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## THE <br>  Trade Review. - Insurance Chronicle-

VOL. V-NO. 5. TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1871.
The Leading Wholecale Trade of Toronte.
JOHN MACDONALD and CO.,

## EVERY CANADIAN STEAMER

 is bringingLARGESHIPMENTS


JNO. MACDONALD \& CO. 2 a and 23 Wellington St. 28 and 30 Front Street, $\}$ TOronto.

3 York Street, Manchester, England. Toronto, July 24 th, 1877.

32-ly

SPRING, 1871.

## J. Gillespie and CO.,

 have ofenedOVER 500 CASES NEW SPRING STYLES FELT HATS
and
STRAW GOODS.
34 Yonge street;
TORONTO

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.
A. R. McMASTER
and BROTHER,
TORONTO.
HAVE OPENED OUT
A more than ususilly attractive assortment of
BRITISH \& FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS, with desirable lines of
Canadian and American Manufactures, for the
SPRINGAND SUMMERTRADE, To WHICH
They call the attention of their customers and friends,
32 YONGE STRE ET
"BEAVER MILLS" CARPET WARP COTTON YARN, COTTON BAGS.
office:
102 Cross St., Albert Square, Manchester, England.
Toronto, 187r.
32-ly
SMITH and KEIGHLEY,
IMPORTERS OF TEAS,
English and Foreign Groceries, Have just received a cargo of BRIGHT MUSCOVADO SUGARS, also,
12,00 barrels Yellow Refincd and Crushed Sugars, 1,500 half chest new season Young Hyson Teas, Ex " Aromale," " Benefactor," and " Riga."
300 half-chests Gunpowder do.
200 half-chests uncolored Fapan do. 200 half-chests Moning and Kaisar Congous. 250 Caddies do. do. do.

Also; a large and well assorted stock of ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GROCERIES, To which they invite the sf:sial attention of the A. M. SMITH.

Toronto, 1971.

The Leading Wholeavile Tride of Toronto.
GORDON, MACKAY AND CO.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
Have now received their usual supply of SPRINGGOODS selected in the
VARIOUS MARKETS OF THE WORLD, AND WHICH THEY OFFER ON LIBERAL TERMS.

Also, constantly receiving the products of the new CELEBRATED LYBSTER COTTON MILLS

The great superiority of those Goods over Im-
ported or Foreign, render them worthy of the notice of the Trade.
thez Ake made from purk awd
Long Stapled AmericanCotton, perfectiy prez brox all
STIffening, sizing and chemical preparation that improve the appearauce, but deatroy the fibre.

They are aiso noted for
THEIR GREAT BLEACHING QUALITIES. GORDON, MACKAY \& Co.
Toronto, 1871.
32-1y
SAMSON,
KENNEDY, and GEMMEL,

WILL OPEN THIS WEEK
40 PACKAGES
INW GOODS, PURCHASED BY
MR. SAMPSON and MR. KENNEDY.

Full Assortment in every Dcpartment.

SAMSON, KENNEDY \& GEMMEL.
Toronte, July 6, 1872.


|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| J. G. Mackenzie \& Company, Importers <br> AND |  | HED |
| BRITISH \& FOREIGN DRY GOODS, 38 r \& 383 St. Paul Street, Montreal. | MONTREAL.   <br> Montreal, 887 y .   |  |
| FERRIER \& CO., IRON \& HARDWARE MERCHANTS, St. Francois Xavier Street, montreal. <br> Agentsfor: <br> Windsor Powder Mills. La Tortu Rope-Walk. Burrill's Axe Factory.. Sherbrooke's Safety Fuse. | METAL MERCHANT, <br> and manupacturer op <br> LEAD PIPE, SHOT, PAINTS, PUTTY, \&c. also, <br> Circular, Gang, Cross Cut, and other Saws. <br>  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Kingan and Kinloch, tuportbrs or <br> TEAS, GENERAL GROCERIES, WINES, \&c., <br> Corner of St. Peter and St. Sacrament Streets, montreal. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | Wholesale Wine, General and Commission Merchants, <br> Feb.jr. to hoSpital street. |
| JOHN McARTHUR and SON, <br> Importers and Wholesale Dealers in <br> Window Glass (Star and Diamond Star Brands), Sheet and Plate Glass of every description, Linseed Oil, Paints, Colors, Varnishes; Japans, Artists' and Painters' Materials, Naval Stores, Chemical Dye Stuffs, etc., Cod, Seal, Whale, Lard, Sperm, Olive, Machinery and Wool Oils. <br> I 8 LEMOINE STREET. |  |  |
|  | N.B.-Sole Agents in Canada for the celebrated Ulysse <br> Nardin Watch. <br> 52-1y | i88 \& 190 McGill Street, MONTREAL. |
|  | JOSEPH GOULD, <br> (Successor to GOULD \& HILL), importer of the <br> Celebrated Chickering, Steinway, and other Pianofortes, | orders by letter promptly attended to. |
| S. H. MAY and CO., Importers and Dealers in <br> PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH, etc., Chanees Smithwick; 26 and 21 oz. Star, Diamond Star, and Double Thick Glass. 274, ST. PaUl ST., MONTREAL. izJulyyo | Mason \& Hamlin Cabinet Organs, ifs, great st. James' street, montreal. 24Ang.70 <br> N. S. WHITNEY, | land. <br> During May goods were imported into the Dominion to the value of $\$ 10,288,833$, against $86,8 \mathrm{~g}, 02 \mathrm{x}$ last year, showing an increase in one month of $\$ 3,397,8 \mathrm{r} 2$. The exports for the |
| J. A. MATHEWSON, <br> 202 McGILL ST., and LONGUEUIL LANE, TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES. <br> Stock and assortment kept large and attractive. orders carefully executed. | 14 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL. | same month were $80.055,465$, against $\$ 7,667,072$. These figures show a balance of over two and a quarter millions against the Dominion on the |
|  |  | Importations at St. John's, N. B., for the three months ended June 3oth, were valued at $\$ 2,882,516$, against $\$ 2,219,086$ last year. Only $\$ 33,827$ worth of dry goods were imported which was about $\$ 10,000$ more than the pre- |
| W. and F. P. Currie and Co., <br> 6o grey nun street, montreal, importers op <br> IRON, TIN, STEEL, BOILER PLATES, Galvanized Iron, Canada Plates, <br> 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. | GOLD AND SILVER LEAF BRONZES, \&c., 37, 39, \& 41 RECOLLET STREET. | vious year. Among the exports, lumber fell off $\$ 100,000$, but the aggregate shows an increase, being $\$ 1,087,335$, against $\$ 1,042,207$ |
|  |  | last year. <br> The Grand Trunk Railway announces that arrangements have been made by which the agents of the Pacific Mail Steamers have been |
| austic Tiles, \&c., \&c. <br> asanupacturer of <br> "Crown" Sofa Chair and Bed Springs. <br> A large stock_always on hand. 34-4 | . | mpowered to grant through bills of lading to oronto, and that merchants ordering teas can ave their shipments made by the Union and entral, the Michigan Central, and the Grand |

## The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

## NOTICE.

- 

THE undersigned beg to notify the Trade that they have been appointed Agents for the City of Toronto, and points East, for the sale of Messrs. DO will receive
Celebrated Ales and Porter. All orders will Celebrated Ales and Cramp, Torrances and Co.
$\mathrm{H}^{\text {OR SALE, in store and to arrive:- }}$
COFFEES,
SUGARS,
NEW CROP ( 1870 ) FRUITS.
TEAS.-Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial Natural Leaf Japan. Oolong, Souchong, and Congou.
COFFEES.-Old Government Java, Maracaibo, Lasu-
ayra and Rio.
SUGGRS. - Tierces and barrels Scotch Refined. Barrels Bright Porto Rico.
Also, now landing, 25 cases German cigars. CRAMP, TORRANCES \& CO.,

10, Wellington Street Eist.

## YARMOUTH BLOATERS.

500
CASES just received, direct from the Seaboard. I,ooo boxes Digby Herring

500 half-barrels Lake Superior Trout-Fall catch.
100 barrels Split Canso Herrings.
100 barrels Split Canso Rerridis.
100 quintals Prime filberts.
50 cases Pearl Sago.
50 cases Pearitag.
50 bags Pimento
25 bales Cloves.
25 bales Cloves.
5 cases choice Nutmegs.
${ }_{25}^{5}$ barrels Day and Martin's Japan Blacking, in Pints and Quarts.
12 cases Taylor's Maravilla Cocoa.

Soluble Chocolate.
${ }_{12}$ " Epps' Homoopathic Cocoa.
For sale by
THOMAS GRIFFITH \& CO.,
37 É 39 Front Strect, Toronio.

Trunk Railway direct to this city. The Pacific Mail Steamers, with the names of their agents, are as follows: Hong Kong, T. A. Harris; Shanghae, Geo. T. Bowman; Yokohama, Geo. E. Low; San Francisco, Eldridge \& Irwin. It is expected, Mr. Stevenson says, that arrangements will be completed by which there will be no transhipment between the Pacific coast and Sarnia. The rates from these points, he alleges, will be found not to exceed the rates from the same points of shipment to New York. The present rate from either of these points is $5^{c}$. per pound to Toronto.

Messrs Cobley \& Co., wholesale boot and shoe manufactures of Toronto, have sold their wholesale business to Child's \& Co., and will confine themselves in future to manufacturing for the trade.

A Mr. Dunstan doing a small shoemaking business at Strathallan, recently conceived a sudden dislike to that locality, and offering his goods at about half their value soon found customers enough to relieve him of the incubus stock which placed him in funds to defray any expense on the journey to the land of freedom. Cheap credit has enabled him to plunder some unsuspectin; creditor, and he may fancy his fu. ture has a brighter look just now, but wheth $\mathrm{e}_{\mathrm{r}}$ in lnck or otherwise the dishonest Crispin will find the report of his rascality in Canada stick to him tighter than his own wax.

The Leading Wholesale Trade in Toronto.

## Canada Confectionery and Biscuit

 Works.
## WILLIAM HESSIN,

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER

AND
biscuit manufacturer,

OHFRES AND FACTOKY:
No. 7, FRONT STREET, TORONTO.
i871.] R. H. GRAY \& CO., [i871.

## 43, YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

Will show this Season the cuntents of 150 packages o Spring Goods, embracing:-


And a complete Stock of Hablidashery and Small Wares.

## Robert McPhail,

 importer ofENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS,
STATIONER, SCHOOL BOOK PUBLISHER, and Blank Book Manufacturer.
8 FRONT STREET, TORONTO.

John Allingham, formerly a carpenter, went into business as a grocer and saloon keeper in St. John's Ward, Toronto, and got extensively into debt. Quite recently he called a meeting of his creditors, at which it was elicited that he had erected some houses on a lot held in his wife's name. Under these circumstances an of fer was made to the lumber dealer and other creditors of 25 c . in the dollar, which they strongly objected to accepting. On further enquiry it was learned that his other property was covered by a chattel mortgage in favor of his brother. Fearing serious consequence from an exposure of this disastardly game, and pending the invesgation that was proceeding the scoundrel made good his escape across the lines where he will no doubt find for associates numerous escaped birds ot the same feather.

The American Grocer is carrying on a war against the "drummer" system of selling goods, and up to this point it claims to have met with some success. It says,-" No one will deny that goods sold by drummers, cost more than goods sold by houses who do not employ them.

This is an incontrovertible fact, and has never been denied. Many of the leading houses in groceries, dry goods, hardware, drugs, \&c., both in this city. and other large distributive points, have given up this mode of selling, as the most unsatisfactory manner of selling goods, and have adopted a system of advertising whereby. with the money it would cost to employ only one drummer, they can place their gouds and prices before every buyer in the country, thus doing away with fifteen or twenty drummers, who at their best could visit but comparatively few of the number now reached. The success this movement has met with among the retailers themselves, is the best proof of the estimation in which drummers are held by the retail trade, and the necessity for its total abolish. ment."

## Financial.

## TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

## Reported by Blaikie \& Alexander, Brokers.

Toronto, Mug. 2, 1871.
The dullness noted in our last report still continues, and in many cases the quotations may be considered quite nominal.

Banks-The advance in Commerce to $134 \frac{1}{2}$, noted last week, was not sustained ; sales were made from 133 to $131 \frac{1}{2}$, with the allotment, closing at 124 to 125 ex allotment, without any sales. Buyers of Toronto now offer 187 , with sellers asking 190 , but few transactions. Royal continues to rule quiet but firm, at $105^{\frac{1}{2}}$ to 106 , and in some demand. A slight improvement is noted in Ontario, and latest sales at $110 \frac{3}{3}$ and III. There is not much movement in Dominion, sellers asking io but without finding buyers. Montreal has ruled steady and quiet throughout the week, with sales at $260,260 \frac{1}{2}$ and 261. Merchants shows no change, the sales heing at $132 \frac{1}{2}$.
Bonds-Governments are quiet and nominal there being no movement in either 'fives or sixes.' Dominion stock is offered at in 1 , with some takers at iro. Long date Cities are worth $96 \frac{1}{2}$ to 97 , and scarce at that. Counties would command 103 to ro3 $\frac{1}{2}$, with sales at that ; and Townships $96 \frac{1}{2}$ to 98 , according to class.
Sundries-Freehold is offered at 139; Canada at 159, and Western Canada at 139, but with very little movement, there being no buyers. Provincial and Building and Loan may be quoted nominal at ino to min. Some sales of Union were made at 117 and $117 \frac{1}{2}$, and of Landed Credit at $107 \frac{1}{2}$, the latter being in demand at the quotation. Western Assurance is quiet, but would be saleable at 125. British America is nominal at 88 to 90 . In City Gas there is nothing doing, sellers asking 128, with 127 bid. The Narrow Gauge Railway stocks are entirely nominal ; the bonds are worth $92 \frac{1}{2}$ to 93 .

## MONTREAL STOCK \& MONEY MARKET.

## Reported by Macdougall \& Davidson, Brokers. <br> Montreal, Aug. i.

There has been a rather better demand for stocks and securities, although, as is usual at the present season, transactions have been few and of small amount.

Banks-Montreal has been sold since our last in small lots, at prices ranging from 259 up to 263:-since, it has been slightly lower, with small sales at 260 to 26 I . No British in mar-ket-II2 would be paid. City has been held at $91 \frac{1}{2}$, which would still be paid. Sellers of Peoples' at II5; buyers at II34. Ontario has been sold at IIO, 1 Iot $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 IO $\frac{3}{2}$; holders ask 111. Sales of Molson's at $124 \frac{1}{1}$ and $124 \frac{1}{3}$.

Merchants' is somewhat lower, having been sold down to 132 $\frac{1}{2}$, at which price shares are still in market. Last sales of Toronto were at 189; it continues quiet at 188 to 190 . No sales of Jacques Cartier-is in good demand at $122 \frac{1}{2}$. Quebec nominal at 113 to 117 . Nationale-
Nothing doing Nothing doing. Eastern Townships is scarce and in demand at $117 \frac{1}{2}$. Union is inactive at 115 to 117. 9r would be paid for Mechanics'; no shares offering. Commerce has been sold at different rates, declining from $132 \frac{1}{2}$ to $131 \frac{1}{2}$; the stock is to-day stronger and in request at last named rate. Royal Canadian has been quiet and without transactions at 104 to 106 .
Railway Stocks and Bonds-No business

## doing.

Suidries-Montreal Telegraph, last sale was at 195, at which there is still a demand. Last sales of Richelieu Navigation were at $205 \frac{1}{2}$ and 205: at which it closes steady. Canadian Navigation is offered at 103, with buyers at 100 . No City Passenger Railway in market ; 225 is now offered and refused. City Gas is in market at 178 ; no demand at over 170 . Nothing to report in Mining stocks.
Debentures. -G
Debentures.-Governments are scarce. No
late sales. The marke stock at rog and market has been cleared of paid. Last sales of Corporation Bonds were at 1or. Corporation Stock-Nothing doing. $6 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent Harbour Bonds have been sold at IO4 $\frac{1}{2}$.

## oil matters in petrolia.

(From our Own Correspondent.)
Petrolia, July 3i, '7i.
Oil matters have been greatly revived this week by the addition of two more large wells-one struck by Peter Taylor on his own lot
(west $\ddagger 12,12$ con., Enniskillen), about 100 (west 112,12 con., Enniskillen), about 100 feet east of the Clement well. On being tested
this well proves to be nearly as large as the this well proves to be nearly as large as the
above-named, being between 300 and 400 brls. above-named, being between 300 and 400 brls.
per day. The other is near this well, being some 75 or 100 feet north of it, and owned by Mr. Jones and others. The show of oil in it
was first-rate, and between was first-rate, and between roo and 200 brls. are considered its capacity. A rnmour is affoat well, but, as all the wells are locked up, nothint wefinite is yet known.
Besides these wells, several small paying wells have been struck in different localities.
The production of crude this week is fully up to 9,000 brls. ; the shlpment better. Messrs. Swinburn \& Brothers (Americans) have bought
out Mr. Williams' (of IIamilton) interest (a one half) in the By-Hill property, so (anterest (a one half) in the By-Hill property, so that now prietors. There is a report that Messrs. Engleheart, the exporters, are interested with the will be controlled by Engleheart \& Co. No change in the price of crude or refined. No demand forritory firm.
ter
Crude, \$1 70 per barrel for shipment.
"،
Refined
250
25
cents.

## MONTREAL LEATHER REPORT.

## Reported by M. H. Seymour.

Montreal, August ist, 187 i.
Business the past month as compared with the same period last year has been less active, yet the consumption going on of stock, has been sufficient to prevent any accumulation, or any special decline in prices, although a disposition to favor buyers has been apparent. Spanish usual ambeen in fair request, with about the Sole has had rather more inquiry and all desir-
able stock has been placed on receipt. Rough though not particularly sought after has found a market without difficulty. Harness-The receipts have not been large, and at no time of late has there been a surplus, prices ruling firm. Waxed Upper-Receipts have been liberal, and more difficulty experienced in obtaining outside figures, yet no considerable concessions have been made; sales have been fair. Buff and Pcbble-Prime stock of the former has been readily placed. The latter has been more quiet. Prices has not varied materially. Patent and Enamel-Very little done in either during the month. Calfskins-There has been no special call, and but little of Canadian offering. Choice would sell at about quotations. Splits have been sold in large quantities. but no advance has been established. Sheepskins-Russets have been very quiet and less demand exists for colors at present. Hides have advanced in Chicago fully ic. which has hardened the market here.

## FIRE LOSS APPORTIONMENTS.

average Policilis.

## (Concludcd.)

A fire is supposed to have occurred on range In, causing a loss to the amount of $£_{3}, 000$ what amounts are A. and B. to pay ? and what loss, if any, is to be sustained by the assured? In accordance with the views expressed above, we should proceed to the settlement of the loss
in the following style:-The property covered by $A$. is worth $\npreceq 7,000$, and is insured for $£ 3,000$ A. must, therefore, pay ${ }^{3}$ ths of the loss. In like manner the property which B . insures for $£_{4} 4,000$ is worth $£_{7}, 000$, and B. must, therefore, pay ${ }^{3}$ ths of the loss. In this case the assured is no loser, as he would be were the loss to occur on either range I or II, for instance :--
Suppose the $£ 3.000$ loss to occur on range 1 , B. would very evidently be free from liability, and A. would cover only aths of the value of I, the other ${ }^{3}$ ths being at the assured's own risk. Similarly if the property in range III were des. troyed, A. would be free from liability, B. would be liable for ths of the loss, and the assured would have to bear the remaining 3 ths. As we take it, the equity, the plain common sense of such an aprortionment, is unassailable. But it must not be imagined that no other systems of settlement in such a case have been devised. Mr. Atkins refers to a somewhat similar loss. in which the old principle of first exhausting the short-ranged policy was followed. And in dealing with the question that gentleman professes himself perfectly satisfied with the abandonment of what he calls independent liability principle.
Assuming this principle to be identical with that Assuming this principle to be identical with that supported by Mr. Hore, and which deals separately with the liability of each policy, we cannot
understand the grounds of understand the grounds of Mr. Atkine, satisfaction. They seem to be summed up in the one word-convenience. But that convenience should be allowed to override a principle, acknowledged to be perfectly just and equitable,
is little short of a disgrace to the fire insurance profession. In order to show how really incon. venient, unjust, and inequitable is the so-called conderient system of apportionment, it may be well to append a solution of the question we have been treating of, drawn up by Mr. Hore in accordance with the old, incorrect practice :-
A. insures on I and II................. $£ 3,000$
from which deduct value of $1 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots 3,000$ leaving no surplus from A. applicable to cover the loss on II.
B. insures on 1 and III.................. $€_{4,000}$ deducting value of III....................3,000 we have $f_{1}, 000$ as the whole amount of insurance applicable to the payment of the loss of $£_{3,000}$ on II. So that the assured must put up with a loss of $£ 2,000$ on a range, which common sense alone will tell us is fully covered by the insurances with $A$. and $B$. If the old system
never produced a greater anomaly than this, it ought to be thrown overboard at once, all considerations of supposed convenience to the contrary notwithstanding.
Whilst regretting that Mr. Atkins so readily abandoned a principal of apportionment, which is one of the inherent properties of an average policy and that he did not follow out the promptings of his own clear intellect, we are inclined to think that he himself had not thoroughly mastered the working of what he calls the principle of independent liability. We are borne out in this view by the following paragraph which occurs in page 49 of Mr. Atkins' Ilints for the Settlement of Claims for Losses by Fire :-"There is no ground for anticipating that any real practical difficulty will arise whenever the loss happens under circumstances that the whole of the policies are interested. Each can ascertain its own liability; and upon this basis the settlement may be made quite equitably to all the parties concerned. But when all the loss occurs where all the offices is not interested-say, with the policies just stated, in a wharf, or in a warehouse not in a dock or in a wharf-can a strict independence be then maintained, and the claims settled, without reference to existing policies not affected by the fire? Will the policies covering the lesser ranges-not extending to the place of the fire-be allowed to be exhibited, and brought in deduction of the amount of goods covered? To make this clear, take, as before :-

Insurances.
Office A. insurances.
$£ 2,000$ docks
II P.
Property

## ,, P. £ro,000 docks \& wharves 5,000 wharve

## ., S. 5,000 general floater.. 5,000 elsewhere.

Loss, $£ 2,000$ on a wharf.
A strictly independent settlement would beLiability of $P$. as $£ \mathrm{ro}, 000$ ot $£ 10,000-$

Here the question is at once raised- $\underset{-}{\stackrel{2}{2}, 750}$ the policy of A., $f_{5} 5,000$ docks, to be brought into account, and allowed in deduction of the sum of property covered in the average statement? This important question, certainly not free from difficulty, may give rise to conflicting opinions, and the sooner it is met and answered the better. A little further on Mr. Atkins says:-"If the deduction of the policy A. be admitted, that rule of settlement would add to the loss of P. $£ 250$ in the case just stated." No calculation is given to show how this calculation is attained ; and this we are sorry for, as we think such a proceeding would add $£ 400$ to P's share of the loss. Deducting $\Lambda$.'s insurance on the docks, we should have left in the docks and wharves $£ 10,000$ worth of property covered by P. for $£ 10,000$, in which case P. would have a liability equal to the whole loss. Өwing to the over-insurance, resulting from the existence of the general foater S., this liability is reduced, and the apportionment would stand thus :-

| P. | Liability | Share in Loss. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P | . 3 3,000 | 2,400 |
|  | $75^{\circ}$ | 600 |

But, passing over this apparent oversight as trivial, we must admit that we are at a loss to understand why Mr. Atkins should believe that the question of the deduction of A.'s policy is sure to arise, and he attributes so much importance to it. It is contrary to every dictate of common sense or justice to bring into account a policy utterly unconcerned in the loss. No doubt the assured suffers in the correct apportionment ; but for that he is himself responsible, by having arranged his insurances in that peculiar manner; and it is certainly not too much to suppose that, in making such an arrangement, he sought to advance his own intereists, or to suit his own convenience, without giving a thought to the effeet of his action on the inter-
ests of the offices concerned.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES. Bryce, McMurrich \& Co., 34 YONGE STREET.
our stock of
TWEEDS,

## FLANNELS,

FRIEZES,
ETOFFES,
HOSIERY, UNDERCLOTHING

AND
YARNS,
Is now COMPLETE.

Office-34 Yonge Street, Toronto.
and
West Regent Street, Glasgow, Scotland. BRYCE, McMURRICH \& CO. Toronto, March 22, 1871.

32-ly
The Monetary Times, AND TRADE REVIEW.

TORONTO. CAN., FRIDAY, AUG. 4, 1871.

## CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

It has been suggested as the best course to adopt in constructing the proposed Canada Pacific Railway, that no attempt should be made at the outset to build a line on the north side of Lake Superior, but that operations should be commenced at Fort Garry, proceeding westward with the work till the Pacific is reached. We know not what the policy of the Dominion Government may be, but this plan is certainly worthy of serious consideration. It meets certain contingencies and removes peculiar obstacles, which, although they do not perhaps involve the fate of the project, have an important bearing on its success. One of these is that unless Manitoba and the adjacent territory are filled up by loyal immigration from Canada, or under the auspices of this country, they will gradually pass into the hands of a class of settlers from the United States, which it is most undesirable to have in too large proportions. Then the level character of the country renders railway building a comparatively casy task, admitting of more rapid progress, and involving a much less difficult financial problem. A Road through the fertile country extending toward the Rocky Mountains would at once create for itself a large traffic, giving tangible returns for the money expended, and fortifying public confidence, without which the undertaking
would be impossible of accomplishment. With the work in the hands of an enterprising private company, with the necessary means, skill, and experíence, which we hope may be found to take hold of the enterprise, and a favorable commencement made, the difficulties would gradually disappear. To some extent the line would become self-sustaining, so that the demands on the Dominion Treasury for aid by way of subsidy, would be proportionately light. We are of course assuming that the aid of Great Britain will not be extended, although we have the best grounds for asking and expecting such aid. But even were the Imperial Government to come forward with the entire cash subsidy necessary to induce a company to undertake the Line, still Fort Garry would be the best point to begin at.

It would be necessary to the complete success of this plan that suitable arrangements should be made with the Northern Pacific Railway Company, who, it is well known, have a line in rapid course of construction from St. Paul to Pembina. By extending this line the short distance between the latter place and Fort Garry, railway communication would be secured to Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, giving a complete railway and steamboat route from all points to Manitoba. This would be a great boon, and would for a time serve the commercial interests of the new Province well. It would place Manitoba in as favorable a position for trade and traffic with the outside world as Ontario was twenty years ago, or before the building of the Grand Trunk Railway.

It is suggested, however, that a through line of railway from Toronto to Fort Garry may be readily obtained at a fraction of the expense necessary to be incurred in attempting a line wholly on Canadian territory. Those who profess to be cognizant of the views and aims of the Northern Pacific Company, assert that it is only requisite to assure to that Company a connection at the Sault with the railway system of Canada, to induce them to extend their line along the south shore of Lake Superior to the Straits. Assuming the Northern Pacific Company to be substantially organized, and to have the means to carry forward their undertaking, their is little room to doubt their willingness to fall in with an arrangement of the kind. They are attempting to build a trans-continental line, without any proper eastern outlet except through Canada, unless obtained at a sacrifice of distance; a sacrifice which, in the face of present and prospective competition no company could afford to make.
A line from the Sault to connect with the Northern of Canada at Muskoka would
supply the " missing link," and on the completion of the western section of our Pacific line would give us an available all-rail route from ocean to ocean, at the smallest possible immediate outlay.

A charter was granted last session to the Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company for the building of a line which would make the necessary connection with the Sault, so that its prosecution once decided upon, no legal delay need be encountered in making a commencement. It would serve as a part of the ultimate Pacific line, and hence labor or money expended on it would not be lost in any view of the case.
We have no doubt that business men generally would favor a plan that seems so well calculated to reach the end in viewrailway communication across the whole of British America-in the shortest time, and at the minimum of expenditure. Transit through American Territory would not altogether answer the political objects of the railway, and hence the section to the north of Lake Superior might still have to be constructed ; but the immediate end, both political and commercial, would be gained; and that without any important sacrifice-a circumstance which seems to mark out the policy above hinted at as wise and worthy of adoption.

## THE COURSE OF TRADE.

Through the Canada Gazette we have the official statement of the import and export trade of the Dominion, for the first five months of the year. It will be seen that importations show a very large excess, but without any corresponding increase in exportations. The difference in the totals of the monthly statements below indicates a state of affairs that is not reassuring. The monthly imports were as follows:

> Imports of the Dominion.

| 1871. | 1870. |
| :---: | :---: |
| January . . . . - \$2,778,936 | \$2,595,801 |
| February . . - - 4,631,945 | 3,420,552 |
| March . . . . . 7,530,896 | 6,132,744 |
| April ...... 8,869,714 | 5,935,957 |
| May - . . . . . 10,288,833 | 6,891,021 |
| Totals . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 34,100,324 | \$24,976,075 |
| From which deduct |  |
| Coin \& Bullion - 585,901 | 1,563,496 |
| \$33,514,423 | \$23,412,579 |

It would appear therefore that there was an actual increase in the value of goods imported exceeding ten millions of dollars in five months. This is made up largely by the costlier quality of the goods as well as by an increase in quantity.
Our exports for the year usually about equal our imports, but for the period named they do not even approximate.

| The figures are- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports of the Dominion. |  |  |
|  | 1871. | 1870. |
| January - | \$2,404,957 | \$2,528,124 |
| February | - 2,401,892 | 2,331,989 |
| March | - 2.587,627 | 2,606,732 |
| April. | 2,773,633 | 4,624,738 |
| May | 8,055,465 | 7,667,072 |
| Totals . . . . . | \$18,223,584 | \$19.758,655 |
| Deduct Coin and |  |  |
| Bullion ... - | 1,520,426 | 3,977,503 |
|  | \$16,703,158 | \$15,781,15 |

The exports of coin and bullion do not include American silver shipped away. The first four months of the year are always the dullest in the matter of exports, in this way the wide difference between their amount and that of imports for the period covered by the above statistics may be largely accounted for. Still we think there will be little difficulty in discovering an indisputable proof of extravagance in the results shown. A tendency to depletion in the specie reserve of the banks, circulation about stationary and importations pouring in at the rate of 45 per cent increase on last year are facts worthy of more than a mere passing notice.

The figures for the last half of 1870 added to the returns for the above five months compare as follows, coin and bullion being omitted :

Imports and Exports for Eleven Months.
1869-70. 1870-7x.
Total imports, in

| months $-\ldots-$ | $\$ 60,626,408$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| ess re-exported | $\$ 79,908,145$ | Less re-exported 5,978,409

7,952,163
Net imports . . - \$54,647,999 $\overline{\$ 66,955,982}$ Total exports, pro-
duce of Canada $\$ 47,478,960 \quad \$ 48,679,595$
The expansion of imports for eleven months is $\$ 12,307,983$ over the previous year ; the exports are also nearly a million and a quarter more.

## CANADA LIFE.

By the annual report of this Company it appears that it is making rapid progress; an annual premium income of close upon \$300,000 was reached last year-affording the best possible evidence that life insurance is becoming better understood, and its benefits appreciated in Canada. It is worth while noticing in connection with the statement the fact that the interest and profit receipts of last year were within \$10,000 of being sufficient to meet the death claims. A clear statement of the assets is given, showing how the funds have been invested, also the receipts and disbursements, expenses, $\& c$. ., of the year, affording the policy holders and the public much information respecting the Company's position and progress. The Canada Life has now distanced all competitors in the ex-
tent of Canadian business, the secret of which was, no doubt, correctly expressed by Mr. Bickle when he declared himself of the opinion "that the present high position of the Company is mainly owing to the abilities of Mr. Ramsay, who has shown on every occasion the greatest shrewdness and caution in managing the concerns of the Company."

## BANK STATEMENT FOR JUNE,

During the past month the country has passed through a crisis of the first magnitude, none the less serious for not being generally realized. In a channel of uncertain depth, according to the wind, wise navigators go slowly, lest they strike the bottom and go down; rash ones, having never found it too shallow, rush with a full head of steam on once too often and sink. To this country the summer is such a channel, and the risk of grounding does not hinder some from loading their businessship to its extreme capacity, and putting on constantly a full head of steam. To all such, and to traders generally, the propitious weather of the past two months has been a special providence. A scanty harvest would have strewn the land with wrecked fortunes, and "enterprises of great pith and moment" to the country, would have been deprived of the resources essential so their vigorous prosecution.

Happily this crisis is over, our advices from all parts, especially of this Province, speak of the harvest already housed as abundant; some inform us they have fall wheat " heavier than for many years past." and of a better sample ; that spring wheat and barley will yield beyond the average, and that turnips and other roots will be a very fair crop. The great and increasing attention given to Stock raising, renders the hay harvest of the first importance, and this, though not abundant, has not been much deficient, while the cool weather in July formed more than an usual supply of grazing fodder. From private advices of travellers in England, we are assured that the harvest there will be very late, "that means," says one, a gentleman of the highest standing in the Dominion, " a deficient crop and in bad condition," which further means, we add, increased value to our exports, and cheapening of our imports. This will help probably, to some extent to keep prices from the depression caused by an abundant supply. The financial value of a laborer here is so great that we are glad to find from the official report just to hand that there has been a large increase of immigration in the past year. The following figures show the rate at which this source of power is growing :

Immigrants who settled in Canada.

| 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. | $1870-71$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10.091 | $\frac{14^{.666}}{}$ | $\frac{12.765}{18.630}$ | $\frac{24^{\circ} 706}{}$ |  |

When we consider that laborers are being sought for, and offered $\$ 100$ for the two harvest months, with board, or as much as a laborer in England gets for a full year's work, it is strange that so few come over. As we want this power, it is surely our province to obtain it; we ought not to expect England to export it to us, and property of such value as it is, is surely worth to us the cost of freight.
We append the usual official montly return for Banks of Ontario and Quebec to 3oth June, 1871. Authorized capital $\$ 40,466,666$. Capital paid up, $\$ 33,065,876$. Liabilities.

June 30, 187r. June 30, 1870. Circulation. .......... 16,844,862 14,063,475
Due to other Banks $3 \cdot 240,355 \quad 1,543,708$
Deposits not bear-
ing interest....... 18,243,806
20,526,333
29,703,455
Totalliabilities......\$73,823,409 $\$ 65,836,971$ Assets.

Landed or other
property............ 1,711,380 1,611,844
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Gov't securities..... } & 3,587,136 & 5,406.923\end{array}$
Notes of other bks. 3,123,125 2,602,761
Due from other b'ks $13,079,025 \quad 12,551,319$
Notes discounted... 79,820,289 61,348,087
Other debts. ....... 2,107,231 2,036,063

Total assets....... \$115,284,564 \$100,846,472 Circulation.

June 30, 1871. June 30, 8870
Bank issues.......... \$16,844,862 \$14,063,475
Dominion notes.... 7,040,000 7,300,000
$\$ 23,884,862$ \$21,363,475
The large diminution of Government securities during June, is a very novel and significant feature in these returns. The Banks now hold two millions less of this class of security than a year ago, and three and a half millions less gold, that is, with a larger liability to the public on their issues of $\$ 2,780,000$, they have less assets of specie and Government securities by $\$ 5,275,000$. It is quite clear that a continuance of this would soon bring the banks to trouble, and involve complications of a nature seriously to disturb the financial operations of the country. The question now arises whether by the harvest they will be enabled to strengthen their reserves, and some may ask how is the gold to be drawn back to their coffers? The harvest will stop the drain of specie by providing a medium for paying foreign debts other than gold; it will put the banks in funds by adding to deposits and calling for more issues of notes necessary for moving pro-
duce to the ports; but gold will not flow this way until it becomes the cheapest medium for our creditors to use in paying their obligations.

## OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

But little attention has yet heen given by the Government and people of Canada to the cultivation of foreign trade. Whatever excuses there may have been for this inertness in our past and earlier history, the time has now come for a change. Situated as the Dominion is at present, only energy and enterprise are required to increase largely our transactions with many foreign countries with whom we at present trade very little.

Nearly all of our annual commerce, which has now mounted up to nearly $\$ 150$,000.000 , is with Great Britain and the United States, the lion's share being with the mother country. Almost every season witnesses an increase of our transactions with these two countries, and there is no good reason why our trade with the British West Indies, Cuba, Porto Rico, and other South American States, not to speak of France, Germany, and the Mediterranean, should not exhibit corresponding life and vitality. It must be confessed, however, that whilst our dealings with some of these countries have slightly increased since Confederation, our commerce with them is of rather a languishing character. This should not be the case, especially with the Islands and States to the south of us. But we cannot expect the golden fruit of foreign trade to fall into our lap without an effort, and we therefore call the attention of our merchants and public men to the pressing importance of cultivating it whilst the opportunity is so favorable as it is at present.

During the financial year ending the 3oth of June, 1870, the countries other than Great Britain and the United States with which we trafficked, and the amount of our transactions were as follows:-

| Countries. | Imports. Exports. |
| :---: | :---: |
| France | \$1,39+3,36...\$ 278,420 |
| Germany | $469,275 \ldots$ 15,535 |
| B. N. A. Provinces | 1,268,948... 1,421,423 |
| British West Indies.. | 892,134... 1,512,780 |
| Spanish do. | 2,423,421... 1,280,268 |
| China | 432,919... |
| Spain. | 314,925.. 85.082 |
| Other Countries ...... | 718,036... 1,554,385 |

Total.............. $\$ 7,914,004 \ldots \$ 6,147,893$
lt will be observed from these figures, that of our now extensive annual commerce, less than $\$ 15,000,000$ worth is done with countries other than the neighbouring Republic and the British Isles. We have no desire to, see our trade with our two
chief customers less than it is, but we would like to see it larger with the other countries mentioned above, particularly with those of them situated on this side of the Atlantic. Diversified forms of industry are an advantage to a country, and a similar remark may be made of national commerce-the more diversified it is, the more direct it is, the more countries with which it is carried on, the more profitable and successful will it be.
There is nothing to hinder a large expansion of our trade with the West Indies, Brazil, and other South American States. The annual commerce of Cuba and Porto Rico alone is, we believe, over $\$ 150,000,000$, They purchase largely of flour, beef, fish, lumber, oats, butter, potatoes, shingles, shooks, and many other similar articles. Most of their supplies of these articles are at present obtained from the United States, and there is not one single article in the list which we believe could not be supplied by Canadians, with proper facilities, cheaper than by our neighbours who now enjoy the trade. It would also pay us to import all the tropical products we consume directly from these countries, instead of receiving a considerable portion of them through the United States, as we do at present.

Both in the West Indies and South America they purchase largely of manufactures. Great Britain probably sells them the most, and we could not compete with her manufacturers in many articles. But notwithstanding their high protective tariff, the United States still sells them a very considerable amount of manufactured goods annually, and with the cheaper labor, living and taxes we have in Canada, our manufacturers ought to be able to grasp a large part of this trade. With proper facilities, we are convinced we could undersell the American manufacturers in these countries, and with the large commercial fleets of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, there ought to be little difficulty experienced in providing facilities of the most satisfactory kind. If we could succeed in grasping a considerable portion of the trade of these countries in such manufactures as we have the means to supply, and the demands from the North. West territory come up to present expectations, our manufacturing interests might soon become almost as important as our Agricultural. "A consummation so devout. ly to be wished," is at least worthy of earnest, vigorous efforts to secure it.

As we have urged on previous occasions, the first requisite to secure this increased foreign trade, is regular steam communication between Canada, the West Indies, and South American ports. A part of the arrangements made by the famous West Indies Commission, was the subsidizing of
a steamship line, and the subsidy then spoken of was $\$ 400,000$, of which the B. N. A. Provinces were to pay one-half, and Guiana and the British West Indies the other half between them. We doubt not this arrangement could be still effected, as also those changes in the tariffs suggested by and informally agreed upon between the Commissioners and the representatives of the countries they visited. But it is not creditable to our Government, that since that Commission reported, the report has laid on the council table a dead letter.

The time is now opportune however, to make some effort to grasp a large share of this valuable trade, and the country naturally looks to the Government to take the initiative in the matter.

Nothing would do more to build up and maintain our new Dominion, than increased foreign trade with the countries referred to, aside from the profits of the commerce itself; and for the employment of our large and increasing marine, this would be an important service. The greatest problem before our statesmen at this hour, is that Canada shall maintain a distinct political existence on this Continent. Every year must add to the importance of this problem, and we know nothing which would do more to give strength and stability' to our new Nationality than an increase of our annual trade with these tropical countries to fifty or sixty millions. That result we believe to be quite possible. Are our leading men equal to the emergency ?

Nepigon Region.-We continue to hear good accounts of the character of the country around lake Nepigon, which is located on the north shore of Lake Superior. The two beautiful sheets of water are united by the Nepigon river, and are only about thirty miles apart. The entire shores of Nepigon (which signifies clear and deep water) have been explored by Government officials, and its dimensions proved to be about seventy miles north and south, by fifty miles in width. To the north the Indians report the country as level, and it is well-known that as you draw towards James' Bay there is a considerable belt of level and fertile country. The country throughout the Nepigon region is much better fitted for agricultural purposes than was supposed. The Hudson Bay Company has had trading posts there for one hundred and fifty years, but studiously concealed its true character. There is now no reason to doubt that whilst much of the surface is rocky and broken, there are not a few stretches of land quite fitted for settlement. Westwards, towards Lake Winnipeg and the Province of Manitoba, and south-west in the direction of Thunder Bay and Fort William, wheat, rye, barley
and oats, can be grown on the drier positions. Gardens and orchards also do very well. It cannot be denied that there is an immense amount of barren land. Large tracts of it will never be fit for anything but mining, and only particular portions of it will prove profitable enough for that. But, we are convinced, from recent reports, that our interior country is far from being the barren wild, which has heretofore been generally supposed; and that there are many fertile districts which, before the century closes, will be filled up with an industrious and prosperous population.

Over-insurance.-A fire which occurred last week at the corner of Queen and Berkeley streets, Toronto, is being made the subject of an investigation before the Police Magistrate. Mr. Anderson, one of the "sufferers," was arraigned on a charge of incendiarism, This man had $\$ \mathrm{r}, 00$ of insurance on his stock and furniture in the London Assurance Corporation, and $\$ 1500$ more on stock in the Northern-a stock which his next neighbour, who was constantly in and out, swore was not worth over $\$ 90$ ! Making all due allowance for exaggeration, this must be pronounced a glaring example of overinsurance; and in accepting it, the Companies in effect offered a high premium for the very crime which was laid to the charge of the insured. In this way there is reason to suppose that a fire was brought about which consumed a neighbour's effects, and involved a second loss to the London Company of $\$ \mathrm{r}, \mathrm{ooo}$, besides inflicting a heavy loss on the uninsured owner of the building. Thus insurance may be perverted from its proper objects, and made the source of mischief and trouble, where it ought to be a benefit and a blessing.

Kingston and Pembroke Rallifay.-The county of Renfrew has just granted a bonus of \&roo,000 in aid of this enterprise. All the required bonuses have now been obtained, and the resources of this Company are now as fol-lows,-Kingston, \$300,000; Frontenac, \$150,ooo; Pembroke, $\$ 50,0 c 0$; Renfrew County, $\$$ roo,0, ment, \$100,000. Total, \$1,000,000. It is estimated that the road will cost $\$ 2,000,000$, so that one-half of the capital has been raised, the other half will be raised by way of stuck.

Agricultiral Mutual Asstrance As-sociation.-This Company issued 1852 policies in June last. Its already large business shows an improvement month by month over all previous years.

Sun Life Insurance Company.-This Company is appointing agents in the various towns of the Dominion, and, we understand, intend pushing the business of life insurance.

## Insurance.

IFFIRE RECORD.-Toronto July 22.-A fire broke out in the store of Mr. Anderson, cor. of Queen and Berkeley streets, and spreading to the adjoining store of J . Carroll, both of which were consumed. Anderson was insured for $\$ 1.000$ in the London assurance Corporation, and Carroll for $\$ 1,000$ in the same company. Mr, Ramsay the owner of the building was uninsured. Anderson had also ${ }_{4}^{4} \mathrm{I}, 500$ in the Northern.
Frederickton, N. B., July 21.-A fire broke
out in Tibbitts's Foundry, King street, and that building, with the adjoining house, belonging to Mr. Morgan, were both destroyed. Mr. Tibbitts had $\$ 3,000$ insurance in the Queen office; and Mr , Morgan had $\$ \mathrm{r}, 200$ on his house in the same office. The second fire originated probably, from the first, by a spark setting fire to Edgecombe's barn. This fire worked through to York street and to Queen street, destroying on the former, the Temperance Hall, Mr. Israel Atherton's store, and a small wooden building owned, we think, by Judge Fisher; and on Queen street, Fisher's and Edgecombe's brick buildings. The "Queen" had $\$ 2,000$ insurance on Edgecombe's building, $\$ 800$ on Atherton's buildings, $\$ \mathrm{r}, 300$ on the furniture of Mr.
Thomas, who occupied Edgecombe's building Thomas, who occupied Edgecombe's building,
$\$ \mathbf{1}, 800$ on Mr. Babbitt's jewelry store in the same building, $\$ 1,000$ or $\$ 2,000$ on Mr. Hall's stock in Fisher's building. The Hartford loses something by damage to Mr. McPeake's stock, but probably the loss will not be large. The Central Office loses $\$ 6,000$ probably ou Fisher's building. The Royal had $\$ 3,200$ insurance on Mr. Atherton's stock. The North British had $\$ 6,500$ on Mr. Thomas' stock, and we think the Temperance Hall is in that office also. The Northern had \$r,000 on Mr. Babbitts' stock. Mr. Lugrin's printing and publishing office was in the Temperance Hall, but we did not hear where he was insured. His loss will no doubt be severe. Mr. Coulter's building, on Queen Square, was severely scorched, but it is not injured to any extent. The loss to the insurance companies will not fall below $\$ 50,000$, and may possibly exceed that sum.
Fenelon Falls, July 26.-The shingle mill belonging to Smith $\&$ McArthur, of this place, was completely destroyed by fire this morning. The cause is believed to have been accidental. The loss is about $\$ 4,500$; insured for $\$ 2,000$. Mr. Thomas Marrs, atchitect, loses \$200, and Mr. Jos. McArthur about $\$ 50$, with no insurance.

Walkerton, July 27.-Johnston's Hotel, at Carr's Comers, on the Elora road, between here and Paisley, was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon, together with the stables and adjacent buildings. The premises belonged to $W$. C. Bruce, Paisley, and were not insured. The fire is supposed to have originated from sparks blown from a chimney.

Fenelon Falls, July 26.-Messrs. Smith and McArthur's steam shingle factory was burnt. It was built last fall. A cousiderable quantity of shingles and shingle blocks were also burnt, said to be insured in the Gore Mutual for $\$ 2,000$. They entimate their loss at $3_{4}^{2,000}$, notwithstanding the insurance. Cause not known.

Caledon, July 18.-The house, barn, and stables of Mrs. Ableson, near Caledon Lakes, were destroyed by fre. Mr. D. Graham's woollen an adjoining swamp. Mr. D. Graham's woollen
factory, on the river Credit, in Caledon, was also destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $\$ 5,000$; insured for $\$ 1,500$.

St. John, N. B., July 25.-A series of destructive fires occurred in Fredericton during the night of the 22 nd. Some fourteen or fifteen buildlngs, nearly all shops and stores, were reduced to ashes. The loss to the Insurance Companies is estimated at $\$ 50,000$, and the actual loss to nearly four times that sum.

Hamilton, July.-A fire took place at McKay's stables, foot of James street, resulting in the destruction of several buildings, 3 horses. 15 sets of harness, and other property. Loss about $\$ 3,000$, with partial insurance.

Dresden, July 27.-A barn belonging to Mr . Henry Sharpe, of this place, was struck with lightning and burned down. It was full of wheat and hay. Loss about $\$ 1,000$; barn insured for \$200.

Oshawa, July 26.-A fire broke out in the dry kiln of the Oshawa cabinet company, which was totally destroyed with the contents. The loss is about $\$ 800$.

Stratford, July.-The new carriage shop of Mr. Baker, with its contents, was destroyed by fire. The loss is over $\$ 2,000$, with an insurance of only $\$ 300$.

Glenelg Township, June 30.-Bara and stables of George Clark were consumed; loss $\$ 500$; insured in Victoria Mutual.

Odessa, July ro.-A barn belonging to Mr. George Metzler was struck by lightning and totally destroyed. The loss is partly covered by insurance $\$ 800$ in the Agricultural Mutual.
-The British 'America loses about $\$ 8,800$ by the sinking of the Magnet at Montreal, the Western's loss by the same accident is about $\$ 1,800$.
-Anthony Duffey was arraigned before R. Cromar, J. P., for setting fire to Steele's Hotel, at Alma.

## meptings.

## CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

The annual meeting of the Canada Life Assurance Company was held at Hamilton, Aug. Ist at the offices of the company, James st.

John loung, Esq., President, occupied the chair.
The gentleman present were :-John Young, T. Bickle, Rev. Canon Innes, G. A. Barber, F. W. Gates, Sheriff Thomas, T. C. Street, W. Macnab, R. Eaton, H. Gillespie, C. A. Sadlier, A. Brown, Jas. Osborne, J. W. Bickle, John Ferrie, T. C. Kerr, N. Hammond, W. F. Findlay.
The chairman called the meeting to order about half-past $120^{\prime}$ clock, and requested Mr.A.G. Ramsay, manager, to read the advertisement convening the meeting, the minutes of the previous meeting and the annual report, which is as follows:-

REPORT.
The Directors have the pleasure to present to the Stockholders the Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Company, along with the accounts and statements for the past year, to the 3oth April last. The form of Abstract of Assets and Liabilities has this year been somewhat amended, making it, as nearly as possible, iden. tical with that prescribed by the "Life Assurance Companies Act" of the British Parliament passed last year, and it is believed that change, adding to the clearness and simplicity of the account, will make it more intelligible and acceptable to persons interested in the Company.

The applications for assurance made to the Company during the past year were in number 1 ,988 , for the sum of $\$ 2,837,444$. Of these there were declined 213 , for assurance of $\$ 285,400$ the lives not being up to that standard of eligibility which it is the desire of the Company to maintain. The number of policies actually issued was 1,529, for assurances amouuting to \$2,221,944 yielding $\$ 88,112,61$ in annual premiums, and the balance, for assuring, \$330,100 upon 246 lives were not completed. During the year, 40 deaths occurred, producing claims under 42 polices for $\$ 89,209$. This was, however, reduced by re-assurance with another Company to $\$ 85$,99,60 a sum which it may be stated, is far be-
low the mortality for which the tables of the Company provide.

The total sum assured to 30th April, 1871 , stood at $\$ 8,309,110,98$, upon 4,865 lives, under 5,390 policies, and there, at the same time, existed two annuities for $\$ 648$, as well as a small deferred annuity for $\$ 9.50$.

The following table shows at a glance the remarkable success attained by the Company, and and it will be gratifying to the large number of persons interested in it to observe that the sound basis and the liberal principles upon which the institution is conducted continue to secure for it a larger amount of new business in Canada than obtained by any other institution of the kind, thus maintaining for the Canada Life Assurance Company its lead in the life business of Canada.


For much of the Company's success it is in. debted to the influential and fricndly support of the Honorary Boards, and of the general and local agents at distant points, and the Directors would record the obligations of the Company to these gentlemen.

The investments continue to receive the most careful consideration of the Directors; and by the accompanying reports of the Committee appointed to that duty, and of the auditor, it will be observed that the securities have been fully verified by these gentlemen.

A dividend at the rate of 8 per cent, per annum is recommended on the paid up capital stock of the Company, payable on the ist proximo, and this will leave at the credit of the proprietors' account the sum of $\$ 10,23452$.
The following Directors, being at the head of list, retire from office at the present time, in ac.
cordance with the Company's Act of Incorpor ation, but are eligible for re-election:-T. Bickie, Esq., Hamilton; His Excellency the Hon. W. P. Howland, Toronto, E.C. Thomas, Esq., Hamilton ; Jas. Hamilton, M. D. Dundas; John Young, Esq., Hamilton.
(Signed) John Young, A. G. Ramsay, Manager and Secretary.
Gencral Abstract of the Assets aud Liabilities of the Canada Life Assurance Company, as at 30th of April, 1871.

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ASSETS.
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Cash in hand, \$13,86; and in Bank, $\$ 17,422$ 20................. Agents and others balances since accounted for.....................
Mortgages on Real Estate. Value Mortgages on
in account.
in account...........
account-City and
Town (including
\$Ioo,300 par of Mon-
treal. . . . . . . . . . . . . \$r64,827 00
County.............. 21,536 28
Township............. 139,942 77 Harbour of Montreal 85,148 o8 Village............... $\quad 7,433 \quad 89$
Dominion of Canada Stock. . . . . .
Stock in Montreal Consolidated. .
Fund.
Bills receivable.
$\left.\begin{array}{r}817,536 \\ 67,467 \\ 67 \\ 303,621\end{array} \right\rvert\,$
Statement of Receipts and Payments for the Ycar
ending 30 th April 187 . ending 30 th April, 187 I .

RECEIPTS.
To Balance as at 30 th April,
$1870 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
" Premiums received on $x$,-
\$I,090,09850
529 new Policies and Re -
newals.

" Interest earned on Investment and Profits on sales
of Debentures, \&c........
" Received on Deposit and 71,499 08 for accumulation

1491
$\$ 1_{1} 445,53524$
PAYMENT.
By expense account . . . . . . . . .
"Unpaid halfpremiums written off
(on halfcredit policies suspended)
$\$ 66,03975$
$\begin{array}{lrl}\text { (on half credit policies suspended) } & 8,877 & 29\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lrr}\text { "Re-assurance premiums paid... } & 84430 \\ \text { " } & 80\end{array}$
"Claims paid.
88,328 27
$\begin{array}{llrl}\text { "Chancelled (purchased) policies } & 3,76119 \\ \text { "Annuities paid............................. } & 745 \quad 17\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llrl}\text { "Annuities paid.................... } & 745 & 17 \\ \text { "Interest on deposits........... } \\ \text { "Pr }\end{array}$
"Profits of Mutual branch,
paid as bonus............. $4,45 \mathrm{I}$ o2
Cash....................... 18,41 I 89
Permanent. reduction.... 1,74982
" 23rd year's dividend and bonus paid $24,6 \mathrm{r} 273$
on 2,5
$16 \quad 50$
Loans on Stock
" on Policies....
Real Estate-The Con:-
pany's offices........ $\$ 40,00000$ other property..

40000
Interest accrued on Debentures, \&c. Half-yearly and quarterly premiums secured on policies, and payable within nine months
Deferred half payments on half credit policies..

64,635 53
Office furniture . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\quad$ 29,976 97

Capital Stock Liabilities.
Capital Stock \$1,000,000, of
which paid up.............
Balance of money lodged for accumulation................
Assurance Funds, including half-yearly and quarterly premiums, secured on policies, and payable within nine months................
Note.-From this falls to be deducted $\$ 25,400$, as it is paid, for claims not fully due for which claimants had not presented perfect discharges at 30th April, 1871 , nearly all since paid.
Annuity Funds.
Declared profits upon Mutual
Assurances . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Note.-From this falls to be deducted $\$ 5,704.80$, as it is paid, for vested profits upon the above unpaid claims, and cash profits unpaid at 3oth April, 187 I .
Proprietors' account......... . .
(Signed,)
\$1,227,31163
A. G. RAMSAY,

Manager and Secretary.
Audited and approved.
(Signed,)
G. A. BARBER.
\$r,227,311 63
NG,
$\overline{\$ 1,227,31163}$
$\$ 125,00000$
25965

841,687 95

8,140 87
231,988 74

President.
 Life ine President and Directors of the Canada respectfully to report the completion of the annual audit of the Company's books and accounts for the financial year ending 3oth April

As in former years not only have the respective books been carefully audited in detail, but all your securities, whether as debentures, \&c., mortgages purchased, loans on real estate, on policies or other securities, have been produced and verified, so that I have pleasure in certifying that the same have been found correct and satisfactory in all respects.
It is not necessary that on this occasion I should enlarge on the various matters which have come under my audit. But it is more than simple justice that I should congratulate, not alone the shareholders, and more especially the policy-holders, but the public as well, on the prosperous condition which the Company continues to maintain among the financial institutions of the country.

## I remain, gentlemen,

(Signed),
Your obedient servant,
Hamilton, July 26th, 187 I .
The chairman moved 187 I .
The chairman moved the adoption of the report. The business for the past three months 347 applications had been received for an ag; 347 applications had been received for an ag-
gregate assurance of $\$ 469.010$ as against 23 I for \$3rg.2II last year. Sheriff Thomas seconded the motion in a speech of some length, which was adopted. A vote of thanks was passed to the directors, and the sum of \$3000 placed at their disposal; $\$ 800$ also was voted to the President in recognition of his services. The thanks
of the shareholders were tendered to the manager, A. G. Ramsay, for his able conduct of the Company's business, who replied in a suitable manner. The retiring directors were then declared re-elected as follows:-
T. Bickle, Esq., His Excellency Hon. W. P. Howland, E. C. Thomas, Esq., James Hamilton, M.D., Dundas, and John Young, Esq.

A vote of thanks being passed to the President, the Company repaired to lunch, which was provided in splendid style by the manager.

## Eammercial.

## MONTREAL MARKET.

Montreal, Aug. i.
Ashes-Pots-The extreme prices noted last week have not been maintained. In the early part of the week firsts fell to $\$ 56_{5}$ and 675 , since then they have again declined, and the market closes quiet at $\$ 640$; seconds $\$ 580$; Pearls-have made a steady demand at full prices, market closing at $\$ 820$ to 825 for firsts; seconds are in small supply and higber prices are asked than buyers are willing to give ; the closing quotations were 影 50 to 760 .
Boots and Shoes-There has been a fair business doing in this department, and orders from travellers continue to come in freely; it is conjectured, however, that the business this year will hardly be as profitable as formerly, ufacture, and the rise in the price of leather. The quotations are, for men's thick boots $\$ 225$ to $\$ 275$; men's kip boots $\$ 275$ to 3 ; French calf boots $\$ 3$ to 375 ; boys' thick boots \$I 75 to $\$ 2$; youths' do $\$ 140$ to 150 ; women's buff boots, d. s., \$1 15 to 130 ; split do \$I to 1 I5; fine kid sewed balmorals \$I 75 to 225 ; Misses' boots $\mathrm{S}_{5} \mathrm{c}$ to $\$_{\mathrm{I}}$; children's buff boots 60 to 70 c .
Coals-business has been done to a very moderate extent ; American Anthracite is selling to some extent ex barge at $\$ 7$ to 750 for egg and stove; Scotch steam is wanted, but there is none in market ; Welsh Anthracite \& 7 to 750 ex yard ; Smith's coal $\$ 6$ to 650 ; Pictou steam $\$ 5$ to 525 ; Pictou grate $\$ 6$ to 650 .
Dry Goods-This trade is still quiet, only a few small orders are coming for sorting-up stocks ; the merchants are, however, all fully
are coming in rapidly. A fair business has been done in woollen goods, especially of Canadian manufacture. Manufacturers are busy hastening to fill orders given previous to the rise in the price of woollens; English woollens are advancing in price, but the importations are by no means large ; clothing orders from travellers are large, and there is every prospect of a large business being done this fall.

Drugs and Chemicals-The movement in drugs has not been large, but prices are well maintained; saltpetre is advanced to $\$ 1025$ and \$10 75 , according to the size of the lot ; Epsom salts are steady at \$2 to 225 ; brimstone $\$ 262$ to 265 ; sulphur $\$ 325$ to 350 ; alum is rather dearer and has sold to some extent at $\$ 212 \frac{1}{2}$ to 225 ; bi-carbonate of soda, small sales reported at $\$ 350$ to $\$ 375$; bleaching powder is in better supply and has been sold to some extent at $3 \frac{1}{3} \mathrm{c}$ to $3 \frac{1}{\text { B }}$; caustic soda is quiet at 3 l c to 3 ; soda ash is firm at $2 \frac{1}{8} \mathrm{c}$ to $2 \frac{1}{4}$, a large amount having changed hands at our inside quotations ; sal soda is nominal at $\$ 160$ to 170 ; cream tartar ground 23 c to 24 ; sugar of lead $14 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$; copperas 95c to $\$ 105$.

Freights-There is a large amount of tonnage offering and rates are lower; the latest engagements we have heard for heavy grain by steamers and sailing ships to Liverpool and Glasgow were 5 s to 5 s 6d; steamers rates for flour 286 d . The rate for flour to the gulf ports is unchanged at 40 c per brl.

Fish-There is nothing doing beyond the supply of retail trade; dry cod has sold at $\$ 5$ to 525 ; the prices of herrings are nominally as follows: Labrador split $\$ 350$ to 5 ; round herrings $\$ 2$ to 250 ; Canso split herrings $\$ 3$ to 4 ; salmon, $\$ 15$ to 1650 would be paid, but there is none at present in market.

Flour-Receipts for the past week 24,074 brls; total receipts from January ist to date $45 \mathrm{I}, 294 \mathrm{brls}$, being a decrease of 34,922 brls; shipments during the week 5,342 brls ; total shipments from January ist to date $27 \mathrm{I}, 944$ brls, being a decrease of 66,668 brls. The stocks in store and in the hands of millers this morning, ist inst., were IIo,000 brls against III 99 x brls on 15 th ult., and 100,580 brls on the 1st Aug., 1870. The flour market has been in a very depressed state most of the week; last Thursday a temporary reaction took place, and there was more disposition evinced to operate, but latterly, owing to the decline in Western and European markets and to-day, both buyers and sellers seem indifferent about operating; sellers are, however, firm in their askings, and it is expeeted that concessions would have to be made to effect sales. The market closes dull at the following rates : extra $\$ 570$ to 580 ; fancy $\$ 535$ to 540 ; fresh supers (Western wheat) $\$ 507 \frac{1}{2}$ to 5 1o; ordinary supers from Canada wheat $\$ 5$ to 5 1o; strong bakers' flour $\$ 525$ to 540 ; Welland Canal flour $\$ 5$ ro to 515 ; Canada super, No 2, $\$ 480$ to 485 ; fine $\$ 450$ to 460 ; middlings
$\$ 375$ to 425 ; pollards $\$ 350$; Upper Canada $\$ 375$ to 425 ; pollards $\$ 350$; Upper Canada
bag four $\$ 240$ to 245 ; oatmeal is in demand at $\$_{5} 70$ to 575 .
Grain-Wheat-Receipts for the past week 78,753 bushels; total receipts from Ist January to date $2,979,836$ bushels, being an increase of 54,827 bushels on the receipts for the corresponding period of 1870 ; shipments during the week i33,618 bushels; total shipments from Ist January to date $2,798,638$ bushels, being an increase of 301,108 bushels on the shipments for the corresponding period of 187 o . Stocks in store and in hands of millers this morning, ist inst., 169,000 bushels against 317,466 bushels on the 15 th ult., and 370,243 bushels on the ist August, 1870 , Market has been dull, with only a few sales transpiring at \$I 20 for No. 2 Spring, and \$1 22 for No. I Spring. Several cargoes are reported to have sold at prices which were not allowed to transpire.
Groceries-Tcas-There has been a fair
amount of business done, but holders have been compelled to accept somewhat lower rates, owing, it is stated, to the depression in the New York markets. The sales consist of all grades, and within the following range :Uncolored Japan, 37 c . to $62 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. : Imperial, 45 a to 6oc-; Old Hyson, 45 c . to goc.; Young Hyson, $42 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. to $\$ \mathrm{r} 00$; Twankay $22 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. to 35 c .; Congou, 35 c . to 85 c . ; Souchong, 35 c . to 80 c . Oolong, 3oc. to 55c. Sugars-Market is, if anything, firmer, but there is not a great deal offering at present, some sales of grocery have been made at $8 \frac{7}{8} c$. to $9 \frac{1}{8} \mathrm{c}$., and refining grades at $8 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{c}$. to $8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$.; Scotch refined has changed hands to some amount at gc. to $9 \frac{1}{2} 2$. The prices for Refining Sugars are, Yellow 9c. to 98 z c; Crushed A. 1212c.; Dry Crushed $13 \frac{1}{2}$. Molasses-Market continues very quiet and sales have been for retail wants, ${ }^{\circ}$ Centrifugal 21c. to 22c.; Clazed 23c to 24. c c ; Trinidad 30c. to 34 c .; Barbadoes 35 c .; Standard Syrup 44 c .; Golden do. 5oc.; Amber do. 8oc. CoffeeMarket is uuiet, but prices continue firm, Laguazra 17c. to 19c.; Maracaibo 18c. to 19 $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. ; Jamaica 16c. to 18c.; Java 19c. to 25c. FruitMarket dull, Layer Raisins are rather lower and are nominally worth EI 30 to 140 , but even at these prices there is not much demand. Valencias old are steady at $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. to $3 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{c}$. ; and new 6 c . to 7 c .; Currants are soid at $6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. to7c. according to sample; some choice lots bringing $7 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{c}$.; Turkey fis roc. to $16 . ;$ Nuts 9 c .; Walnuts 8 c . to roc. Rice-Very little change to note in this market, business fair and prices steady, Aracan \$4 40 to 450 ; Rangoon $\$ 4$ oo to $\$ 450$.

Hardware--The late advices from England quote a material rise in the prices of Bar and Pig iron, this has also caused holders here to advance prices, but business has not been very active as the country people are all busy with their operations on the farm, instead of making purchases. The current quotations are, Pig Iron, Gartsherrie $\$ 23$ oo to 23 50; Calder Iron $\$ 2250$ to 23 oo; other brands of Pigs $\$ 2050$ to $\$ 2200 \cdot$ Bars, Staffordshire $\$ 48$ to 50 ; do. refined $\$ 55$ to 60 ; do. Scotch $\$ 48$ to 58 ; do. Swedish $\$ 85$ to 100; Coopers Hoops $\$ 280$ to 3 10; Boiler Plates 8310 to 325 ; Cut Nails $\$ 325$ to 350 ; Pressed Nails $\$ 450$ to 750 ; Shot $\$ 675$ to 725 ; Cast Steel 121 $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. to 16 c .; Spring Steel 4c. to 5 c .; Sleigh Shoe Steel 4 c .; Tin Plates, Charcoal i.c. $\$ 8$ oo to 850 ; do. i.x. $\$ 1000$ to 1050 ; do. d. c. $\$ 700$ to 750 ; do. d.x. $\$ 900$ to 950 ; Coke i,c. $\$ 700$ to 750 ; Window Glass \% $^{2} 80$ to 190.

Liquors.-Brandy-The export duty imposed by the French Government will be equal to Idper gallon in casks, and $2 /$ per case in bottles. There have been few transactions this week as holders are expecting higher rates in view of the export duty. We give our revised quotations: Hennessy's, \$2.20 to $\$ 2.50$; Martells, \$2. ro to $\mathbf{\$ 2 . 4 0}$; Otard, Dupuy \& Co., \$2 to \$2.25; Vine Growers Company, \$2 to $\$ 2.15$; Jules Robins, $\$ 2$ to $\$ 2.30$; Denis Mounie \& Co., $\$ 2$ to 2.20 ; the above quotations are in wood; in case, the cases prices range from $\$ 6$ to $\$ 9 . G i n$, Hollands, $\$ 1.25$ to $\$ \mathrm{r} .45$; Schiedam, $\$ 3.60$ to $\$ 3.80$; High Wines.-There has been an active demand and Upper Canada Brands have sold at $\$ 1.47 \frac{1}{2}$ to $\$ 1.50$; and Montreal make at $\$ 1.52 \frac{1}{2}$ to $\$_{1} ; 55$; Rye Whisky, $8 r^{\circ}$ to 85 c .

Naval Stores.-Notwithstanding the increased supply of Spirits of Turpentine, prices have again advanced, and are now quoted 65 to $67 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$.; Resins are firm; Strained, $\$ 325$ to $\$ 3.50$; Resin, No. 2, $\$ 3.25$ to $\$ 4$; Ditto, No. I $\$ 4.25$ to $\$ 4.75$; Ditto, Pale and Extra Pale, $\$ 5.50$ to $\$ 8$; Tar is very scarce and firm at $\$ 3.75$ to $\$ 4$.

Oils.-Straw Seal meets with a demand in excess of the supply, prices are firm at $47 \frac{1}{2}$ to 50 ; Coal Oil not much asked for but is held for $52 \frac{1}{2}$ to 54 c . ; Linseed has been dealt in to a considerable extent at $72 \frac{1}{2}$ to 75 c . for raw, and $77 \frac{1}{1}$ to $80 c$. for boiled; Crude Whale is nominal
at 50 to 55 c .; Olive is quiet at $\$ 1.12 \frac{1}{2}$ to $\$ 1.15$; Petroleum, the market is somewhat firm, sales by the carload at 25 to 27 c . Market has an upward tendency.
Provisions.-Buttsr.-Receipts for the week 1397 kegs; shipments 301 kegs. There has been no shipping demand and sales have been confined to local wants; price for choice, 17 to 18c.; fair to good samples, it to 16 c .; common to medium grades, in to 13c.; grease butter. 9 to roc.; Chcese,- -Receipts for the week, 281 I boxes; shipments, 1730 boxes; there is very little inquiry and the market is dull at $8 \frac{1}{2}$ to $9 ? \mathrm{cc}$. for fane new factory made. Pork. - Receipts for the week, none; shipments, 2.45 bls. The busi ness done has been very fair, although chiefly of a retail character; prices are well maintained Mess Pork, $\$ 16$ to $\$ 16.50$; Thin Mess, $\$ 15$ to \$16; Prime Pork, \$14.75 to \$15; Extra Prime $\$ 12.25$ to $\$ 12.75$; Smoked Hams, Irc.; Canvassed Hams, int to $12 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{c}$.; Beef, Prime Mess, per 200 lbs. $\$ 15.50$ to $\$ 16.50$; Lard is quiet at 9 to $9 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$.; Tallow quiet at $\$ 8.50$ to $\$ 9.00$ per brl. for rendered, and 5 c . per lb. for unrendered.
Salt.-Some large sales of coarse have been made at 60 to 63 c .; Fine is not asked for at mesent, and prices are nominally $72 \frac{1}{2}$ to 75 c . ; Factory filled is quoted $\$ 1.35$ to $\$ 1.45$.

Wool.-There is a good demand for wool. The tendency of the market is stiffer, but as yet there has been no actual change in prices. We quate Fleece Wool 29 to 32 c .; Pulled Wool, super., 28 to 30 c .; ditto, No, 1, 23 to 25 c .; ditto, Black, 25 to 27 c .

## TORONTO MARKET.

Ruciness continues to be exceedingly dull, in almost every branch of trade, and this state of quietude will probably last for the nest three or four weeks. Some few samples of new wheat have been offered in this market, but the deliveries so far have not been of any quantity worth mentioning, and it will be several weeks yet befure barley will be received to any extent. The weather has been uniformly favorable for harvesting operations, and all crops are being saved in splendid condition.

Boo's and Shoes.-Orders for fall goods are coming in to a fair extent, and there is still a small demand for summer stock to sort up with but there is no special activity to note. Prices are unchanged, and remain firm at quotations.

Dkugs.-An ordinary amount of trade has been transacted during the past week, but there i:s no active enquiry for any goods in this line. opium is again a little easier, and now quoted at $\$ 6$ to $\$ 6.50$. Prices of other articles are unchanged.

Dry-Goods.-There has been little or nothing doing during the past week, and there is nothing new to note with regard to this trade. Prices of all staple goods remain very firm.
l/reights.--There is very little doing. Steamer freights for four are to Kingston $12 \mathfrak{c} \mathrm{c}$; to Brockville or Prescott, 15 c ; to Montreal, 20c. Grain in bags taken at ioc to Kingston; r2, th to Brockville or Prescott ; and 15 c to Montreal. By Grand Trunk the rates now in force are as fol-lows:-To Halifax, 85 c . for flour, and 43 c . for grain ; to St. John, soc. for flour, and 4oc. for yrain ; to Kingston, 25 C and 13 c for flour and srain ; to Prescott, 30 c and 15 c ; to Montreal, 35 c and 18 c ; to Point Levis, 55 C and 28 c ; to Portland or New York, 75 C and 38 c ; and to Boston, 80 c and 40 c .
Groceries.-Trade has been fairly active during the week, and a good many goods have been sold to country customers. The jobbing houses have not been in the market to any extent, and few large parcels have changed hands. Coffec-The demand is still very trifling, but there is no change to make in quotations. Fish
with the exception of Dry Cod. For this there is a good enquiry at quotations, and there is a fair stock held here. Fruit-Both Layer and Valentine Raisins are in good request, the former at previous figures. Valentias, however, are rather easier, and holders would accept $8 \frac{1}{2}$ c. to $9 c$. for round lots. Currants are also wanted. New are in fair supply, but old are now very scarce, and prices are fully maintained. Ricc.-Has been in fair request, and prices are firm and unaltered. Spices.There is no change to note. Quotations are fully maintained, especially for nutmegs, of which the stock is quiet limited, and for Black Pepper. Sugars.-The market remains very firm, although "prices are nominally unaltered. The stock of new sugars are light, but the market is now well supplied with soft Yellows, manufactured specially to meet the competition of Scotch refined, which has been pressed pretty freely on Canadian buyers during the past few months. The sales of the past week have been principally of Redpath's soft Yellows, at prices somewhat under our quotations, which are for hard sugars, but of which just now the market is rather bare. White qualities of refined, especially ground and extra ground, are very scarce in first hands, and the Refinery is not able to complete orders at present on hand. Latest advices from Havana quote that market as very firm for all qualities, with both stocks and receipts much lighter than at this time last year. Stocks in New York are also low, and prices there have slightly improved within the past week. On the first of July last the stock of sugar there as compared with the stock of July 1 st 1870 , was deficient 16,082 hhds., 20,502 boxes and 81,360 bags, and the comparative deficiency would be still greater at the present time. There was an increase in the stock of Melado of 9,1r6 hhds. Teas.-Have had a moderate enquiry, the principal attention having been given to Blacks, of which sales have been to an extent rather above the average, and at full prices. Tobaccos.-Manufactures have recently advanced quotations on some grades. They quote No. I Prince of Wales 2c. and bright Solace 3 c . higher than previously. Holders here are firmer and have been able to obtain a portion of the advance on the manufacture's lists.
Hardware.-Business has continued very
quiet. Prices of all kinds of goods are very firm, in consequence of recent advances in the English markets in Bar Iron, Tin plates, Copper, $\& c . \& c$., and should any other improvement take place there, holders in this market will undoubtedly advance their quotations, which for the present remain without change.
Hides and Skins.-Hides-are now coming in freely, but the demand continues active, and prices are firmly maintained, with ready buyers prices all offering. Calfskins are dull and neglected. Lambskins-All coming in are readily taken at quotations. Leather-The market generally is very dull. Spanish Sole is still scarce and in demand, commanding full prices. Slaughter Sole is also in demand, with a light stock. Upper and Harness are particularly dull, and quite unsaleableexcept at a reduction from late quotations. This reduction, however, holders are not at present willing to concede, and no business has been done. Russets are also very difficult of sale.

Paints and Oils.-There has been little doing during the past week, and no special change to note in prices.
Petroleum.-Business, so far as the Canada market is concerned, still keeps very quiet, but the demand for exports continues active. Prices of all kinds continue very firm.
Lumber-Advices from Albany report trade active, with an increase in prices. Several large orders have been received from the West large orders have
India Islands for the upper qualities. The
English demand is good for deals. Canadian
shipments are exceeding every week; the lumber of this season's cutting coming to hand freely. Two millions and a half left this week, a large portion of which was of the upper qualities. Clear, $\$ 28$; common, $\$ 9$ to 11 ; culls, $\$ 6$ to $\$ 8$; flooring, $\mathrm{I} \frac{\mathrm{i}}{\mathrm{in}, \text {, } \$ 10 \text { to } \$ 12 \text {; shingles, }}$ No. 1,18 in., $\$ 5$; do No. 2,16 inch, $\$ 2$ to \$2 25; lath, \$1 75 .

Produce-The market during the past week has been very dull, being perfectly stagnant at the close, with the barest retail demand to supply the immediate wants of consumers. The smallness of stocks held here has generally prevented any great decline in prices, but no mount could be placed in this market without a very considerable abatement in the demands of sellers. English markets have been steady, but the Chicago market for wheat has expertenced a heavy fall. Flour-ln the forepart of the week there was some little enquiry for small parcels of fresh ground superfine and fancy, with sales at $\$ 5$ 10 520 for the former, and $\$ 525$ to 530 for the latter; but towards the close holders were not easily able to obtain these prices, and $\$ 5$ to 515 for superfine, and $\$ 520$ to 525 for fancy may be considered about the range of the market. Wheat-There was some demand in the early part of the week from millers for spring, and $\$_{1} I_{4}$ was bid for small parcels, with occasional sales at $\$ 115$; subsequently holders were offering at $\$ 1$ I4, and later, when news came of a great decline in Chicago, they were compelled to give way still more, and buyers were scarce at even $\$_{1}$ Io to \$1 12 . White wheat, worth \$1 20 some days ago was at the close obtainable at \$1 16 for new samples, with no offers, and in the absence of any recent transactions quotations are almost nominal. The important sales for the week were 2 cars No. I spring at $\$ 1$ 15: 2 cars mixed Treadwell and white at $\$_{1} 18$; 3,500 brls, spring at $\$ 1$ 12 to I 14; I car mixed Treadwell and white at $\$_{1}$ is f.o.c. ; i car spring at \$12, and 3 cars do of an inferior quality at $\$ 1$ ro.
Provisions.-There continues to be an active demand from the local trade to supply consumptive wants. Butter-Buyers are somewhat less eager to purchase than previously, and as English orders have for the most part been withdrawn from the Montreal market, holders throughout the country do not so readily find sale for their stocks. Good dairy is now offered, delivered in Toronto at 15 c ,, and selections are obtainable at 16 c . to $16 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. Store packed is worth about 14c. to 15 c . Checse-Is rather quiet, and selling slowly for city consumption at IIc. to $11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. Eggs-No wholesale demand, Lard-Has a fair local demand, and stocks not being large prices are firm. Bacon-Sales have been in the aggregate large, both of Canadian and Cumberland cut, the former at $8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. to $8 \frac{\mathrm{c}}{\mathrm{c}} \mathrm{c}$., and the latter at 9 c . to 9 cc c., but chiefly 9 c .
 canvassed, and 12 c . to $\mathbf{1 2} \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. for smoked. Pork -There is an almost entire absence of demand, and in the absence of transactions quotations are to be considered nominal. Most holders would now accept \$16 for heavy mess, although in one or two instances more money is asked.
-The gauge of the Great Western Railway track, between Harrisburg and Drayton, distance about 60 miles, was changed on the 28 th, from 5 feet 6 inches to 4 feet $8 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, inside of two hours. So complete was the organization that only one train was cancelled, and all the passengers reached their destinatian by a train on the new gauge the same day. The work is said to have been accomplished in less time than any similar undertaking on this continent. Three hundred men were employed.
-The Northern Pacific Railway is completed to Oak Lake, nearly one hundred miles west of the Mississippi,

|  | Capital. |  | liabilities |  |  |  |  | ASSETS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EANK. | Capital authorized by Act. | Capital paid up. | Promissory <br> Notes in circulationnot bearing interest. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Balance } \\ \text { due to } \\ \text { other Banks } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cash } \\ & \text { Deposits not } \\ & \text { bearing in- } \\ & \text { terest. } \end{aligned}$ | Cash Deposits bearing interest. | tiotal | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{C}_{4}: \\ \text { Bul } \\ \text { art } \\ \text { Proviccial } \end{gathered}$ | Larded or wther Property of Bank. | Government Securities. | Promissory <br> Notes, or <br> Bills of other Banks. |  | Notes and Bills Discounted. | Other Debts due the Bank not included going heads. | $\begin{gathered} \text { TOTAL } \\ \text { ASSETS. } \end{gathered}$ |
| \%ntario and quebec. | $6,000,000$ | 6,000,000 | 178,360 | 31,516 96 |  |  | $8$ | $2,93+469$ | $370,00000$ | ${ }_{1,24,699}^{c_{1}}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 893,206 \\ \hline 9 . \mid \\ 99 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 8 \\ 14,71,537 & \mathrm{c} \\ 43 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 814,883 \\ { }_{11} \\ 46 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{8 \\ 30,56,588 \\ 1020}}{20}$ |
| Quebec................. | 3,000,000 | 1,539.620 | 387,125 | ${ }^{8,198}{ }^{36}$ | 7,860 88 | 1,975,28+ ${ }^{56}$ | +108,468 |  | 4,530 6 |  | 14,47) | 103,342 21 |  | 80,19208 | ( |
| City | 1,2000000 <br> 1866666 | 1,200,0006 | - | 23,72189 | 3, 3 4, 3068 | $1,210,237$ $3,284,298$ ool |  | ${ }_{1,}, 256,724$ oo | 200,000 00 | 303,156\% | 196,61500 | $\begin{array}{r}13,5488 \\ 43 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $8.637,53900$ | 271,68500 | 10,689,157 |
| British orth enme | 1,600,000 | 1,600,000 | , 249.581 | ${ }_{4}^{4,626} 4$ | $56+88974$ | ${ }^{237}$, 52985 | (1,065,723 | 33,682 86,228 2 |  | $\begin{array}{r}160,364 \\ 46,720 \\ 40 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 57.510 ${ }^{512}$ | 31,88691 217,54610 |  | 23,929 <br> 77597 <br> 78 | $2,809,556$ <br> $1,266,998$ <br> 98 <br> 98 |
| Niagara District | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ \\ 1,000,0000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\xrightarrow{308,789}$ i,000,000 | ${ }_{7}^{2877,183}$ | 108,088 <br> 166,048 <br> 15 |  | 291,98875 887,9668 88 | ${ }^{8,156} 6$ | 253,433 60 | $88,718{ }^{14}$ | 100,253 32 |  | - | 2,456,354 40 | ${ }_{50,671} 72$ | 3,270,336 96 |
| Toronto. | \| $2,000,000$ | $1,4 \times 2 \times 300$ | $\underset{1,169,728}{ }$ | ${ }_{247}^{1249} 14$ | ${ }_{543} 43,61509$ | 1,735,4066 23 | 3,695,908 | 553.2100 79 | 50,215 159 15949 | 147,155 82 | 86,336 88 | 230,049 | 4, $4,04,598120$ | 44,20605 <br> 4.1425 |  |
| Ontario. | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 1,739,950 |  | 1,537,679 22 | 1,190,367 160 | +,793,348 686 | 128,563 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | - | 207,39 <br> 43,500 <br> 00 | $2+50,951$ <br> 30 <br> 7 | 258,079 93 | 5887,382345 | 10,000 0 | $1,367,97810$ |
| Eastern Townships. |  |  | 455,1, 38 588,64 | 73,952 37 | 193,22075 308,23072 | 635,903 28 |  |  | 9,338 50 | 101,226 $6_{7}$ | 70.59607 | InI,985 84 | 2,501,909 |  | 3,106,605 90 |
| Fanque Nationale... | $\xrightarrow{\text { I, 000,000 }} \mathrm{r}$ | 1,000,000 $1,000,000$ | 5834,260 | 71,759 10,071 78 | $\begin{aligned} & 308,23072 \\ & \mathbf{2 6 4 , 0 5 1} 79 \end{aligned}$ | 1,220,911 53 | ${ }_{1}^{1,959,295} 10$ | \% 6,400 | 25,90300 | 200,000 00 | $\begin{array}{r}48,647 \\ 47 \\ 488 \\ \hline 6809\end{array}$ | 183,7,78 ${ }^{26}$ |  | t, 23960 |  |
| A., chants'. | 6,000,000: | 5,6092,596 | 3,289, 5153 | 1,063,301 87 | ${ }^{1,986,617} 57$ | 3.981,448 ${ }^{51}$ | $10,320,530$ 1,880 1 | ${ }^{2,1090}$ | $+09,013$ 13,178 104 | 533,600 <br> 116,800 <br> 12 | 468,109 98 | 432,809 ${ }_{6}^{49}$ | 12,07,574 2 | 1,1626,602888 | ${ }_{\substack{17,492,588 \\ 63}}^{1}$ |
| Royal Canadian...... | 2,000,000 |  | 7454,499, | 34,561 310,877 93 | 417, 40848 | ${ }_{656,466} 92$ | ${ }_{2}^{2} 286,51703$ | ${ }_{3} 63.15575$ |  | 125,073 32 | $12.4,60746$ | 157,76711 | 3,178,337 88 |  | 3,947, 244 30 |
| Mechanics'.......... | $1,000,000$ | 366,090 |  | ${ }^{1,86428}$ | 104,025 09 | 212.13116 | ${ }^{3188,020} 53$ | 11, | 46,358 19 |  | 38,12920 $469,35 i$ 466 | 42,464 <br> 369,868 <br> 80 | 8,522,300 53 | 20,203 84 | $\underset{\text { 11,347,305 }}{\substack{\text { 713 }}}$ |
| Bank of Commerce | $\xrightarrow{\text { 4,000,000 }}$ | $\xrightarrow{3,193,375} 4$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,359,213 \\ 170,150 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{rl} 328,660 & 37 i \\ 1,223 & 12 \end{array}$ | $1,767,30797$ 179,035 70 | $\begin{gathered} 2,905,89672 \\ 192,786 \\ 51 \end{gathered}$ | $7,561,078$ $5+3,19533$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 5,928 \\ -57 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $38,933 \quad 32$ | ${ }^{15,110} 82$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 71,091 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{808,268} 37$ |  | 998,002 25 |
| Total Ontario and Quebec |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| nova scotia. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eank of Yarmouth | 1,00x,000 | 000 | 238,788 | 25,629 16 | 97,28202 | 172,78000 | 53+409 18: | \%0.: |  | 25,000 00 | 3,910 00 | 3,309 23 | 648,11530 | 233,964 29 | 944,898 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| People's Bank |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eank of Nova Scotia |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EW BRUNSWICK Bank of New Brunswick St. Stephen's Bank People's Bank | 900,000 200,000 | $\frac{0,0 x(, 000}{2,000,000}$ | 891,539146,584 | $\begin{gathered} 102,362 \\ 15,399 \\ 198 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,677,8_{7}+2 \\ & 232,836 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 722,373 \\ & =29 \\ & 39,00 \mathrm{com} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 961,062 \\ 31,8_{43} \\ 80 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 4,094 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 58,74947 \\ & 40,093 \\ & \hline 185 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{3} 12,46,69888$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}3,847,871 \\ 486,632 \\ \hline 00 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | ,666 | 36,4 55,210 | 18.339,893 | 3,383,747 o8 | 19,102,986 28 | 30,660,050 5s | 77,486,706 94 | 2297-73 94 | 248 | 27,42 6 | 3,260,898 65 | 1818176 73 | 83,989,756 41 | 2,693,068 75 | 121,014,395 34 |

Provincial Insurance Company of Canada.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General
Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the
Office of the Company, Toronto Street, Toronto, on
TUESDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER
next, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the Report of the
Directors, and the Annual Statement of the atfairs of the
Company, to elect the Board of Directors for the ensuing
year and for other business.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { By the Charter of the Company all the Directors retire, } \\ & \text { but are eligible for re-election. } \\ & \text { By order of the Board, }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{array}{r}\text { A. HARVEY, } \\ \text { Toronto, } 24 \text { th July, i87r. }\end{array}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Western Assuger. }\end{aligned}$

## NOTICE IS HERLBY GIVEN

That the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office, on
TUESDAY, THE 29TH AUGUST NEXT.
At is o'clock noon, to receive the annual report, for the
election of directors to serve during the ensuing year and for such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
E. Haldan, Secretary

Western Aasurance Co's Buildings,
Toronto, 27th July, I571.
British America Assurance Company,
NOTICE is hereby given that the annual court of of Directors for the ensuing ition, at which the election held in conformity with the ch sear takes place, will be ness of the Company, Church Street, city of Toronto, on號

Ey order of the Board,
T. W. BIRCHALL,
per JOHN EVANS, Acc't.
British America Assurance Office,
Toronto, 22nd July, 187ı.
Insolvent Act of 1869.
Canada, In the county col'rt of Province of Ontario, ; TIIE COUNTY OF YORK.
County of York.
In the matter of Thos. Gladstone.
On the Seventh day of August next the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge,
under the said Act.

Dated June 18 I872.
THOS. GLADSTONF

## Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of Oliver George Rackham, an Insolvent. The Creditors of the above named Insolvent are notified to meet at my office, Court street, Toronto, on Wed-
nesday, August the twenty nesday, August the twenty-third at 3 p.m., for the public examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the
affairs of the estate generally. Toronto, August 3, $\mathbf{1 8 7 \mathrm { r }}$. JOHN KERR,

## Insolvent Act of $\mathbf{1 8 6 9}$.

In the matter of O. G. Rackham, an Insolvent. A first and final dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objection until the twenty-third day of August, is; $;$ after which dividend will be paid.
Toronto, August 3rd, 1871 .
JOHN KERR,
Northern Railway of Canada.

[^0]

## J. B. BENNETT, <br> President.

## J. J. BERNE, <br> Supt. of Agencies.


J. H. BEATTIE,

Secretary.

## ASSHIS JUNE 30, '71

2,128 agencies have been estab. lished 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 Com. pany. 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 consequcntly all pledges have been abundantly fulfilled.

An ample reinsurance fund and outstanding claims are provided

| 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 $\qquad$ | 41,467 or |
| Collateral Loans ) ............... | 94,600 00 |
| and ac'd intercst.. | 36,446 52 |
| First Mortgages) | 654,08I 53 |
| Due from Agents. | 6,961 35 |
| Dute from other Parties | 5,480 83 |
| Bills Receivable. | 15,443 66 |
| Miscclaneous | 15,772 34 |
| Total Assets | 501,822 $5^{1}$ |
| Outstanding Losses Not Due... | 37,507 43 |

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 acceptcd without any discount.

| Hercantile. | fatels. | financial. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lawson, Harrington \& Co., | St. James' Hotel, Montreal. | Philip Browne \& Co., NKERS AND STOCK BROKERS |
| GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, T | 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 | nd |
| Dry and Pickled Fish, Fish Oil and Kerosene, Commercial Wharf, | Branch Establishment of the St. Lawrence Hall, <br> der the management of Mr. Samuol Montgomery, | Drafts on New York issued, in Gold and Currency. Prompt attention given to collections. Advances made on Securities. |
| ax, N. S. ${ }_{\text {c }}$ | (nephew of Mr. Hogan,) and Mr. Frederick Gerixen, both well known to the xravelling community, both in the | No. 67 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. <br> James Browne. 8 Philip Browne, Notary Public. |
|  | United States and Canada, as being connected with the <br> St. Lawrence Hall. <br> The ST. JAMES is favorably situated, facing Victoria | MONEY TOLOAN. |
| S | Square, in the very centre of the city, and contiguous to |  |
| Commission and West India Merchant, | 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 | THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY, |
| Particular attention given to the pnrchase and sale of Dry and Pickled Fish, Flour and West India Produce, Ec. <br> Consignments Solicited. | rooms being well appointed and ventilated, are cheerful for families, while the metrage will be unexceptionable. and no pains will be spared in ministering to the comfort of guests. The proprietors, having leased the adjoining | 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. |
| References.--Quebec Bank, Toronto; G. H. Starr, President People's Bank, Halifax; R. W. Fraser \& Co., Halifax; Geo. Hughes \& Co., Boston. | premises, are prepared to offer every inducement to the ably reasonable, they hope to obtain a large share of public patronage. | No commission, and the legal charges on a very reduced scale. The money may be repaid by |
| w. J. piton. R. m. hunter. |  |  |
| Piton \& Hunter <br> ENERAL COMMI | fea | or in one sum, and where the interest is paid punctually and the security is good, the loan may remain unpaid beyond maturity. |
| AND MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS, Winnepeg, Province of Manitoba. $\qquad$ | (Successors to Dennis \& Gossage, <br> PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, <br> Valuators, Civil Engineers and Land Agents. | 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. |
| Consignments Solicited. | Adelaide Street East, opposite the Court House, Toronto. N.B.-Surveys of every description performed in all |  |
| J. F. Lawton, | unsurveyed territory, surveyed in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Crown Lands Department. | W. G. WHITNE |
| Manufacturer of every description of PATENT GROUND | $\underset{\text { V. B. WADSWORTH, }}{\substack{\text { 27 } \\ \text { P. L. Surveyor. }}} \quad$ CHARLES UNWIN, | Appriser of Trust and Loan Company the City of Toronto and County of York. |
| WARRANTED CAST STEEL SAW'S. ST. fOHN, N.B. <br> For Price List and Terms send address. | The Canadian Land and Emigration Company. | A. H. MACAULEY, <br> Provincial Insurance Co. of Canada Office. 57 James Street (north) Royal Hotel Block. |
| EXTRA SHOE NAILS, TACKS | ounty of Peterboro', Ontario, in the well-settled | Herrick \& Crombie, |
| S. R. Foster's | TOWNSHIP OF DYSART, |  |
| NAIL, SHOE NAIL AND TACK WORKS, | re are Grist and Saw Mills, Stores, \&c., \&c. | For the Purchase and Sale of Manufacturers, Produce Bank and other Stocks, \&c., |
| For Price List and Samples please address our Agent at Montreal. <br> JOHN A. ADAMS, | In the adjoin!ng Townships of Guilford, Dudley, Harburn, Harcourt and Bruton, connected with Dysart, and the Village of Haliburton, by the Peterson Road, | Consignments solicited. Parliamentary business attended. <br> G. h. herrick. 35 edward b. Crombie. |
| 30 St. Francois-Xavier Street. | At Onc Dollar an Acre. | Campbell \& Cassels, |
| Richard Hall \& Co., <br> Hardware merchants and manufacturers' Agents, 37 Front Street, Toronto. | CHAS. JAS. BLOM | J. campbell,] 69 King Sircet East, [w. o. cassels. |
|  | Or to Agent C. L. \& E. Company, Haliburton, Ontario. |  |
| PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, <br> 1 No. 2 Manning's Block, Front Street, Toronto, Ont. <br> Advances made on Consignments of I'roduce. |  | Sterling Exchange, American Currency, Bonds and Stock, Gold, Silver and Canadian Stocks and Sncurities Bought and Sold. |
| Parson |  | xacuted Promptly on Best T |
| DETROLEUM REFINERS, AND WHOLFSALE <br> Dealers in Lamps, Chimneys, etc. Warerooms, 5 I Front St.; Refinery, cor. River and Don Sts., Toronto. |  | Robert Beaty \& Co., |
| Childs \& Hamilton, <br> MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEAL1 ers in Boots and Shoes, No. 7 Wellington Street East, Toronto, Ontario. | FIRE | Bankers, Brokers \&c., King Strect East, opposite Toronto St., Toronto. |
| Sessions, Turner \& Cooper, M ANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS \& WHOLEsale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Leather Findings, etc. Warehouse, Front St., and next door to that of Jas. Campbell. | CAPITAL........................................,000,000 Stg. <br> ANNUAL INCOME, over $\qquad$ $€ 800,000$ | RAFTS ON NEW YORK, GOLD, SILVER, UNcurrent money, Mortgages, Stocks, Lands, Houses, \&c., bought and sold at best rates. Orders by Telegraph or ietter promptly attended to. <br> Interest paid on Deposits. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { John Beard, } \\ & \text { WOODSTOCK, ONT., MANUFACTURFR } \\ & \text { First-Class Turned Flour Barrel Heading. } \\ & \text { In- } \\ & \text { surance and Land Agent. } \end{aligned}$ | Head Office for Canada-Montreal | Toronto Savings Bank, 72 Church Street. |
| Dickson \& Macgregor, | Unlimited liability, and large Reserve Fund | D EPOSITS RECEIVED, FROM TWENTY first class securities. Interest allowed at 5 and 6 per cent. |
| TNSURANCE AND GENERAL AGENTS AND <br> Accountants. Marine and Fire Losses carefully adiusted; accounts audited, and prompt attention given to Collections. No. 8 Ontario Chambers, corner Church and Wellington Streets. <br> charles r. dickson. <br> alex. murray macgregor. | All descriptions of property insured, and at Moderate Premiums. <br> H. L. ROUTH, Chief Agent. | banks of deposit: <br> Ontario Bank and Canadian Bank of Commerce. <br> W. J. MACDONELL, <br> $1 y$ <br> Maaager |


| Insurance. | Agents' ${ }^{\text {directary. }}$ | \#nsurance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NATIONAL | J. T. \& W. PENNOCK, Fire and Life Insurance Agents and Adjusters, representing first-class Companies through the whole of the Ottawa Valley, Ottawa. | PHCENIX MUTUAL |
| Life Insurance Company Of the United States of Antrica, Washington, D, $C$ | ROBERT D. VIBERT, Fire and Marine Insurance Agent; General Commission and Land Agent, Auctioneer and Broker \&c. Perce, Gaspe, P. Q. | Life insuramce Company, |
| Of the United States of Anterica, Washington, D.C. | JOHN TISSIMAN, Agent, Hartford Fire and Canada Life Insurance Comnanico, Oeneral Land Agent, occ., <br> \&c.. Chatham, Ont. |  |
|  | A. C. BUCK, Agent of Liverpool and London and Globe Exchange Brovial, and Canada Life Insurance Companies; Exchange Broker; Money loaned and received on deposit, Caledonia, Ont. |  |
| capital ( $: 1$ r,000,000.00), large accumula1. tions, cash system, stock plans, low rates of premium, no dividend delusions, plans simple, contracts definite, nearly a world-wide policy, perfect security, liberal non-forfeiting features, conservative influence of capital. | D. S. R. DICKSON, Notary Public, Commissioner, \&c., Money, Land and General Insurance Agent. Offices, River street, Paris, and Roy's Buildings, Brantford. | ASSETS, securely invested SURPLUS, free of all liabilities <br> Ratio of Assets to L.jabilities <br>  other Company of equal age, being |
| he only American Life Company that has made a deposit in Canada for the exclusive benefit of | C. E. L. JARVIS, Insurance and Commission Agent . General Agent, Queen Insurance Co. of Liverpool and London. St. John, N.B. | other Company of equal age, being $\mathbf{1 4 4 . 6 2}$ of Assets to every 100 of Liabilities. |
| "Canadian Policy-holders." Clarence H. Clark, President. | ROBERT MARSHALL, Notary Public, Agent for the Montreal, British America \& Quebec Marine Insurance Co.'s and for the Imperial, Etna, and Hartford Fire Insurance Companies. St. John, N.B. | DIVIDENDS paid to l'olicy-holder;........si,021,217 32 <br>  |
| E. A. Rollins, Vice-President. <br> Jay Cooke, Chaiman Fin. and Ex. Com. | J. L. HOOPER, Agent for Liverpool, London and Hamitobe, Fire and Life; also British America Marine Hamilton. | been as follows :- |
| Emerson W. Peet, Secretary and Actuary. <br> Livingston, Moore \& Co., General Agents for Candada, Hamilton. | REGORY © YOUNG, Agents for Imperial Fire Ins. Co., Commercial Union Fire and Life, Montreal Marine, and Equitable Life Ass. Soc. Hamilton. |  |
| Thos. Gilroy, Supt. of Agencies. <br> H. J. Johnston, Manager, Montreal. | WEN M URPHY, Insurance Agent and Gommission Merchant, Telegraph Building, (basement) No. 26 St. Peter street, Quebec. | Within the past five years the Assets of the Company have increased more than five million dollars, notwith standing nearly a million dollars have been returned to |
| Hy. Wm. Eddis, Manager, Toronto. <br> B. -Salaries and travelling expenses will be paid to | JOHN GARVIN, General Agent for the Atna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., for Western Canada. Office, Toronto street. Toronto. | Poiicy-holders in Dividends, and one and a quarter million dollars paid in losses by death during that period. |
| a to act as Special Agents of the above Company in Canada. | GEORGE A. YOUNG, Agent Hamilton Branch, <br> Royal Insurance Company, Fire and Life, corner James and Merrick streets. | That this is a progressive Company is demonstrated by the following comparative statement of business in 1865 and 1870 , respectively :- |
| Address the General Agents. THE EDINBURGH | A RCHIBALD McKEAND, Agent, Hartford Fire Ins. Co., Travelers' lns. Co.,(Life and Accident,) No. 11 James street, Hamilton. |  |
| LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. | J. D. PRINGLE, Agent for North British and Mercantile Fire and Life; Provincial Fire and Marine Scottish Provincial, Life; Aitna, of Hartford, Inland |  |

## ESTABLISHED 1823, <br> Accimmiaic Funds-Over One Million Sterling. <br> head office of canada: <br> 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 econony with which the whole AFFAIRS are managed, RENDER THE SECURITY PqUESTIONABLE.
port, containing the Balance Sheet also the Annual Report, containing the Balance Sheet, and giving illustramation on the subject of Life Assurance, and all inforapplication at any of the Company's Agencies throughout Canada.

DAVID HIGGINS,
$46-3 \mathrm{~m}$

- Secretary.


## UNION MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company of Maine.

$$
\text { ORGANIZED IN } 18.49 .
$$

Gross Receipts ....................55,295,233 27
Premium reserve. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4,600,901 36

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

Chiff Ofrice--27 Court Street, Boston.
Henry Crocker, W. H. Hollister,
President.
Secretary.
F. A. MOORE,

General Agent for the Province of Ontario.
OFFICE-I6 Masonic Hall, Toronto St. Toronto.
J. T. \& W. PENNOCK, Fire and Life Insurance panies through the whole of the Ottawa Valley, Ottawa.
ROBERT D. VIBERT, Fire and Marine Insurance tioneer and Broker \&c. Perce, Gaspe, P. Q.
JOHN TISSIMAN, Agent, Hartford Fire and Canada \&c.. Chatham, Ont. Comnanico, General Land Agent, \&cc.
A. C. BUCK, Agent of Liverpool and London and Globe Exchange Broker; Money loaned and received on deposit, donia, Ont
D. S. R. DICKSON, Notary Public, Commissioner, Offices, River street, Paris, and Roy's Buildings, Brantford.
C. E. L. JARVIS, Insurance and Commission Agent and London. St. John, N.B.
R OBERT MARSHALL, Notary Public, Agent for surance Co.'s and for the Imperial, Etna, and Hartford Fire Insurance Companies. St. John, N.B. 22
J. L. HOOPER, Agent for Liverpool, London and Hamilton.

GREGORY © YOUNG, Agents for Imperial Fire Ins Marine, and Equitable Life A

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

JOHN GARVIN, General Agent for the Etna 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.

A RCHIBALD McKEAND, Agent, Hartford Fir In Janes street, Hamiltun.
J. D. PRINGLE, Agent for North British and MerScottish Provincial, Life; Arovincial Fire and Marine Marine, Phcenix, Ocean Marine, Hamilton, Ont.
V. F. FINDLAY, Accountant, Official Assignee, Assurance Corporation, and Edinburgh Life Assurance Assurance Corporation, and Edinburgh Life Assurance
Company, Hamilton.
G. W. GIRDLESTONE, Fire, Life, Marine, AcciVery dent and Stock Insurance Agent, Windsor Ontario Very best Companies represented.
R. N. GOOCH, Agent, Life Association of Scotland, Comp'y (Marine), No. 32 Wellington st. east, Toronto.

JAMES FRASER, Agent, Liverpool and London and
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ing table:-

## Ratio of Expense to Premium Receipts. . 18 ;0. 1869. <br> Ratio of Expense to Gross Receipts....18.07..20.53

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boots and Shoes : | 8 c. 8c. $\mathrm{c}^{\text {c }}$ | Groceries-continut. <br> Dry Crushed ......... | 5 c. 8 c.  <br> 0 13 3 a 13 <br> 0 3    | Leather-continucd. Spanish Sole, ist quality | c. \& c. 26 |
| Mens'GnTop\&KneeBoots | -00 385 | Extra Ground | 014014 | middle, heavy, wgts. It 10 Do. No. 2, light weights 0 | $\begin{array}{lll}26 & 0 & 28 \\ 24 & 0 & 25\end{array}$ |
| " French Calf Boots.. <br> ". TopSoleKipBoots... | 3 75 4 00  <br> 40 2 50   | Teas: |  | Do. No. 2, light weights Slaughter, heavy | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 2 } 25 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 0 & 28 \\ 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 26\end{array}$ |
| "، TopSoleKipBoots... | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 40 & 2 & 50 \\ 0 & 00 & 3 & \text { ow } \\ 0\end{array}$ | Japan common to good. fint to choicest. | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 42 & 0 & 50 \\ 0 & \text { fo } & 0 & 65\end{array}$ | Slaughter, heavy....... <br> Do. light | $\begin{array}{lll}1 \\ 0 & 24 & 0 \\ 0 & 26 \\ 0 & 28 & 0\end{array}$ |
| " Dbl.SIThekBtsNo.IX | - 00275 | Colored, common to fine | - 50070 | Harness, best........... ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}-28 & 0 & 34 \\ 0 & 26 & 0\end{array}$ |
| " "، Stogie" No. I | $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 40 & 2 \\ 20\end{array}$ | Congou \& Souchong ... | o 38 o 75 |  | $\begin{array}{llll} 0 & 26 & 0 & 30 \\ 0 & 38 & 0 & 40 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 20 & 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 & 30 \\ 1 & & 00\end{array}$ | Oolong, good to fine.... | O 50065 | Upper heavy . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {o }}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 38 & 0 & 40 \\ 0 & 43 & 0 & 46\end{array}$ |
| " Hy. Dbi. Sole Bals.. | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 00 & 200 \\ 180 & 20 \\ 180 & 50\end{array}$ | Y. Hyson, com. to good. Medium to choice..... | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 34 & 0 & 55 \\ 0 & 65 & 0 & 80\end{array}$ |  | o 381 0 0 35 0 0 |
| " "Cf.FoxdCongGtrs | 200260 | Ext | - 85 - 95 | French............... ${ }^{\text {o }}$ | - 70 - 80 |
| " Buff \& Gin. do. | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 75 & 2 & 30\end{array}$ | Gunpwdr. com | - 55 o 70 | English............... ${ }^{\circ}$ | - 65 -90 |
| " Felt Congs. Gaiters. | $1 \begin{array}{llll}15 & 2 & 25\end{array}$ | med | - 70 | Hemlock Calf (30 to 35 - |  |
| Boys'Dul. SlThkBtsNoIX | - $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 & 1 & 95 \\ 1 & 55 & 1 & 75\end{array}$ | " fine to finest. $\mathrm{Hyson} . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 85 & 0 & 95 \\ 0 & 45 & 0 & 60\end{array}$ | lbs.), per doz........... ${ }_{\text {de }}$ Do |  |
| " Bals \& Congs. ..... | $1{ }^{1} 40$ 1 So | Hyson. Imperial | - 0 | French Calf............ | 120140 |
| Youths Thick Boots | 135160 | Tobacco-Manufactur |  | Splits, la | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 30 & 0 & 35 \\ 0 & \text { OO } & \text { o } & 24\end{array}$ |
| " Bals. \& Congs... | 0 85 1 35 <br> 1 25 1  <br> 0    |  | $\begin{array}{llll}32 & 0 & 35 \\ 31 & 0 & 3\end{array}$ | Ename | - |
| " Kid Top StsS.sole <br> Womens'Cf.Bals. Dbl sole | $\begin{array}{llll} 1 & 25 & 1 & 40 \\ 1 & 50 & 1 & 75 \end{array}$ | " West do. com. <br> " " Western Leaf, | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 0 & 3\end{array}$ | Ename Patent | - |
| " Buff \& Gn. do... | 120160 | fgood to fine | - 38 o 50 | Pebb | - 15018 |
| " Kid \& Goat Bals. \&Congs.Db.sl | 200260 | Bright sorts, gd. to fine. |  | Buff ................... ${ }^{\text {Oils. }}$ | 8 |
| Felt Balmorals. | 125185 | Hardware. |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 0 & 65 \\ 5 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| " Dbl sole Split Batts | $\begin{array}{lll}100 & 10 \\ 10\end{array}$ | Tin (net cash prices) |  | Lar | (105 $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 05 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 00\end{array}$ |
| " Buff Batts | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 20 & 1 & 30 \\ 0 & 0\end{array}$ | Block, \% th | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 35 & 0 & 36 \\ 0 & -6 & 0 & 37\end{array}$ |  | - 10 |
|  | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 90 & 100 \\ 0 & 80 & 0 & 90\end{array}$ |  | 0 0 36037 | Lubricatin | - $30 \quad 0 \quad 45$ |
| " Split \& Gn. Bals | - 80 | Copper: Pig... | 0 | Lubract Motrs | O 300000 |
| Childs'Buff\&GnBls.Dbl.st | 070 | Shee | 029031 | nseed, raw |  |
| " Buff Batts, Dbl. sl. | - 060 0 722. | Cuit Nails: Shingles |  |  | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 82 & 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 00\end{array}$ |
|  | - 55065 | Assorted $\&$ Shingles, \# $100 \mathrm{lbs} . . . . . . . .$. | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 00 & 30 \\ 0\end{array}$ | Machinery ............ | 1 1 1 1 1 80 $1 \begin{array}{llll}125 \\ 2 & 30\end{array}$ |
| Aloes Cape..... | 012016 | Shingle alon | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 00 & 75 \\ 0 & 00 & +00\end{array}$ |  | 180230 |
| Alum. . | - $023 \frac{1}{2} 00031$ | Galvanizel ITon. |  | qt. | $65 \quad 3 \quad 75$ |
|  | O 18 O 20 | Assorted | - 00 000 | Seal, pale | - 671205 |
| Camphor, | $\begin{array}{lllll}0 & 45 & 0 & 55 \\ 0 & 131 & 0 & 16\end{array}$ | Best No. 2 | O 000000 | Spirits Turp | 0 00 0\% |
| Castor Oil. <br> Caustic Soda | - |  | - $0 \cdot 1008$ | Whale, refin | 080090 |
| Cream Tarta | 027028 |  |  |  |  |
| Epsom Salts | 003004 | Guest's or |  | Oil, ${ }^{\text {q }} 25$ ibs......... | - 00230 |
| Fxtract Logwo | $\begin{array}{llllll}0 & 104 & 0 & 13 \\ 0 & 28 & \\ 0\end{array}$ | sorted siz | 000000 | Do. No. 1 | 000210 |
| Gum Arabic, | O 28 0 33 | For W. ass | $0{ }_{0} 18019$ |  | 000190 |
| Indigo, Madra | 095105 | Patent Ham | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 16 & 0 & 17\end{array}$ | " 3 | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 00 \\ 1 & 1770 \\ 0\end{array}$ |
| Liquorice, co | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 14 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 16 & 0 & 18\end{array}$ | Iron (at 4 months): |  | Common. | 1300000 |
| Madde | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 16 & 0 & 18 \\ 6 & \text { co } & 6 \\ 5\end{array}$ | Pig-Gartsherrie, No. I | 1 0 00 0 00 <br> 0     | White Le |  |
| Oxalic Acid | O 2.4 o 32 | Calder, No. 1 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & \text { oo } & 0 & 24 \\ 0\end{array}$ | Red Lea | - |
| Potash, Biita |  | Other bra | 25002600 | Yellow Ochre, French | - $023 \frac{1}{2} 003$ |
| "' Bich | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 17 & 0 & 18 \\ 5 & 90 & 600\end{array}$ | "/ No. 2 | O 00000 | Whiting | - 85 I 25 |
| Potass Iodi | 590600 | Bar-Scotch, ${ }^{\text {\% }} 100 \mathrm{lb}$.. | 240260 | Petrole |  |
| Soda Ash | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 0 & 04 \\ 3 & 75 & 4 \\ 0 & \text { O }\end{array}$ | Refined ................. | 300325 | (Refined, 初 gallon.) |  |
| Soda Bica | 3 75 4 <br> 0 40 0 | Swedes | 500550 | Water whit | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 0 & 28 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 28\end{array}$ |
| Tartaric Acid..... Groceries. | 040045 | Hoops-Coo | $\begin{array}{llll}300 & 3 & 25 \\ 3 & 00 & 3 & 25\end{array}$ | Straw, 5 | - 0 O 00025 |
| Gro |  |  | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 05 \\ 0\end{array}$ |  | - 00026 |
| Coffees |  | Boiler Plates Canada Pla | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  | 00 0-371 |
| Java, ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 20 @ 0 & 23 \\ 0 & 18 & 0 & 20\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}0 \\ 0 & \infty \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0\end{array}$ | Produc |  |
| Laguay |  | Ponty | 00000 | Grain |  |
|  |  | Swansea | 400410 | Wh | 1110 |
| Herrings, Lab | $662 \pm 700$ | Lead (at 4 |  |  | 000 |
| ' | 525550 | Bar ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |  |  | - 75 o 80 |
| "، roun | $\begin{array}{llll}4 & 00 & 4 \\ 0 & 40 \\ 0 & 0 & 43\end{array}$ | Sheet |  | Pats | - 51052 |
| Mackerel. bris | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 4 \\ 8 & 0 & 43 \\ 8 & 7 & 9 & 00\end{array}$ | Iron Wire (net cas |  |  | 00 |
| Mackerel, bris. | 8 2 2 50 29 |  | 250000 | Seeds: |  |
| ch. Her. whe | $\begin{array}{llll}250 & 275 \\ 125 & 150\end{array}$ | No. 6 , | 280 | Clover, choice, 60 tt . | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 00\end{array}$ |
| White Fish and T | - 0000 | " 12 , | 320000 | Timothy, choice, 60 lb . | $1{ }^{0} 75200$ |
| Salmon, salt wate | 15751600 | " 16, | 380000 | Flax ......... ${ }^{56 \mathrm{th}}$ |  |
| Dry Cod, 112 l | 550575 | Pozoder: |  | Flour (per bri.): | - oo 000 |
| Fruit: |  | BF | 3 3 4 4 75 5 0000 | Extra superfine | 540550 |
| Raisins, L | $\begin{array}{llll}175 & 190 \\ 160 & 170\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {FFF }}$ | ${ }_{5}^{4} 750000$ | Fancy super | 520525 |
| " Val | ${ }_{1}^{1} 600$ | Blasting, English | 500 000 | Superfine No. 1 | 500515 |
| Currants, ne |  | $\underset{\text { FFF }}{\text { FF }}$ " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}500 & 5 & 50 \\ 5 & 50 & 6 & 00\end{array}$ |  | 540560 |
|  | - 0670 |  |  | Oalmeal, per |  |
| $\xrightarrow[\text { Figs.... }]{\text { Molasses }}$ | 0110122 | Regular sizes, $100 . . .$. | 400425 | Butter, dairy tub, \% th. | $\begin{array}{llllll}0 & 15 \frac{1}{2} & 16 \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 14 & 0 & 15\end{array}$ |
| Clayed, Syrups, St | $\begin{array}{lllll}0 & 30 & 0 & 35 \\ 0 & 48 & 0 & 50\end{array}$ | Extra | 450500 | Cheese | - $11011{ }^{1}$ |
| Syrups, Stand | - 0 |  |  | Pork, mess, new | 16001700.1 |
| Rice:-Arracan | 460475 | IC Charco | $\begin{array}{llll}8 & 25 & 8 & 50\end{array}$ | " prime | 000000 |
| Stice: Rangoo | 450460 | IX | $\begin{array}{llll}10 & 2510 & 10 \\ 13 & 00 \\ 13 & 25\end{array}$ | Bacon, prime | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 08 \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 083\end{array}$ |
| Spices: |  | 1XX ، | 13 7 7 50 | "" Cumber | $009009\}$ |
| Cassia, whole, f\% th Cloves ............ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 35 & 0 & 40 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 12\end{array}$ | DX | 7 9 50 | ". smoke | 0100104 |
| Cloves.. | - 10 O 012 | Hides \& Skins, $\nrightarrow$ th. |  | Hams, canvassed | - 000 O $13 \frac{1}{1}$ |
| Nutmegs.. | - 8000090 | Green, No. 1 | 000008 | " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ smoked | 012012. |
| Ginger, gro | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 18 & 0 & 23 \\ 0 & 17 & 0 & 20\end{array}$ | ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\text {a }}$ No. 2 | O 000007 | Shoulders, in salt | - 093010 |
| Pepper, bla | 0 15 <br> 0 0 | Cured | - 0000808 | Lard, in kegs. | $\begin{array}{lllll}0 & 11 & 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 \\ 0\end{array}$ |
| Pepper, black Pimento ...... Sugars- 60 day | $0066 \frac{1}{2} 008$ | : Calfskins, gre | - 0012 | Eggs, packed |  |
| Sumars-(6o day |  | cur | ${ }^{0} 00013$ | Beef Hams. | $\begin{array}{lllll}0 & 1 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 07 & 0 & 07\end{array}$ |
| Porto Rico, ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | - 10.0 | L Pelts....... | - 60 0 0 | Hogs, dressed, heavy | 0 oo 000 |
| Cuba ${ }^{\text {Barbadoes (brig }}$ | O- 0 | Hops |  | medium. | . 000 |
| Barbadoes (bri |  | Medium to good. | 004012 | light. | 000000 |
| Cellow, No. 2,6 | .. 0 10 10 0 $10 \frac{1}{1}$ | Leather, 4 mont |  | Salt, etc. | 00 |
| " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ No. | 0 10, 010 | In lots of less than |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}0 \\ 1 & 50 & 0 \\ 1\end{array}$ |
| " No. | - 10 |  |  | Plast | $1{ }^{1} \mathrm{OS} 100$ |
| ushed A | - $12.0{ }^{0}$ | Spanish Sole, ist qu'lity |  | Water L | 1001 |



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\#nsurance.

## BEAVER AND TORONTO

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
Office, Bank of Totonto Buildings, Wellington Strcet.

Number of Policies issued to July, 1871 ......... 14,000 Premium Note Capital
£200,000
C. E. Chadwick, Ingersoll, President.
D. THURSTON, TORONTO, Vice-President.
S. THOMPSON, Managing Director.

## CLASS OF PROPERTY INSURED.

## Mercantile Branch.

All property of a class not specialiy hazardous will be insured by this Company, including Stores and their contents, Dwelling Houses and their contents, and City Town, and Village Property generally. Also Country Stores, Taverns, Flour Mills, \&c., \&c., \& cc. The rates of Insurance wer be on the lowest scale of Mutual Insurance Companies.
Parties insured in either Branch are exempt by law from all liability for losses sustained in the other Branches. Cost of Insurance in this branch averages about two thirds of the usual proprietary rates, as no protits are required.
quired. Company has authority under the Statute 27 and 28 Victoria, cap. 99, to issue Policies of Insurance on Live Stock.
Applications will be received through any Agent of the Company, for Insurance against death from any cause, of Horses, Bulls, Oxen, Steers, and Cows.

## Farmers' Branch.

Dwelling Houses, isolated, with the Household Furniture, \&c., contained therein. Also, Barns and Outhouses, and Farm Produce; Hay and Grain in Stacks; Horses and other Cattle, Waggons, Sleighs, and Harness; Horses and other Cattie, Waggons, Sleighs, and Harness; and School Houses isolated from all other buildings.
and Agts of this Company are allowed to charge a fee of $\$ 1.50$ for Policy and Survey.
W. T. O'REILLY,
H. HANCOCK,

1-1y

## The Waterloo County

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
Head Opfice................
THE BUSINFSS 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 proportion of the Managing expenses of the Company. C. M. TAYLOR, Sec. JUGHES, 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 comCAPITAL favorably with other Companies.
CANADA BRANCHÖFICE-EXZChange Buildings,Montreal.
Resident Secretary and General Agent-
A. MACKENZIE FORBES,

13 St. Sacrament St., Merchants' Fxchange Montreal.
Wm. Rowland, Agent, Toronto.


The Lancashire
Insurance Company.

Capital • $£ 2,000,000$ Stg.

Head Office for Ontario:
North-zeest Corncr of King and Church Sts., Toronto.

General Agents,-
S. C. DUNCAN-CLARK \& CO.,

Manager,-
Wm. CAMPBELL.
 AUDITOR, showing that the books, accounts, and securities are accurately and safely kept.
and. 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, Ese.
Toronto Street.

## General Agent for Eastern Ontario,

GEORGE A. COX,
iy Peterborough,

## BRITON MEDICAL

And General Life Association, with which is united the
BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Capital and Invested Funds.............€750,000 Sterling. Annual Income, £220,000 Sto.:
Yearly increasing at the rate of $£ 25,000$ Sterling. $T \begin{gathered}\text { HE IMPORTANT AND PECULIAR FEATURE } \\ \text { originally introduced by this Company, in applying }\end{gathered}$ 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 MBDICAL
AND GENERAL to be almost unparalled 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 mernbers of Volunteer Corps or services within the British Provinces.
EToronto Aoency, 5 Kina St, West:
Oct. $17-9-\mathrm{ryr}$. JAMES FRASER, Agent.

## Reliance

Mutual Life Assurance Society,
Of London, England. Established 1840. GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT.

Head Office for the Dominion of Canada:
229 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. Directors-Walter Shanly, Esq., M.P.; Duncan MacDonald, Esq.; Major T. E. Campbell, C.B., St. Hilaire; the Hon. Jno. Hamilton, Hawkesbury; F. Wolferstan Thomas, Esq., Cashier Molson's Bank.

Resident Secretary-James Grant.
Net Assets, as at 3ist Dec., $1870 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots 1,400,14500$
Net Liabilities, do. do.
1,208,625 00
Surplus................................ \$101,52000
Prospectuses, \&ec., can be had on application at the Head Office, or at any of the Agencies.

JAS. GRAN T, Resident Secretary. Agents:
MESSRS. CLARK \& FEILDE, Stock Brokers, \&c., 2
Wellington Chambers, fordan Strect, Toronto.

## Insurance. <br> 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 present outlay, or a provision for old age of a most important amount in one cash payment, or a hife annuity, nary 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 Moftatt \& Co.) ALEXANDER MORRIS, Minister of Inland Revenue SIR G. E. CARTIER, M.P., Minister of Militia. PETER REDPATH, Esq., (I. Redpath \& Son.) J. H. R. MOLSON, Esq., (J. H. R. Molson \& Bros.)

Solicitors-Messrs. RITCHIE, MORRIS \& ROSE. Medical Officer-R. PALMER HOWARD, Esq., M.D. Secretary-P. WARDLAW.
Toronto Office-No. 32 WELLINGTON St. EAST. R. N. GOOCH, Agent.

## WESTERN

Assurance Company,
incorporated 185 s .

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

FIRE AND MARINE.
HEAD OFFICE............TORONTO, ONTARIO.
HoN. JOHN McMURRICH, President.
ChARLES MAGRATH, Vice-President. DIRECTORS.
JAMES MICHIE, EsQ. $\mid$ NOAH BARNHART, EsQ. \}OHN FISKEN, Esq. ROBERT BEATTY, EsQ. A. M. SMITH, ESQ. JAMES G. HARPER, EsQ.
B. HALDAN, Secretary.

WM. BLIGHT, Fire Inspector.
CAPT. J. T. DOUGLAS, Marine Inspector.
JAMES PRINGLE, General Agent.
INSURANCES effected at the lowest current rates on Buildings, Merchandize, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.
On Hull, Cargo, and Freight against the perils of Inland Navigation.
On Cargo Risks with the Maritime Provinces by sail or steam.
On Cargnes by steamers to and from British Ports.

## London Assurance Corporation,

 FIRE AND LIFE.Estanlished by Royal Charter, 1720.
Funds in Hand............... £20,403,533 17s. 4d. Stg.
HEAD AGENT, MONTREAL-R. H. STEPHENS.
No. 56 St. Francois Xavier Street.
S. F. HOLCOMB, Agent.

No. 2, Exchange, Toronto.
Imperial
Fire Insurance Company of London.
No. 1 Old Broad Street, and No. 16 Pall Mall. ESTABLISHED 1803.
Canada Generul Agency,-
RINTOUL BROS.,
24 St. Sacrament Street, Mcntreal.
JAMES E. SMITH, Agent,
Toronto, 3 Manning's Block, Front Street.

## The Victoria

Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada.
Insures only Non-Hazardous Property at low rates. bUSINESS STRICTLY MUTUAL.

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

Head Office
Aug. $15-1 y \mathrm{y}$

Insurance.

## THE LIVERPOOL \& LONDON \& GLOBE Insurance Company.

Capital, Surplus, and Rescrved Funds........ $\$ 17,005,026$
Life Reserve Fund ............................ 9,865,100

Daily Cash Receibts ............................ 20,000

## Directors in Canada.

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President Bank of Montreal.)
HENRY STARNES, Esq., Deputy Chairman, (Manager Ontario Bank.)
E. H. KING, Esq., General Manager Bank of Montreal. HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq., Merchant.
THOS. CRAMP, Esq., Merchant:
FIRE INSURANCE RISKS TAKEN AT MODerate rates, and every description of Life Assurance effected, according to the Company's published Tables, which afford various convenient modes (applicable alike to business men and heads of families) of securing this desirable protection.
JAMES FRASER, Esq., Agent Fire Department, 5 King Street West, Toronto.
thomas briggs, Esq., Agent, Kingston. F. A. BALL, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Fire Branch. T. W. MEDLEX, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Life wIL Branch.
WILliAM HOPE, Agent Life Department, 18 King Strcet East.
G. F. C. SMITH,

Chief Agent for the Dominion,
1y
Montreal.

## North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

## ESTABLISHED 180 g .

CAPITAL . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $£ 2,000,000$ Stg.
INVESTED FUUNDS ......... 2,838,118 18s. 8d. Stg.
The $f 65 \mathrm{~s}$. paid shares of this Company are now quoted on the London Steck Fxchange at $£ 88$ ros. Stg.
Fire and Life Insurances effected on the most favorable terms.

Toronto Branch.
Local Offices, Nos. 4 and 6 Wellington Street. Fire Department .............R. N. GOOCH, Agent. Fire Departmen

## General Agents for Canada-

MACDOUGALL \& DAVIDSON.

## The Gore District

## Mutual Fire Insurance Company

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

THOS, M. SIMONS,
Secretary and Treasurer.
ROBT. McLEAN, Inspector of Agencies.
THE MONETARY TIMES AND TRADE REVIEW-INSURANCE CHRONICLE. devoted to
Finance, Commerce, Insurance, Railways, Mining, Public Companies, Investments, and Joint Stock Enterprise.

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AMERIC....ios. stg. a
s.

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Office-No. 60 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.
J. M. TROUT,

Busincss Manager.
Printed at The Express Printing, Bookbinding, and
Publishing Establishment 67 Yonge St., Toronto.


[^0]:    The proprictors of this Company are hereby notified that the half-jearly general ineeting, will be held as usual in their offices, Brock street, on
    WEDNESDAY, NINTH DAY OF ALGUST NEXT.
    At 12 c'clock noon precisely.
    By order,
    THOS. HAMILTON
    Secretary

