

1870

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# THE MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.

## INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

VOL. IV—NO. 1.

TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1870.

SUBSCRIPTION,  
\$2 a Year.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF  
TORONTO.

**JOHN MACDONALD & Co.,**

LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK,

By SHIP SHANDON,

AND

STEAMER OTTAWA.

OUR AUTUMN SHIPMENTS

Are coming forward freely.

*Employ no Travellers.*

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32-ly

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**FANCY DRY GOODS,**

TO WHICH THEY

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Close Prices to Cash and Short Credit Buyers

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- G. W. YARKER, Esq., Manager Bank of Montreal,
- J. G. HARPER, Esq., Manager Merchants' Bank,
- JOHN MOAT, Esq., Manager City Bank of Montreal,
- H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., Vice-Pres't Bank of Commerce,
- R. H. BETHUNE, Esq., Manager Quebec Bank.

J. B. BOUSTEAD,

OFFICE:

72 AND 74 COLBORNE STREET,

TORONTO.

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6m

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3-1y

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WILLIAM ELLIOT.

ROBERT W. ELLIOT.

Referring to the above, the subscribers, in returning thanks for the favours extended to them during so many years, cordially recommend their successors to a continued support. The accounts connected with the firm are in the hands of our successors for settlement.

WILLIAM A. DUNSPAUGH,  
JAMES WATSON.

Toronto, April 8th, 1870.

36-3m

**GOODERHAM & WORTS,**

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MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE SPIRITS,

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OLD RYE,

TODDY AND

MALT WHISKIES.

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Ex Steamers

"Hibernian," "Austrian," "Prussian," "Clyde," and "Atlas," and ships "Glenberrie" and "Lake Michigan."

With the exception of

MANCHESTER GOODS, which we have delayed purchasing, ANTICIPATING A FALL IN PRICE, our Fall Stock will be fully assorted early in August.

Fall lines open of

CANADIAN TWEEDS,

Do. KNITTED GOODS,

DUNDAS COTTONS,

Do. Do. BAGS, } At reduced Mill Prices.  
Do. Do. YARNS, }

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

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Circular, Gang, Cross Cut, and other Saws.

Proprietor, Canada Lead & Saw Works, } Also { Dominion Saw Works }  
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Steam Boilers of every description.

Mill and Mining Machinery.

All kinds of Castings in Brass and Iron.

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Stock and assortment kept large and attractive.

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AND THE WELL-KNOWN

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OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, &c.,

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GOLD AND SILVER LEAF BRONZES, &c.

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**THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF MONTREAL.**

**To the Hardware Trade.**

WE are happy to inform you that our Hardware Manufacturing business has not been at all interrupted by the late disastrous fire in our premises, and that we can fill all orders promptly.

It was our Store Foundry and Patterns of Stoves and Architectural Work, which was burned. We hope to replace most of them in season for the Fall trade.

52-3t

IVES & ALLAN.

**Established 1818.**

**SAVAGE, LYMAN & Co.**

FINE Watches, and Rich Jewellery, Silver and Electro-Plated Ware, French Clocks and Bronzes

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Burrill's Axe Factory.

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**Jno. Charlesworth & Co.,**

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY, &c.,

Have in stock the contents of

TWO HUNDRED PACKAGES OF FALL GOODS,

Ex Lake Erie, Lake Superior, Atlas and Minerva.

New Goods received by weekly steamers from Britain.

JNO. CHARLESWORTH & Co.,

44, Yonge Street,

1-ly and 3 Wellington Street, Toronto.

**Mercantile Summary.**

Mr. W. H. MCGARVA, of Petrolia, has assigned to Mr. Geo. Stevenson. He was doing a good business as a general store-keeper, and also owned two oil wells.

Mr. H. D. CLARKE, grocer of Church Street, Toronto, took advantage of the late civic holiday to get himself out of the reach of his creditors; a writ of attachment has been issued.

MESSRS. DUFRESNE, GRAY & Co., dry goods retailers of Montreal, have assigned to James

Tyre, and a meeting of creditors is called for the 5th September.

MESSRS. LESSLIE & Co., auctioneers, Toronto, have assigned to Messrs. Clarkson & Co. The Messrs. Gibbs, of Oshawa, are creditors for furniture sold them. They did not, however, succeed in obtaining extensive credit during their suspiciously short career.

MERCHANTS and business men generally will readily excuse us for devoting so much space to the publication of the United States Tariff as amended. It is often asked for, and is of great interest to us, but is not easily obtained. We give in a shape that is easy of reference.

SOME of the partizans of Mr. White, who suddenly disappeared from Erin, Ont., after the burning of his premises, have been writing to the Guelph papers, denouncing this Journal for the prompt exposure of Mr. W.'s game, and are trying to create sympathy for him. They had better let the matter drop if they wish well to Mr. White. Why is not the insurance money collected, if all is right? Two of the creditors, Mr. Robertson, of this city, and Mr. Massie, of Guelph, by means of a little dash and pluck, have succeeded in recovering the amount of their respective claims from White, and also from another bird which took flight just before from the same locality—Mr. Kelly. Influenced by a natural instinct, these two worthies paired when across the lines, and being found in a Western city, they were so circumvented by the two creditors named, that they were induced to disgorge. Canada is well rid of both.

Financial.

STOCKS AND MONEY.

Reported by Blaikie & Alexander, Brokers.

TORONTO, Aug. 17, 1870.

The past week has been one of almost total inactivity in the Stock Market. Very few transactions, and those very limited in extent, are reported, and at rates which show very little variation from the quotations of the previous three or four weeks. Sterling Exchange can today be procured at 110 to 110½ for sixty-day Bank Bills. Money continues to be plentiful, and obtainable at 5 to 7 per cent. on first-class paper.

**Banks.**—Some sales of Commerce have been made at 121½; holders are now asking 122. Toronto is offering freely at 160, without inducing buyers. Some small amounts of Royal have changed hands at 65 and 65½, but buyers are very few. There is some inquiry for Ontario at 102½, but sellers look for one per cent. higher rates. British is enquired for at 105, but there is none offering. Montreal is dull and inactive at 184 for buyers, with sellers at 188. Merchants' shows some activity and a slight advance, with buyers now at 111 and sellers at 112. City is quiet and little doing; quoted at 86 to 88. There is some small demand for Molsons' at 101½, but it is held for 103. Mechanics' is quite nominal at 90. Quebec would command 107, but there is none on the market.

**Bonds.**—There is nothing whatever doing in Governments, and quotations are quite nominal. Dominion Stock has been in some demand, and would now command 107½ to 108. Toronto Debentures are now offering at 92½; some sales are

reported at 92. County and Township Bonds are procurable at 103 and 94½ respectively.

**Sundries.**—Holders of Freehold Building Society are asking 127, with buyers at 126½. Nothing doing in either Canada, Western Canada, or Provincial. Union is asked for and has been sold at 113½; it is now held at 114. Canada Landed Credit would probably command 99½, and is held at from par to 100½. Western Assurance Company is procurable at 91, buyers offering 90. British America Assurance is dull and inactive, with sellers at 68½, and no buyers. City Gas is quite scarce at 114½ to 115. Montreal Telegraph shows a slight decline on last week's quotations, and may now be had at 185.

TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

Reported by Pellatt & Osler, Brokers.

TORONTO, Aug. 16th, 1870.

The inactivity of the past two weeks on the Stock Market has not been experienced for many years; our quotations in many instances are the same as last week, most of which are purely nominal, no sales of consequence having taken place.

**Banks.**—No late sales of Montreal to report; nominally quoted at 185 to 188. A small sale of British reported at 105; very little stock offering. Sales of Ontario at 103½, at which rate it is procurable; buyers only offer 102½. Toronto freely offering at 159 to 160, without attracting purchasers. Small sales of Royal Canadian at 65 and 65½; very little stock exchanging hands. A large amount of Commerce on the market at 122; no buyers over 120. There have been sales of Merchants' at 110½, 111, 111½, and 111¾, closing firm, with no sellers now under 112½. Quebec would command 107; no stock offering. Sellers of Molson's asking 102½; buyers offering 101½. City would command 86; no sellers under 88. Du People is in fair demand at 105 to 106; no stock offering. Nationale is enquired for at 106; nothing doing. Buyers of Jacques Cartier at 110½; sellers asking 112. Mechanics' is offered at 91, with buyers at 90. Union sold at 106½; little doing.

**Sundries.**—No City Gas on market, would command 114½. Last sales of British America Assurance at 68½, at which rate it is still offering. No Canada Life Assurance on market, would bring 110. Western Assurance is offering at 90, without attracting buyers. Canada Building Society, nominal; nothing doing. A small sale of Western Canada Building Society at 126, no stock on market. Freehold Building Society is offering at 127, nothing doing. Huron and Erie Savings Loan Society is inquired for at quotations, no stock on this market. Union Building Society would bring 113, no stock offering. A sale of Montreal Telegraph reported to have taken place at 180; sellers generally asking 185. Canada Landed Credit is freely offered at par, without attracting purchasers. First-class Mortgages in good demand to pay 8 per cent. interest.

**Debentures.**—Canada, nominal; nothing whatever doing in bonds; Dominion stock offering at 108½. Several small sales of Toronto have taken place during the week at 92½. Small sales of County at 103, at which rate they are still procurable.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Reported by Robert Moat, Broker.

MONTREAL, Aug. 16, 1870.

There is a much better feeling in the stock market and prices generally are again tending upwards, while in one or two of our leading stocks a very decided advance has taken place. This is partly owing to the natural re-action from the heavy decline, partly to the feeling that the European war will be confined to the French and

Prussians, but principally to the continued ease in the money market.

**Banks.**—The principle changes are an advance of 5 per cent in Bank of Montreal, to 191; of 3 in Merchants' to 113; of two in Ontario to 103½; and a decline of from 2½ to 5 in Toronto, which is now procurable at from 155 to 157½. Molson's is firm with buyers at 102, sellers asking 103. Royal sold at 65 and is still wanted at that price. City is in more demand with very little offering. Quebec, Nationale and Union are unchanged. Commerce is asked for at 126 with sellers at 122½.

**Sundries.**—The only transactions of any consequence were in Canadian Navigation Co. at 104½ and 104. Montreal Telegraph is rather lower at 175 to 182½. Peoples Telegraph is offering at 99. City Passenger is in demand at 127, as is also Richelieu at 152½, Canada Rolling stock at 101, Gas at 160.

**Bonds.**—If any amount was to be offered quotations could hardly be maintained, but there are no Governments, but Fives, sterling, at 96½, and very few City bonds.

**BANK OF ENGLAND.**—The return for the week ending July 27th, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest.....£3,409,992. Increase. £24,992  
Public Deposits... 5,866,892. Increase. 196,568  
Other Deposits..... 21,013,323. Increase. 1,204,748

On the other side of the account:  
Gov't Securities..£12,507,779. No alteration.  
Other " 22,829,441. Increase. 2,656,547  
Notes unempl'd... 9,217,130. Decrease. 1,064,975

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,177,610, being a decrease of £86,835; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,252,490; showing an increase of £1,188,025 when compared with the preceding return. Notwithstanding the extraordinary increase under the head of "other securities," the reserve is equal to 35 per cent. of the liabilities. By Telegram from London, of August 11th, we learn that the bank reduced its rate of interest one-half per cent., (the figure being now Five and one-half per cent.) and that the regular official statement shows that the amount of bullion in vault had increased £319,000 sterling since the previous Thursday.

**NEW YORK MONEY MARKET, Aug. 13.**—The money market continues to be characterized by extreme ease, call loans on Government Bonds having been made as low as two per cent. the quotations being from two to five per cent. Discounts are readily passed at 6½ to 7½ per cent., according to dates and quality. Gold has wavered during the week from 121½ to 115½, according as the market has been swayed by sensation telegrams, closing to-day at 118. The following are the quotations of specie:—American silver, large 94½ to 95½; Mexican dollars, 103½ to 104½; English silver, 478 to 484; five francs 94½ to 95; English sovereigns, 486 to 489; twenty francs 384 to 387; thalers, 70 to 71; Spanish doubloons, 15.90 to 16.15; Mexican doubloons, 15.50 to 15.60.

**HEAVY DEFAUCATION.**—By telegram from Halifax, N. S., dated August 10th, we learn that at a special meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Nova Scotia, held on that day, a statement was submitted showing the defalcation of James Forman, cashier, to the amount of \$320,000. His property transferred to the bank is estimated at \$195,000. The actual loss is \$125,000. This will sweep away all surplus assets and \$8,000 capital stock. The bank is still quite solvent, but confidence in it is shaken.

**BROOM CORN IN CHICAGO.**—The receipts of new corn are not as yet large, but arriving more freely; last week some 19 bales were received from Mississippi, within the past day or so, 33 bales were received from this State. This article is two weeks early in the market than is usual, whilst the quality will generally be good. We quote new at the range of \$180 to \$200, as to quality.—*Jour. of Com.*, Aug. 12.

1870. 1870.  
NEW FALL CARPETS

BRUSSELLS CARPETS.  
TAPESTRY do.  
2-PLY KIDDERMINSTERS.  
3-PLY do.  
4-4 SUPER UNIONS.  
6-4 PRINTED FELTS.  
HEMP CARPETS. DUTCH CARPETS.  
MATTINGS. HERTH RUGS.

All of the NEWEST DESIGNS and COLORINGS. The VARIETY UNUSUALLY LARGE.

34 Yonge Street, Toronto.

OFFICE—WEST REGENT STREET, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

BRYCE, McMURRICH & CO.

Toronto, July 28, 1870.

32-17

THE  
Monetary and Commercial Times.

WITH WHICH HAS BEEN INCORPORATED

THE MONTREAL TRADE REVIEW.

TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY, AUG. 19, 1870.

PROSPECTIVE AND RETROSPECTIVE.

The present is the first Number of our Fourth Volume. THE MONETARY TIMES was first issued on the 15th August, 1867, and contained but *Eight* pages; these have been gradually increased to *Twenty*, and even this number does not so well suffice to supply the demand for space now as did the original *Eight* at that time.

To us it is a most gratifying fact that, whether considered as a business undertaking or as a means of influencing public opinion on the subjects with which it deals, the three years' career of this Journal has been one of marked success. The circulation has risen from a few hundreds to as many thousands. Not a town or village of Ontario has failed to furnish its quota of readers; in Montreal and Quebec a list of subscribers has been secured which the more pretentious dailies cannot rival. The business men of the Lower Provinces, the United States, and Great Britain find THE MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TIMES the best exponent of the business interests of the Dominion, and consult its pages accordingly; while much-prized patrons are distributed through Manitoba, British Columbia, South America, and the West Indies.

It is unnecessary now to put in a plea for vigorous and independent special journals. The universal, practical, and hearty recognition accorded to this Journal could not have

been won except by merit—would not have been extended unless it had been felt that the interests concerned were being served by its advocacy. So long as the daily papers are crammed, as now, with the latest news, and swelled out with the daily chapter of accidents, adorned with distended black head-lines; so long as the latest rumor or sensation is a more vendable commodity than the hard facts of commerce, or the figures which illustrate the movements of trade, the progress of banking or insurance, the journals will give them the same enviable prominence that they now receive. Take up the best of our morning papers: one column, triple-leaded, and over-shadowing the editor's "leader," contains an eloquent eulogium on the doubtful virtues of Mr. Sleekem-Down's horse powders, or a pathetic appeal to gullible humanity on behalf of Mr. Dosem's "marvellous and unparalleled" remedy for all the grim category of human ills, from a mosquito-bite to the Asiatic Cholera, backed up by bogus certificates of wonderful cures that never were performed. Puffs, paid for by the line (for that is now the only way to secure editorial recognition) news, extracts, and tales occupy all but the last solitary corner of the last page, which is generously devoted, or so much of it as is not required for other purposes, to the great absorbing subjects of trade, commerce, banking, and other powerful interests that lie at the bottom of the country's prosperity, and that are of the most vital importance to the whole people. Unfortunately, when these subjects are dealt with, they often fall into bad hands, and suffer seriously from the mistaken efforts of ill-informed advocates. What greater necessity could be supposed, then, than a journal which concentrates the best talent of the Dominion upon the discussion and elucidation of these questions; which supplies the best thoughts of the best minds as to what is and what is not for the common interest; and which gives that kind of news only which specially concerns the classes for whom it is designed? Discharging these duties as efficiently as it has done for the business men of the Dominion, it is easy to account for the hearty reception which has been accorded to THE MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TIMES, and for the ample patronage it has enjoyed during the three years of its publication.

Within the past year increased space and attention have been devoted to Trade and Commerce. A combination with the whilom able organ of the Montreal Trade interests has placed us in a position to speak to the whole body of traders. This favorable opportunity is not being lost. We have endeavored, and shall continue our endeavors, to impress those business maxims which

success has proven to be sound and worthy of adoption. We have sharply rebuked the various abuses that have crept into the practice of trade, and have mercilessly laid bare the misdeeds of that class, too numerous, who practice fraud and rascality under cover of the bankrupt law, and who, as "insolvents," filch from their creditors to fill their own pockets. We are after these gentry, and shall not spare them: let them take notice.

We take some credit for having excited greater interest in the beneficent cause of life insurance, and for contributing to its spread among all classes. As an INSURANCE CHRONICLE this Journal has become a *rade mecum* with the life agents—a most deserving and benevolent class, whose efforts prevent a world of misery every day, whose persistency very often secures the bread and butter, home comforts, friends, all, to many a household in the hour of saddest bereavement. We have done our part, too, in promoting sound fire insurance, and if we have used the scalpel freely at times, events have proven that we used it wisely. In this department of labor we take increasing interest and shall make it the subject of more assiduous care.

The wise management of our system of banking and finance involves the welfare of the Dominion, and cannot be too exhaustively discussed. A sound and correct public opinion on this subject is the best possible check upon the schemes of the currency doctors and the financial nostrums that are ever cropping up. Some of these are as delusive as the apples of Sodom—fair to the eye but dust in the mouth.

Our 2,500 miles of railways are being continually added to, and will soon be doubled. Our Mines are suffering from a period of depression, but it must not be inferred from this that the hidden wealth of Canada is to lie dormant, because lying and trickery have driven capitalists and honest men out of the field. The numerous projects that spring up under the limited liability act, and which seek the confidence of investors, often require dissection, and always call for an intelligent discrimination on the part of the public. A cardinal plank in our platform is to recommend no enterprise, no matter by whom, or in whose interest projected, which does not command our full confidence after investigation. We have already seen service in this department and shall not spare criticism where it is deserved.

Entering now upon another year we shall make THE MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TIMES still better and more useful. It will be guided by the same principles and directed by the same hands as in the past. As the only journal in the Dominion devoted

to the subjects of which it treats, it will occupy the the field fully. A staff of the ablest writers will contribute regularly to its pages, and everything possible will be done to heighten its interest and value. We ask from the public a continued recognition of our efforts, and that fair reciprocity to which our merits entitle us. Thus stimulated we shall deal vigorously, truthfully and fearlessly with the issues that are presented to us for discussion, at whatever cost, and endeavour to establish still higher claims to public approval.

#### CANADA'S OPPORTUNITY.

The judgment of men regarding the future is often far astray. What is frequently at first esteemed a curse turns out to be a blessing. Thus it is with our commercial position at the present time. When the United States first proposed to close their markets against our productions, except on payment of heavy duties, some Canadians looked with gloom and despondency to the future, and all served to fear it would be a serious injury to us. But the experience of a few months seemed to dispel the illusion, and we have no hesitation in asserting the present to be a great opportunity for the Dominion—an opportunity, the proper improvement of which will greatly influence our future prosperity, and the like of which we may not soon be favored with again.

The United States was long considered the most prosperous country in the world. Throughout Europe it was recognized as such, and hence almost the entire stream of emigration flowed to its shores. It was there the poor man could most quickly improve his circumstances; there he could most easily support himself and his family; and there he had the least taxation to pay. These attractions rapidly increased the population of the United States, and this population's labor and wealth were the source of the nation's prosperity. Canada's attractions were, to a large extent, overlooked. By the side of our big neighbor, our advantages as a country, were but partially appreciated. The tide of emigration swept past us to the "Great West," and even some of our own population migrated across the lines.

Canada's opportunity just consists in this: that to-day much of this is reversed! The Dominion, now on the eye of national life, has become the most attractive portion of the continent for the working man. The United States has lost the foremost place in this respect, and Canada now stands in the proud position of being the best home for the immigrant—the one in which he can secure the best reward for his labor—can give the the cheapest, and have the least

taxation to pay. These circumstances lie at the foundation of national prosperity. They have been one of the chief causes of the rapid progress of our neighbors in the past. The opportunity arising from them is now ours—at least for some years to come—and it behoves our Government to use all legitimate endeavors to improve it to the utmost.

That the Dominion now offers greater inducements to the mechanic and laboring man than the United States, does not, we think, admit of a doubt. What are the things these classes most desire in a new country? They desire to make good wages, to live cheaply, to be taxed lightly, and, we may add, to enjoy free institutions. Regarding the latter point, we are, at least, on a par with our neighbors; in all the others we consider we are in advance of them. Inflated as everything is by a superabundant currency, the United States are far from securely prosperous. When Mr. McCulloch was Secretary of the Treasury, he described their prosperity as "false and delusive," and it is not much better yet. The cost of rents, of living, of fuel, &c., may be justly set down as nearly, if not quite, 100 per cent. more in the Republic than here. Wages, it is true, have advanced throughout the Union generally; but Mr. Wells, the Revenue Commissioner, plainly proves, in his report for 1869, that the necessaries of life have advanced still more rapidly. Take up an American price list, and compare it with the moderate cost of living in Canada, and the difference will be found much greater than is generally supposed. And what shall we say of taxation? Formerly the people of the United States were lightly taxed; now they have a debt close upon \$2,500,000,000, and the burden presses the people on every hand. Nor can this state of matters—which is so oppressive to the poor man—be of temporary duration. In the very nature of things it must continue for some years; and if anything like a crisis were to occur, the burden would become as heavy as the bundle of sins which pressed poor John Bunyan into the slough of despond.

From these considerations, it must be apparent that Canada and the United States no longer occupy the relative positions they did before the late civil war broke out. Our neighbors have lost, and we have gained the high position of being the most attractive country for the poor man in America, and we are consequently now enjoying a golden opportunity to turn the tide of foreign emigration to our shores, and add to the material prosperity we are now enjoying. We call upon our Government and legislators to improve this opportunity, by increasing the attractions of the Dominion as a home for new settlers. The contrast we now present

to the United States in the particulars stated is most favorable to us; our interest lies in rendering that contrast still greater. Let us endeavor to keep the cost of living as low as possible. Let us develop our resources and so provide an abundance of labor. Let us offer our wild lands on terms quite as favorable as our neighbors. This is the policy which, in our opinion, will enable us to make the most of Canada's opportunity, and best promote the welfare of the country at large.

#### BUSINESS AND GAMBLING.

There seems to be but little that is analogous in these terms suggestive of the occupations of the merchant and the gamester. The high-toned trader of former days would regard the placing in juxtaposition of these words as a foul stain upon the class to which he belonged, and would indignantly hurl back the stigma upon those who had the hardihood to venture to assume that they had any connection. But the old theories of slow and sure, tardy but certain gains, is too tedious and wearying for this progressive age. In our business, as our travelling, the fast train is the favorite; the goal must be reached—the game played sharp and quick in order to suit our advanced notions.

The greed of gain and reckless speculation has so bridged the gulf between business and gambling that there is now only an almost imperceptible dividing line. So rapidly has this been accomplished, and so acceptable has been the change, that men of all trades and callings have set themselves diligently to the task of harmonizing these incongruous elements. True, the task is rather a difficult one, but so fascinating, that notwithstanding scores and hundreds are yearly withdrawing, beaten and worsted from the attempt, the ranks are rapidly filled by ardent believers that to their lot will fall the credit of success.

The most striking result of the inroads of the gambling element into our business affairs, has been a lowering of our moral business tone and a gradual development and assimilation of the characters symbolized by our heading, till callings once honorable have become so tainted that the merchant with strict notions of probity has but a poor chance when pitted against the tricksters of the day. We have now gambling in stocks, gambling in gold, gambling in grain, coal oil, lands, gold mines; bulls and bears and rings, and the necessary concomitants of short sales, false receipts and repudiated bargains; mingled with the chicanery and deception of the real professional gamester and faro-player; the stakes issued are gold; the commodity played with represents the "counter" that gives the business coloring—the risks and chances the lure.



We are here but yet in the transition state. Our friends on the other side have more fully developed this mixture of character. Outside of their money market the grain trade is probably the worst infected, and on the eve of our own opening fall business, with unsettled gold values and an equally uncertain and probably inflated market, our operations cannot be too carefully watched, and unless the season's transactions can be placed on a satisfactory basis, the money might as well have been lost at cards as gambled away in grain.

MR. SPOONER, the engineer of the Festiniog Railway—a Welsh two-foot road—summarizes the advantages of the light narrow gauge system thus:—

- 1st. The large comparative saving in first construction.
- 2nd. The large proportion of paying load to non-paying or tare weight of train.
- 3rd. The great reduction of wear and tear of permanent way, through advantage gained by light rolling stock.
- 4th. Saving in reduced wear and tear of wheel tyres from reduced weight on each wheel.
- 5th. Large proportionate increased power of locomotives.
- 6th. Proportionate increased velocities gained by the light system.
- 7th. Greater economy in working traffic.
- 8th. Comparative increase in capabilities of traffic.
- 9th. Great advantages gained by application of the Fairlie system of locomotive engines in concentrated power, equalisation of adhesion of all the wheels to the rails, economy from reduced friction on wheel flanges, reduction of wear and tear to the permanent way, great saving in fuel, and economy in wages for given power secured.

The railways of India are mostly constructed on this principle; but it appears by a recent official report that one of these lines is being taken up and replaced by a first-class railway of 5 ft. 6 in. gauge. It seems to have been found in that country that light railways are well adapted to the service of districts where the traffic is light and the surface hilly; in a word that the gauge and the stability of construction should have the qualities of lightness or solidity according to the extent of the traffic to be accommodated, and that it is only where this principle is conformed to that financial soundness can be secured.

#### ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—This bold project has just passed through a crisis, in which Moses Springer, M. P. P., the principal promoter, has severed his connection as Secretary, and Mr. Wm. Hendry appointed in his stead. Mr. Springer has struggled hard in the up-hill work of trying to float the scheme, and it strikes us as a little singular that he should be got rid of at this stage. We do not know whether these Waterloo directors have ever heard of Abe Lincoln's story about swapping horses when crossing a stream, but it seems to us peculiarly applicable to their case. Unless the plan of the Company is stripped of some of its inconsistencies, and remodelled in harmony with the stern teachings of experience, it would show wisdom on the part of the promoters to drop it altogether.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.—“Insurance agent,” Brockville, states the following query:—“The Agricultural Insurance Company of Waterloo, is issuing policies of insurance without taking any premium or due bill for premium. In the event of loss has the claimant any legal claim against the company not having paid the premium or given any note for same.” There is an apparent absurdity in the case stated; giving away insurance is a novelty which savors of the improbable. We cannot imagine any reason why a company would assume liability under an insurance policy without securing a consideration in some way. Evidently further explanation is necessary.

GREAT FIRE IN MONTREAL.—By telegraph to the MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TIMES. Montreal, Aug. 18.—A calamitous fire occurred at 1 o'clock this morning. The village of St. Augustin, the western suburb of Montreal, was devastated; forty houses were burned, and fifty families were rendered homeless.

#### INSURANCE MATTERS IN NEW YORK.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, August 15, 1870.

The recent heavy rains, followed by the first cool breezes of the season, give promise that the heated term is drawing to a close. This is an important consideration, for business has been especially depressed by the protracted heat. Men who never complained before are sick this summer, and every enterprise is, as far as possible, deferred till the dog star shall have ceased to “rage.” The hedges to the watering-places and other summer resorts has been unusually large this season, which also has a depressing effect. The insurance business, which is but a reflection of trade, naturally feels these influences. A recent tour through several of the offices satisfied the writer that the officers were enjoying all the “elegant leisure” they could reasonably desire.

The fire business presents substantially the same features that have characterized it ever since the last session of the National Board. Rates being regarded as “advisory,” the companies severally write at such terms as they can get. One of the largest of our city offices, not long since, took a line of \$100,000 at 50c. with 15 off, the regular rate being 65c. But then they got the risk away from another first-class company, which had offered to take it at 60c. So they go—cut and come again. And yet the fires continue unusually heavy in every section of the Union. The results of the year must inevitably dissipate all the advantages which the companies had gained by the good luck of 1869. They will soon reach another period of disorganization, such as existed when the National Board was called into existence, and which it did so much to remove. Commissioner Godwin, of the Ohio Department, noticing, in his annual report, the fact that some State companies had retired during the year, advises the smaller fire offices to amalgamate by twos and threes; out of a number of weak and inefficient concerns to reorganize a few good companies that may be worthy the confidence of the commercial community. The same advice will answer for certain New York companies. There are too many of them for the legitimate business attainable. The amalgamation of a score of the smaller offices would save many thousands of dollars annually in the expenses of management alone.

We are closing upon autumn, and yet we hear nothing from the two great insurance guns—the Commissioner of Massachusetts and the Superintendent of New York—in regard to the most in-

teresting portion of their “annuals,” the life insurance reports. A recently prepared chart of the general operations of sixty-nine life companies reporting to Superintendent Miller has been issued by that accomplished journalist, Mr. J. B. Ecclesine, of the New York *Underwriter*. This synopsis is the only really correct one yet issued, as it is made up from certified copies of the sworn returns to the Department. Total assets of these companies, \$222,933,209; total premium receipts of the year 1869, \$85,445,621; receipts from all sources, \$97,339,339; policy claims paid in the year, \$15,548,714, dividend additions, \$14,110,755; expenses of management, \$15,703,426; number of policies issued in the year, 237,871; amount insured, \$619,930,197; total number of policies in force; 656,140; total amount of insurance in force, \$1,935,539,169; policy reserve or re-insurance fund, on New York standard, \$164,803,104; average ratio of expenses to total premiums, 18.31; ratio of expenses to income, 16.08. The assets are about \$50,000,000 more than total liabilities, and the average ratio of expenses is not high. But this fair average showing is maintained at the expense of the old companies. In the list, thirty-three companies show a ratio of expenses to premium receipts of over 30 per cent. and several of them exceeding 50 per cent. Several of the offices referred to have been in business long enough to have got over the necessity for extraordinary expenditure incident to the first two or three years of a new company. But what can be expected while the business is being pushed upon the present high pressure plan, but ultimate failures. It is nothing uncommon now for good agents to get 50 per cent. commission for the first, 25 per cent. for the second year, and 20 per cent. for subsequent years. The anxiety to do business leads to the other great evil of taking impaired lives. Certain companies will hear from the mortality from this source soon, in a way that will be a timely warning to others. Think of it—46 of those 69 companies are less than ten years of age, and 36 of them date no further back than 1865! There's progress for you with a vengeance.

Hon. Benjamin Noyes, insurance commissioner of Connecticut, has just issued his report, which has been delayed by the commissioner's protracted illness. The report is more thorough and critical than any of Mr. Noyes's previous efforts in this direction. He finds that the capital of the 66 fire companies of other States doing business last year in Connecticut, did not earn anything on an average during the year, and for the ten previous years but about 1-5 per cent. on the capital employed, if applied to the State of New York. “These facts show that the companies should reform their mode of transacting business,” a very reasonable inference. In his report for 1869, Mr. Noyes showed that 60 per cent. of the receipts were consumed by losses; 30 per cent. for expenses and that as capital earned 9 per cent., but 1 per cent. was left for profit.

During the past year 32 life companies have operated in the “nutmeg” State. In connection with the question of the security presented by their aggregate assets, Mr. Noyes opens up the much vexed question of “unrealized assets,” which was such a great hobby with Superintendent Barnes, of the New York department. He insists that accrued interest, rents, premium notes, deferred premiums, agency balances, furniture, unusual stationery, agency supplies, &c., are not investments, because they are amounts not actually collected. They amount to 30 per cent. of the gross assets of these 32 companies, and according to the balance sheet, given in the report, the companies have a surplus of \$14,438,654, all in unrealized assets. “The figures,” says Mr. Noyes, “do not go far towards justifying the modern practice of enormous dividends and expenses.” We conclude our allusion to Mr. Noyes's report with a rather significant extract: “It cannot be said that the public are entirely satisfied with the present status of life insurance,

although the companies are patronized more than ever before. State insurance departments, State laws, insurance journals, and essays on life insurance, are multiplying, and the companies being subjected by reason of these things to large expenses, and are reporting year by year to this State and to that, larger amounts of agency balances and office premiums uncollected, and premium notes, deferred premiums maturing, agency balances, interest accrued, furniture supplies, &c., all of which are unrealized, but are claimed and allowed in the account of assets, and they amount (in 32 agency companies in Conn.) to \$37,146,370." Mr. Noyes evidently believes in "Cash on hand."

The active and often unscrupulous competition of young life companies must be credited with one good result; it has compelled many of the older companies to reform their practice more in accordance with the principles of equity. Among the grievances of early practice was the long period during which dividends were forborne. No wonder a company could boast of paying 40 per cent., when it did not commence to pay till it had compounded three, four or five annual premiums, and then declared 40 per cent. on the last year's business, thus practically cheating the assured out of three or four dividends. But most of the companies have been compelled to a more liberal course, annual dividends on the contribution plan. The United States Life, organized twenty years ago, and always somewhat old foggy in its style—is a late example of this pressure. Its profits were declared triennially, payable with the policy when it became a claim. But it woke up last winter, got its charter amended, and will henceforth allow the dividends; 1, towards the payments of loans, if any; 2, towards the payment of premium; 3, towards the purchase of additional insurance; 4, in cash to the policy holder. If it had also abandoned its inequitable per centage plan of division, it would have made another important step in the right direction.

Superintendent Miller, following the example of the departments of Ohio, California, New Hampshire and Illinois, has directed the District Attorney to prosecute the three co-operative swindles that have hung out shingles in this city. We may soon expect to hear that the office furniture of the Mutual Guarantee, the United States Co-operative, and the Commonwealth Co-operative, is for sale.

What a pleasant and exhilarating task, with the thermometer at 90° must be that of Mr. R. N. Southwick, who on behalf of the superintendent, is making a personal investigation into the affairs of the several fire companies. Shrewd people have come to have very little confidence in these special investigations. There is generally, as in the case of Mr. Miller's recent special investigation into the affairs of the Mutual Life, too much whitewash about them. And it is so easy to accept the explanations of officers. Besides, it is the more popular course for the Department.

We have now fairly carried the war of competition into Africa, or rather England. Our underwriters and life officers have concluded, that if five respectable English offices can do a paying business on this side, there are also American companies worthy of English confidence. The Home fire, with its \$2,500,000 capital, has gone over, as has also the Mutual Benefit Life, the North America, and the New York Life. The Germania Life, has been successfully operating for some time on the continent.

Have you any good life insurance agents in Ontario that are in pursuit of high commissions? Send them to this city. "The great demand of the age," so far as life companies are concerned, is good agents. The insurance journals and daily papers abound with notices to those gentry of the "most liberal terms guaranteed." The officers are nothing—the agents everything. Well, when was it that a corps of efficient agents was not the cause and only means of a company's success.

The agent is the main-spring in the movement—he is the life-blood of a company. But the companies multiply so fast that a sufficient supply of experienced agents can not be had. An established office is not likely to let its tried agents withdraw if the result can be prevented, and to an old agent who has been identified with a company of not evil reputation, the task of trying to work up business for a new concern with new and inexperienced officers, is always disagreeable—generally disheartening to the agent.

After being much tossed about by sea and land, the Peabody Life has opened its doors for business, with (it is said) 500 applications on its books. W. K. Thorn, son-in-law of Commodore Vanderbilt, has succeeded Mr. Sickles as President. Mr. Jas. Pool, President of the American National Bank, has gone on the direction, so that it is much strengthened. Col. H. H. Hadley, Vice-President, and the inspiring spirit of the organization, will now move forward to systematic and successful work.

The writer happens to know, from private sources; that the Ben Franklin Life is meeting with extraordinary success. A peculiar feature of this company is its system of life endowment tables, upon which policies are issued by monthly payments of five or three dollars. There are a large class in every community who are employed on salaries which, in many cases, are payable weekly or monthly, and who rarely, if ever, accumulate sufficient property to meet the annual premium for any considerable amount at once, but who can make a small monthly payment after their necessary expenses have been met, and thus secure their dependents against that destitution in which nearly all men of their class leave their families after their decease. The Ben Franklin scheme unites the blessings of life insurance with the small deposit savings banks. It is greatly to be desired that the companies would more generally endeavor to bring the blessings of life insurance within the means of the industrial and small salaried classes. This is done to a large extent in England, but the field has scarcely been touched here. If the Ben Franklin's efforts to open it up, shall prove successful, the company will have conferred an inestimable favor upon the whole community.

#### THE CROPS.

The following is a continuation of the crop reports furnished by Messrs. Dun, Wiman & Co.:

Monckton, Perth Co.—Heavy crops of hay, but owing to the wet weather, considerably damaged. Fall wheat was winter-killed. Spring crops will be an average; root crops of all descriptions, first-class.

Gorrie, Huron Co.—Crops of all kinds look well, if they can be saved.

Corunna, Lambton Co.—Crops are all good here, with the exception of hay, which has been a good deal spoiled with the wet.

Howard, Kent Co.—Wheat is about a two-third crop, compared with 1869; it is a good deal damaged by rains. Barley is an average crop, but a bad color, and damaged by wet. Oats are a good crop, but there will be a good deal lost in harvesting, being beaten down with rain.

Troy, Wentworth Co.—Hay is a good average crop. Fall wheat is not heavy, but a fine sample; spring wheat, only middling; peas, good; oats, very heavy crop; potatoes look well and sound;

Rondeau.—Fall wheat is damaged considerably by rain, but otherwise the crops are good.

Winchelsea.—The crops are good, with the exception of fall wheat which is a failure. The weather has been very unfavorable since haying commenced.

Peel Township, Wellington Co.—Fall wheat is thin on the ground, from the severity of last winter. Hay is a full average. Peas are far beyond the average in quantity and quality; oats sown

early never looked better; barley, where good, is very good.

Port Elgin.—A good deal of the fall wheat in this section was winter-killed, and a large portion was ploughed up this spring and sown with spring wheat, oats and peas, which promise to be a good crop, and fully up to the average.

Fullarton.—Fall wheat was badly winter-killed. Spring wheat will be an average crop. Barley, oats, and peas were never better.

Rothsay.—The usual breadth of spring wheat was sown, and will probably average about 20 bushels to the acre. Fall wheat (not much sown) was considerably winter-killed; average 25 bushels to the acre. Oats (more than usual sown) average from 40 to 50 bushels per acre. Barley is a good crop, and will average about 40 bushels per acre. Peas (about the usual quantity sown) average 40 to 50 bushels per acre.

Delaware, Middlesex Co.—The crops here were a good deal damaged by rain. Most of the wheat is a fair sample, and will yield from 10 to 20 bushels per acre; peas are damaged by the wet, and will be about half a crop; oats are very good; barley is very good; hay is a good crop, but about a third of it was saved in bad order. Barley was damaged by wet, and is not a bright sample.

Washington, Oxford Co.—Crops, as a general thing, except fall wheat, are good in this locality.

Ainleyville, Huron Co.—The hay crop has been much damaged by rain, but the quantity is large. The wheat crop has also been very much damaged, and the prospects are poor, but if the weather keeps fine, they may improve very much. Barley is going to be a failure; oats and peas are looking remarkably well. Root crops all promise well.

Newark Oxford Co.—Fall wheat crop very poor; spring crops good, and promise an average yield.

Bayfield, Huron Co.—The hay crop was middling, but it was indifferently saved, owing to so much wet weather and heat. The fall wheat is light; there was much less than usual sown last season, and what is of it is partly injured by the wet. The spring grains generally look well.

Sparta, Elgin Co.—Wheat is not more than half a crop; a good deal is injured by the rain, and the late wheat seems grown. Barley is light and injured by rain; peas are very much injured by rain, but they will be a good sample, though the crop is short, and the straw is injured by mildew; oats are looking well; corn also on uplands. We have had good weather since Friday last, and if the weather proves good this week, most of the wheat and barley will be in barn. Wheat will be a poor sample, on account of so much wet weather.

Bobcaygeon.—Fall wheat is greatly winter-killed, but the berry is plump and good and will average about 12 or 15 bushels per acre. Early sown spring wheat is very light; later sown is doing well and promises an average crop. Oats, peas and barley are very good. Root crops are doing well and will be a good yield if nothing happens to injure them.

Ballantyne.—The fall wheat has been a failure, but the spring crops are looking very well, and likely to yield good crops. Money has been rather scarce this summer on account of the low prices last winter.

Honeywood, Simcoe Co.—Crops are good and prospects never were better in these parts.

Hampton.—Crops in this section will be fair. Wheat nearly an average crop. Barley an average crop. Oats, very heavy crop. Rye, not much sown. Hay has been a fair crop. Grain will be pretty well saved.

Ayr, Ont.—Fall wheat thin on the ground, but a good sample and well filled, and will average from 16 to 20 bushels per acre. Spring wheat a light crop; not much sown. Barley, not so heavy as was anticipated, nor of so good a quality. Oats, a heavy crop. Peas, a good crop. Potatoes, a good crop. Fruit of all kinds a plentiful crop.

Burgoyne, Bruce County.—Hay is about an average crop. Fall wheat is deficient in quantity

but cannot be beat in quality. Spring wheat is a splendid crop; there is a great cry about the midge; some fields are badly damaged, but on the whole I think it is equal, if not superior to any crop I have seen in this section. Potatoes and turnips seem to be excellent.

Scone, Bruce County.—The crops never looked better; everything looks promising for the farmer, except fall wheat, which was winter killed in some places.

Drayton, Wellington County.—It is my opinion that we shall have a good harvest and a good fall for business.

Waterloo County.—Crops in this locality will turn out fully an average yield. Fall wheat yields 20 bushels to the acre and has been pretty well got in. Spring wheat is good and not much midge. Oats and hay plentiful—farmers hopeful and in good spirits.

Cornabus, Grey County.—Fall wheat is good. Spring wheat, early sown is eaten with midge, but will be about half a crop; late sown spring is good. Oats, a full crop and a good deal sown. Peas, a full crop. Barley excellent and a good deal sown. Hay pretty good.

West's Corners, Perth County.—Fall wheat considerably damaged and not an average. Spring wheat light; samples good. Oats magnificent. Barley, a splendid crop. Potatoes good. The hay crop has been considerably damaged by the rain.

Aylmer, Elgin County.—The wheat crop is less than an average in quantity; the quality is good, but the rains have damaged it in some fields. Barley is good, but will be discolored from the rains; above an average in quantity.

#### THE UNITED STATES TARIFF.

(OFFICIAL COPY.)

The following embraces all that portion of the Internal Revenue and Tariff Act, passed at the last session of Congress, that relates to duties on goods imported from Foreign Countries:—

SEC. 21. And be it further enacted, That after the 31st day of December, 1870, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law on the articles hereinafter enumerated or provided for, imported from foreign countries, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, the following duties, and rates of duties, that is to say:

- On teas of all kinds, 15c. per pound.
- One coffee of all kinds, 3c. per pound.
- On cacao, or cocoa, 2c. per pound.
- On cocoa leaves or shells, 1c. per pound.
- On ground and prepared cacao, or cocoa, 5c. per pound; and on chocolate, 7c. per pound.
- On all molasses, 5c. per gallon.
- On tank-bottom syrup of sugar cane juice, melada, concentrated melada and concentrated molasses, 1½c. per pound.
- On all raw or muscovado sugar above No. 7 Dutch standard in color, 1½c. per pound.
- On all raw or muscovado sugar above No. 7 Dutch standard in color, and on all other sugars not above No. 10 Dutch standard in color, 2c. per pound.
- On all other sugars above No. 10 Dutch standard in color, and not above No. 13 Dutch standard in color, 2½c. per pound.
- On all other sugars above No. 13 Dutch standard in color, and not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, 2¾c. per pound.
- On all other sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and not above No. 20 Dutch standard in color, 3¼c. per pound.
- On all sugar above No. 20 Dutch standard in color, and on all refined loaf, lump, crushed, powdered and granulated sugar, 4c. per pound: *Provided*,—That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by regulations, prescribe and require that samples shall be taken by inspectors from the hoghead, box or other package, in such a manner as to represent a true average of the contents of the package, and from a sufficient number of

packages of the same mark in each and every invoice, so that the samples on which the classification is made, shall be a fair average in quality of the sugar imported under that mark; and the classification shall be adjudged on the entire mark according; and the weights of sugar imported in casks or boxes shall be marked distinctly by the Custom-House weigher by scoring the figures indelibly on each package. *Provided*,—That all syrup of sugar, syrup of sugar-cane juice, melada, concentrated molasses, entered under the name of molasses, shall be forfeited to the United States.

On pimento, and on black, white, and red or Cayenne pepper, 5c. per pound. On ground pimento, and on ground pepper of all kinds, 10c. per pound.

On ginger root, 2c. per pound. On ginger, ground 5c. per pound. On cumammon and nutmegs 20c. per pound. On mace, 25c. per pound. On cloves, 5c. per pound. On clove stems, 3c. per pound. On cassia and cassia vera, 10c. per pound. On cassia buds and ground cassia, 20c. per pound. On all other spices, 20c. per pound; ground or prepared, 30c. per pound.

On all wines imported in casks, containing not more than 22 per cent. of alcohol, and valued at not exceeding 40c. per gallon, 25c. per gallon; valued at over 40c. and not over \$1 per gallon, 60c. per gallon; valued at over \$1 per gallon, \$1 per gallon, and in addition thereto, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

On wines of all kinds imported in bottles, and not otherwise herein provided for, the same rate per gallon as wines imported in casks; but all bottles containing 1 quart, or less than 1 quart, and more than 1 pint, shall be held to contain 1 quart; and all bottles containing 1 pint or less shall be held to contain 1 pint, and shall pay in addition 3c. for each bottle.

On champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles, \$6 per dozen bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint; and \$3 per dozen bottles containing not more than one pint each, and more than one half pint; and \$1.50 per dozen bottles containing one-half pint, or less; and in bottles containing more than one quart each, shall pay, in addition to \$6 per dozen bottles, at the rate of \$2 per gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle: *Provided*,—That any liquors containing more than twenty-two per cent. of alcohol, which shall be entered under the name of wine, shall be forfeited to the United States: *And provided further*,—That wines, brandy and other spirituous liquors imported in bottles shall be packed in packages containing not less than one dozen bottles in each package; and all such bottles shall pay an additional duty of 3c. for each bottle; no allowance shall be made for breakage unless such breakage is actually ascertained by count and certified by a custom-house appraiser; and so much of section fifty-nine of an act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," approved March 2, 1799, as provided for allowance for leakage and breakage, is hereby repealed.

On brandy and on other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, and not otherwise provided for, \$2.00 per proof gallon: *Provided*,—That each and every gauge or wine gallon of measurement shall be counted as at least one proof gallon; and the standard for determining the proof of brandy and other spirits, and of wine or liquors of any kind imported, shall be the same as that which is defined in the second section of the "Act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July 20, 1868. On cordials, liqueurs, arrack, absinthe, kirschwasser, vermouth, ratafia, and other similar spirituous beverages, or bitters containing spirits, and not otherwise provided for, \$2 per proof gallon: *Provided*,—That any brandy or other spirituous liquors imported in casks of less capacity than fourteen gallons shall be forfeited to the United States.

On corsets, or manufactured cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, shape, and form, or cut in such manner as to be ~~fit~~ for corsets, when valued at \$6 per dozen or less, \$2 per dozen; when valued over \$6 per dozen, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

On eyelets of every description, 6c. per thousand.

On ultramarine, 6c. per pound.

On wools on the skin, the same rates as on other wools, the quantity and value to be ascertained under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

On flax straw, \$5 per ton.

On flax not hackled or dressed, \$20 per ton; on flax hackled, known as "dressed line," \$40 per ton.

On hemp, Manila, and other like substitutes for hemp, not otherwise provided for, \$25 per ton.

On the tow of flax or hemp, \$10 per ton.

On jute, Sunn, coir, and Sisal grass, \$15 per ton. On jute butts, \$6 per ton.

On cotton bagging, or other manufactures, not otherwise provided for, suitable for the uses to which cotton bagging is applied, composed in whole or in part of hemp, jute, flax, gunny bags, gunny cloth, or other material, and valued at 7c. or less per square yard, 2c. per pound; valued at over 7c. per square yard, 3c. per pound.

On iron in pigs, \$7 per ton.

On cast scrap-iron of every description, \$6 per ton.

On wrought scrap-iron of every description, \$3 per ton: *Provided*, That nothing shall be deemed scrap-iron except waste or refuse iron that has been in actual use, and is fit only to be remanufactured.

On sworn blades, thirty-five per cent. ad valorem.

On swords, forty-five per cent. ad valorem.

On steel railway bars, 1½c. per pound; and on all railway bars made in part of steel, 1c. per pound: *Provided*,—That metal converted, cast, or made from iron by the Bessemer or pneumatic process of whatever form or description, shall be classed as steel: *And provided further*, That round iron in coils, three-sixteenths of an inch or less in diameter, whether coated with metal or not so coated, and all descriptions of iron wire, and wire of which iron is a component part, not otherwise specifically enumerated and provided for, shall pay the same duty as iron wire, bright, coppered, or tinned: *And provided further*, That steel commercially known as crinoline, corset, and hat steel wire, shall pay duty at the rate of 9c. per pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem.

On rough or unfinished grindstones, \$1.50c. per ton; on finished grindstones, \$2 per ton.

On freestone, sandstone, granite, and all building or monumental stone, except marble, \$1.50c. per ton.

On all sawed, dressed, or polished marble, marble slabs, and marble paving tile, 30 per cent. ad valorem, and in addition 25c. per superficial square foot not exceeding two inches in thickness; if more than two inches in thickness, 10c. per foot in addition to the above rate for each inch or fractional part thereof in excess of two inches in thickness: *Provided*, That if exceeding six inches in thickness, such marble shall be subject to the duty now imposed upon marble blocks.

On hair cloth known as crinoline cloth, and on all other manufactures of hair not otherwise provided for, thirty per cent. ad valorem.

On hair-pins made of iron wire, fifty per cent. ad valorem.

On aniline dyes and colors, by whatever name known, 50c. per pound, and thirty-five per cent. ad valorem.

On buttons and on ornaments for dresses and outside garments made of silk, or which the silk is the component material of chief value, and containing no wool, worsted or goat's hair, fifty per cent. ad valorem.

On silicate of soda, or other alkaline silicates, a half a cent per pound.

On sporting gun-wads of all descriptions, thirty-five per cent. ad valorem.

On nickel, 30c. per pound; on nickel oxide, and alloy of nickel with copper, 20c. per pound.

On watches, watch cases, watch movements, parts of watches and watch materials, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.

On watch jewels, ten per cent. ad valorem.

On live animals, twenty per cent. ad valorem: *Provided*, that animals specially imported for breeding purposes from beyond the seas, shall be admitted free, upon proof thereof satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury, and under such regulations as he may prescribe: *And provided further*, That teams of animals, including their harness, and tackle, actually owned by persons immigrating to the United States with their families from foreign countries, and in actual use for the purposes of such immigration, shall also be admitted free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *And provided further*, That all animals brought into the United States temporarily and for a period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or racing associations, shall be admitted free of duty upon bonds being first given, in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with condition that the full duty herein before imposed shall be paid in case of the sale of any such animals in the United States.

On oranges, lemons, pineapples, and grapes, twenty per cent. ad valorem: and on limes, bananas, plantains, shaddock, mangoes, and coconuts, ten per cent. ad valorem: *Provided*, That no allowance shall be made for loss by decay on the voyage, unless the said loss shall exceed twenty-five per cent. of the quantity, and the allowance then made shall be only for the amount of loss in excess of twenty-five per cent. of the whole quantity.

On Zante, or other currants, and prunes, and plums, 2½c. per pound.

On neat's-foot oil, and all animal, whale, seal and fish oils, 20 per centum ad valorem. On oil made of linseed or flaxseed, 30c. per gallon, 7½ pounds of weight to be estimated as a gallon. On hempseed and rapeseed, and other oil seeds of like character other than linseed or flaxseed, ½c. per pound.

On linseed or flaxseed, 20c. per bushel of 56 pounds weight: *Provided*,—That no drawback shall be allowed on oil cake made from imported seed.

On sesame seed oil or Cenne oil, and cotton seed oil, 30c. per gallon.

On sesame seed, 10 per centum ad valorem.

On opium, \$1 per pound.

On opium prepared for smoking, and on all other preparations of opium, not otherwise provided for, \$6 per pound: *Provided*,—That opium prepared for smoking, and other preparations of opium, deposited in bonded warehouses, shall not be removed therefrom for exportation without payment of duties, and such duties shall not be refunded.

On morphia, and on all salts of morphia, \$1 per ounce.

On cotton thread, yarn warps or warp yarns, not wound upon spools, whether single or advanced beyond the condition of single by twisting two or more single yarns together, whether on beams, or in bundles, skeins, or cops, or in any other form, valued at not exceeding 40c. per pound, 10c. per pound; valued at over 40c. per pound, and not exceeding 60c. per pound, 20c. per pound; valued at 60c. per pound, and not exceeding 80c. per pound, 30c. per pound; valued at 80c. per pound, 40c. per pound; and in addition to said rates of duty 20 per centum ad valorem.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That after the 31st day of December, 1870, in addition to imported articles now by law exempt from

duty, and not herein otherwise provided for, the following articles hereinafter enumerated and provided for, shall also be free:—

Acid, arsenious, crude. Acid, nitric, not chemically pure. Acid, muriatic. Acid, oxalic. Acid, picric, and nitro-picric: *Provided*,—That carboys containing acids shall be subject to the same duty as if empty. Arsenic. Aconite, root, leaf and bark. Agaric. Alkanet root. Alkekengi. Albumen and lactarine. Amber, gum. Aloes. Aniline oil, crude. Asbestos, not manufactured.

Articles imported for the use of the United States: *Provided*,—That the price of the same did not include the duty.

Articles the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, when returned in the same condition as exported: *Provided*,—That proof of the identity of such articles be made under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and if such articles were subject to internal tax at the time of exportation, such tax shall be proved to have been paid before exportation and not refunded. And all acts and parts of acts heretofore passed prescribing regulations in regard to such importations are hereby repealed.

Bamboos, unmanufactured. Barks, viz.: Quilla, Peruvian, Lima, calisaya, and all cinchona barks, canella alba, promegranate, croton, cascarilla, and all other barks not otherwise provided for. Belladonna, root and leaf. Bromine. Bitter apples, colocynth, coloquintida. Berries, nuts, and vegetables for dyeing, or used for composing dyes, not otherwise provide for in this act. Bells, broken and bell metal, broken, and fit only to be remanufactured. Bones, crude, not manufactured: bones ground and calcined; bone dust and bone ash for manufacture of phosphates and fertilizers. Books which have been printed and manufactured for twenty years. Brimstone, crude. Burr stone in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound up into mill stones. Buchu leaves.

Cirate of lime. Columbo root. Cantharides. Castor or castoreum. Catechu or cutch. Catgut or whip-gut, unmanufactured. Coal, anthracite, Coccus indicus. Conian cicuta, or hemlock seed and leaf. Cudbear. Collections of antiquity, specially imported, and not for sale. Chalk and cliff-stone unmanufactured. Corkwood or cork, bark, unmanufactured. Carnelian, unmanufactured. Cuttle fish bone.

Diamond dust or port. Dragon's blood. Eggs. Emery or rock, not pulverized, not ground. Esparto, or Spanish grass, and other grasses, and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper.

Fibrin, in all forms. Fish, fresh, for immediate consumption. Fish for bait. Flint and ground flint stones. Folie digitalis. Fashion plates engraved on steel or on wood, colored, plain. Fur skins of all kinds not dressed in any manner.

Glass, broken in pieces, which cannot be cut for use, and fit only to be remanufactured. Guano, and other animals manures. Gums, Arabic, Jedd, Senegal, Barbary, East India, Cape, Australin, gum benzoin or benjamin, gum copal, Sarsaparilla, Damar, gamboge, Cowrie, mastic, shell lac, tragacanth, olebanum, guaiac, Myrrh, bedellium, garbanum, and all gums not otherwise provided for. Gutta percha, crude.

Goat skins, raw. Horse and cow hair, not cleaned and dressed. Hoofs, horns and horn tips. Hide cuttings, raw and in the hair, for glue stock. Hemlock bark. Hyoscyamus, or henbane leaf.

Iodine, crude. Ipecac. India rubber, crude and milk of. Ivory and vegetable Ivory, unmanufactured.

Jalap. Jet, unmanufactured. Juniper and laurel berries.

Kryolite.

S. Lac, crude, seed, button, stick, shell or dye. Lava, unmanufactured. Leeches. Life boats and lifesaving apparatus, specially imported by societies incorporated or established to encourage the saving of human life.

Liquoric root. Litmus and all lichens, pre-

pared or not prepared. Logs and round unmanufactured timber, not otherwise provided for, and ship timber.

Madder root of all kinds, ground, and unground mungeet or Indian madder. Manna. Moss, Iceland and other mosses, crude. Mush and civet, crude, in natural pod.

Nitrate of soda, or cubic nitre.

Oak bark. Ore of antimony, or crude sulphuret of. Orange and lemon peel, not preserved, candied or otherwise prepared. Orchill or archill, in the weed or liquid.

Palm nuts and palm nut kernels. Palm and cocoa nut oil.

Paintings, statuary, fountains, and other works of art, the production of American artists: *Provided*,—That the fact of such production be verified by the certificate of any Consul or Minister of the United States indorsed upon the written declaration of the artist. *And provided further*,—That all paintings, statuary, fountains, and other works of art, the production and property of an American artist, now held for payment of duties in any Custom House of the United States, shall be surrendered to such artist without payment of duties or charge, upon his affidavit filed in the Department of the Secretary of the Treasury that the same are the production of such artist.

Paintings, statuary, fountains and other works of art, imported expressly for presentation to national institutions, or to any State municipal corporation.

Philosophical and scientific apparatus, instruments and preparations, statuary, casts of marble, bronze, alabaster or plaster of paris, paintings, drawings and etchings, specially imported in good faith, for the use of any society or institution incorporated or established for philosophical, educational, scientific or literary purposes, or encouragement of the fine arts, and not intended for sale.

Household effects of persons and families returning or emigrating from foreign countries, which have been in actual use abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or persons or for sale, not exceeding the value of five hundred dollars.

Phosphates, crude or native, for fertilizing purposes. Plants, trees, shrubs, roots, seed cane, and seeds imported by the Department of Agriculture, or the United States Botanic Garden. Platinum vases or retorts for chemical uses, or parts thereof. Potassa, muriate of.

Quassia wood.

Rags of cotton, linen, jute and hemp, and paper waste, or waste or clippings of any kind, fit only for the manufacture of paper, including waste rope and waste bagging. Rhubarb, Resins, crude, not otherwise provided for. Rose leaves. Saffron and safflower. Sarsaparilla, crude. Seaweed, not otherwise provided for. Scammony, or resin of scammony.

Sandal wood. Seeds: cardamom, carraway, coriander, fenugreek, fennel, cummin, and other seeds, not otherwise provided for. Senna, in leaves. Shells of every description, not manufactured. Shrimps, or other shell-fish. Skeletons and other preparations of anatomy. Silk worm eggs. Specimens of natural history, botany, and mineralogy, when imported for cabinets as objects of taste or science, and not for sale. Squills of silla. Sweepings of silver or gold.

Tapioca, cassava or cassada. Tea plants. Turtles.

Verdigris, or subacetate of copper.

Wood-ashes, and lye of, and beetroot, ashes. Woods, viz.: Poplar or other woods for the manufacture of paper. Worm seed, Levant.

Xylonite or Xylotile.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That for the term of two years from and after the passage of this act, and no longer, machinery and apparatus designed only for, and adapted to be used for, steam towage on canals, and not now manufactured in the United States, may be imported

by any State, or by any person duly authorized by the Legislature of any State, free of duty, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. And also that for the term of two years from and after the passage of this act, and no longer, steam plow machinery, adapted to the cultivation of the soil, may be imported by any person for his own use, free of duty, subject to such regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury as before provided.

SEC. 24. And be it further enacted,—That the word "saltpetre," as used in section seven of the act of March 3, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, allowing drawback of duty on foreign saltpetre manufactured into gunpowder in the United States, and exported therefrom, shall be construed to mean the element of nitre so used, whether it be the nitrate of potash or nitrate of soda.

SEC. 25. And be it further enacted,—That section fifteen of the act approved July 14, 1862, entitled "An act increasing temporarily, the duties on imports, and for other purposes," and section four of the act in amendment thereof, approved March 3, 1865, be, and the same are hereby so amended that no ship, vessel, steamer, boat, barge, or flat belonging to any citizen of the United States trading from one port or point within the United States to another port or point within the United States, or employed in the bank, whale, or other fisheries, shall hereafter be subject to the tonnage tax or duty provided for in said acts, and the proviso in section one hundred and three of the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the government and pay the interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, requiring an annual special tax to be paid by boats, barges, and flats, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 26. And be it further enacted,—That all imported goods, wares and merchandise which may be in the public stores or bonded warehouses on the day and year this act shall take effect shall be subjected to no other duty upon the entry thereof for consumption than if the same were imported respectively after that day; and all goods, wares and merchandise remaining in bonded warehouses on the day and year this act shall take effect, and upon which the duties shall have been paid, shall be entitled to a refund of the difference between the amount of duties paid and the amount of duties said goods, wares, and merchandise would be subject to if the same were imported respectively after that day.

SEC. 27. And be it further enacted,—That all provisions of existing laws whereby any tax or duty is laid upon bequests or devises, or transfers by deed, grant, or gift, made or intended to take effect after the death of the grantor, of any real or personal property, in trust or otherwise, for public uses of a literary, educational, or charitable character, or upon any real or personal estate which may become subject to any trust as aforesaid under any past or future disposition, which, if made in favor of an individual, would confer on him a succession, be, and the same are hereby repealed, and no taxes heretofore levied thereunder, but not paid, shall be collected.

SEC. 28. And be it further enacted,—That in all cases where tobacco is required to be put in wooden packages as provided by section sixty-two of an act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July 20, 1868, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to allow the same to be put up in metallic packages: *Provided*,—That they shall be so constructed with such corrugations for receiving and protecting the revenue stamps as the Commissioner may approve.

SEC. 29. And be it further enacted,—That whenever any merchandise, except wine, distilled spirits, and perishable or explosive articles, or articles in bulk, imported at the ports of New York, in the State of New York; Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania; Boston in the State of Massachusetts; Baltimore in the State of Maryland; Portland, in the State of Maine;

Port Huron, in the State of Michigan; New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana; and San Francisco, in the State of California, shall appear by the invoice or bill of lading and by the manifest to be consigned to and destined for either of the ports specified in section 35 of this act, the collector at the port of arrival shall permit the owner, agent, or consignee to make entry thereof for warehouse or immediate transportation, in triplicate, setting forth the particulars in such entry and the route by which such goods are to be forwarded, whether by land or water. The entry having been compared with the invoice and duly sworn to, and such an examination of the goods and merchandise having been made as will satisfy the customs officers that the same corresponds with the manifest and invoice, and the duties estimated on the value and quantity of the invoice, and on the execution of a bond as hereinafter provided, the collector shall deliver the same to be immediately transported to such port of destination, at the sole cost and risk of such owner, agent or consignee. And goods and merchandise imported to any of the aforesaid ports of entry, and assigned for any port designated by the thirty-fifth section of this act, the collector of said port shall give priority in time to the examination of said goods and merchandise, for the purpose of forwarding the same to their port of destination, and said examination shall not necessitate the transportation of said goods and merchandise to the warehouse or appraiser's office; such merchandise so entered for immediate transportation shall not be subject to any appraisement and liquidation of duties at the port of first arrival aforesaid, but shall undergo such examination as the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem necessary to verify the invoice and entry, and the same examination and appraisement thereof shall be required and had at the same port of destination as would have been required at the port of original importation if such merchandise had been entered for consumption or warehouse at such port.

SEC. 30. And be it further enacted,—That the bond required by the foregoing section shall be in a penal sum of at least double the invoice value of the merchandise, with the duties added, and in such form and with such number of sureties (not less than two) as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and the said sureties shall justify, by affidavit taken before the collector of customs and attached to the said bond, in an amount at least double the penalty of the bond, and the said collector shall certify to their sufficiency; and the said bond may be executed at the port of final destination and transmitted to the collector at the port of first arrival, as provided by the act of March two, eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

SEC. 31. And be it further enacted,—That merchandise so entered for transportation shall be delivered to and transported by common carriers, to be designated for this purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to or by none others; and such carriers shall be responsible to the United States as common carriers for the safe delivery of such merchandise to the collector at the port of its destination; and before any such carriers shall be permitted to receive and transport any such merchandise they shall become bound to the United States in bonds of such form and amount, and with such conditions (not inconsistent with law) and such security as the Secretary of the Treasury shall require.

SEC. 32. And be it further enacted,—That merchandise transported under the provisions of this act shall be conveyed in cars, vessels, or vehicles securely fastened with locks or seals, under the exclusive control of the officers of customs; and inspectors shall be stationed at proper points along the designated routes, or upon any car, vessel, vehicle, or train, at the discretion of the said Secretary, and at the expense of the said companies respectively. And such merchandise shall not be unladen or transhipped between the ports of first arrival and final destination.

SEC. 33. And be it further enacted,—That merchandise so destined for immediate transportation as aforesaid, except the packages designated for examination, shall be transferred under proper supervision, directly from the importing vessel to the cars, vessel, or vehicles, in which the same is to be transported to its final destination; and if transferred from the importing vessel to any bonded or other warehouse, or to any other place than such car, vessel, or vehicle, it shall be taken possession of by the collector as unclaimed, and deposited in public store, and shall not be removed from such store without entry and appraisement as in ordinary cases. But the Secretary of Treasury may, in his discretion, and with such precaution as he shall deem proper, authorize the establishment of bonded warehouses especially and exclusively appropriated to the reception of such merchandise in cases where immediate transfer to the transporting car, vessel, or vehicle shall be impracticable. But merchandise remaining in such warehouse more than ten days shall be deprived of the privileges conferred by this act, and shall be taken possession of by the collector as unclaimed, and held until regularly entered and appraised.

SEC. 34. And be it further enacted,—That the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe forms of entries, oaths, bonds, and other papers to be required, and all needful rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, to be observed in the execution of this act, which shall have the force and effect of law.

SEC. 35. And be it further enacted,—That the privileges of this act shall extend to the ports of New York, Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, Portland, in Maine, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Evansville, Milwaukee, Louisville, Cleveland, San Francisco, Portland in Oregon, Memphis and Mobile; and to importations from or to Europe, and from or to Asia, or the Islands adjacent thereto, via the United States.

SEC. 36. And be it further enacted,—That at each of said ports, for which an appraiser of imported merchandise is not now provided for by law, there shall be appointed an appraiser of imported merchandise, at a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, and also such number of weighers, gaugers, measures and inspectors as may be necessary to execute the provisions of this act, who shall receive the ordinary legal compensation of such officers.

SEC. 37. And be it further enacted,—That any person maliciously opening, breaking or entering by means whatever, any car, vehicle, warehouse or package containing any such merchandise delivered for transportation as aforesaid, removing, injuring, breaking or defacing any lock or seal placed upon such car, vessel, vehicle, warehouse or package, or aiding, abetting or encouraging any other person or persons so to remove, break, injure or deface such locks or seals, or to open, break or enter such car, vessel or vehicle, with intent to remove or cause to be removed unlawfully any merchandise therein, or in any manner to injure or defraud the United States; and any person receiving any merchandise unlawfully removed from any such car, vessel or vehicle, knowing it to have been so unlawfully removed, shall be guilty of felony, and, in addition to any penalties heretofore prescribed, shall, on conviction, be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years; and any person swearing wilfully false in any oath prescribed in this act, or by the Secretary of the Treasury in pursuance of authority to make all needful regulations conferred upon him by this act, shall be guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury.

SEC. 38. And be it further enacted,—That sections twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven of this act shall take effect on the 1st day of October, 1870.

Approved, July 14th, 1870.

## Insurance.

**FIRE RECORD.**—Bissett's foundry and house, and also that of his son, with all the furniture, were destroyed. The buildings occupy about an acre of ground. Loss stated at \$24,000; insurance, \$10,000 in the Quebec Fire office. Boswell's brewery took fire several times, and was damaged to the amount of about \$3,000; covered by insurance in the Phoenix. The loss in patterns at the foundry is heavy. No cause has been assigned for the fire. By this disaster, several contracts on the Intercolonial and the Gosford Railway will be interrupted.

Erin Township, Aug. 8.—House of Wm. Green, on lot 27, con. 8, was destroyed, with the furniture; no insurance.

Bowmanville, Aug. 12.—The lighthouse, office of the Harbor Master, in which was the office of the Montreal Telegraph Company, and a large storehouse situated on the end of the pier at Port Darlington, were destroyed by fire. The fire originated from a spark falling upon the shingles of the roof from the smoke-pipe of the mail steamer, which had left only a short time previously. Nothing was got out of the office; loss not yet known.

Woodhouse Township, Aug. 5.—Barn of Benj. Butler, with contents, was consumed; insurance, \$600.

Quebec, Aug.—A large brick house, occupied by Mr. Milloux, was seriously damaged. Insured in the Liverpool and London and Globe for \$5,000; Quebec, \$4,000; Home on furniture, \$2,000.

York Township, Aug. 15.—House, barn, and sheds, owned by John Dunlops, and occupied by Wm. Brown, were consumed with contents. Loss on buildings \$5,000, partly insured. Brown's loss, is \$1,200, with a small insurance. Cause unknown.

St. John, P.Q., Aug.—A fire broken out in the office of the *News*; damage not heavy, and insured in the Liverpool, London and Globe, the Missisquoi Mutual and Home.

Montreal, Aug. 17.—The Insurances on the Caledonia Spring's Hotel were as follows:—Liverpool and London and Globe on building, \$7,500; on contents, \$3,200; Aetna on building, \$3,750; on contents, \$1,600; Imperial on building, \$3,750; on contents, \$1,600—Total, \$21,400.

Montreal, Aug. 15.—The Terrapin was burnt out this morning.

—The St. John papers contain an order made by the judge of the County Court; that all the estate of the Columbian Insurance Company of New York, an absent debtor be signed unless payment is made of its debts in that province within three months.

## Commercial.

## MONTREAL MARKET.

MONTREAL, Aug. 16.

The early part of the week was very sultry and warm, Wednesday was the hottest day of the season, the thermometer in some places having indicated 97 degrees in the shade. On Saturday morning, rain began to fall which continued most part of the day, cooling the air and freshening up the gardens which stood in great want of it, since then the weather has been fine and cool.

A fair amount of business is reported as being done in most branches, with the exception of breadstuffs which has been completely paralyzed, owing to the steady decline in the European and Western markets. Provisions active. Ashes dull and declining.

The stock market closes with firmer prices, but the amount of transactions is very small; Sterling Exchange is quoted dull at 9½ for bankers 60 day bills.

**ASHES.**—*Pots*—The market has been dull and inactive all the week. In the early part, sales

were effected at \$7.10, which afterwards dropped to \$6.95. Market closing dull and declining at \$6.50.

**Seconds**—sold from \$6.10, down to \$5.75, closing at the latter price. **Thirds**—nominal. **Pearls**—This ash has declined somewhat, considerable sales were made at \$7.30 to \$7.35. The market closes with a good demand, but there are none offering. The English market continues firm, and an advance is looked for here. The stock at present in store, are Pots 1,919 brls.; Pearls, 335 brls.; being an increase of 3 brls. Pots, and 703 brls. Pearls, on the quantity in store on the same date of 1869.

**BOOT AND SHOES.**—There is no change to note in prices this week, but there is a firmer feeling in the market and higher prices are looked for. The amount of business from the country is larger than usual, and manufacturers are very busy filling up orders, stocks are rather below the requirements of trade.

**COAL.**—As is usual at this season of the year business is very quiet, and no wholesale transactions are taking place; American coal has not advanced as was at one time anticipated and the mines are now in full operation.

**DRY GOODS.**—All the dry goods houses are busy receiving goods, and the amount entered inwards this week is larger than usual, the assortment is very fine, and after this week a brisk trade is looked for. The aggregate value of woollens, cottons, and silks imported in July, 1870, was \$958,065 against \$741,905 in July, 1869, being an increase of \$216,156.

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**—There has been a fair demand for most of the leading articles, and higher prices are noted. Bleaching powder is in moderate request at 2c.; Alum has advanced 12½c. on last week's quotation; Bi Carb is firm, and sales have been made at \$3.25; Caustic Soda is quiet at 3½c.; Soda Ash in small request at 2c.; Sal Soda is firm and higher being now held at \$1.35 to \$1.40; Saltpetre is still in one or two hands, and is held for extreme rates; Epsom Salts have been sold from \$2.15 to \$2.25; Cream Tartar Crystals are quoted, 22c. to 23c.; Licorice paste, 14c. to 17c.; Copperas, 95c. to \$1.05; Sulphur and Brimstone are unchanged in price.

**FISH.**—There was more activity noticed in the market this week for Table fish and Salmon, there were sales of Dry Cod at \$5.37½ to \$5.50, and Salmon at \$14.50 to \$15.00; Round Herring are enquired for at \$3.75 to \$3.80, no Cans or Herring in the market, very little demand for other kinds of Herrings at late quotations.

**FLOUR.**—Receipts by Canal and Railway for the week were 24,362 brls. being a decrease of 5,806 brls. on the receipts of the preceding week. Total receipts from 1st January to date 545,746 brls. against 507,126 brls. in corresponding period of 1869 being an increase of 38,620 brls. Shipments via River St. Lawrence for the week 14,057 brls. Total Shipments by all channels from 1st January to date 376,221 brls. against 420,309 brls. in corresponding period of 1869, being a decrease of 44,088 brls. The stock in store and in hands of Millers this morning was 120,925 brls. against 100,580 brls. on the 1st, being an increase of 20,345 brls. The stock in store on the 15th August, 1869, was 52,976 brls. being 67,949 brls. less than the stock now on hand. The market since my last report has been very unsettled, but the amount of business done was very small, the downward tendency noted last week was rather checked on Friday, but no advance took place in price. Saturday, yesterday and to-day, flour was not saleable, buyers apparently afraid to buy owing to the uncertainty of affairs in Europe, and in the face of declining markets in England, and in the Western States. The nominal rates for this market are Superior Extra, \$7.00; Extra, \$6.00 to \$6.50; Fancy, \$6.00; ordinary Supers from Canada wheat, \$5.00 to \$5.50; Medium Bakers flour, \$5.65; Strong Supers from Canada wheat, \$6.00; Supers from Western wheat (Welland Canal), \$5.52½; Canada Super No. 2, \$5.25; Western States No. 2,

\$5.10 to \$5.20; Fine, \$4.75 to \$5.00; Middlings, \$4.40; U. C. Bag flour, \$2.90 per 100 lbs.; City Bags, \$3.00 per 100 lbs. delivered. **Oatmeal**—Is rather scarce and firm at \$4.50 to \$5.00, at which prices the latest sales were reported.

**FREIGHTS.**—For ocean tonnage there has been a fair demand at higher rates. By sailing vessel to Cork for orders, 8s.; for wheat to Liverpool and Glasgow by steamer, 7s. to 7s. 6d.; to London, 7s. 6d. to 8s.; flour, 3s. 6d. Steamers' rates for ashes are: Pot, 30s., pearls 35s., per gross ton; provisions, 45s.; butter, 50s.; cheese, 52s. 6d.

**GRAIN.**—**Wheat**—Receipts by railway and canal for past week, 373,408 bus. Total receipts from 1st Jan. to date, 3,446,665 bus., against 3,068,396 bus. in corresponding period of 1869, being an increase of 378,269 bus. Shipments for the past week, 148,754 bus. Total shipments by all channels from 1st Jan. to date, 2,861,352 bus., against 2,258,547 bus. in corresponding period of 1869, being an increase of 602,805 bus. The stock in store and in hands of millers this morning was 495,351 bus., against 370,000 on the 1st inst., being an increase of 125,351 bus., and an increase of 333,921 bus. on the stock in store on the 15th Aug., 1869. The market all week has been flat and inactive. No. 2 Western Wheat has been offered from \$1.17 down to \$1.07½, without finding buyers. It would be useless to give any quotations under the existing state of the market, as they would only be nominal. **Peas**—are dull and lower; some small sales were reported early in the week at 94c. to 95c., markets closing quiet at 90c. to 92½c. per 66 lbs. **Barley**—is nominal; no transactions reported. **Oats**—Some sales took place at 42c. to 44c., market closing quiet and lower, with very few offerings, at 40c. to 43c.

**GROCERIES.**—**Teas**—A good many sales of small lots of Twankays, Young Hysons, and uncolored Japans are reported at last week's rates, which we repeat: Young Hyson, 42½c. to \$1; Twankay, 30c. to 42½c.; Congou, 35c. to 85c.; Oolong, 30c. to 55c., Uncolored Japan, 42½c. to 65c.; Gunpowder do., 50c. to 95c. **Sugars**—The prices are: For Porto Rico, \$8.25 to \$8.50; Cuba, \$8.50; Barbadoes, \$8.25 to \$8.75. Some sales have been made of low grade Grocery at from 7½c. to 8½c. Refined Sugar is in active demand at the following rates: Yellow, 9½c. to 9¾c.; Crushed A, 11½c.; Dry Crushed, 12c.; Standard Syrup, 42c.; Golden, 46c.; Amber, 74c. **Molasses**—have been in fair demand. Good Clayed brought 26c. Barbadoes, 42½c. to 43½c. **Coffee**—Market has been quiet, with very little offering. Java was sold at 19½c. to 24c., according to quality; Laguayra, 16½c. to 18c.; Rio, 15½c. to 16c.; Jamaica, 16c. to 18c. **Fruit**—The prices are inclined upwards, but no advance in the meantime has taken place. Layer Raisins are quoted, \$2.60 to \$2.65; Valencia, 8½c. to 8¾c.; Currants, 5c. to 7c.; Filberts, 7½c. to 8½c.; Walnuts, 7c. to 10c.

**HARDWARE.**—The Fall business has now fairly commenced, and a good healthy trade is looked for. Glass has again advanced, and is now quoted \$1.85 to \$2.00. Iron, Shot and Tin are very firm, but unchanged in price. Cut Nails are scarce and firm at \$3.00 to \$3.15. The arrivals of both Heavy and Shelf Hardware are steady, stocks are well assorted. No change in prices is anticipated for the present.

**LIQUORS.**—**Brandy**—Market firm for Hennessy's, \$2.30 to \$2.60; Martels, \$2.25 to \$2.60; Otard Dupuy & Co., \$2.10; Jules Robins, \$2.10 to \$2.30. The above in cases is procurable at from \$6.75 to \$9.00 per dozen. **Gin**—De Kuypers, has been sold to some extent at \$1.42½ to \$1.45; Houtman's brought \$1.36 to \$1.37½; De Kuypers' Green cases, \$3.75 to \$3.80; Red ditto, \$7.25 to \$7.40; Houtman's Green, \$3.60 to \$3.65, and Red, \$6.82½ to \$7.00. **Rum**—Is dearer, Jamaica, \$1.92½ to \$2.10; Demerara, \$1.75 to \$1.80; Cuba, \$1.60 to \$1.70. **High Wines**—Have advanced and are now not procurable under \$1.57½ to \$1.60; Porter and Ale in fair request, Jeffrey Ale quarts, \$2.40 to \$2.50; ditto pints, \$1.50; Dublin Porter quarts, \$2.10 to \$2.25.

**LEATHER.**—The amount of sales this week has not been very large, and quotations are firm, but unchanged. French calf is steady at \$1.10 to \$1.20. Receipts of all kinds are light, and there is no surplus stock on hand.

**NAVAL STORES.**—An advance was looked for in spirits of Turpentine which have been in good demand at 50c., being the same rate as last week, higher prices are, however, looked for. Rosins are active at \$3.00 to \$7.00 for common to sale; Coal Tar and Pitch, \$3.00 to \$3.25 for American; Pine Pitch and Tar, \$3.50.

**OILS.**—Market for fish oil has been rather quiet; Cod Oil is quoted, 60c. to 62c., several lots being placed within range; Straw Seal, 59c. to 62c.; Pale Seal, 65c.; Steam refined Seal, 68c. to 72c.; Lard Oil, No. 1, \$1.05 to \$1.10; ditto, No. 2, 95c.; there is no Whale Oil in market. Petroleum is quiet with small sales at 26c. to 27c.

**PROVISIONS.**—*Butter*—Receipts, 3,669 kegs; shipments, 2,440 kegs. Business has been active for shipping lots, which were taken readily at 20c. to 21c. *Cheese*—Receipts, 4,254 boxes; shipments, 5,505 boxes; there has been fair enquiry at last weeks rates, which are unchanged. *Pork*—Receipts, 210 brls.; shipments, 239 brls.; market has been firm all the week, but business has been very limited at last weeks quotations. *Lard*—has been quiet with small sales at 14c. *Beef*—quiet and unchanged.

**RICE.**—Market firmer, and sales to some extent have been made at \$3.90, and \$4.20, from fair to choice samples.

**SALT.**—Coarse is moving slowly at 55c. Fine is quiet at 87c. Factory filled \$1.50 to \$1.60. No wholesale transactions are reported.

**TOBACCO.**—A considerable deficiency in the American stock is looked for, and an advance in that market is expected; at present, the market here is unchanged, with very few large transactions taking place.

**WOOL.**—Market has been active and considerable sales of pulled supers are reported from 26c. to 28c., but principally at the outside quotations.

#### TORONTO MARKET.

The wholesale trade of the past week has not been marked by any special features of interest. Some business has been done, rather more perhaps than has been usual at the corresponding period of previous years, but there has not been any noticeable activity in any branch of trade with perhaps the single exception of provisions, in which there has been a good deal more life. The weather has been generally dry and favourable for harvesting operations, with which farmers are now everywhere busily engaged. The crop prospects, on an average, are good, and provided prices are maintained, the profit to the country will be unusually large.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**—Business continues fairly active, with goods moving off pretty freely. Prices are firm, and some advance is not unlikely as nearly all kinds of leather are advancing in value.

**DRY-GOODS.**—The seasonable inactivity which has prevailed for some time still continues without much appearance of an immediate change for the better. A few weeks, however, will now make a great change, and as harvesting generally will be finished perhaps a fortnight earlier than usual, we may look to see a good many buyers here at a correspondingly early period.

**DRUGS.**—Business has been very quiet, and but few changes in prices are to be noticed. *Opium*—is again lower, and may now be quoted \$9.75 to \$10, a further decline of 75c. to \$1. Last week, a printer's error made us report a decline of 50 per cent. instead of only 50c. as written.

**GROCERIES.**—Business has been of a somewhat irregular nature, some houses reporting a fairly active trade for the season, while others tell of

very great dullness. On the average, we presume, there cannot be said to be very much doing, and transactions are usually of a comparatively retail nature and principally to sort up stocks. *Coffee*—is quiet, and may be bought at something less than our recent quotations. *Fish*—Dry Cod is still scarce and prices are firm at quotations. Nothing doing in Herrings. *Fruit*—of all kinds is quiet, though prices are generally firm. We quote Raisins, Layers, \$2.65 to \$2.75, M.R., \$2.50 to \$2.55; Valentias, 8½c. to 8¾c.; Currants, new, 6½c. to 7c., old, 5½c. to 5¾c. *Molasses*—entirely neglected, and very difficult of sale. A steady demand exists for refined syrups, at refinery quotations. *Rice*—has been in fair demand at unchanged prices, the tendency, however, being to greater firmness. *Spices*—are in very light request and quotations are unaltered. *Sugar*—Some business has been done in grocery sorts of Cubas. Medium to bright quality at about quotations. The market is firm, holders looking for slightly higher prices. We hear of a considerable quantity held in Montreal in anticipation of an advance, and it is likely that all bright sugars as well as refined goods will show some improvement before long. For the present, however, all grades are as previously quoted. *Teas*—There has been some enquiry for lower grade Young Hysons and Japans, which are now in better supply. Choice grades of Young Hyson, however, are scarce and very difficult to obtain. The demand from the general trade is just now very light, but any round lots offering could readily be placed at full figures. *Tobacco*—is unchanged both as to price and demand.

**HARDWARE.**—The past week has been one of extreme dullness, and prices are without change.

**HIDES AND SKINS.**—The supply of *Hides* is more nearly equal to the demand, and prices remain as last quoted. *Calfskins* cured, are firm and sales reported at 12½c. *Lambskins* and *Sheeps pelts* are higher, 50c. being now paid.

**LEATHER.**—There has been a good enquiry for all kinds, but business has been limited by light receipts. An advance in *Spanish sole* is reported to have taken place in Montreal, but there has as yet been no corresponding advance here. *Upper* and *Harness* are in very light stock, the supply being quite unequal to the demand, and prices are fully 2c. higher. *Patna Kip Skins* have also advanced, and may now be quoted at 35c. to 40c.

**LUMBER.**—The past week has shown a marked decline in the Toronto shipments occasioned by the growing demand for vessels for the grain trade. Last week two millions feet only were shipped, and some uneasiness is being felt by the shippers and Railway Company owing to the scarcity of vessels and consequent accumulation of lumber at the docks. Albany prices for all grades are looking up and doubtless before another week, wholesale prices here will be higher. Shingles are in good demand at last week's prices particularly in the retail trade, the local demand being much in excess of anything before experienced here. Split shingles have entirely given place to those of sawed manufacture. Clear, \$22.00; Com., \$9.00; Culls, \$6.00; Lath, \$1.50; Shingles, No. 1, \$2.60; No. 2, \$2.25.

**PAINTS AND OILS.**—Business has been quiet, and prices generally are unchanged. Extra *Lard Oil* has advanced, and is now held at \$1.45; *Pale Seal* has declined 2½c. is now offered at 77½c. to 82½c.

**PETROLEUM.**—Business remains entirely as last reported. A fair demand for local consumption exists at unchanged prices, but no large orders whatever are being taken.

**PRODUCE.**—During the past week, the market for breadstuffs has been very dull and steadily declining, until now nearly the entire advance caused by the European complications has been lost. Holders, however, are not pressing to sell, and transactions have been so few and irregular that quotations are little more than nominal, buyers and sellers being a long way apart in their calculations. *Flour*—Stocks are light and holders

generally are quite unprepared to accept present obtainable prices, thinking for the most part, notwithstanding the successes which have hitherto attended the Prussian arms, that the war cannot be of very brief duration and that an upward movement in the English markets must inevitably take place before long. Meanwhile sales are of the most limited character, and made at very irregular rates. The reported sales are chiefly 300 bbls. Fancy at \$6.00 f.o.c.; 200 bbls. choice Superfine at \$5.50, and 100 bbls. Extra at Frenchman's Bay at \$5.90. Stock in store on the 15th, 7,720 bbls. *Wheat*—There has been but little doing during the week, and prices have given way considerably. At the close sales could not be effected at a very great reduction from last week's quotations. The only sale reported worth noting was of some 4,200 bush. Spring at the close at \$1.04. No transactions in Red or White. Stocks larger, being on the 15th, 118,230 bus. Fall, and 103,884 Spring. *Barley*—Has been nearly neglected, and quotations are almost nominal. Latest sales were at 68c. to 78c. Receipts of new are very light, and samples are irregular in quality. *Oats*—are weak and attract little attention. The small business passing has been at 39c. to 40c. *Peas*—Nothing doing, and prices nominal in the absence of transactions. *Rye*—nominal at 60c. *Hay*—\$11 to \$12. *Straw*—\$4 to \$7.

**PROVISIONS.**—There is a good deal of activity in the provision market, and prices generally are higher. *Butter* meets with an active demand, and though quotations are as previously given, all desirable lots offered meet with ready sale at outside prices. *Cheese* is in request, and sells freely at 12c. to 13c. to meet the ordinary consumptive demand. Stocks at the factories have been pretty much cleared out at from 11c. to 11½c. *Eggs* are dull; lots coming in are generally in bad order, and sellers forced to take whatever they get. Nothing doing in shipping lots. *Pork* is in very limited supply. *Bacon* and *Hams* are active and changed hands at advanced quotations. *Dressed Hogs* are beginning to come in, and the few arriving are taken at \$7.50 to \$9 for medium to heavy. *Lard* is in demand, selling readily at 13½c. to 14c. for kegs, chiefly for local consumption. Stock is not large, and held in few hands.

**SALT.**—No change to note in prices or demand, sales being chiefly confined to retail lots.

**WOOL.**—The market is quiet, and receipts have greatly fallen off. Such lots as offer are principally taken at 29c. Selected clothing qualities would fetch 30c., but there is little or none coming forward.

**MONEY.**—Sterling Exchange, 60 days' sight, or 75 days' date, 110½. Gold drafts on New York ¼ premium. Currency drafts on New York and Greenbacks, 84½ to 85½. American silver, large 5½ to 6½; small 6 to 10 discount. Gold in New York has not varied much during the week, declining to 116½, but rallying a little and closing at 117½.

**FREIGHTS.**—Grain 2c., greenbacks to Oswego, and 2c. gold to Kingston by sailing vessel; from Kingston to Montreal, by barge 4½c. Steamer have advanced, but freights offering more abundantly. We quote for flour, 15c. to Kingston; 17½c. to Brockville and Prescott, 25c. to Montreal, and 20c. gold to Oswego and Ogdensburg. Apples are taken at 30c. per brl. to Montreal. Railway rates are without change. Per G. W. Railway:—Flour, from Detroit to Toronto 35c. per brl; grain, 18c. per 100 lbs. From Sarnia, 30c. per brl; grain 15c. per 100 lbs. From the Suspension Bridge, 25c.; grain, 13c. In consequence of the war, ocean freights are at present so uncertain that reliable quotations can not be given. Should the war continue, a very considerable advance may be looked for, as homeward rates from New York have already very greatly advanced. The following are the current rates of the Grand Trunk Railway: to Halifax 75c. for flour and 38c. for grain; to St. John 75c. flour, 38c. grain. The

rates to railway stations are—Flour to Kingston, 25c.; grain, 13c.; flour to Prescott, 30c.; grain, 15c.; flour to Montreal, 30c.; grain, 18c.; flour to St. John, Quebec, 45c.; grain, 23c.; flour to Point Levi, 55c., grain, 28c.; flour to Portland, 75c., grain, 38c.; flour to New York 75c.; grain 38c.; flour to Boston 80c., grain 40c. gold.

**OIL MATTERS AT PETROLIA.**

(From our Own Correspondent)

PETROLIA, Aug. 15, 1870.

Oil matters about the same as last week. No increased demand for crude, producers are making preparations for tanking, so that the price has not given way. Mr. Lamb, of London, and a Mr. Cole, of Petrolia, have struck good wells on the Craise lot; they have not either of them been properly tested yet, but appear to be capital strikes, some say better than the Craise well. No new wells to report in the north west,—it seems that the Jeffry is a dry hole.

The production for the last week amounted to some 5,000 bbls.; sales about 2,000 bbls.; shipments, a little falling off—say, 18 cars per day.

The export firms are still busy, most of the other refineries have shut down.

Crude.....\$1.50 per bbl., at the station.  
Refined..... 20 to 22c. per gal.

**BOSTON WOOL MARKET.**—Business in this department was very active during the early part of the past week, and would probably have so continued to its close if the short receipts and the improving tone of the goods market had not raised the ideas of holders to a point which was too elevated for the views of manufacturers. The former are of opinion that everything looks favorable for an advance on all desirable grades of domestic wool, but unless there be a more marked improvement in the price of woollens than yet has obtained they may possibly experience some disappointment. The week's sales of domestic fleece and pulled foot up to 1,250,000 lbs. at prices ranging from 36c. to 48c. for the former and from 26c. to 53c. for the latter of which 75,000 lbs. were combing and delaine sorts at 49c. to 52c.; and 20,000 lbs. Canada combing at 50c.

—An iron vessel of 1,200 tons draws thirteen inches less water than a wooden vessel of the same tonnage and burden.

**Toronto and Nipissing Railway Co.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the

**ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS**

Of this Company, at which the Election of Directors for the ensuing year and for general business takes place, will be held at the offices of the Company, corner of Front and Bay Streets, in Toronto, on

TUESDAY, the THIRTEENTH day of SEPTEMBER, 1870  
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON.

By order,

JAMES GRAHAM,

Secretary.

Dated at Toronto, 3rd August, 1870. 52-td

**Insolvent Act of 1869.**

In the matter of ROBERT HUNTER, an Insolvent.

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

JOHN KERR,

Assignee.

Toronto, 27th July, 1870.

**Insolvent Act of 1869.**

In the matter of ROBERT HUNTER, an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified to meet at my office, Court Street, Toronto, on Wednesday the 31st day of August, 1870, at 9.30 o'clock A.M., for the public examination of the insolvent and the ordering the affairs of the estate generally.

JOHN KERR,

Assignee.

Toronto, 9th August, 1870.

**BEAVER AND TORONTO**

**Mutual Fire Insurance Company,**

OFFICE, BANK OF TORONTO BUILDINGS, WELLINGTON ST.

Number of Policies Issued to July, 1870, - - - 36,000  
Premium Note capital, over - - - - - \$220,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—C. E. Chadwick, Ingersoll, President; D. Thurston, Toronto, Vice-President; A. Baker, Markham; Hon. Oliver Blake, Senator, Townsend; Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, M.P., Toronto; Jos. W. Collins, Newmarket; Richard L. Denison, Lippincott; Joseph Gregory, Toronto; H. Rowsell, Toronto; John Snell, Edmonton; Geo. Sibley, M.P.P., Owen Sound; S. Thompson, Managing Director.

HONORARY DIRECTORS:—W. H. Berry, Reeve of March; Thos. Bowles, Reeve, Chinguacousy; Hon. Geo. Bryson, M. L. C., Pontiac; James Dryden, Whitby; Wm. Edwards, Clarence; T. Higginson, W. Hawkesbury; H. S. Howland, York; Thos. D. McConkey, M.P., Barrie; J. McDermott, Reeve of Wallace; Hon. J. Simpson, Senator, Bowmanville.

**CLASS OF PROPERTY INSURED.**

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

Parties insured in either Branch are exempt by law from all liability for losses sustained in the other Branches.

The cost of Insurance in this branch averages about two-thirds of the usual proprietary rates, as no profits are required.

**CASH SYSTEM.**—By an Act of the Provincial Legislature which received the Royal assent on June 30th, 1864, this Company is authorized to grant Policies of Insurance for cash, to persons not desirous of becoming members of the Association, or voting at the meetings thereof. Insurers under the Cash System have no further liability. No Premium note is taken.

This company has authority under the Statute 27 and 28 Victoria, cap. 90, 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.

**Household Branch.**—Non-hazardous Household Property will be insured for three years or less, on which a Premium Note averaging from 1 1/2 to 4 per cent. will be taken, of which a small sum must be paid in Cash at the time of insuring, and endorsed on the Note. The person insured will be assessed at the end of each year of his insurance for his fair proportion of the Company's losses and expenses, and no more; and the amount of his first cash payment will be deducted out of his third year's assessment. No Risks taken in this Branch on the Cash System.

**Farmers Branch.**—Country 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, Waggon, Sleighs and Harness; and Farm Implements and Machines generally; Churches and School Houses, not situated in cities, towns or villages, and isolated from all other buildings. No more than two-thirds of the cash value of buildings, or other property, will be insured—thus giving insurers a direct interest in watching over the safety of their property. No Risks will be taken in this Branch on the Cash System.

Agents of this Company are not allowed to charge any fee for Application or Survey.

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

**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 SATURDAY the NINTH day of SEPTEMBER next at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the Report of the Directors, and the annual statement of the affairs of the Company, to elect the Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for other business.

By the Charter of the Company all the Directors retire, but are eligible for re-election.

By order of the Board,  
Toronto, 3rd August, 1870

ARTHUR HARVEY,  
Manager.

**Insolvent Act of 1869.**

In the matter of JOHN GRATSHORE, an Insolvent.

I, the undersigned John Kerr, of Toronto, have been appointed assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month.

Toronto, 6th August, 1870.

JOHN KERR  
Assignee.

**Grand Trunk Railway.**

TRAINS arrive and depart as follows at and from Toronto:

		EAST.			
		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Depart	.....	5.37	6.37	5.37	7.07
Arrive	.....	9.37	10.37	10.37	9.07
		WEST.			
		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Depart	.....	7.30	11.40	3.45	10.37
Arrive	.....	5.30	12.50	5.20	9.05

**Northern Railway.**

		a.m.	p.m.
Depart	.....	7.00	4.00
Arrive	.....	10.35	9.10

Trains leave Brock Street Station 15 minutes later.

**Mercantile.**

**Winans, Butler & Co.**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

DEALERS IN

**FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLS,**  
**GRAIN AND FLOUR.**

Cash advances made on consignments. Agents for Stocks and Lubricating Machine Oils.

77 Front Street, Toronto and  
Division Street, Cobourg

**Brown Brothers,**

**ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURERS,**  
**Stationers, Book-Binders, Etc.,**

66 and 68 King Street East, Toronto, Ont.

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

**Toronto Auction Mart,**

Established 1834.

**F. W. COATE & CO.,**

Manufacturers' Agents,

**AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

**KING STREET, TORONTO.**

**The Mercantile Agency,**

FOR THE

**PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF TRADE.**

Established in 1841.

DUN, WIMAN & Co.

Montreal, Toronto and Halifax.

REFERENCE Book, containing names and ratings of Business Men in the Dominion, published semi-annually. 24-ly.

**L. Coffee & Co.**

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

**Sessions, Turner & Cooper.**

MANUFACTURERS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Leather Findings, etc. Warehouse, Front St., and next door to that of James Campbell.

**Parson Bros.,**

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

**Childs & Hamilton.**

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

**John Fiske & Co.**

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



**Western Assurance Company.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Company's office, on

TUESDAY, the THIRTIETH day of AUGUST NEXT, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

To receive the Annual Report, and for the election of Directors, to serve during the ensuing year.

By order of the Board.

J. MAUGHAN, JR.,  
Asst. Secretary.

Western Assurance Co.'s Buildings, }  
Toronto, 26th July, 1870. } 50-td

**TO THE WORKING CLASS.**—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 25c. to \$3 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all whose notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reply, if you want permanent, profitable work, to  
L. A. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

**Hotels.**

**Ottawa Hotel.**

ST. JAMES AND NOTRE DAME STREETS,  
MONTREAL.

**BURNETT & DOYLE, Proprietors.**

D. C. BURNETT, late proprietor of Woodruff House, Water-town, N. Y., and St. James' Hotel, Montreal.

THE Proprietors take pleasure in informing their friends and Travellers either for pleasure or on business, that they have recently opened this New and Elegant Hotel, where they will find every convenience and accommodation. Guests will find this the most pleasant and desirable stopping place in the city.

**Albion Hotel,**

MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL.

AMPLE ACCOMMODATION FOR 500 GUESTS.

FARE, . . . . . \$1.50 PER DAY

**Dominion Hall, Cornwall, Ont.**

J. B. MCKENZIE, Proprietor.—This new, large, and first-class Hotel is second to none in the Province. Excellent Sample Rooms for Commercial Travellers. 25

**St. James' Hotel, Montreal.**

THE undersigned beg to notify the public that they have purchased the above well-known first-class Hotel, and which is now carried on as a

**Branch Establishment of the St. Lawrence Hall,**

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

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

**London Assurance Corporation.**

CAPITAL, . . . . . £896,550 Stg.  
PAID UP, . . . . . 448,275 "  
FUNDS IN HAND, . . . . . £2,463,533 17s 4d. "

HEAD AGENT, . . . . . ROMEO H. STEPHENS.

S. E. HOLCOMB, Agent,  
No. 2 Exchange, Toronto.

**Provincial Insurance Company OF CANADA.**

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

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

PRESIDENT.—The Hon. J. H. Cameron, D. C. L., Q. C., M. P. Vice President.—Lewis Moffatt, Esq., of Moffatt, Murray & Beatty. Other Directors.—C. J. Campbell, Esq., of Campbell & Cassels, Toronto; Hon. M. Cameron, Ottawa; W. J. Macdonell, Esq., President Toronto Savings Bank, Toronto; A. R. McMaster, Esq., of A. R. McMaster & Bro., Toronto; H. S. Howland, Esq., Vice President Bank of Commerce, Toronto; George Duggan, Esq., Judge of the County Court, County York, Toronto; A. T. Fulton, Esq., of Geo. Michie & Co. and Fulton, Michie & Co. Toronto; Angus Morrison, Esq., Barrister, M. P., Toronto; James S. Crocker, Esq., Toronto, Manager.—Arthur Harvey, Esq., Fire Inspector.—Wm. Henderson, Esq., General Agent, Marine Department.—Capt. C. G. Fortier, Bankers.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Insurances effected at reasonable rates on all descriptions of property. Fairness in settlement and an equitable construction of insurance contracts, are the invariable rules of the Company. No claim that has arisen under the present management has been unadjusted for as long as a week, and all adjusted claims are paid.

ARTHUR HARVEY, Manager.  
Provincial Insurance Co.'s Buildings, }  
Toronto, June 28, 1870. } 46

**Real Estate.**

**Wadsworth & Unwin.**

(Successors to Dennis & Gossege)

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

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

V. B. WADSWORTH, CHARLES UNWIN  
27-17t P. L. Surveyor. P. L. Surveyor.

**The Canadian Land and Emigration Company**

OFFERS for Sale, on conditions of Settlement, GOOD FARM LANDS,

the COUNTY OF PETERBORO', Ontario, in the well-settled TOWNSHIP OF DYSART,

where there are Grist and Saw Mills, Stores, &c., &c., AT ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF AN ACRE.

In the adjoining Townships of Guilford, Dudley, Harburn, Harcourt and Bruton, connected with Dysart, and the Village of Haliburton, by the Peterson Road, AT ONE DOLLAR AN ACRE.

For particulars, apply to CHAS. JAS. BLOMFIELD, Manager, C. L. & E. Company, Peterboro'

Or to ALEX. NIVEN, P. L. S., Agent C. L. & E. Company, Haliburton, Ontario.

**Arthur Jones**

Land Surveyor and Timber Agent.

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

**Morton & Smith.**

ACCOUNTANTS, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, AND VALUATORS,

48 AND 50 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

F. MORTON. 47-ly J. LAMOND SMITH.



**Government House, Ottawa.**

TUESDAY, 21st day of June, 1870.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in pursuance of the Act 31 Victoria, Chapter 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby Ordered, that on, from and after the first day of July next, the Port of "Ragged Islands" in the Province of Nova Scotia shall, for all the purposes of that Act, be designated and known as the "Loche Port."

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk Privy Council.

**Financial.**

**Western Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society.**

NO. 70 CHURCH STREET.

MONEY TO LOAN AT REDUCED RATES. NO COMMISSION OR FEES CHARGED.

Persons borrowing to purchase Real Estate, or to erect Houses, will find our system of repayment advantageous, and interest as low as any similar institution.

WALTER S. LEE,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

**REDUCTION IN RATE OF INTEREST.**

**The Canada Permanent Building and Savings' Society**

WILL GRANT LOANS to assist in purchasing Real Estate, in Erecting Houses, and for other purposes, upon the following terms:—

	5 YEARS.	10 YEARS
The Monthly instalments required to repay a Loan of \$1,000 are	\$ 20 00	\$ 12 60
The amount to be paid in each year being	\$240 00	151 20

These instalments cancel the debt, both principal and interest.

Loans are made for any term from one to twenty years, and may be repaid by half-yearly or yearly instalments, if desired.

Owners of Real Estate are reminded that the Sinking Fund system affords the surest, easiest and cheapest mode of paying off a loan.

Circulars, with full particulars, may be had at the Society's Office.

J. HERBERT MASON,  
Secretary and Treasurer.  
Masonic Hall, Toronto. 48 6t

**Herrick & Crombie,**

BANKERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL AGENTS

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

OTTAWA AND PEMBROKE.  
Consignments solicited. Parliamentary business attended to.  
G. H. HERRICK. 35 EDWARD B. CROMBIE.

**O'Connor & Waller**

EXCHANGE BROKERS, Commission Merchants, and Insurance Agents, Bell's Block, No. 2 Rideau Street, Ottawa.—Personal attention given to the Commission Business, and the utmost promptness by sales and returns strictly observed. All needless expenses carefully avoided. Consignments of Pork, Flour, Hams, Bacon, Cheese, Liquors, and General Produce, solicited. Liberal advances made in the usual form. Good references if required.  
R. E. O'CONNOR. 35-ly W. H. WALLER

**Books for Sale.**

AGENTS MONETARY LIFE AND VALUATION TABLES, by D. P. FACKLER, Actuary. An invaluable book for Life Agents. Price \$1.25.  
GRISWOLD'S HANDBOOK OF ADJUSTMENT OF FIRE LOSSES. Price \$2.  
The above Works are for sale at the Office of THE CANADIAN MONETARY TIMES, No. 60, Church Street, Toronto.

**Financial.**

**To Contractors and Others.**

SEPARATE TENDERS FOR THE DIFFERENT WORKS

Will be received at the offices of

**MESSRS. M'DOUGALL & SKAE,**

Architects, No. 17 Toronto Street,

UP TO

27th AUGUST, INSTANT, AT NOON.

For the construction of a Stone Building to be used as the Offices of the

TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA,

on the south-east corner of Toronto and Adelaide streets; the site of the present Wesleyan Methodist church.

Plans and specifications may be seen and full particulars obtained at the Architect's offices on and after Monday, 15th instant.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

J. W. G. WHITNEY,

Agent of the Trust and Loan Co., Toronto.

**Dominion Bank.**

THE Provisional Directors of the Dominion Bank, at the urgent request of many of their friends, have decided to proceed at once with the organization of the Institution.

Stock Books can be seen, as well as further subscriptions of stock made, at the offices of

Messrs. PELLATT & OSLER, or

Messrs. CAMPBELL & CASSELS,  
King Street, Toronto,

And Messrs. ROSS, LAUDER & MULLOCK,  
Masonic Hall, Toronto,

And at the office of

WILLIAM SACHE, ESQ.,  
Montreal.

WILLIAM MULLOCK,  
Secretary to the Provisional Board.  
Toronto, July 15, 1870. 49

**Campbell & Cassels,**

J. CAMPBELL, 92 King Street, East, [W. G. CASSELS,

TORONTO.

**BANKERS AND BROKERS,**

STERLING EXCHANGE, AMERICAN CURRENCY, BONDS AND STOCKS, GOLD, SILVER, AND CANADIAN STOCKS AND SECURITIES,

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

ORDERS EXECUTED PROMPTLY ON BEST TERMS.

**Robert Beatty & Co.,**

EXCHANGE OFFICE,

BANKERS, BROKERS, &c.,

53 KING STREET EAST, OPPOSITE TORONTO ST., TORONTO

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK, Gold, Silver, Uncurrent money, Mortgages, Stocks, Lands, Houses, &c., bought and sold at best rates. Orders by Telegraph or letter promptly attended to.

Interest paid on Deposits. 18-3m

**Toronto Savings Bank.**

72 CHURCH STREET.

DEPOSITS received, from Twenty Cents upwards; invested in Government and other first class securities. Interest allowed at 5 and 6 per cent.

BANKS OF DEPOSIT:

Ontario Bank and Canadian Bank of Commerce.

W. J. MACDONELL,

MANAGER.

**Agents' Directory.**

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

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

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

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

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

**ARCHIBALD McKEAND,** Agent, Hartford Fire Ins. Co., Home Ins. Co., of New Haven, Travelers' Ins. Co., No. 11, James Street, Hamilton.

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

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

**WILLSON & SMITH,** reduce Commission Merchants; Agents for the Western Marine Ins. Co. of Toronto. Office—43 and 45 South-west corner King and John Sts., Hamilton, Ont. J. W. WILLSON. C. R. SMITH.

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

**R. N. GOOCH,** Agent Life Association of Scotland, North British and Mercantile (Fire), and Montreal Ins' Co. Comply (Marine), No. 32, Wellington Street East, Toronto

**JAMES FRASER,** Agent Liverpool and London and Globe and Briton Medical and General Life Association, and Sec'y Metrop'ln Pen'n't Bldg. Soc'y, No. 5 King-st. West, Toronto.

**J. T. & W. PENNOCK,** Fire and Life Insurance Agents, Parliamentary and Departmental Agents, Mining Agents, and Exchange Brokers, Ottawa.

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

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

**W. H. MILLAR,** Agent Northern Fire Assurance Co. of London, and the Reliance Life Assurance Co. Office, cor. Church and Colborne Streets, Toronto, Ont.

**F. S. CLARKE,** Exchange Broker, Agent for Northern Ass. Co. Provincial (Fire and Marine,) Canada Life; Steamship and Western R. R. Ticket Office, London, Ont.

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

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

**M. B. ROBLIN,** Agent Western, Provincial, Beaver, Citizens', and Star Ins. Companies; also Valuator for the Trust and Loan Co. of Upper Canada. Belleville, Ont.

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

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

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

**THOMAS CHRISTIE,** Agent Liverpool and London and Globe, N. B. and Mercantile, British America, Provincial, and Gore Mutual Ins. Cos.; Official Assignee; House and Land Agent; debts collected. Bowmanville, O.

**A. C. BUCK,** Agent for Home Fire Insurance, Canada Life, and Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society, Caledonia, Ont. 1-y

**Insurance.**

**THE CONNECTICUT**

**Mutual Life Insurance Company,**

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Assets.....	\$27,566,479 26
Surplus (computing Re-Insurance by N. Y. Legal Standard).....	9,671,875 26
Income for 1869.....	8,978,751 23
Total Death Claims paid to date.....	9,566,987 00
Total Surplus Premiums returned to the Assured, to date.....	6,785,680 00

**DIVIDEND PAYABLE IN 1870, \$2,360,000!**

TOTAL AMOUNT INSURED, OVER \$177,000,000 !!

This Company is PURELY MUTUAL, there being no Stockholders to absorb any portion of its funds, its surplus belonging wholly to its members, and being equitably apportioned among them in annual dividends or returns of surplus premiums.

In comparison with other American Life Companies, the CONNECTICUT MUTUAL has conducted its business at a lower average rate of expenses; its claims by death have averaged less, in proportion, than those of any other Company having a sufficient extent of business to test the law of mortality; and

Its Assets have been uniformly invested at a net rate of interest exceeding that realized by any similar institution. The necessary result of this economy in management, careful selection of lives, and highly productive investments, has been that the CONNECTICUT MUTUAL has afforded insurance to its members at a LESS AVERAGE COST, than any other Company.

Ratio of Expenses of Management to Total Receipts 1869, 8.89 per cent.

Its investments are securely and profitably made, and contain no Commuted Commissions, Fancy Stocks, Personal Securities, nor any imaginary or Unrealized Assets.

Beyond doubt, the CONNECTICUT MUTUAL is the Strongest Life Insurance Company in the world: its ratio of Assets to Liabilities, as measured by the New York Legal Standard, is \$155.50 per \$100; and it grants all desirable forms of Insurance upon Strictly Equitable Terms, and at the CHEAPEST ATTAINABLE RATES OF COST.

Z. PRESTON, Vice-President, W. S. OLMSTED, Secretary.

EDWIN W. BRYANT, Actuary.

MEDICAL REFEREES:

H. H. WRIGHT, M.D.; J. WIDMER ROLPH, M.D.

HALDAN & O'LOANE,

Assistant Managers.

OFFICE—No. 53 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

**Scottish Imperial Insurance Company.**

CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.

HEAD OFFICE—GEORGE STREET, GLASGOW.

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL.

No. 96 St. FRANCIS XAVIER STREET.

H. J. JOHNSTON,

Secretary and General Agent

I. C. GILMOR,

Agent at Toronto.

20-ly

**COMMERCIAL UNION**

**Assurance Company (Fire and Life).**

CHIEF OFFICES:

19 AND 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND, and 385 AND 387 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL, CANADA.

CAPITAL.....£2,500,000 Stg.

MORLAND, WATSON & Co., General Agents for Canada FRED. COLE, Secretary.

30-ly W. M. WESTMACOTT, Agent at Toronto.

**The Ontario**

**Mutual Fire Insurance Company.**

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON, ONT.

THIS Company is established for the Insurance of Dwelling-houses and non-hazardous property in Cities, Towns, Villages, and Country.

Applications for Insurance made through any of the Agents.

S. McBRIDE, President.

JAMES JOHNSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TIMES—INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

DEVOTED TO  
Finance, Commerce, Insurance, Railways, Mining, Public Companies, Investments, and Joint Stock Enterprise.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:  
CANADIAN SUBSCRIBERS .....\$2 a year.  
BRITISH " " .....10s. stg. a year.  
AMERICAN " " .....\$3 U. S. cy.

Canadian postage prepaid on foreign subscriptions.

Office—No. 60 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.

J. M. TROUT,  
Business Manager.

Dry Lumber of all kinds, to Builders and Dealers, by the car load, at Wholesale Prices.

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

McDOUGALL & BRO.

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STATIONERS' IRONMONGER.

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Messrs. DUNVILLE & CO.,

Belfast Ireland.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.—AUGUST 18, 1870.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rate.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
<b>Boots and Shoes.</b>	\$ c. \$ c.	<b>Groceries—Contin'd</b>	\$ c. \$ c.	<b>Leather—Contin'd</b>	\$ c. \$ c.
Mens' Th'k Boots, 1 ex.	2 65 0 60	Dry Crushed .....	0 00 0 12	Do. 1st qual middle do..	0 23 0 24
" " " No. 1.....	2 40 2 50	Extra Ground.....	2 13 0 13	Do. No. 2, light weights	0 20 0 22
" " " No. 2.....	2 20 2 40	<b>Teas:</b>		Slaughter heavy .....	0 22 0 25
" Split Boots.....	2 00 0 00	Japan com'n to good..	0 45 0 50	Do. light.....	0 26 0 26
" Kip Boots, cl., 1 ex	3 15 0 00	" Fine to choicest..	0 00 0 65	Harness, best .....	0 28 0 32
" " " D. S., 1 ex.	2 90 0 00	Colored, com. to fine..	0 50 0 70	" " No. 2 .....	0 00 0 00
" " " clump No 1	2 50 0 00	Cangou & Souch'ng..	0 40 0 75	Upper heavy.....	0 36 0 38
" " " D. S. No. 1	2 40 0 00	Oolong, good to fine..	0 50 0 65	light .....	0 38 0 42
Boys' Thick Boots, 1 ex.	1 90 0 00	Y. Hyson, com to gd..	0 37 0 55	Kip Skins, Patna .....	0 35 0 40
Youths' " " No. 1 ex.	1 55 1 60	Medium to choice .....	0 65 0 80	French .....	0 70 0 90
" " " No. 1.....	1 45 0 00	Extra choies .....	0 85 0 95	English .....	0 65 0 80
Child's f'y top B'ts 6 to 9	1 20 0 00	Gunpowd'r to mea..	0 55 0 70	Hemlock Calf (30 to	
Woman's Kid Bal. MS	2 25 2 50	" med. to fine..	0 70 0 85	35 lbs.) per doz.....	0 50 0 61
" " Cong. MS	1 80 2 20	" fine to fine's't..	0 85 0 95	Do. light .....	0 45 0 50
" " Peb. & Buff Bal. MS	1 30 1 75	Hyson .....	0 45 0 80	French Calf .....	1 10 1 15
" " Felt Bal. & Gait MS	1 75 2 00	Imperial .....	0 42 0 80	Grain & Satn Cl't & doz.	0 00 0 55
" " Calf Bal. (peg) DS	1 60 0 00	<b>Tobacco, Manufact'd</b>		Splits, large & b.....	0 30 0 36
" " Peb., buff " DS	1 20 1 45	Dark, 5s & 10s, Cn Lf, & b	0 30 0 32	" " small .....	0 00 0 25
" " Calf Batts, DS ..	1 35 0 00	" " West. do, com	0 31 0 33	Emamelled Cow & foot..	0 30 0 51
" " Buff Batts, DS ..	1 15 1 25	" " Western Leaf,		Patent .....	0 20 0 21
" " Split Batts, DS.....	0 95 1 10	[good to fine..	0 28 0 50	Pebble Grain .....	0 15 0 17
Misse's Polish Peb. Bal.		Bright sorts, good to fine	0 50 0 65	Buff .....	0 15 0 17
" " DS MS. 11 to 2.	1 30 0 00	choice.....	0 55 0 75	<b>Oils.</b>	
" " Peb., Buff Bal DS pg	0 95 1 10	<b>Hardware.</b>		Cod .....	0 00 0 70
" " Buff Batts DS No 1	0 95 0 00	Tin (net cash prices)		Lard, extra .....	1 45 0 00
" " Split Batts DS ..	0 82 0 00	Block, & b.....	0 33 0 35	" " No. 1 .....	1 12 0 00
Child's Polish Peb. Bal.		Grain.....	0 35 0 00	" " No. 2 .....	1 00 0 00
" " DS MS. 6 to 10,	1 05 0 00	<b>Copper:</b>		Lubricating, patent.....	0 00 0 00
" " Peb. & Buff Bal. D.		Fig .....	0 23 0 24	" " Mott's economic	0 30 0 00
" " S. peg 6 to 10..	0 75 0 85	Sheet.....	0 30 0 33	Linseed, raw .....	0 75 0 85
" " Buff Batts DS, 1 ex	0 70 0 00	<b>Cut Nails:</b>		boiled.....	0 82 0 90
" " Split Batts DS.....	0 60 0 00	Assorted 1/2 Shingles,		Machinery .....	0 00 0 00
<b>Drugs.</b>		& 100 lb.....	0 00 3 25	Olive, common, & gal.	1 30 1 35
Aloes Cape.....	0 15 0 20	Shingle alone do .....	3 30 3 40	" " salad, in bots.	
Alum.....	0 02 0 03	Lathe and 5 dy .....	3 30 3 40	qt & case.....	3 60 3 75
Borax.....	0 19 0 20	<b>Galvanized Iron:</b>		Seal, pale.....	0 75 0 82
Camphor, refined.....	0 45 0 55	Assorted sizes.....	0 08 0 09	Spirits Turpentine.....	0 50 0 55
Castor Oil.....	0 15 0 18	Best. No. 24.....	0 07 0 00	Wble, ref'd.....	0 85 1 00
Caustic Soda.....	0 03 0 05	" " 26.....	0 08 0 08	<b>Paints, &amp;c.</b>	
Cream Tartar .....	0 25 0 30	" " 28.....	0 09 0 09	White Lead, genuine	
Epsom Salts .....	0 03 0 04	<b>Horse Nails:</b>		in Oil, & 25 lbs.....	0 00 2 10
Extract Logwood.....	0 10 0 13	Guest's or Griffin's		Do. No. 1 .....	0 00 2 10
Gun Arabic, sorts.....	0 34 0 37	assorted sizes.....	0 00 0 00	" " 2 .....	0 00 1 90
Indigo, Madras.....	1 15 1 15	For W. ass'd sizes..	0 18 0 19	" " 3 .....	0 00 1 70
Licorice, com.....	0 14 0 25	'Patent Hammer'd do..	0 17 0 18	Common .....	1 30 0 00
Madder.....	0 14 0 18	<b>Iron (at 4 months):</b>		White Lead, dry.....	0 05 0 09
Opium.....	9 75 10 00	Fig—Gartsherrie No. 1.	00 00 00 00	Red Lead.....	0 00 0 08
Oxalic Acid.....	0 24 0 32	Calder No. 1 .....	00 00 24 00	Venstian Red, Eng'h..	0 02 0 08
Potash, Bi-tart.....	0 25 0 28	No 3 .....	00 00 23 00	Yellow Ochre, Fren'h..	0 02 0 03
" " Bichromate.....	0 15 0 20	Other brands. No. 1.	22 00 24 00	Whiting .....	0 80 1 25
Potass Iodide .....	3 80 4 50	No. 2.....	0 00 0 00	<b>Petroleum.</b>	
Soda Ash.....	0 03 0 04	Bar—Scotch, & 100 lb.	2 40 2 60	(Refined & gal.)	
Soda Bicarb.....	3 37 4 00	Refined .....	3 00 3 25	Water white, 5 bris..	0 27 0 00
Tartaric Acid.....	0 30 0 45	Swedes .....	5 00 5 50	" " single bri.....	0 29 0 00
<b>Groceries.</b>		Hoops—Coopers.....	3 00 3 25	Straw, 5 bris.....	0 00 0 23
Java, & b.....	0 20 0 22	Band .....	3 00 3 25	" " single bri.....	0 00 0 24
Laguayra, .....	0 17 0 18	Boiler Plates.....	3 25 3 50	Amber, by car load..	0 00 0 00
Kio.....	0 15 0 17	Canada Plates.....	3 75 4 00	Benzine .....	0 35 0 38
<b>Fish.</b>		Union Jack.....	0 00 0 00	<b>Produce.</b>	
Herrings, Lab. split..	5 50 6 00	Pontypool.....	3 75 4 00	Grain:	
" " Causo.....	4 00 4 75	Swansea .....	3 90 4 00	Wheat, Spring, 60 lb..	1 04 1 10
" " round.....	3 00 3 75	<b>Lead (at 4 months):</b>		" " Fall 60 " ..	1 10 1 25
" " scaled.....	0 47 0 50	Bar, & 100 lb.....	0 06 0 07	Barley.....	0 68 0 70
Mackerel, small kitts..	0 75 0 90	Sheet .....	0 08 0 09	Peas.....	0 19 0 80
Loch. Her. wh'e fishs..	2 50 2 75	Shot.....	0 07 0 07	Oats.....	0 39 0 40
" " half .....	1 25 1 50	<b>Iron Wire (net cash):</b>		Rye.....	0 00 0 60
White Fish & Trout..	10 00 0 00	No. 6, & bundle.....	2 70 2 80	<b>Seeds:</b>	
Salmon, saltwater.....	4 50 15 00	" " 9, " .....	3 10 3 19	Clover, choice 60 " ..	0 00 7 25
Dry Cod, & 112 lb.....	6 00 6 25	" " 12, " .....	3 40 3 50	Timothy, cho'e 4 " ..	0 00 0 00
<b>Fruit:</b>		" " 16, " .....	4 30 4 40	Flax .....	2 00 2 25
Raisins, Layers .....	2 65 2 75	<b>Powder:</b>		Flour (per bri.):	
" " M R.....	2 50 2 55	Blasting, Canada.....	3 75 0 00	Superior extra.....	0 60 0 60
" " Valentias, new.	0 8 0 8	FF .....	4 75 5 00	Extra superfine.....	6 00 6 25
Currants, new.....	0 6 0 6	FFF .....	5 25 5 50	Pancysuperfine.....	5 00 5 75
" " old.....	0 05 0 5	Blasting, English ..	4 60 5 00	Superfine No. 1.....	5 25 5 49
Figs.....	0 11 0 15	FF .....	5 00 6 00	No. 2.....	4 50 4 60
<b>Molasses:</b>		FFF .....	6 00 6 50	<b>Provisions</b>	
Clayed, & gal.....	0 30 0 35	<b>Pressed Spikes (4 mos):</b>		Butter, dairy tub & lb.	0 18 0 19
Syrups, Standard .....	0 48 0 50	Regular sizes 100.....	4 00 4 25	" " store packed..	0 17 0 18
" " Golden .....	0 52 0 53	Extra .....	4 50 5 00	Cheese.....	0 12 0 13
Rice—Arracan .....	4 00 4 30	<b>Tin Plates, net cash:</b>		Pork, mess, new .....	26 50 27 50
" " Rangoon .....	3 80 4 00	IC Coke .....	7 25 0 00	" " prime mess.....	23 00 23 50
<b>Spices:</b>		IC Charecoal.....	8 50 0 00	" " prime .....	20 00 22 00
Cassia, whole, & b.....	0 38 0 40	IX .....	10 25 10 50	Bacon, Canada.....	0 12 0 12
Cloves .....	0 10 0 12	IXX .....	12 50 0 00	" " Camber'd cut..	0 12 0 13
Nutmegs .....	0 65 0 70	DC .....	7 25 0 00	" " smoked .....	0 13 0 14
Ginger, ground .....	0 18 0 23	DX .....	9 25 0 00	Hams, covered.....	0 15 0 17
" " Jamaica, root..	0 17 0 20	<b>Hides &amp; Skins, &amp; b</b>		" " smoked.....	0 15 0 16
Pepper, black.....	0 15 0 00	Green, No. 1 .....	0 07 0 00	Shoulders, in salt ..	0 11 0 12
Pimento .....	0 09 0 09	Green, No. 2.....	0 06 0 00	Lard, in kegs.....	0 13 0 14
<b>Sugars—(60 days):</b>		Cured .....	0 08 0 08	Eggs, fresh.....	0 11 0 12
Port Rico, & b.....	0 9 0 9	Calfskins, green.....	0 00 0 10	Beef Hams .....	0 00 0 00
Cuba .....	0 8 0 2	Calfskins, cured.....	0 00 0 12	Tallow .....	0 07 0 7
Barbadoes (bright)..	0 9 0 9	Lambskins.....	0 50 0 00	Hogs dressed, heavy..	8 00 9 00
Canada Sugar Refine'y,		Pelts .....	0 50 0 00	" " medium.....	7 50 8 50
yellow No. 2, 60 ds..	0 9 0 9	<b>Hops.</b>		" " light .....	0 00 0 00
Yellow, No. 2.....	6 9 0 9	Medium to good.....	0 10 0 20	<b>Salt, &amp;c.</b>	
" " No. 3.....	0 9 0 10	<b>Leather, @ (4 mos.)</b>		Liverpool coarse.....	0 75 0 85
Crushed X .....	0 11 0 11	In lots of less than		Goderich .....	1 55 1 00
" " A.....	0 00 0 12	50 sides, 10 & cent		Plaster .....	1 05 1 10
Ground.....	0 00 0 12	higher.		Water Lime .....	1 50 0 00
		Spanish Sole, 1st qual'y			
		heavy, weights & b..	0 21 0 22		

Soap & Candles.	
D. Crawford & Co.'s Imperial.....	0 07 0 08
" Golden Bar.....	0 07 0 07
" Silver Bar.....	0 07 0 07
Crown No. 1.....	0 05 0 05
Candles.....	0 03 0 03
Wines, Liquors, &c.	
Ale: English, per doz. qrts.	2 30 2 40
Guinness Dub Portr..	2 25 2 35
Spirits:	
Pure Jamaica Rum.....	1 80 2 25
De Kuyper's H. Gin.....	1 55 1 65
Booth's Old Tom.....	1 90 2 00
Gin:	
Green, cases.....	4 09 4 25
Booth's Old Tom, c.....	5 57 6 60
Wines:	
Port, common.....	0 75 1 25
" fine old.....	2 00 4 00
Sherry, common.....	0 75 1 50
" medium.....	1 70 1 80
" old pale or golden.....	2 50 4 00

Brandy:	
Hennessy's, per gal.....	2 30 2 50
Martell's.....	2 30 2 50
J. Robin & Co.'s.....	2 25 2 35
Otard, Dupuy & Co.....	2 25 2 35
Brandy, cases.....	8 50 9 00
Brandy, com. per c.....	4 00 4 50
Whiskey.	
GOODERHAM & WORTS'	
Wholesale Prices:	
Terms Cash.—Under 5	
brls., net; 5 to 10 brls.,	
2½ p.c. of; 10 brls. and	
over, 5 p.c. of.	
In Bond.	Duty Paid
Old Rye.....	0 35 0 85
" Toddy.....	0 35 0 85
" Malt.....	0 35 0 85
Alcohol, 65 o.p.....	0 60 1 76
Pure Spirits 65 o.p.....	0 67 1 77
" 50 o.p.....	0 61 1 61
" 25 o.p.....	0 32 0 82
Dom. Whiskey, 32 u.p.....	0 20 0 72
" 36 u.p.....	0 25 0 68
" 40 u.p.....	0 24 0 64
Wool.	
Fleece, lb.....	0 28 0 30
Pulled ".....	0 26 0 28

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

NAME.	Shares.	Paid up.	Divid'd last 6 Months	Dividend Day.	CLOSING PRICES.		
					Toronto, Aug. 16.	Montre <sup>1</sup> , Aug. 16.	Quebec Aug. 13.
<b>BANKS.</b>							
British North America.....	£50 All.	3½ b) p	July and Jan.	104 105	104½ 105½	104 105	
Canadian Bank of Com'e.....	100 All.	4	.....	121 122	120 122	120 121	
City Bank Montreal.....	100 "	3	1 June, 1 Dec.	86 88	86 88	87 88	
Du Peuple.....	50 "	3½	1 Mar., 1 Sept.	105	103 105	104 105	
Eastern Townships.....	50 "	4	1 July, 1 Jan..	.....	102 105	103 106	
Jacques Cartier.....	50 All.	4	1 June, 1 Dec.	110½ 111½	110 112	111 111½	
Mechanics' Bank.....	50 30	4	1 Nov., 1 May.	90 91	90 92	90 92	
Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	100 All.	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	111 112	112 113	112 113	
Molson's Bank.....	50 "	2	1 Apr., 1 Oct.	101½ 102½	101½ 103	101 102	
Montreal.....	200 "	6	1 June, 1 Dec.	183 190	188 191	187 190	
Nationale.....	50 "	3½	1 Nov., 1 May.	106 107	107 108	106 107	
Niagara District.....	100 75	3	1 Jan., 1 July.	.....	.....	.....	
Ontario Bank.....	40 All.	4	1 June, 1 Dec.	103 103½	102½ 104	102½ 104	
Quebec Bank.....	100 "	3½	1 June, 1 Dec.	106 107	107 108	106 107	
Royal Canadian.....	50 60	None.	1 Jan., 1 July.	65 67	65 67½	65 66	
Toronto.....	100 "	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	157 159	155 157½	156 160	
Union Bank.....	100 "	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	106 106½	106 107	106 106½	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>							
Canada Landed Credit Co.....	50 225	3½	.....	99½ 100	.....	.....	
Canada Per. B'ldg Society.....	50 All.	5	.....	135 136	134½ 135½	.....	
Do. In'd Steam Nav. Co.....	100 All.	5 12 m	.....	.....	103 103	104 105	
Do. Glass Company.....	100 "	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Freehold Building Society.....	100 All.	5	.....	126½ 127	.....	.....	
Hamilton Gas Company.....	.....	4½	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Huron Copper Bay Co.....	.....	25	.....	.....	20 35	.....	
Huron & Erie Sv'gs & Loan Soc	50 All.	4½	.....	116½ 117	.....	.....	
Montreal Mining Consols.....	30 15 1	.....	.....	.....	3 20 3 50	.....	
Do. Telegraph Co.....	40 All.	5	.....	180 185	175 182½	180 182	
Do. Elevating Co.....	100 "	5	.....	.....	112½ 115	.....	
Do. City Gas Co.....	40 "	4	15 Mar., 15 Sep	.....	160 170	165 170	
Do. City Pass. R. Co.....	50 "	4	.....	.....	125 136	124½ 125½	
Quebec Gas Company.....	200 All.	4	1 Mar., 1 Sep.	.....	.....	bks clsd	
Quebec Street R. R.....	50 25	4	.....	.....	.....	90 95	
Richelieu Navigation Co.....	100 All.	15-12m	1 Jan., 1 July.	.....	152½ 155	152 152½	
St. Lawrence Glass Company.....	100 "	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
St. Lawrence Tow Boat Co.....	100 "	2pc. 3m	3 Feb.	.....	.....	50 55	
Tor'nto Consumers' Gas Co.....	50 "	2pc-3m	1 My Au Mar Fe	114 114½	.....	114 114½	
Union Per. Building Society.....	50 "	5	.....	112½ 113	.....	.....	
West'n Canada Bldg Soc'y.....	50 All.	5	.....	125½ 126	.....	.....	

INSURANCE COMPANIES

No.	Last Di-	Name of Company.	Shares	Amount	Last Sale.
Shares	vidend.		parval	paid.	£
30,000	8 b 15a.	Briton Medical and General Life.....	10	2	7 2½
50,000	10	Commer' Union, Fire, Life and Mar.	50	5	7 2½
24,000	8	City of Glasgow.....	25	2½	4 2½
50,000	9½	Edinburgh Life.....	100	15	36
400,000	.....	European Life and Guarantee.....	2½	20 50	.....
20,000	5 2½	Guardian, £10 originally paid.....	100	50	56½
12,000	£1 p.sh.	Imperial Fire.....	100	10	76
7,500	10	Imperial Life.....	100	10	16½
109,000	10	Lancashire Fire and Life.....	20	2	34
10,000	11	Life Association of Scotland.....	40	7½	26½
35,862	36	London Assurance Corporation.....	25	12½	49
10,000	5	London and Lancashire Life.....	10	1	.....
391,752	49	Liverp'l & London & Globe F. & L.	20	2	8½
20,000	14	Northern Fire and Life.....	100	5	13½
40,000	16	North British and Mercantile.....	50	6½	29½
40,000	250	Ocean Marine.....	25	5	19
.....	£9 p.s.	Phoenix.....	.....	.....	154½
300,000	10	Queen Fire and Life.....	10	1	22½
100,000	11½	Royal Insurance.....	20	3	7
20,000	10	Scottish Provincial Fire and Life.....	50	24	5½
10,000	25	Standard Life.....	50	12	72½
4,000	5 bo	Star Life.....	25	1½	.....
.....	£4 15 9d	.....	.....	.....	.....

CANADIAN.

No.	Last Di-	Name of Company.	Shares	Amount	Last Sale.
Shares	vidend.		parval	paid.	£
8,000	4-6mo.	British America Fire and Marine.....	500	225	68 68½
2,500	5	Canada Life.....	400	50	110
4,000	12	Montreal Assurance.....	250	25	135
10,000	None.	Provincial Fire and Marine.....	60	81	.....
.....	83 p. sh.	Quebec Fire.....	40	32½	230 232
.....	10	" Marine.....	100	40	85 90
10,000	5 6 mo's.	Western Assurance.....	40	10	90

AMERICAN.

When org'niz'd	No. of Shares.	Last Di-vidend.	Name of Company.	Parval of Sh'rs	Offered	Asked.
1853	1,500	.....	Etna Life, of Hartford.....	\$100	.....	250
1819	30,000	6	Etna Fire, of Hartford.....	100	216½	219
1810	10,000	10	Hartford, of Hartford.....	100	255	.....
1859	10,000	.....	Home, of New Haven, Ct.....	100	.....	.....
1863	5,000	.....	Travelers' Life & Accident.....	101	-119	125

RAILWAYS

	Sha's	Fall	Montr	London
			Aug 16	July 30.
Atlantic and St. Lawrence	£100 All.	.....	.....	75 80
Do. 6 p.c. stg. mort. bonds.....	100 "	.....	.....	88 92
Buffalo and Lake Huron Pref.....	100 "	.....	.....	3 4ea
Do. 5½ p.c. bonds, 1872-3-4.....	100 "	.....	.....	80 83
Montreal and Champlain.....	200	15 20	.....	.....
Do. do Pref.....	.....	100 101	.....	.....
Grand Trunk.....	100	12 13	.....	12 13
Do. Eq. G. M. Eds. 1 ch. 6 p.c.....	100	.....	.....	88 92
Do. First Preference, 5 p.c.....	100	.....	.....	54 58
Do. Second Pref. Bonds, 5 p.c.....	100	.....	.....	35 40
Do. Third Pref. Stock, 4 p.c.....	100	.....	.....	32 35
Do. Fourth Pref. Stock, 3 p.c.....	100	.....	.....	16 18
Great Western.....	20½	.....	23 14	134 137
Do. 6 p.c. Bds, due 1873-76.....	100 All.	.....	.....	97 99
Do. 5½ p.c. Bds, due 1877-78.....	100	.....	.....	95 97
Do. 5 p.c. Pref. issue at 80.....	.....	.....	.....	3 4 pm
Northern of Canada, 6 p.c. 1st Pref. Bds.....	100	.....	.....	88 92
Do. " 2nd ".....	100	.....	.....	85 88

EXCHANGE.

	Montr'l.	Quebec.	Toronto
Bank on London, 60 days.....	9½ 9½	8½ 9½	9½ 10
Sight or 75 days date.....	9 9½	8½ 9	9 9½
Private do.....	14 14½	14 14½	14 14½
Bank on New York.....	14½ 15	14½ 15	14½ 15
Private do.....	.....	.....	.....
Gold Drafts do.....	½ dis	par ½ dis.	.....
American Silver.....	6 6½	6 6½	5 10

PRODUCE—Comparative Prices in Toronto Market.

	1870.		1870.		1869.		1868.		1867.	
	WEDNESDAY, August 18.	WEDNESDAY, August 11.	August 18.	August 18.	August 18.	August 18.	August 18.	August 18.	August 18.	
Wheat, Fall..... 60 lbs	\$ c. 1.10 @ 1.25	1.25 @ 1.35	1.12 @ 1.14	1.45 @ 1.50	1.50 @ 1.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Spring.....	1.04 @ 1.10	1.20 @ 1.25	1.12 @ 1.14	1.45 @ 1.50	1.35 @ 1.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Barley..... 45 lbs	0.68 @ 0.70	0.70 @ 0.73	0.60 @ 0.65	1.05 @ 1.06	0.60 @ 0.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Oats..... 34 lbs	0.39 @ 0.49	0.40 @ 0.41	0.53 @ 0.54	0.50 @ 0.52	0.53 @ 0.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Pens..... 60 lbs	0.79 @ 0.80	0.81 @ 0.83	0.85 @ 0.60	0.83 @ 0.85	0.69 @ 0.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Flour, No. 1 Super. brl	5 25 5 40	5 80 5 90	4 95 5 00	7 00 7 10	7 15 7 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Fancy..... brl	5 60 5 75	6 00 6 00	4 95 5 00	0 00 0 00	0 00 0 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Extra..... brl	6 00 6 25	6 20 6 30	5 00 5 10	7 00 7 20	0 00 0 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Oatmeal..... brl	4 50 4 60	4 70 4 80	5 50 6 00	6 25 6 50	0 00 0 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Pork, Mess..... brl	26 00 27 00	26 50 27 50	28 00 28 50	23 00 24 00	18 50 19 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Butter..... lb	0 17 0 19	0 17 0 19	0 12½ 0 15	0 15 0 15	0 15 0 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Hides, green, 100 lbs	6 00 7 00	6 00 7 00	7 00 7 50	6 00 7 00	0 00 0 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	

**Insurance.**

**The Canada Insurance Union.**

OCEAN MARINE,  
Comprising the following Insurance Companies. Incorporated by the Dominion of Canada:  
**THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.**  
**THE MONTREAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,**  
**THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,**  
AND  
**A UNION OF UNDERWRITERS**  
WILL RECEIVE APPLICATIONS FOR  
**OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE,**  
AND ISSUE  
**BINDING POLICIES**  
ON HULLS, FREIGHT & CARGOES.  
Losses payable in Montreal or in Great Britain, at option of the Assured.  
**JOHN RHYNAS, ATTORNEY,**  
COMMERCIAL CHAMBERS,  
95 ST. FRANÇOIS XAVIER STREET,  
MONTREAL.

**PHENIX MUTUAL**

**Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.**  
ASSETS OVER.....\$5,000,000.  
ISSUES POLICIES OF ALL KINDS,  
either on the "HALF-NOTE" or "ALL CASH" plans,  
AND DIVIDES ALL THE  
PROFITS ANNUALLY AMONGST THE INSURED.  
**ANGUS R. BETHUNE,**  
GEN. AGENT, MONTREAL.  
**GEO. B. HOLLAND,**  
AGENT, TORONTO, AND  
INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES.  
GOOD ACTIVE MEN WANTED  
to act as Agents in unrepresented localities.  
APPLY AS ABOVE.  
8-ly

**Phenix**

**Fire Assurance Company**  
LOMBARD ST. AND CHARING CROSS,  
LONDON, ENG.  
Assurances effected in all parts of the World.  
Claims paid  
**WITH PROMPTITUDE and LIBERALITY.**  
**MOFFATT, MURRAY & BEATTIE,**  
Agents for Toronto,  
36 Yonge Street.

**Insurance.**

**LONDON and LANCASHIRE**  
**Life Assurance Company.**

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 Stg.  
Deposited at Ottawa for the security of Canadian  
Policyholders.....\$67,000  
DIRECTORS IN LONDON—HEAD OFFICE.  
L. W. Russell, Esq., M.P. (Chairman of the National Dis-  
count Company.)  
Mr. Alderman Hale (ex-Lord Mayor of London.)  
J. H. Mackenzie, Esq., 79 Old Broad Street.  
Mr. Alderman Dakin (President G. W. Railway of Canada),  
Lightly Simpson, Esq., Gower Street, Bedford Square.  
Thomas Stenhouse, Esq., Merchant.  
CANADA BOARD—MONTREAL.  
Wm. Workman, Esq. (President City Bank).  
Alex. M. Delisle, Esq. (Collector of Customs).  
Louis Beaudry (Managing Director of Montreal City Gas  
Company.)  
MANAGER & ACTUARY:—Wm. Palin Clirelough, Esq., F.I.A.  
THIS Company transacts every description of Life Insur-  
ance on favorable terms.  
Policies issued on the Limited Payment and Endowment  
Plans; and one-half the Premium loaned at 5 per cent. per  
annum.  
A special reduced Table of Premiums, applicable to  
Clergymen, has been adopted, copies of which can be had  
on application. **THOMAS SIMPSON,**  
**THOMAS DREWRY,** General Agent, Montreal.  
Agent, Toronto. 12-ly.

**Etna**

**Life Insurance Company,**  
OF  
**HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.**

THE ETNA is not surpassed in economical management  
in financial ability, in complete success, in absolute  
security, by any company in the world.  
Its valuable features  
**LOW CASH RATES**  
ANNUAL DIVIDENDS, JUST NOT-FORFEITURE SYSTEM,  
Commend themselves to those desiring Insurance in  
any form.  
**JOHN GARVIN,**  
General Agent,  
No. 2 Toronto Street, Toronto.

**The Citizens' Insurance Company**  
(OF CANADA.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000  
DIRECTORS.  
HUGH ALLAN, President.  
GEORGE STEPHEN. C. J. BRYDGES.  
ADOLPHE ROY. HENRY LYMAN.  
EDWIN ATWATER. N. B. CORSE.  
Life and Guarantee Department:  
OFFICE.....71 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.  
THIS Company—formed by the Association of nearly 100  
of the wealthiest citizens of Montreal—is now prepared  
to grant policies of LIFE ASSURANCE and BONDS OF  
FIDELITY GUARANTEE.  
Applications can be made to the Office in Montreal, or  
through any of the Company's Agents.  
**EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager.** 44 30-ly

**Insurance.**

**THE SCOTTISH AMICABLE**  
**Mutual Life Assurance Society.**

A. D. 1826.  
Head Office—29 ST. VINCENT PLACE, GLASGOW.  
President—THE DUKE OF ROXBURGH.  
Vice-Presidents—THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH, LORD COLON-  
SAY, and Mr. SHERIFF BELL.  
ORDINARY DIRECTORS.  
William Crawford, Esq., Merchant.  
Rev. Norman McLeod, D.D.  
Mark Sproul, Esq., of Grankirk.  
Geo. Roadman, Esq., Banker.  
Thomas Hill, Esq., of Merrylee.  
Jas. Arthur, Esq., of Barshaw.  
M. E. Robinson, Esq., Merchant.  
Alexander Paul, Esq., Manufacturer.  
Manager—JOHN STOTT, Esq.  
Secretary—CHAS. PRENTICE, Esq.

**FINANCIAL POSITION, 1876.**

Annual Income of the Society.....£212,062 8s.  
Accumulated and Invested Funds.....£1,334,078  
Assurances in force.....£5,456,431

**"MINIMUM" ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR AN ASSU-  
RANCE OF \$1,000.**

Age.	\$ c.	Age.	\$ c.	Age.	\$ c.
14	25	35	21 08	50	35 38
20	16 00	40	24 73	55	43 18
25	18 29	45	29 33	60	53 50

A special Pamphlet explaining this system, with full  
tables of rates, and other necessary information, may be  
had on application to

**JAMES NELSON, GENERAL AGENT,**  
No. 65 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL,  
Or any of the Local Agents of the Society.  
Agents wanted throughout the Dominion, in places  
where the Society is not already represented. 43

**Hastings**

**Mutual Insurance Company.**

HEAD OFFICE.....BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.  
THIS Company grants Insurances into two branches, viz  
A Farm Branch, and Non-hazardous Town and Vil-  
lage Branch—and members of one branch not liable for  
losses in the other branch, and the working expenses ap-  
portioned according to the amount of business done in  
each branch.  
**MACKENZIE BOWELL, M.P., President.**  
**DR. GEO. H. BOULTER, M.P.P., Vice-President.**  
**JAMES H. PECK, Secretary-Treasurer.**  
**MERCHANTS' BANK, Bankers.**  
First-class influential Agents wanted, East and West,  
to whom exclusive country will be assigned, and good  
Commissions allowed. Good testimonials and security  
will be required. Applications will be received, accom-  
panied with good testimonials, by  
**JAMES H. PECK, Secretary,**  
Belleville, Ont. 30-ly

**LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.**

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

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

CANADA—MONTREAL—PLACE D'ARMES.

**DIRECTORS:**

DAVID TORRANCE, Esq., (D. Torrance & Co.)  
GEORGE MOFFATT, (Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.)  
ALEXANDER MORRIS, Esq., M.P., Barrister, Perth.  
Sir G. E. CARTIER, M.P., Minister of Militia.  
PETER REDPATH, Esq., (J. Redpath & Son.)  
J. H. R. MOLSON, Esq., (J. H. R. Molson & Bros.)  
Solicitors—Messrs. TORRANCE & MORRIS.  
Medical Officer—R. PALMER HOWARD, Esq., M.D.  
Secretary—P. WARDLAW.  
Inspector of Agencies—JAMES B. M. CHIPMAN.  
TORONTO OFFICE—No. 32 WELLINGTON STREET EAST.  
R. N. GOOCH, Agent.

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

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

**Directors in Canada:**

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

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

**JAMES FRASER, Esq., Agent Fire Department, 5 King Street West, Toronto.**  
**THOMAS BRIGGS, Esq., Agent, Kingston.**  
**F. A. BALL, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Fire Branch.**  
**T. W. MEDLEY, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Life Branch.**  
**WILLIAM HOPE, Agent Life Department, 18 King Street East.**  
**G. F. C. SMITH,**  
Chief Agent for the Dominion,  
Montreal.

## Insurance.

**BRITON MEDICAL**

And General Life Association,  
with which is united the  
BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

ANNUAL INCOME, £220,000 Stg. :

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

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

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

20 TORONTO AGENCY, 5 KING ST. WEST.

Oct 17—9-lyr

JAMES FRASER, Agent.

## Fire and Marine Assurance.

**THE BRITISH AMERICA**

ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE:

CORNER OF CHURCH AND COURT STREETS,  
TORONTO:

BOARD OF DIRECTION:

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

Governor:

GEORGE PERCIVAL RIDOUT, Esq.

Deputy Governor:

PETER PATERSON, Esq.

Fire Inspector:

E. ROBY O'BRIEN.

Marine Inspector:

CAPT. R. COURNEEN.

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

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

THOS. WM. BIRCHALL,

23-ly

Manager.

**Canada Farmers'**

Mutual Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

INSURE only Farm Property, Country Churches, School Houses, and isolated Private Houses. Has been eventeen years in operation

THOMAS STOCK,  
President.

RICHARD P. STREET,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

26

**Home District**

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

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

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

PRESIDENT—The Hon. J. McMURRICH.

VICE-PRESIDENT—JOHN BURNS, Esq.

JOHN RAINS, Secretary.

AGENTS:—DAVID WRIGHT, Esq., Hamilton; FRANCIS STEVENS, Esq., Barric; Messrs. GIBBS & BRO., Oshawa.

**The Orient**

Mutual Insurance Company, New York.

THIS Company have made arrangements to issue, when desired, Policies and Certificates payable in LONDON and LIVERPOOL, at the Counting Rooms of MESSRS. DRAKE, KLEINWORT & COHEN.

EUGENE DUTILH, President.

ALFRED OGDEN, Vice-President.

CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

The undersigned continues to receive applications for open and Special Policies, and to effect Insurances on Ships, Cargoes, and Freights, with above well-known Company, payable in Gold or Canadian Funds.

HENRY MCKAY, No. 1 Merchants' Exchange.

Montreal 1st Feb., 1870.

27-ly

## Insurance.

**Reliance**

Mutual Life Assurance Society

OF LONDON, ENGLAND. Established 1840.  
GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT.....\$100,000

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. John Hamilton, Hawkesbury.

RESIDENT SECRETARY—James Grant.

Net Assets, as at 31st Dec. 1869.....\$1,279,670 00

Net Liabilities, do. do.....1,201,715 00

Surplus.....\$77,955 00

Prospectuses, &c., can be had on application at the Head Office, or at any of the Agencies.

JAS. GRANT, Resident Secretary.

AGENTS:—Toronto, W. H. Miller, Esq., Merchant.  
Hamilton, John B. Young, Esq.

**CANADA**

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

**THE RECENT FAILURES**

OF TWO OF THE LARGEST

ENGLISH ASSURANCE OFFICES,

naturally causing much anxiety in the minds of Assurers in all Companies, the Directors of the

**CANADA LIFE**

have published a Report, and net valuation, of all its policy and annuity obligations, by an Actuary totally unconnected with it, the Hon. ELIZUR WRIGHT, of Boston, late Insurance Commissioner for the State of Massachusetts.

It is believed that such a voluntary submission of the Company's position to an eminent and entirely independent Actuary of the Hon. ELIZUR WRIGHT's well known high character, and professional skill, will add to that public satisfaction and confidence which the Canada Life Company enjoys.

Copies of Mr. WRIGHT's Report may be had at the Head Office, or at any of the Agencies throughout the Dominion.

Persons who may be assured in the Companies whose condition is unsatisfactory, desiring to join the Canada Life, will be dealt with upon such terms as are reasonable and fair.

HEAD OFFICE, IN HAMILTON, ONT.

A. G. RAMSAY, Manager.

Agent in Toronto, E. BRADBURN, Esq.,

May 25. 1y Toronto Street.

**The Gore District**

Mutual Fire Insurance Company

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

THOS. M. SIMONS,

Secretary & Treasurer

ROBT. McLEAN, Inspector of Agencies.

15-ly

**Queen**

Fire and Life Insurance Company,

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON,

Accepts all ordinary Fire Risks on the most favorable terms.

**LIFE RISKS**

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

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 Stg.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE—Exchange Buildings, Montreal.

Resident Secretary and General Agent,

A. MACKENZIE FORBES,

13 St. Sacrament St., Merchants' Exchange, Montreal.

WM. ROWLAND, Agent, Toronto.

1-ly

**The Agricultural**

Mutual Assurance Association of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON, ONT.

A purely Mutual—Purely Farmers' Company.

Capital, 1st January, 1870.....\$228,773 95

Cash and Cash Items.....\$76,874 00

With 32,822 Members.

THIS, the only "Fire Mutual" that has invested with the Dominion Government, in compliance with the Insurance Law of Canada, continues to do the largest Farmers' business in Ontario, having last year issued 11,141 Policies, and a large increase has taken place in the business for the first five months of 1870. Its rates are as low as any well established company in the Dominion, and lower than those of a great many. For insurance, apply to any of the Agents, or address the Secretary, London, Ont.

N. B.—The "Agricultural" is now establishing Agencies in portions of the Province of Quebec.

## Insurance.

**WESTERN**

Assurance Company.

INCORPORATED 1851.

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

FIRE AND MARINE.

HEAD OFFICE.....TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Hon. JNO. McMURRICH, President.

CHARLES MAGRATH, Vice-President.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES MICHIE, Esq.

JOHN FISKEN, Esq.

A. M. SMITH, Esq.

NOAH BARNHART, Esq.

ROBERT BEATY, Esq.

WM. GOODERHAM, Jr., Esq.

JAMES G. HARPER, Esq.

B. HALDAN, Secretary.

J. MAUGHAN, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

WM. BLIGHT, Fire Inspector.

CAPT. J. T. DOUGLAS, Marine Inspector.

JAMES PRINGLE, General Agent.

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

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

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

On Cargoes by steamers to and from British Ports.

**The Waterloo County**

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE: WATERLOO, ONTARIO.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

THE business of the Company is divided into three separate and distinct branches, the

VILLAGE, FARM, AND MANUFACTURES.

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

C. M. TAYLOR, Sec.

J. W. WALDEN, M.D., Pres.

J. HUGHES, Inspector.

15-ly

**Lancashire**

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 Sterling

**FIRE RISKS**

Taken at reasonable rates of premium, and

ALL LOSSES SETTLED PROMPTLY,

By the undersigned, without reference elsewhere.

S. C. DUNCAN-CLARK & CO.,

General Agents for Ontario,

25-ly

N. W. Cor. of King & Church Sts., Toronto.

**The Victoria**

Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada.

Insures only Non-Hazardous Property, at Low Rates.

BUSINESS STRICTLY MUTUAL.

GEORGE H. MILLS, President.

W. D. BOOKER, Secretary.

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

**Montreal**

Assurance Company.

INCORPORATED 1840.

CAPITAL.....\$800,000

INVESTED FUNDS (approximately).. 400,000

HEAD OFFICE.....MONTREAL.

BRANCH OFFICE—32 Wellington Street, Toronto.

Consulting Inspector.....CAPT. A. TAYLOR.

Marine Inspector.....CAPT. F. JACKMAN.

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

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

**Imperial**

Fire Insurance Company of London.

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

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Canada General Agency,

RINTOUL BROS.,

24 St. Sacrament Street.

JAMES E. SMITH, Agent.

Toronto, Corner Church and Colborne Streets

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