock small; no wholesale transactions. On the street quotations have advanced 3c, closing at 71c to 73c. *Rye*—Nominal, at 60c to 62c. *Apples* are abundant, and sell at 80c to \$1 50 per brl. *Hay*, \$15 to 18. *Straw*, \$13 to 15 per ton. *Potatoes*—Sell at 70c to 80c per bag.

**FLOUR.**—Stock on the 2nd, 2,800 brls. A good deal of business was done during the week, but largely on p. t. Reported sales are 200 brls. No. 1 at \$5 62½; 500 brls. No. 1 at \$5 65 f. o. c. here. Other grades nominal, as quoted in prices current.

**PROVISIONS.**—*Butter*—Fine is in good demand for shipment east, and sales have ranged from 15½c to 16½c. For ordinary and poor lots there is no shipping demand, and may be quoted nominal at 12½c to 15c. *Cheese* is quiet and steady at 9c to 10c. *Eggs* are scarce, with a good demand at 16½c to 19c for shipping lots. *Pork*—Little enquired for, and nominal at \$15.50 to 16. *Hams* are very scarce, and worth 13c for smoked, and 14c to 14½c for canvassed. *Hops* continue firm, the growers having matters largely their own way this season, which will in a measure compensate for the generally unfavorable result of previous seasons; 35c to 45c can be had for new. Old nominal.

**LIVE STOCK.**—*Cattle*—There is a fair seasonable demand at the following rates, live weight: Extra, 4c to 4½c; 1st class, 3½c to 4c; 2nd class, 3½c to 3¾c; 3rd class, 2½c to 3c. *Sheep*—Continue scarce and in active demand at our last quotations. 1st class, \$4 to 5; 2nd, \$3 50 to 4; 3rd, \$3. *Lambs*—Are in very good demand for local use and shipment. We quote—1st class, \$3 to 3 25; 2nd do., \$2 50; 3rd do., \$2. *Calves*—Extra are in good demand at from \$7 50 to 9. Other grades are wanted, and prices nominal.

**Grand Trunk Railway.**

**TRAINS ARRIVE AND DEPART AS FOLLOWS**  
at and from Toronto:

EAST.					
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Depart .....	5:37	5:52	12:07	6:22	7:07
Arrive .....	9:07	10:37	9:22	5:07	9:52

  

WEST.					
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Depart .....	7:30	11:45	3:45	5:30	11:30
Arrive .....	5:15	10:10	1:05	6:00	9:05

**Great Western Railway.**

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Depart .....	7:00	11:45	4:00	5:30	8:00
Arrive .....	9:20	11:00	1:15	5:30	9:20

**Northern Railway.**

	a.m.	p.m.
Depart .....	7:00	4:00
Arrive .....	10:35	9:10

Trains leave Brock Street Station 15 minutes later.

**Toronto and Nipissing Railway.**

	a.m.	p.m.
Depart, Berkeley Street.....	7:45	3:30
Arrive .....	10:45	6:20

**Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway.**

	a.m.	p.m.
Depart, Union Station.....	7:45	4:15
Arrive .....	10:40	7:20

**CONFEDERATION**

**LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.**

HEAD OFFICE—MASONIC HALL, TORONTO.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL ..... \$500,000  
*Stock and Mutual Plans combined.*

Deposited with Dominion Government for security of Policy-holders—\$30,000.

Its participating policies give assured one vote in management for each \$1,000 insured. Holders of these policies must constitute at least one-third of Board of Directors.

Its Government Savings' Bank Policy provides an absolute security to the assured for the full value of his Policy at any time, the funds for this purpose being invested on his behalf and deposited in the Government Savings' Bank, beyond the control of the Directors, and withdrawable only by himself or order, notwithstanding forfeiture or discontinuance of payment.

This is a home institution, founded upon the safest and soundest principles. Its investments will be made in Canada, thus helping to promote home enterprises and the welfare of our own country.

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Hon. WM. McMASTER, President Canadian Bank of Commerce.

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EDWARD HOOPER, Druggist, Toronto.

J. H. MASON, Sec. & Treas. Can. Per. B. & S. S.

WM. MCGIVERN, Pres. Board of Trade, Hamilton.

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JNO. K. MACDONALD, Treasurer County of York.

W. H. BEATTY, Solicitor, T. G. and B. R. R.

BENJ. MORTON, of Messrs. Norton & Smith, R. E. Brokers.

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J. B. CHERRIMAN, M.A., Prof. Mathematics, University College, Toronto.

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Messrs. PATTERSON & BEATTY.

**MEDICAL EXAMINER.**

JOHN P. RUSSELL, M.D., Edin.

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

Energetic Agents wanted throughout the Dominion. Apply, with references, to

WILLIAM McCABE,

General Manager, Toronto.

**Insolvent Act of 1869.**

In the matter of WILLIAM McMULLEN, an Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at the Insolvent's place of business, in Yorkville, on Tuesday, the seventeenth day of October, 1871, at ten o'clock, a.m., to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an assignee

JOHN KERR, Interim Assignee.

**AGRICULTURAL**

Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE—KINGSTON, ONT.

Cash Assets - - - - - \$600,000.  
Deposit at Ottawa - - - - - 100,000.

This Company commenced business in Canada in June, 1870, and up to the present time has issued upwards of 8,000 Policies—a result in first year's business unparalleled in the history of Canadian Insurance.

**ADVANTAGES OFFERED.**

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

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

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

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

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JOHN C. COOPER, President.

E. H. GOFF, General Agent and Adjuster.

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Life Assurance Company

ISSUE Policies on all the most approved methods. This Company is PURELY MUTUAL; its business confined to the Province of Ontario; its rates of Assurance are self-sustaining, yet lower than others on the participating plan. There being no Stock-holders, all advantages go to the benefit of Policy-holders. Dividends declared yearly after Policies are three years old.

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**PHENIX**

Fire Insurance Company of London.

ESTABLISHED IN 1782.

AGENCY ESTABLISHED IN CANADA IN 1804. Unlimited liability of all the Stockholders, and large Reserve Funds. Moderate rates of premium.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co.,  
General Agents for Canada,  
310, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

JAMES DAVISON, Manager.

**DOMINION BANK.**

NOTICE is hereby given that

**A DIVIDEND**

At the rate of

**EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM**

Upon the paid up Capital Stock of this institution has been this day declared, and that the same will be payable at the Banking House in this city, on and after Wednesday, the

First day of November next.

The Dividend will be calculated from the date of the organization of the Bank, viz.: the 10th day of January last, and upon subsequent payments from their dates.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st October next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

R. H. BETHUNE,

Toronto, 8th Sept., 1871.

Cashier.

**COLLECTION OF DEBTS.**

**Cupples & Hunter,**

Managers of the

Canada Mercantile Protective Association,

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

20 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

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DEALERS IN

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

No. 67 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

JAMES BROWNE. 8 PHILIP BROWNE, Notary Public.

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THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY,

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

Interest at Eight per Cent.

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

Annual Instalments,

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

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

For further particulars apply to

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Appriser of Trust and Loan Company for the City of Toronto and County of York.

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interest paid on Deposits. 18-3m

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

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Ontario Bank and Canadian Bank of Commerce

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THE BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE OF

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In addition to a local business this office draws Exchange on London and Liverpool and also small bills at sight for the accommodation of emigrants and others.

APPLICATION FOR DISCOUNT may be made daily at the counter from ten to twelve o'clock.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES, Sterling Exchange, American Currency bought and sold

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Toronto, August, 1871.

Toronto Street

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INSURANCE AND GENERAL AGENTS AND Accountants. Marine and Fire Losses carefully adjusted; accounts audited, and prompt attention given to collections. No. 8 Ontario Chambers, corner Church and Wellington Streets.

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ALEX. MURRAY MACGREGOR.

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Valuators.

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A PLANTATION OF 1,544 ACRES. Situated in Holmes County, State of Mississippi, of which upwards of 1,000 acres are cleared, within 2½ miles of the village of Richland, with houses, out-houses, gin house, stabling for 35 horses, 18 to 20 workmen's houses; with every convenience for carrying on a large and profitable Cotton plantation. Would be exchanged for lands in Canada.

A DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS BRICK DWELLING with all modern conveniences, furnished or unfurnished, with stabling and out-buildings complete; situated on John street, Toronto.

A TWO-STORY ROUGH-CAST DWELLING, with frame shops in rear: situated on Queen street near Berkeley street, Toronto.

AN ELIGIBLE MILL PRIVILEGE, with nine acres of land, situated on the east bank of the River Credit, at Streetsville.

MACHINERY AND PLANT of the Dominion Tobacco Works, Toronto, consisting of Plug, Cut and Cigar departments.

A FARM OF 200 ACRES, in Garafraxa, 3 miles from Arthur. 120 acres Beech and Maple, 60 acres Cedar and Hemlock, well watered by stream.

Property owners desiring to sell or let, and Capitalists seeking investments, also persons wishing to buy or rent property, will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of the agency of this Company.

For particulars of other properties for disposal see "Daily Leader."

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## OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY.

This Company has been established to conduct the following business, and thus supply a want greatly felt by Property-holders, Capitalists and others.

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TWO FARMS in Luther, 150 acres each, 60 acres cleared on one and 70 on the other; good dwelling and out-buildings; four miles from Arthur station.

WANTED.

From Fifteen to Twenty thousand dollars for one year. Secured by first-class first mortgage Railroad Bonds, to double the amount.

TO LET.

An excellent farm of 106 acres, situate on Yonge Street 6 miles from Toronto, with dwellings and out-buildings complete.

Building and Lot of Dominion Tobacco Works, 3½ stories of brick, 25 x 130 feet—No. 64 Jarvis, and 29 Francis Streets, Toronto.

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With fire proof safes, in Ontario Hall.

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Bloor Street East, containing eight rooms. Hard and soft water, good yards, sheds, &c. Convenient to Street Railway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

A detached cottage or house, containing seven or eight rooms, without cellar kitchen, situated between Simcoe and George Streets, and Queen and Palace Streets. Brick preferred.

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Secretary.

J. J. BERNE,

Supr. of Agencies.



BYRON D. WEST,

Ass't Secretary

## ASSETS JUNE 30, '71

Cash on hand in Bank and in transit.....	\$182,885 75
U. S. Bonds, market value.....	347,263 50
Ohio Bonds, with ac'd interest.	101,420 02
Other State bonds with accrued interest .....	41,467 01
Collateral Loans } .....	94,600 00
and ac'd interest..	36,446 52
First Mortgages } .....	654,081 53
Due from Agents.....	6,961 35
Due from other Parties.....	5,480 83
Bills Receivable.....	15,443 66
Miscellaneous .....	15,772 34
<b>TOTAL ASSETS.....</b>	<b>\$1,501,822 51</b>
Outstanding Losses Not Due...	37,507 43

2,128 agencies have been established and are fully prepared for service. A large and very valuable business is already secured. \$290,976.93 have been promptly disbursed for losses, clearly indicating the means and determination to perform all obligations quickly. No suit has yet been brought against the Company. Business has been larger, expenses lighter, and results better and more encouraging than represented to subscribers upon organization. The unvarnished truth has been our polar star and consequently all pledges have been abundantly fulfilled.

An ample reinsurance fund and outstanding claims are provided

for, and a liberal dividend declared.

It is a noteworthy fact, per contra, but correctly indicating the fine volume of business at our command, that fully Six Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$600,000) in premiums have been refused. No less than 12 Insurance Co.'s, closing an unproductive business, applied to us for reinsurance, which, at the terms offered, was respectfully declined. The cause of this gravitation will in a few years become better understood when the patient study, complete system, high order, capital and character which Insurance needs to command legitimate equivalents are properly accepted without any discount.

AGENCIES IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.

SCOTT & WALMSLEY, Agents for Toronto.

**Mercantile.**

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 GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
 DEALERS IN  
 DRY AND PICKLED FISH, FISH OIL AND KEROSENE,  
*Commercial Wharf,*  
 Halifax, N. S.

**Joseph S. Belcher,**  
 (Late Geo. H. Starr & Co.)  
*Commission and West India Merchant,*  
 HALIFAX, N. S.  
*Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Dry and Pickled Fish, Flour and West India Produce, &c.*  
 CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.  
 REFERENCES.—Quebec Bank, Toronto; G. H. Starr, President People's Bank, Halifax; R. W. Fraser & Co., Halifax; Geo. Hughes & Co., Boston. 3-6m

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 Manufacturer of every description of  
 PATENT GROUND  
**WARRANTED CAST STEEL SAWS.**  
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**NAIL, SHOE NAIL AND TACK WORKS.**  
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**MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS** in Boots and Shoes, Leather Findings, etc. Warehouse, Front St., and next door to that of Jas. Campbell.

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**WOODSTOCK, ONT., MANUFACTURER OF** First-Class Turned Flour Barrel Heading. Insurance and Land Agent. 24

**Herrick & Crombie,**  
**BANKERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
**AND GENERAL AGENTS.**  
 For the Purchase and Sale of Manufacturers, Produce Bank and other Stocks, &c.,  
**OTTAWA AND PEMBROKE.**  
 Consignments solicited. Parliamentary business attended  
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**TORONTO,**  
**BANKERS AND BROKERS,**  
 Sterling Exchange, American Currency, Bonds and Stock, Gold, Silver and Canadian Stocks and Securities Bought and Sold.  
 ORDERS EXECUTED PROMPTLY ON BEST TERMS.

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**St. James' Hotel, Montreal.**  
**THE UNDERSIGNED BEG TO NOTIFY THE** public that they have purchased the above well known first-class Hotel, and which is now carried on as a Branch Establishment of the St. Lawrence Hall,

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

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

H. HOGAN & CO.

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**Wadsworth & Unwin,**  
*(Successors to Dennis & Gossage.)*  
**PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, VALUATORS, Civil Engineers and Land Agents.** Office—42 Adelaide Street East, opposite the Court House, Toronto.  
 N.B.—Surveys of every description performed in all parts of Ontario. Mining Lands and Tiuber Limits, in unsurveyed territory, surveyed in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Crown Lands Department.  
**V. B. WADSWORTH, CHARLES UNWIN,**  
*27-17t P. L. Surveyor. P. P. Suaveyor.*

**GOOD FARM LANDS**  
 Can be purchased by actual settlers on advantageous terms from  
*The Canadian Land and Emigration Company.*  
 Apply to **C. J. BLOMFIELD, Manager,** Peterborough,  
 Or to the Agency in Toronto, **W. R. STRICKLAND,** 39 King St. West.

**D. Mitchell McDonald,**  
**BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,**  
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**SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,**  
 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ont.

**Insurance.**

**THE ISOLATED RISK**  
**FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.**  
 HEAD OFFICE:  
*King Street, Corner of Church, Toronto.*

**CAPITAL** - - - - - \$500,000  
**DEPOSITED WITH GOVERNMENT** - 50,000  
*President,*  
**ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, Esq., M. P.**  
*Manager,*  
**JOHN MAUGHAN, JUN.**  
 (Late Assistant-Secretary Western Assurance Co.)  
*Bankers—Canadian Bank of Commerce.*

**Advantages Offered:**  
 1st. Absolute security to Policy Holders, in the shape of a very large Cash Capital.  
 2nd. The important feature introduced by this Company of insuring non-hazardous property only, being the means of giving its Policy Holders very low rates on detached dwellings, &c.  
 3rd. The Stockholders, Directors and Agents, being all resident in Canada, losses will be adjusted without delay, and paid in cash at once. t.f.

**THE EQUITABLE**

**Life Assurance Society.**

*From the Daily Telegraph June 10.*

It would be impossible for any one at all conversant with the feelings of the Canadian people to mistake the fact that there exists a strong attachment in favor of Home Life Insurance Companies. This arises not from any feeling that they are sounder, or more liberal in their dealing with the assured than the Foreign Companies, but because their assets are in the country and subject to the control of our laws, and the jurisdiction of our courts. It is felt, too, that the deposit required by the present Insurance Act is not graduated according to the liabilities of Foreign Companies, but is arbitrary and fixed, the amount of deposit being the same for all Companies, and hence having no relation to the liabilities they are intended to secure. This state of facts is fully recognized by the intelligent management of the "Equitable," and seeing the justice of this view, they have resolved to secure Canadian policyholders beyond the possibility of loss by depositing in this country the full amount of the re-insurance fund! that is, a sum which, in case of such an almost unimaginable possibility as the failure of the "Equitable," would be accepted by any other Company as compensation for assuming the entire responsibility of paying off these risks at maturity. Such a step makes the Equitable substantially a Canadian Company, with the additional advantage of the strict and careful supervision of the State laws of New York and Massachusetts, which are enforced over all American Co's. The premiums are invested here where the risks are taken, and hence the money does not go to diminish the floating capital of the country. This wise arrangement must tend greatly to increase the popularity of the Equitable in this country and to extend its business.

We publish below the letter of the 2nd Vice-President to Mr. R. W. Gale, the talented and energetic manager of the society for the Dominion of Canada, as to their determination to make this voluntary deposit. Mr. Geo. B. Holland of this city, an old and respected citizen, the representative of the Equitable in the Province, and is now organizing agencies throughout Ontario, and has openings in unrepresented districts for energetic agents, and for a few gentlemen of experience to act as special agents, to whom liberal inducements will be offered.

*Branch Office of the Equitable Assurance Society of the United States, 198 St. James St., adjoining Molson's Bank.*

MONTREAL, 5th JULY, 1871.

**GEO. B. HOLLAND, ESQ.,**  
 General Agent for Ontario of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose a copy of letter received from J. W. Alexander, Esq., 2nd Vice-President, to the effect that the society have determined to keep in Canada always a deposit sufficient to reinsure all Canadian risks. This will forever set at rest the question raised by some parties as to the protection of Canadian policy holders, so far as the Equitable is concerned, and virtually make the Equitable a Home Company in Canada. You will therefore give this the necessary publicity, and notify your sub-agents of this important voluntary step on the part of the society.

Your obedient servant,  
**R. W. GALE,**  
*Manager for Dominion of Canada.*

*Office of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 120 Broadway.*

NEW YORK, June 9th, 1871.

**R. W. GALE, Esq., Manager,**  
 198 St. James Street, Montreal.  
 DEAR SIR,—After much deliberation and careful examination of the subject, we have determined whether the Government of Canada require it or not, to keep a deposit in the Dominion of Canada always sufficient to reinsure the Canadian risks on the basis of the New York State Tables, at 4 1/2 per cent. interest.  
 Yours truly,  
**J. W. ALEXANDER,**  
*2nd Vice-President.*



Insurance.

THE ATLANTIC

Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OF ALBANY, N. Y.,

Is the only Company in Canada authorized to issue Registered Policies

SECURED BY STATE GUARANTEE.

The Superintendent certifies that every

Registered Policy

IS SECURED BY SPECIAL DEPOSIT.

"The deposits of Stocks in this Department are for the purpose of securing the payment of the Policies, and such Deposits are adequate for the purpose."—HON. WM. BARNES, Sup't. Insurance Dept't. N.Y.

SUPERINTENDENT MILLER, in his last Report, says that a Registered Policy offers the following advantages:

1st. That the legal reserve according to the Department computation, is faithfully set aside to meet the company's liabilities.

2nd. That such reserve fund consist of securities of the highest class, and which have passed not only the examination of the officers and counsel of the Company, but also the scrutiny of the Department.

3rd. The obligation of the State that the deposits shall be faithfully kept and applied.

4th. The impossibility of any loss or great inconvenience even, from the loss of any policy, a duplicate always being on the file in the Department, and a copy obtainable on application.

Perfect assurance that a company has, securely invested and in entirely safe keeping, the amount which, by the legal standard, will be sufficient to meet its liabilities, is about the highest security which can reasonably be expected. This assurance would seem to be fairly the result of the registered policy system. It certainly removes all question as to the amount of a company's reserve fund being made up of fictitious items, or assets which look large on paper, but fail to meet expectations when wanted to pay losses. There are but few of our non-registering companies but which credit themselves with items of assets to make up the required reserve, which would be entirely unavailable as a deposit under the registered policy system. There are many who believe that this system should be made compulsory; that the public interests demand that the Legislature should provide this protection to those interested in life insurance. The Superintendent, however, in this, as in other particulars, is inclined to think it the better policy to leave both insurer and insured unrestricted by law to the widest possible degree compatible with ultimate security. *If investigation discloses that companies are not honestly and faithfully reserving assets to an amount and of a character adequate to meet their ultimate liabilities, a remedy will very likely be provided by the Legislature compelling the adoption of this system.*—HON. GEO. W. MILLER, Supt. Ins. Dept.. New York.

ALL POLICIES ARE NON-FORFEITABLE.

Annual Dividends to Policyholders on the Contribution Plan.

Losses paid on proof, and not as usual, in ninety days.

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wanted in unrepresented localities, to whom every assistance will be rendered in conducting an honorable competition.

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JOHN TISSIMAN, Agent, Hartford Fire and Canada Life Insurance Companies, General Land Agent, &c., &c., Chatham, Ont.

A. C. BUCK, Agent of Liverpool and London and Globe Provincial, and Canada Life Insurance Companies; Exchange Broker; Money loaned and received on deposit, Caledonia, Ont.

D. S. R. DICKSON, Notary Public, Commissioner, &c., Money, Land and General Insurance Agent, Offices, River street, Paris, and Roy's Buildings, Brantford.

C. E. L. JARVIS, Insurance and Commission Agent General Agent, Queen Insurance Co. of Liverpool and London. St. John, N.B.

ROBERT MARSHALL, Notary Public, Agent for the Montreal, British America & Quebec Marine Insurance Co.'s and for the Imperial, Aetna, and Hartford Fire Insurance Companies. St. John, N.B.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Insurance.

PHENIX MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company,

HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS, securely invested.....\$5,090,562 13  
SURPLUS, free of all liabilities.....1,761,147 19  
Ratio of Assets to Liabilities larger than that of any other Company of equal age, being

144.62 of Assets to every 100 of Liabilities.

DIVIDENDS paid to Policy-holders.....\$1,021,217 34  
INCOME in 1870.....2,327,638 16

The progress of the Company for the last five years has been as follows:—

Assets at end of year.	Income for the year.
1866.....\$1,457,314 95	\$ 848,607 71
1867.....2,218,344 29	1,179,044 28
1868.....3,664,060 18	1,930,833 64
1869.....5,081,973 50	2,432,179 00
1870.....6,090,562 13	2,327,638 16

Within the past five years the Assets of the Company have increased more than five million dollars, notwithstanding nearly a million dollars have been returned to Policy-holders in Dividends, and one and a quarter million dollars paid in losses by death during that period.

That this is a progressive Company is demonstrated by the following comparative statement of business in 1865 and 1870, respectively:—

No. of Policies Issued.	Sum Assured.
1865.....4,302	\$ 8,779,425
1870.....9,065	19,466,761

  

Income.	Assets.
1865.....\$ 606,681 00	\$ 903,284 71
1870.....2,827,638 16	6,090,562 13

That the business of the Company is managed with strictest economy, is indicated by the fact that notwithstanding the large increase of business the expenses have been in inverse proportion, as will be seen by the following table:—

Ratio of Expense to Premium Receipts.	1870.	1869.
Ratio of Expense to Premium Receipts.....	17.39	19.27
Ratio of Expense to Gross Receipts.....	18.07	20.53

As evidence of the special care taken by the Company in the selection of risks, it is sufficient to state that its ratio of losses paid to amount at risk, is smaller than that of any other Company of equal age, namely, 0.91.

Since the commencement of business, the Company has issued more than

52,000 POLICIES,

and has paid in losses

One and three quarters Million Dollars

To the families of those who have deceased while members of the Company.

J. F. BURNS, Sec.

E. FESSENDER, Pres

ANGUS R. BETHUNE,

General Agent for Canada—Montreal.

Good, active men wanted to act as agents in Canada, on reasonable terms. Address the General Agent, Montreal.

A. H. FOX,

AGENT, TORONTO.

Office, 22 Toronto Street

British Advertisements.

Dunville & Co.'s

V.  R.

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BELFAST,

Of same quality as that supplied to the

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862,

DUBLIN EXHIBITION 1865,

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867,

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

Quotations on application to

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

JOHN HEATH,

(Late Thos. Lowe & Co.)

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

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,

STEEL PEN MANUFACTURER,

AND

STATIONERS' IRONMONGER.

Sole Manufacturer of Thos. Lowe's celebrated Steel Pens.

Agent for Hart's Patent Paper Fasteners.

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

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

A liberal Discount to Wholesale Stationers.

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



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S  
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

BREAKFAST.—Epps's COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills.—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epp's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk).

Seymer's Straw Bottle  
Envelopes,

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

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

DRY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,

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

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

McDUGALL & BRO.

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

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.—OCT. 5, 1871.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
<b>Boots and Shoes:</b>	\$ c. \$ c.	<b>Groceries—continued.</b>	\$ c. \$ c.	<b>Leather—continued.</b>	\$ c. \$ c.
Mens' G'nKnee Boots Tapsl	0 00 3 85	Dry Crushed	0 13 13	Spanish Sole, 1st quality	0 26 1/2 29
" French Calf Boots...	3 75 4 00	Extra Ground	0 60 0 70	middle, heavy, wgt. lb	0 24 0 25
" TapSole Kip Boots...	2 40 2 50	Teas:	0 14 0 14 1/2	Do. No. 2, light weights	0 26 0 29
" " " No. IX	0 00 3 25	Japan common to good	0 42 0 50	Slaughter, heavy	0 24 0 27
" " " " No. IX	0 00 3 00	fine to choicest	0 50 0 70	Do. light	0 28 0 34
" Dbl. SITHkBsNo. IX	2 00 2 75	Colored, common to fine	0 38 0 70	Harness, best	0 26 0 30
" " " " No. 2	2 20 2 30	Congou & Souchong	0 50 0 65	" No. 2	0 36 0 38
" " " " Split	0 00 2 00	Oolong, good to fine	0 34 0 55	Upper heavy	0 40 0 44
" Hy. Dbl. Sole Bals.	1 80 2 50	Y. Hyson, com. to good	0 65 0 75	light	0 35 0 40
" " Cf. Foxd Cong Gtrs	2 00 2 60	Medium to choicest	0 55 0 87	Kip skins, Patna	0 70 0 80
" Buff & Gn. do.	1 75 2 30	Extra choice	0 70 0 80	French	0 65 0 90
" Felt Congs. Gaiters.	1 45 2 25	Gunpwr. com. to med.	0 85 0 90	English	0 70 0 80
Boys' Dbl. SITHkBsNo IX	0 00 1 95	" med. to fine.	0 38 0 50	Hemlock Calf (30 to 35	0 70 0 85
" " Stogie do.	1 55 1 75	" fine to finest.	0 42 0 50	lbs.), per doz.	0 65 0 70
" " Bals & Congs.	1 40 1 80	Hyson	0 42 0 80	Do. light	1 20 1 40
Youths' Thick Boots	1 35 1 60	Imperial	0 30 0 35	French Calf	0 30 0 55
" " Bals & Congs.	0 85 1 35	<b>Tobacco—Manufactured:</b>		Splits, large, 1/2 lb.	0 00 0 24
" Kip Boots S. sole	1 25 1 40	Dark Xos Cn Leaf 1/2 lb	0 32 0 35	small	0 20 0 21
Womens' Cf. Bals. Dbl sole	1 50 1 75	" " West do. com.	0 38 0 50	Enamelled Cow, per ft.	0 15 0 18
" " Buff & Gn. do.	1 20 1 60	" " Western Leaf,	0 42 0 50	Patent	0 15 0 18
" " Kid & Goat Bals.	2 00 2 60	[good to fine	0 55 0 80	Pebble Grain	0 15 0 18
" " & Congs. Dbl. sl	1 25 1 85	Bright sorts, gd. to fine.	0 55 0 80	Buff	0 60 0 65
" " Felt Dalmorals.	1 20 1 10	choice	0 36 0 37	Cod.	0 90 0 95
" " Dbl. sole Split Bals.	1 20 1 30	<b>Hardware.</b>		Lard, extra	0 85 0 90
Misses' Buff Batts, Dbl. sl	0 80 0 90	Tin (net cash prices):		" No. 1	0 80 0 85
" " Split	0 05 0 10	Block, 1/2 lb	0 36 0 36	" No. 2	0 30 0 35
" " Buff & Gn. Bals.	0 70 1 10	Grain	0 29 0 31	Lubricating, patent	0 30 0 00
Childs' Buff & Gn. Bals. Dbl. sl	0 60 0 72 1/2	Copper:		" Mott's economic	0 77 1/2 82
" " Split	0 55 0 65	Pig	0 20 0 22	Linseed, raw	0 82 1/2 87
<b>Drugs.</b>		Sheet	0 00 0 00	" boiled	0 00 0 00
Aloes Cape	0 12 0 16	Cut Nails:		Machinery	1 15 1 25
Alum	0 24 0 03 1/2	Assorted 1/2 Shingles,		Olive, common, 1/2 gall.	1 80 2 30
Borax	0 22 0 25	1/2 100 lbs.	0 00 3 50	" salad	3 65 3 75
Camphor, refined	0 50 0 55	Shingle alone do.	0 00 3 75	qt., per case	0 67 1/2 70
Castor Oil	0 13 1/2 0 16	Lathe	0 00 4 00	Spirits Turpentine	0 78 0 85
Cautic Soda	0 03 0 05	<b>Galvanized Iron:</b>		Whale, refined	0 80 0 90
Cream Tartar	0 27 0 28	Assorted sizes	0 00 0 00	Paints, &c.	
Epsom Salts	0 02 0 03	Best No. 24	0 00 0 00	White Lead, genuine, in	
Extract Logwood	0 10 0 13	" 26	0 07 1/2 0 03	Oil, 25 lbs.	0 00 0 30
Gum Arabic, sorts	0 28 0 33	" 28	0 08 1/2 0 09	Do. No. 1	0 00 1 10
Indigo, Madras	0 95 1 05	<b>Horse Nails:</b>		" 2	0 00 1 10
Liquorice, com.	0 14 0 25	Guest's or Griffin's as-		" 3	0 00 1 70
Madder	0 16 0 18	sorted sizes	0 00 0 00	Common	1 30 0 00
Opium	6 00 6 00	For W. assd. sizes	0 18 0 19	White Lead, dry	0 95 1 08
Oxalic Acid	0 26 0 32	Patent Hammered do.	0 15 0 17	Red Lead	0 06 1 06
Potash, Bi-tart	0 27 0 28	<b>Iron (at 4 months):</b>		Venetian Red, English	0 02 0 03
" Bichromate	0 26 0 27	Pig—Gartsherric, No. 1	27 50 28 50	Yellow Ochre, French	0 02 0 03
Potass Iodide	8 00 8 50	Calder, No. 1	25 50 26 00	Whiting	0 85 1 25
Soda Ash	0 03 0 04	" No. 3	25 50 26 50	Petroleum	
Soda Bicarb.	4 25 4 50	Other brands, No. 1	25 50 26 50	(Refined, 1/2 gallon.)	
Tartaric Acid	0 40 0 45	" No. 2	0 00 0 00	Water white	0 00 0 28
<b>Groceries.</b>		Bar—Scotch, 1/2 100 lb.	2 50 2 60	Straw, 5 bris.	0 00 0 25
<b>Coffees:</b>		Refined	3 00 3 25	" single bri.	0 00 0 25
Java, 1/2 lb	0 22 @ 0 24	Swedes	5 00 5 50	Standard White	0 00 0 25
Laguayra	0 18 0 20	Hoops—Coopers	3 00 3 25	Benzine	0 00 0 37 1/2
Rio	0 17 1/2 0 18	Band	3 00 3 25	Produce.	
<b>Fish:</b>		Boiler Plates	3 25 0 00	<b>Grain:</b>	
Herrings, Lab. split	6 62 1/2 7 00	Canada Plates	0 00 0 00	Wheat, Spring, 60 lb.	1 20 1 22
" Canso	5 25 5 50	Coatbridge	0 00 0 00	" Fall, 60 lb.	1 33 1 37
" round	4 00 4 50	Pontypool	0 00 0 00	Barley, new... 48 lb.	0 58 0 61
" scaled	0 32 0 37	Swansea	4 00 4 10	Peas	0 71 0 73
Mackerel, brls.	0 00 0 00	<b>Lead (at 4 months):</b>		Oats	0 37 0 38
Loch. Her. wh'e frks	0 00 0 00	Bar 1/2 100 lbs.	0 06 1/2 0 07	Rye	0 00 0 60
" half	0 00 0 00	Sheet	0 06 0 08	<b>Seeds:</b>	
White Fish and Trout	3 50 4 00	Shot	0 07 0 07 1/2	Clover, choice, 60 lb.	0 00 0 00
Salmon, salt water	15 75 16 00	<b>Iron Wire (net cash):</b>		Timothy, choice, 60 lb.	0 00 0 00
Dry Cod, 1/2 112 lbs.	5 00 5 25	No. 6, 1/2 bundle	2 50 0 00	Flax	0 00 0 00
<b>Fruit:</b>		" 9, "	2 80 0 00	<b>Flour (per bri.):</b>	
Raisins, Layer	1 75 1 85	" 12, "	3 20 0 00	Superior extra	6 25 6 50
" M. R.	1 60 1 70	" 16, "	3 80 0 00	Extra superfine	6 00 6 25
" Valentias	6 00 6 50	<b>Powder:</b>		Fancy superfine	5 80 5 90
Currants, new	6 50 7 25	Blasting, Canada	3 75 0 00	Superfine No. 1	5 60 5 75
" old	5 75 6 00	FF	4 75 0 00	" 2	0 00 0 00
Figs	0 11 0 12 1/2	FFF	5 25 0 00	Oatmeal, per bri.	4 50 0 00
<b>Molasses:</b>		Blasting, English	0 00 0 00	<b>Provisions:</b>	
Clayed, 1/2 gall.	0 30 0 35	FF " loose	5 00 5 50	Butter, dairy tub, 1/2 lb.	0 15 0 15 1/2
Syrups, Standard	0 48 0 50	<b>Pressed Spikes (4 months):</b>		stove packed	0 12 1/2 15
" Golden	0 52 0 53	Regular sizes, 100	4 00 4 25	Cheese	0 09 0 11
Rangoon	4 50 4 60	Extra	4 50 5 00	Pork, mess, new	15 50 16 00
<b>Rice:</b>		<b>Tin Plate (net cash):</b>		prime mess	0 00 0 00
Arracang	4 60 4 70	IC Coke	7 25 0 00	prime	0 00 0 00
Rangoon	4 50 4 60	IX Charcoal	8 50 8 75	Bacon, Canada	0 08 1/2 0 00
<b>Spices:</b>		IX " "	10 50 10 75	" Cumberland cut	0 08 1/2 0 09
Cassia, whole, 1/2 lb	0 35 0 40	DC	13 00 13 25	" smoked	0 10 0 10 1/2
Cloves	0 10 0 12	DX	7 50 7 75	Hams, canvassed	0 14 0 14 1/2
Nutmegs	0 80 0 85	<b>Hides &amp; Skins, 1/2 lb:</b>		" smoked	0 12 1/2 0 13
Ginger, ground	0 18 0 23	Green, No. 1	0 00 0 08 1/2	Shoulders, in salt	0 09 0 10
" Jamaica, root	0 17 0 20	" No. 2	0 00 0 07 1/2	Lard, in kegs	0 10 0 11 1/2
Pepper, black	0 14 1/2 0 15	Cured	0 00 0 12	Eggs, packed	0 14 0 15
Pimento	0 06 1/2 0 08	Calfskins, green	0 00 0 12 1/2	Beef Hams	0 00 0 00
<b>Sugars—(60 days)</b>		" cured	0 00 0 13 1/2	Tallow	0 07 1/2 0 08
Porto Rico, 1/2 lb	0 10 0 10 1/2	Sheepskins	0 00 1 00	Hogs, dressed, heavy	0 00 0 00
Cuba	0 09 1/2 0 10 1/2	<b>Hops.</b>		" medium	5 00 5 75
Barbadoes (bright)	0 09 1/2 0 10	Medium to good	0 30 0 45	" light	0 00 0 00
Canada Sugar Refinery	0 09 1/2 0 10	Leather, @ 4 months:		Salt, etc.	
Soft Yellow	0 09 1/2 0 10	In lots of less than		Liverpool coarse	0 74 0 76
Crushed X	0 11 1/2 0 11 1/2	50 sides, 10 1/2 cent.		Goderich	1 45 1 50
" A	0 12 1/2 0 12 1/2	higher		Plaster	1 05 1 00
Ground	0 13 1/2 0 13 1/2	Spanish Sole, 1st quality		Water Lime	1 00 0 00
		heavy, weights, 1/2 lb.	0 25 0 27		

Soap and Candles.		Brandy:	
\$	c. \$	\$	c. \$
" Golden Bar	0 07	J. Robin & Co.'s "	2 30
" Silver Bar	0 07	Otard Dupuy & Co. "	2 30
Brown No. 1	0 05	Brandy, cases	3 75
	0 03	Brandy, com. per c.	4 35

  

Wines, Liquors, etc.		Whisky:	
\$	c. \$	\$	c. \$
Ale:			
English, per doz. qrts.	2 00	2 75	
GuinnessDublin.Porter	2 35	2 40	
Spirits:			
Pure Jam. Rum, 16 o.p.	1 80	2 25	
DeKuyper's H. Gin	1 55	1 05	
Booth's Old Tom	1 90	2 00	
Gin:			
Green, cases	4 00	4 25	
Booth's Old Tom, c.	5 50	6 00	
Wines:			
Port, common	0 75	1 25	
" fine old	2 00	4 00	
Sherry, common	0 75	1 50	
" medium	1 70	1 80	
" old pale or golden	2 60	4 00	
Brandy:			
Hennessy's, per gallon	2 40	2 60	
Martell's "	2 40	2 60	

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

NAME.	Shares.	Capital Paid up.	Dividend last 6 Months.	CLOSING PRICES	
				Toronto, Oct. 3.	Montreal, Oct. 3.
<b>BANKS.</b>					
British North America	50	4,866,666	3 b 1/2 p.c.	110 114	111 14
Canadian Bank of Commerce	50	3,193,735	4	122 1/2 123 1/2	122 124
City Bank, Montreal	80	1,200,000	3	85 86	84 1/2 186
Du Peuple	50	2,000,000	3		108 108 1/2
Eastern Townships	50	400,000	4		
Jacques Cartier	50	1,000,000	4		
Mechanics' Bank	50	1,329,360	4		90
Merchants' Bank of Canada	100	6,000,000	4	125 127	126 127
Metropolitan	50	1,000,000	4		103 105
Molson's Bank	50	1,000,000	4		109 115
Montreal	200	6,000,000	6 & b 2	243 247	244 245
Nationale	50	1,000,000	4		
Dominion Bank	50	367,324	4	107 110	106 1/2 108 1/2
Ontario Bank	40	2,000,000	4	105 110	108 109
Quebec Bank	100	1,500,000	4	111 113	112 113
Royal Canadian	40	1,400,000	4	104 105	104 105 1/2
Toronto	100	1,400,700	4	180 185	175 185
Union Bank	100	1,000,000	4	104 107	104 107
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>					
Canada Landed Credit Company	50	250,000	4	109 109 1/2	
Canada Permanent Building Society	50	1,500,000	5 1/2	156 160	
Canada Inland Steam Navigation Co.	100				102 1/2 110
Canada Rolling Stock Co.	100				107 112
Freehold Building Society	100	500,000	None.		
Huron Copper Bay Co.	50		5	136 138	
Huron & Erie Savings & Loan Society	50	520,000	2 1/2	116 118	
Montreal Telegraph Co.	40	500,000	4	185 195	180 195
Montreal City Gas Co.	40		4		
Montreal City Passenger Railway Co.	50		4		
Quebec Gas Company	200		4		B'ks closed.
Quebec Street R. R.	50		4		
Richelle Navigation Co.	100		4		
People's Telegraph Company	100		None.		208 212
Provincial Building Society	100	350,000	4 1/2	109 110	80 100
Imperial Building Society	50	200,000	4	100 105	
Building and Loan Association	25	200,000	4	105 108	
Toronto Consumers' Gas Co.	50	400,000	2 p.c. 3 m.	126 128	
Union Permanent Building Society	50	125,000	5	112 114	
Western Canada Building Society	50	400,000	5	135 138	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ENGLISH.—Quotations on the London Market, Sept. 1.

No. Shares.	Last Dividend.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Share par val. £	Amount paid. £	Last Sale. £
20,000	8 b 15 s	Briton Medical and General Life	10	2	2 1/2
50,000	20	Commercial Union Fire, Life & Marine	50	5	11 1/2
24,000	8	City of Glasgow	25	2	4 1/2
5,000	9 1/2	Edinburgh Life	100	15	35 1/2
20,000	6 b 1/2	Guardian, £10 originally paid	100	50	56
12,000	£1 p.sh.	Imperial Fire	100	10	75 1/2
10,000	15	Lancashire Fire and Life	20	2	4 1/2
35,862	11	Life Association of Scotland	40	7	25 1/2
10,000	13	London Assurance Corporation	25	12 1/2	49
391,752	5	London and Lancashire Life	10	1	1
20,000	40	Liverpool & London & Globe F. & L.	20	2	9 1/2
40,000	28	Northern Fire and Life	100	5	18 1/2
	£6 p. s.	North British and Mercantile	50	6 1/2	32
200,000	10	Phoenix	10	1	14 1/2
100,000	11 1/2 b 1/2	Queen Fire and Life	20	3	6 1/2
20,000	10	Royal Insurance	50	2	5 1/2
20,000	7 1/2	Scottish Provincial Fire and Life	20	2	
10,000	25	Scottish Fire	50	12	75
4,000	£4 15s. 9d.	Standard Life	25	1 1/2	12 1/2
		Star Life	40	10	
<b>CANADIAN.</b>					
8,000	4-6 mo	British America Fire and Marine	\$50	\$25	p. c.
2,500	5	Canada Life	400	50	125
4,000	12	Montreal Assurance	£50	£5	200
10,000	None.	Provincial Fire and Marine	60	3 1/2	
	83 p. sh.	Quebec Fire	40	3 1/2	
	10	" Marine	100	40	
10,000	6-6 mo	Western Assurance	40	10	126 130

<b>AMERICAN.</b>						
When org'niz'd	No. of Shares.	Last Dividend.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Par val. of Sh'rs.	Offered.	Asked
1853	1,500		Etna Life, of Hartford	\$100	250	300
1819	30,000	6	Etna Fire, of Hartford	100	257	240
1810	10,000	10	Hartford, of Hartford	100	264	268
1863	5,000		Travelers' Life & Accident	101	115	116
1870	10,000	10	Andes of Cincinnati	100		120

<b>RAILWAYS.</b>				
	Sh'rs.	Paid.	Toronto	London, Sept. 1.
Atlantic and St. Lawrence	£100	All.		66 88
Do. do. 6 1/2 p. c. stg. m. bds.	100	"		98 100
Grand Trunk	100	"		164 17
Do. Eq. G. M. Bds. 1 ch. 6 1/2 p. c.	100	"		98 100
Do. First Preference, 5 1/2 p. c.	100	"		60 70 1/2
Do. Second Pref. Bonds, 5 1/2 p. c.	100	"		52 53
Do. Third Pref. Stock, 4 1/2 p. c.	100	"		39 40 1/2
Do. Fourth Pref. Stock, 4 1/2 p. c.	100	"		23 24 1/2
Great Western	20 1/2	"		19 19 1/2
Do. 6 1/2 p. c. Bonds, due 1873-76	100	"		100 102
Do. 5 1/2 p. c. Bonds, due 1877-78	100	"		113 115
Do. 5 1/2 p. c. Pref., issue at 80	100	"		107 108 1/2
Northern of Canada, 6 1/2 p. c. First Pref. Bds.	100	"		93 95
Do. do. Second do.	100	"		88 90
Toronto, Grey and Bruce, Stock	100	"	65 70	68 90
Do. Bonds	100	"	90 93	
Toronto and Nipissing, Stock	100	"	85 90	
Do. Bonds	100	"	92 1/2 93	

<b>SECURITIES.</b>		Toronto.	Montreal.
Canadian Government Debentures, 6 1/2 p. ct. stg.		105 106	104 106
Do. do. 5 1/2 p. ct. cur.		97 98	97 98
Do. do. 5 1/2 p. ct. stg., 1885		98 98 1/2	98 98 1/2
Do. do. 7 1/2 p. ct. cur.			
Dominion 6 1/2 p. ct. stock		110 111	111
Dominion Bonds			
Montreal Harbour			103 104
Do. Corporation 6 1/2 p. ct. 1891			104 106
Do. 7 1/2 p. ct. Stock		119	116 120
Quebec Water Works 6 1/2 p. ct.			
Toronto Corporation 6 1/2 p. ct., 20 years		96 97 1/2	
Kingston City, 6 1/2 p. ct., 1872			
County Debentures			
Township Debentures			

<b>EXCHANGE.</b>		Toronto.	Montreal.
Bank on London, 60 days		8 1/2	8 1/2
Private do.		7 8	
Bank on New York			
Private do.			11 11 1/2
Gold Drafts do.		100	part to 1/2 prem.
American Silver			6 7

<b>PRODUCE.</b>										
Comparative Prices in Toronto Market.										
	1871.		1871.		1870.		1869.		1868.	
	WEDNESDAY,	WEDNESDAY,	WEDNESDAY,	WEDNESDAY,	WEDNESDAY,	WEDNESDAY,	WEDNESDAY,	WEDNESDAY,	WEDNESDAY,	WEDNESDAY,
	Oct. 4.	Sept. 27.	Oct. 4.	Oct. 4.	Oct. 4.	Oct. 4.	Oct. 4.	Oct. 4.	Oct. 4.	Oct. 4.
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Wheat, Fall	1 33	@ 1 37	1 25	@ 1 30	1 15	@ 1 20	1 05	@ 1 05	1 30	@ 1 35
" Spring	1 20	@ 1 22	1 16	@ 1 18	1 00	@ 1 10	1 00	@ 1 05	1 15	@ 1 20
Barley	0 58	@ 0 61	0 55	@ 0 65	0 65	@ 0 70	0 70	@ 0 73	1 16	@ 1 19
Oats	0 37	@ 0 38	0 37	@ 0 38	0 38	@ 0 39	0 39	@ 0 35	0 50	@ 0 52
Peas	0 71	@ 0 73	0 00	@ 0 00	0 01	@ 0 01	0 01	@ 0 05	0 92	@ 0 95
Flour, No. 1, Super. brl.	5 00	@ 5 70	5 30	@ 5 35	5 15	@ 5 25	4 50	@ 4 75	5 45	@ 5 50
" Fancy	5 00	@ 5 90	5 50	@ 5 60	5 40	@ 5 50	5 00	@ 5 00	6 50	@ 6 50
" Extra	5 00	@ 6 25	5 05	@ 5 75	5 50	@ 5 75	5 00	@ 5 00	6 50	@ 6 75
Oatmeal	4 50	@ 0 00	4 50	@ 4 75	4 50	@ 4 60	6 25	@ 6 50	6 25	@ 6 50
Pork, Mess	15 50	@ 16 00	15 00	@ 16 00	27 50	@ 28 50	18 50	@ 19 50	23 00	@ 24 00
Butter	0 14	@ 0 16 1/2	0 14	@ 0 16	0 17	@ 0 19	0 16	@ 0 17 1/2	0 16	@ 0 22
Hides, green	7 50	@ 8 50	8 00	@ 9 00	7 50	@ 8 00	7 00	@ 7 00	5 50	@ 6 50

**Insurance.**

Fire and Marine Insurance.

**THE BRITISH AMERICA**

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:

Corner of Church and Court Streets,  
TORONTO.

BOARD OF DIRECTION:

Hon. G. W. Allan, M.L.C., Rev. Dean Grasset,  
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. COURNEBN.  
Insurances granted on all descriptions of property against loss and damage by fire and the perils of inland navigation.

Agencies established in the principal cities, towns, and ports of shipment throughout the Province;  
THOS. WM. BIRCHALL,  
23-1y. Manager.

**Canada Farmers'**

Mutual Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE,.....HAMILTON, ONTARIO,

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

RICHARD P. STREET,  
Secretary and Treasurer. 25

**Ætna**

Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

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

Its valuable features—

LOW CASH RATES,

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS, JUST NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM, Commend themselves to those desiring Insurance in any form.

JOHN GARVIN,  
General Agent, No. 2 Toronto St., Toronto.

**Agricultural**

Insurance Company of Watertown.

CASH ASSETS..... \$500,000  
DEPOSITED AT OTTAWA..... 100,000

THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO DO A FARM LIVE STOCK, and NON-HAZARDOUS business throughout Ontario.

A. W. SMITH,  
Agent for Toronto and vicinity.

HENRY CLINE, General Agent, Kingston.  
OFFICE—WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

**The Ontario**

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON, ONT.

THIS COMPANY IS ESTABLISHED FOR THE Insurance of Dwelling-houses and non-hazardous property in Cities, Towns, Villages, and Country.

Applications for Insurance made through any of the Agents.  
S. McBRIDE, President.  
JAMES JOHNSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

**Montreal**

Assurance Company.

INCORPORATED 1840.

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

A. MURRAY.....MANAGER.

BRANCH OFFICE—22 Wellington Street, Toronto.  
Marine Inspector.....CAPT. DAVID ROSS KERR.  
Local Secretary and Agent.....R. N. GOOCH.  
Inland Navigation, also Ocean Risks (to and from Ports of Great Britain) covered at moderate rates. 34-6m.

**Insurance.**

**PROVINCIAL**

Insurance Company of Canada.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

HEAD OFFICE....TORONTO STREET....TORONTO, ONT.

PRESIDENT:

The Hon. J. H. Cameron, D. C. L., Q.C., M.P.

VICE-PRESIDENT:

Lewis Moffatt, Esq., of Moffatt, Murray & Beatty.

OTHER DIRECTORS:

C. J. Campbell, Esq., of Campbell & Cassells, To-  
ronto.

W. J. MacDonell, Esq., Pre-  
sident, Toronto Savings  
Bank, Toronto.

A. R. McMaster, Esq., of A.  
R. McMaster & Bro., To-  
ronto.

H. S. Howland, Esq., Vice-  
President Bank of Com-  
merce, Toronto.

Manager.—Arthur Harvey, Esq. Geo. C. Hime, Esq.,  
Asst.-Sec'y. Fire Inspector.—Wm. Henderson, Esq. Gen-  
eral Agent, Marine Department.—Capt. C. G. Fortier.  
Bankers.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Insurances effected at reasonable rates on all descrip-  
tion of property. Fairness in settlement and an equitable  
construction of Insurance contracts, are the invariable  
rules of the Company.

ARTHUR HARVEY, Manager.

**ROYAL**

Insurance Company.

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 Stg.

ANNUAL INCOME, over.....£800,000

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA—MONTREAL.

Unlimited liability, and large Reserve Funds.  
All descriptions of property insured, and at Moderate  
Premiums.

H. L. ROUTH,  
Chief Agent.

**COMMERCIAL UNION**

Assurance Company (Fire and Life).

CHIEF OFFICES:

19 AND 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND, and  
384 AND 387 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL, CANADA.

CAPITAL.....\$2,500,000 Stg

MORLAND WATSON & Co., Gen'l Agents for Canada  
FRED. COLE, Secretary.

39-1y W. M. WESTMACOTT, Agent at Toronto.

**The Agricultural**

Mutual Assurance Association of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE.....London, Ont.

A purely mutual Company, avoiding all hazardous risks

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

THIS old, well established, and reliable Company, con-  
tinues to do the largest Farmers' business of any Com-  
pany in Canada. For the month of June, 1871, it issued  
the unprecedentedly large number of 1892 Policies!! a  
greater number than the total yearly issue of many Com-  
panies.

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

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

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

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

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

D. C. MACDONALD, Secretary.  
C. G. COADY, General Agent and Inspector.

**Insurance.**

**The Waterloo County**

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE.....WATERLOO, ONT.  
ESTABLISHED 1863.

THE BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY IS DIVI-  
ded into three separate and distinct branches, the  
VILLAGE, FARM, AND MANUFACTURES.  
Each Branch paying its own losses and its just propo-  
tion of the Managing expenses of the Company.  
C. M. TAYLOR, Sec. J. W. WALDEN, M.D., Pres.  
J. HUGHES, Inspector.

**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 com-  
pare favorably with other Companies.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000  
CANADA BRANCH OFFICE—Exchange Buildings, Montreal.  
Resident Secretary and General Agent—

A. MACKENZIE FORBES,  
13 St. Sacrament St., Merchants' Exchange Montreal.  
Wm. ROWLAND, Agent, Toronto.

**The Lancashire**

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL . . . £2,000,000 Stg.

Head Office for Ontario



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

GENERAL AGENTS,—  
S. C. DUNCAN-CLARK & CO.,

MANAGER,—  
Wm. CAMPBELL. 43-3m

**THE EDINBURGH**

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1823,

Accumulate Funds—Over One Million Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE OF CANADA:

WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

The LONG STANDING of this office, the CARE exercised  
in the selection of LIVES, the EXTENT of the COMPANY'S  
RESOURCES, and the ECONOMY with which the WHOLE  
AFFAIRS are managed, RENDER THE SECURITY  
UNQUESTIONABLE.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and also the Annual Re-  
port, containing the Balance Sheet, and giving illustra-  
tions of the Company's Bonus System, and all infor-  
mation on the subject of Life Assurance may be had on  
application at any of the Company's Agencies throughout  
Canada.

DAVID HIGGINS,  
Secretary 46-3m

**Reliance**

Mutual Life Assurance Society,

Established 1840.

Head Office for the Dominion of Canada:

229 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS—Walter Shanly, Esq., M.P.; Duncan Mac-  
Donald, Esq.; Major T. E. Campbell, C.B., the Hon. J.  
Hamilton, F. W. Thomas, Esq., Cashier Molson's Bank.  
Net Assets, as at 31st Dec. 1870.....\$1,400,145 00  
Net Liabilities, do. do. .... 1,208,625 00

Surplus.....\$101,520 00

JAS. GRANT, Resident Secretary.

Agents:—MESSRS. CLARK & FIELDS, Stock Brokers  
&c., 2 Wellington Chambers, Jordan Street, Toronto

**Insurance.**

**CANADA**

**Life Assurance Company.**

ESTABLISHED 1847.

**THE RECENT FAILURES OF INSURANCE** Companies, and the discoveries of frauds in their accounts and securities, naturally causing anxiety, it will be satisfactory to assurers in the

**CANADA LIFE**

to know that in it every means are adopted to secure accuracy and faithfulness in its accounts and statements, as well as for the

**SECURITY AND SAFE CUSTODY**

of its funds and property. This may be seen by the following documents:

1st. The report by a **COMPETENT AND SKILFUL AUDITOR**, showing that the books, accounts, and securities are accurately and safely kept.

2nd. The Report by a Committee of Directors, showing that they have **SEEN AND IDENTIFIED THE VARIOUS SECURITIES** held by the Company, and that these are valuable for the sums they represent.

3rd. The report and valuation of the position of the Company by the highest and most competent actuarial authority, the

**HON. ELIZUR WRIGHT, of BOSTON,**

A Comparison of the Company's Profit Bonuses, and its rates for assurances, with those of other offices is invited. Agencies throughout the Dominion, where every information can be obtained, or at the

**HEAD OFFICE IN HAMILTON, ONT.**

**A. G. RAMSAY, MANAGER.**

Agent in Toronto,—**E. BRADBURNE, Esq.**

Toronto Street.

General Agent for Eastern Ontario,

**GEORGE A. COX,**

Peterborough,

17

**BRITON MEDICAL**

**And General Life Association,**

with which is united the

**BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**

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

ANNUAL INCOME, £200,000 STG.:

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

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

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

TORONTO AGENCY, 5 KING ST. WEST:

Oct. 17—9-17r.

**JAMES FRASER, Agent.**

**UNION MUTUAL**

**Life Insurance Company of Maine.**

ORGANIZED IN 1849.

Gross Receipts .....\$5,295,233 27

Premium reserve..... 4,600,901 36

Income for 1871..... 1,828,238 21

The Company is purely mutual, returning the entire surplus to the policy-holders in dividends.

**CHIEF OFFICE—27 Court Street, Boston.**

**HENRY CROCKER, W. H. HOLLISTER,**

President. Secretary.

**F. A. MOORE,**

General Agent for the Province of Ontario.

**OFFICE—16 Masonic Hall, Toronto St., Toronto.**

**Insurance.**

**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—ST. JAMES ST.**

**DIRECTORS.**

**DAVID TORRANCE, Esq. (D. Torrance & Co.)**

**GEORGE MOFFATT, Esq. (Gillespie Moffatt & Co.)**

**ALEXANDER MORRIS, Minister of Inland Revenue.**

**SIR G. E. CARTIER, M.P., Minister of Militia.**

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