

# THE MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.

## INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

VOL. III—NO. 46.

TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1870.

SUBSCRIPTION,  
\$2 a Year.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF  
TORONTO.

**JOHN MACDONALD & Co.,**

**FURTHER  
SHIPMENTS**

*Et Steamers*

**PRUSSIAN**

AND

**AUSTRIAN.**

*Employ no Travellers.*

**JOHN MACDONALD & Co.**

Toronto, May 26, 1870.

32-ly

**BRYCE, McMURRICH & Co.,**

Invoices received of

**LARGE SHIPMENTS**

By Steamer "Prussian."

**LARGE SHIPMENTS**

By Steamer "Moravian."

**LARGE SHIPMENTS**

By Steamer "Scandinavian."

**LARGE SHIPMENTS**

By "Shandon."

**34 Yonge Street, Toronto,**

OFFICE—65 WEST REGENT STREET,  
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

**BRYCE, McMURRICH & Co.**

Toronto, 29th June, 1870.

32-ly

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF  
TORONTO.

**A. R. McMASTER  
and BROTHER,**

**TORONTO,**

HAVE RECEIVED AND OPENED OUT,

A most complete assortment of

**BRITISH & FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS,**

WITH DESIRABLE LINES OF

**Canadian and American Manufactures,**

SUITABLE FOR THE

**SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE,**

TO WHICH

They call the attention of their Customers and Friends,

AT

**32 YONGE STREET.**

OFFICES:

102 Cross St., Albert Square, Manchester, and } England.  
Alexander Building, James Street, Liverpool, }  
Toronto, March, 1870. 32-ly

**REFORD & DILLON,**

**TEA MERCHANTS,  
GENERAL GROCERS.**

FRESH GOODS REGULARLY RECEIVED.

**STOCK AND ASSORTMENT**

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE.

WE SOLICIT A

**SPECIAL AND EARLY EXAMINATION  
OF OUR**

**TEAS, JUST ARRIVED,**

Ex Ship "J. S. STONE,"

AT

**NEW YORK, FROM SHANGHAI**

**REFORD & DILLON.**

Toronto, 23rd March, 1870.

32-ly

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF  
TORONTO.

**GORDON, MACKAY & Co.**

**IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,**

Are now receiving their usual supply of

**SPRING GOODS**

SELECTED IN THE  
VARIOUS MARKETS OF THE WORLD,

AND WHICH THEY

OFFER ON LIBERAL TERMS.

Also, constantly receiving the Products of the now

**CELEBRATED LYBSTER COTTON MILLS**

The great superiority of these Goods over Imported  
or Foreign, render them worthy of the  
notice of the Trade.

THEY ARE MADE FROM PURE AND

**Long Stapled American Cotton,**

PERFECTLY FREE FROM ALL

STIFFENING, SIZING & CHEMICAL PREPARATION  
that improve appearance, but destroy the fibre.

They are also noted for

**THEIR GREAT BLEACHING QUALITIES**

**GORDON, MACKAY & Co.**

Toronto, March 24, 1870.

32-ly

**SPRING IMPORTATIONS  
For 1870.**

**MOFFATT, MURRAY & BEATTIE,**

HAVE RECEIVED AND OPENED

FOUR HUNDRED PACKAGES OF NEW STAPLE

AND

**FANCY DRY GOODS,**

TO WHICH THEY

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE

THE STOCK IS LARGE, VARIED, AND COMPLETE,  
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

FULL LINES OF

**AMERICAN & CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.**

Close Prices to Cash and Short Credit Buyers

DUNDAS COTTON,

FULL LINES

DUNDAS YARN,

AS

DUNDAS BAGS,

MILL PRICES.

**Nos. 36 & 38 Yonge Street Toronto.**

**MOFFATT, MURRAY & BEATTIE.**

Toronto, March, 1870.

32-ly

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF  
TORONTO.

**J. B. BOUSTEAD,**

WHOLESALE

PROVISION AND COMMISSION  
MERCHANT.

—:—

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED,

EITHER FOR SALE

OF HOME OR FOREIGN MARKETS.

—:—

All orders for the purchase or sale of provisions promptly  
attended to.

—:—

REFERENCES KINDLY PERMITTED TO

WM. GOODERHAM, Esq., President Bank of Toronto,  
JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq., President Royal Canadian  
Bank,  
JAS. G. WORTS, Esq., Vice-President Bank of Toronto,  
A. FISHER, Esq., Manager Ontario Bank,  
G. W. YARKER, Esq., Manager Bank of Montreal,  
J. G. HARPER, Esq., Manager Merchants' Bank,  
JOHN MQAT, Esq., Manager City Bank of Montreal,  
H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., Vice-Pres't Bank of Commerce,  
K. H. BETHUNE, Esq., Manager Quebec Bank.

J. B. BOUSTEAD

OFFICE:

72 AND 74 COLBORNE STREET,

TORONTO.

Toronto, May 13, 1870.

6m

**Cleverdon & Coombe,**

IMPORTERS OF

CHINA, GLASS, AND EATHENWARE,

WHOLESALE,

No. 8 Adelaide Street East,

TORONTO.

43-1y

**Ridout, Aikenhead & Crombie,**

(Late Ridout Brothers & Co.)

Corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto,

Importers of and Dealers in

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, COPPER, LEAD, TIN,  
CUTLERY, PAINTS, CORDAGE,

FISHING AND SHOOTING TACKLE,

And every description of

British, American, and Domestic Hardware.

**The British American Commercial  
College,**

COE. OF KING & TORONTO STREETS, TORONTO.

THIS old-established and thoroughly reliable Institution  
affords unequalled facilities for obtaining a

THOROUGH BUSINESS EDUCATION,

or instruction in any of the following branches:

Book-Keeping, by Double and Single Entry; Banking,  
Commission, Steamboating, Insurance, Commercial  
Law, Commercial Arithmetic, Business  
Practice, Business Correspondence,  
Spelling, Penmanship, Telegraphy, &c., &c., &c.

44-1y

ODELL & TROUT.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF  
TORONTO.

**THOMAS LAILEY & Co.,**

IMPORTERS

AND

MANUFACTURERS

OF

READY-MADE  
CLOTHING.

WAREHOUSE:

11 WELLINGTON STREET WEST,  
TORONTO.

**PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.**

The undersigned having entered into partnership as

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Will carry on business under the style of

**ELLIOT & CO.,**

No. 3 FRONT STREET, TORONTO,

In the premises lately occupied by Dunsbaugh & Watson.

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,**

DISTILLERS, MALSTERS & MILLERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE SPIRITS,

ALCOHOL,

OLD RYE,

TODDY AND

MALT WHISKIES.

MALT FOR BREWERS,

AND

"TEA ROSE" FLOUR.

**John Morison,**

IMPORTER OF

Teas, Groceries, Wines and Liquors,

38 & 40 WELLINGTON STREET,

TORONTO.

Toronto, May 13, '70.

3m

LEADING MANUFACTURERS.

**WILSON, BOWMAN & Co.,**

SEWING MACHINE

MANUFACTURERS,

HAMILTON, ONT.,

THIS FIRM MANUFACTURES THE CELEBRATED

LOCKMAN PATENT

FAMILY

SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE,

WHICH HAS ALL

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS

AND IS SOLD AT

VERY LOW RATES.

AGENTS WANTED. Address

WILSON, BOWMAN & Co.,

HAMILTON, ONT.

**CHARLES D. EDWARDS,**

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

SALESROOM—19 VICTORIA SQUARE,

MONTREAL.

LOCAL AGENTS.

A. K. BOOMER.....Toronto,  
A. McKEAND.....Hamilton,  
A. G. SMYTH.....London,  
GEO. HAY.....Ottawa,  
CHINIE & BEAUDET.....Quebec,  
D. STARR & SONS.....Halifax, N.S.

**RICE BROTHERS,**

PAPER COLLAR MANUFACTURERS.

MONTREAL.

MESSES. RICE BROS. have constantly on hand all  
styles of Gent's Paper Collars, Cuffs, Fronts, &c.  
Also, Ladies' Collars and Cuffs, which are manufactured  
in the neatest possible manner, from the best material,  
imported from London and Germany. New styles just  
being completed. 36-1y

**Mulholland & Baker,**

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, CANADA  
PLATES, GLASS, &c., &c.

419 and 421 St. Paul Street,

Yard Entrance—St. Francois Xavier Street.

**Robert Mitchell,**

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND BROKER,

24 Sacrament Street, Montreal.

Drafts authorised and advances made on shipments of  
Flour, Grain, Pork, Butter, and General Produce, to my  
address here.

Advances made on shipments to Europe.

The sale and purchase of Stocks and Exchange will  
receive prompt attention.



**THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF HAMILTON.**

1870. EARLY SPRING SHIPMENTS. 1870.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE RECEIVED A CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF THEIR EARLY SHIPMENTS,

AND HAVE PLEASURE IN INFORMING THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE TRADE GENERALLY,

THAT ON AND AFTER

The 10th of March,

THEY WILL BE

PREPARED TO SHOW A FULLY ASSORTED STOCK OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS!

TOGETHER WITH MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCKS

OF CANADIAN TWEEDS,

AND American Manufactures.

Shipments will be received by WEEKLY STEAMERS, THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.

THEY INVITE EARLY INSPECTION,

SPECIALLY BY

Those who can buy for Cash, or at shortened terms of credit.

**BUCHANANS, BINNY & MCKENZIE,**

HAMILTON, Ont., 1st March, 1870. 33-1y

**THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF MONTREAL.**

**Angus Logan & Co.,**

PAPER MANUFACTURERS,

AND

WHOLESALE STATIONERS.

378 St. Paul Street.

**Chapman, Fraser & Tylee,**

Successors to McGilland, Tylee & Co.,

WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

1Feb71 10 Hospital Street.

**C. H. Baldwin & Co.,**

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

Wines, Groceries and Liquors.

8 ST. HELEN STREET. 17Aug70

**James Mitchell,**

OFFERS FOR SALE:

SUGARS—Choice Barbadoes, Centrifugal, Cuba, in Boxes

Vacuum Pan, Demerara, in bls.

MOLASSES—Prime Cienfuegos and Trinidad, in Puns.

COFFEE PIMENTO, Jamaica, in bags.

HERRINGS—Extra No. 1 Canso, in brls. and halves.

Do. do. Campobella, in boxes.

SALMON—1 lb. tins, and boxes Bloaters.

COD OIL—Pure Labrador, in brls.

No. 7 HELEN STREET, MONTREAL.

1July,70

**THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF MONTREAL.**

**Crathern & Caverhill,**

61 St. PETER STREET,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, IRON,

Steel, Tin Plates, &c.,

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS AND OILS.

AGENTS:—Victoria Rope Walk. 1July,70  
Vieille Montagne Zinc Company.

**Eagle Foundry, Montreal.**

GEORGE BRUSH, Proprietor.

BUILDER OF MARINE & STATIONERY

STEAM ENGINES,

Steam Boilers of every description.

Mill and Mining Machinery.

All kinds of Castings in Brass and Iron.

Light and Heavy Forgings, &c.

Patterns and Drawings Furnished. 24Aug70

**Joseph Gould,**

(SUCCESSOR TO GOULD & HILL)

IMPORTER OF THE

CELEBRATED CHICKERING, STEINWAY,

AND OTHER PIANOFORTES,

AND THE WELL-KNOWN

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

115 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

24Aug70

**A. Ramsay & Son,**

Importers of

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

Rolled, Rough and Polished Plate Glass, English and German Sheet Glass, Glaziers' Diamonds,

GOLD AND SILVER LEAF BRONZES, &c.

37, 39 & 41 Recollet Street, MONTREAL.

**David Torrance & Co.,**

EAST AND WEST INDIA MERCHANTS,

EXCHANGE COURT,

MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 9, 1870.

10Ja71

**La Riviere & Co.,**

IMPORTERS OF

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE, PAINTS, &c.

Corner St. Paul and St. Gabriel Streets,

MONTREAL.

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

100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL.

Importers of

IRON, TIN, STEEL, BOILER PLATES,

GALVANIZED IRON, CANADA PLATES,

BOILER TUBES, GASTUBES, IRON WIRE.

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

MANUFACTURER OF

"CROWN" SOFA, CHAIR AND BED SPRINGS.

A large stock always on hand.

34-1y

**THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF MONTREAL.**

**Ferrier & Co.,**

IRON AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER STREET,

MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR:

Windsor Powder Mills.

La Tortu Rope-Walk.

Burrill's Axe Factory.

Sherbrooke's Safety Fuse.

31Dec70

**J. A. Mathewson,**

202 MCGILL STREET AND LONGUEUIL LANE,

TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES,

Stock and assortment kept large and attractive.

ORDERS CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

1y

**John McArthur & Son,**

18 LEMOINE STREET, MONTREAL,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

WINDOW GLASS (STAR AND DIAMOND STAR BRANDS), SHEET AND PLATE GLASS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Linseed Oil, Paints, Colors, Varnishes, Japans, Artists and Painters' Materials; Naval Stores, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c.

Cod, Seal, Whale, Lard, Sperm, Olive, Machinery, and Wool Oils. 1July70

**S. H. May & Co.,**

Importers of

STAR & DIAMOND STAR WINDOW GLASS,

Paints, Oil, Varnish, Brushes, Spirits Turpentine, Benzole, Gold Leaf, &c.

17July70

274 St. Paul st., Montreal.

**N. S. Whitney,**

IMPORTER OF FOREIGN LEATHER, ELASTIC

TABS, PRUNELLAS, LININGS, &c.,

14 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

1Ja71

**Mercantile Summary.**

The statement of the Boston Oil Company, doing business as refiners in the Canadian oil regions, and which suspended payment some time ago, shows liabilities to the amount of \$33,000, and assets to the amount of \$10,000.

On the 24th inst., the United States Treasury Agents seized eleven and a-quarter tons of raisins belonging to T. & F. Ross & Co., of Montreal. The raisins were seized for having been fraudulently under-invoiced and entered as to quality at St. Albans, Vermont. This little circumstance requires explanation.

OUR Petrolia correspondent makes the rather startling statement that unless new wells are found the export firms will have to cease operating, owing to the falling off in the supply of oil. Existing wells cannot produce more than enough for home consumption, and may be expected to fall even short of that after a time. It is to be hoped that so serious a blow to our industry may be averted by the sinking of new and profitable wells; no doubt the strain on the Petrolia Terri-



tory is severe, and that unless it possesses unexampled richness it must give out. We shall watch the progress of events, there, with interest, and shall keep the readers of this journal fully informed of whatever transpires.

MR. HALL, of the Wabashene saw mills, has sold that property, with the timber limits connected therewith, to the firm of Dodge & Co. Mr. Hall retires from business with an ample competence. Messrs. Dodge & Co., are gradually extending their already large business, and are among the foremost, if not, indeed, the most extensive American lumber operations in Canada.

THE recent discoveries of salt at Seaforth and Warwick, Ont., go to prove the existence of an immense bed of salt of great thickness, underlying a large portion of the Western peninsula, and demonstrate the correctness of geological theories respecting this district of country. The production of salt is undoubtedly destined to become a great source of wealth to Canada, and will certainly afford profitable employment for a great deal of capital.

THE amount of depreciated silver coin shipped from the country under the Weir-Hincks arrangement is stated at \$4,320,000 up to the 15th June. If these be correct figures, and one-half the stories be true about the percentages allowed, somebody must have made a pretty handsome thing. Mr. Weir's enemies in Montreal, who are pretty numerous about "St. Francois de Wall" street, insist that he got a half per cent., clear of all expenses, which would make his profit \$21,600. He claims, however, and so do his friends, that sundry bank clerks, who were subjected to the unaccustomed hardship of working after hours, had to share in even this trivial half per cent.; also that various sub-commissions and semi-brokerages, divers indirect, contingent, and non-descript expenses, at the inception of the scheme, whittled down his profits to an extremely sharp point, to say nothing of loss, leading to his suspension. Well, we are glad the silver nuisance is about over, and that some, if only \$36,000, new silver is in, and we hope that no future Mr. Weir may be obliged to sacrifice himself and all his able-bodied relations for the public good, after the same manner.

## Financial.

### STOCKS AND MONEY.

Reported by Blaikie & Alexander, Brokers.

A fair number of transactions have taken place since our last report, under a continued active demand for all first-class Stocks; in fact, there is more money offering now for investment than can be profitably employed. Sterling Exchange to-day, for 60 days Bank Bills, selling at 110 to 110½.

**Banks.**—Commerce is enquired for at 119½ ex-dividend, with few sellers under 120. Holders of Toronto can not be induced to sell, though high rates are offered; we quote 160 to 163, nominal. Royal is quiet, and little offering; some small sales are reported at 66 to 67. Ontario is firm and in demand at 105½, with sellers at 106½. There is nothing doing in British ex-dividend. An advance has taken place in Montreal; from 103 to

198 now offered, with sellers at 199. Merchants' is offering at 120½ ex-dividend. City is reported somewhat firmer, with buyers at 87½ and sellers at 88. Sales of Molsons' have been made at 104½ to 105½, with some demand. Quebec is enquired for at 104, with no sellers. There are buyers of Jacques Cartier at 108½, and of National at 106, but there are no sellers.

**Sundries.**—Freehold Building Society is firm and in demand at 126½ to 127, with sellers at 127½. Canada Permanent has closed its books; the stock is procurable at 135 ex-dividend. Nothing doing in Western Canada ex-dividend. Union is in some demand at 111½, with sellers at 112. Buyers of Canada Landed Credit offer 98½ to 99, without inducing holders to sell, who generally ask par. 117 would readily be given for Huron and Erie, but there is none to be had at that figure. Western Assurance is firm and in good demand at 87 to 88, with sellers at 89. British America Assurance may be had at 70. 116½ is offered for City Gas, without result; holders are unwilling to sell. Montreal Telegraph is not to be had at 177½.

**Bonds.**—Government "Sixes" are in demand at 105, with sellers at 106; "Fives" are inquired for at 96. Sales of Dominion Stock have been made at 107 to 107½, at which latter rate it is procurable. Toronto City Bonds are in good demand at 91½, with sellers at 92. County Debentures are enquired for at 103, but there are none on the market. Townships may be had at 95.

### TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

Reported by Pellatt & Osler, Brokers.

There has been a good demand for all kinds of Stocks, and higher prices would be paid for any real good investment, but holders of securities find such difficulty in procuring a re-investment, that they do not feel disposed to sell, even at exorbitant prices. The only particular feature to notice during the week is the sudden change in Montreal Bank Stock, which sold at 192½, and then advanced to 198.

**Banks.**—Montreal sold during the week at 195, 194, 193, even as low as 192½, but advanced again, with buyers at 198, sellers now asking 198½. British, transfer books closed; no sales ex-dividend. Several transactions in Ontario at 105, 105½, at 106, closing firm at the latter rate. Toronto is nominal; no stock on market; outside price would probably be paid. Last sales of Royal Canadian at 67½; no change in this stock anticipated until after the meeting. Commerce, books closed; several transactions at 117, 118, and 119, ex-dividend, closing firm at latter rate. Merchants', books closed; offered freely at 120 and 120½, at which rate there were sales. No Quebec offering; would command 104. Molsons' sold at 104½, 104½, and 105; sellers now asking 104½. Buyers of City at 87½, sellers asking 88. 106 is offered for Du Peuple, but no stock offering. Nationale would command 108; no stock on market. Jacques Cartier is enquired for at 108½; little doing. Buyers are offering 90½ for Mechanics' sellers asking 91½. Union, books closed; no sales ex-dividend.

**Sundries.**—City Gas in good demand, but no stock offering. Nothing doing in British America Assurance, sellers at 70. Small sales, of Western Assurance at 85½; buyers would advance for a good lot. Canada Life Assurance would command 110; nothing doing. Canada Building Society, books closed; offering at 135 ex-dividend. Western Canada Building Society, books closed; no sales to report ex-dividend. Large sales of Freehold Building Society, at 126 and 126½; small lots procurable at latter rate. Huron and Erie Savings Loan Society, nominal; no stock offering. Little doing in Union Building Society, sellers asking 112. Montreal Telegraph, would command 177; no stock to be had. Canada Landed Credit is in good demand, but no stock of any conse-

quence offering; nothing doing in mortgages; could readily be placed at 7½ to 8 per cent.

**Debentures.**—Canada are in good demand, but no issues of any kind offering; Dominion Stock offering at 107½; very large sales of Toronto Bonds due 1889 at 91½; there is a ready sale for first-class Counties at extreme rates, but none offering.

### MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Reported by Robert Moat, Broker.

MONTREAL, June 28, 1870.

Although there was only a very limited amount of business done during the past week, the fluctuations in prices were very great. These frequent fluctuations being the result of speculation, have prevented investors to a very great extent, from purchasing, and the transactions in several of the leading stocks have for some time past been purely speculative. Money continues very abundant both at the banks and on the street.

**Banks.**—The principal changes have been in Bank of Montreal, which advanced nearly six per cent., closing firm at 198; and in Merchants' which declined over three per cent., closing heavy with buyers at 117 and sellers at 117½. Ontario sold at 105½ and 105½, now held for 106. City was largely sold at 87½ and 88. Molson's was heavy, latest sales at 105 and 104½. Union was in good demand at 105½, 106 and 106½, now held for 106½. There are buyers of Peuple at 106; Jacques Cartier at 109½; Quebec at 104; Commerce at 119½; and Mechanics' at 90. Toronto was offered at 162½, with buyers at 159. Royal was sold at 67½, which would still be paid, holders now asking 70.

**Sundries.**—Montreal Mining Shares sold to some extent at \$3.50. Montreal Telegraph brought 180 and 181. Peoples Telegraph offered at 100 to 101; There are buyers of Richelieu at 147½ to 150. City passenger Railway at 123 to 124; City Gas at 157½ to 160. Canadian Navigation sold at 100½ and closes very firm with buyers at 102½ and sellers at 105.

**Bonds.**—Continue in active demand, and prices generally are higher, with very few of any kind offering. There are buyers of government sixes at 104 to 105 and of fives at 96 to 96½. Dominion stock sold to some extent at 107 and 107½. Montreal sixes are now firm at 101.

**Exchange.**—On London ruled quiet but firm throughout the week at 98½ to 99½ for Bankers sixty day bills.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET, June 24.—There is no change from the extreme ease in the Money Market, call loans being readily obtained at three to five per cent. Discounts are dull, prime paper being very scarce, and readily passed at 5 to 6 per cent. for double signatures and 5½ to 6½ per cent. for single names. Gold is very heavy, the market having been much exercised by the failure yesterday of James Boyd, one of the prominent brokers in the Gold Room. The price all day has been 111½@111½, at which latter figure the market closes.

**BANK OF ENGLAND.**—The return for the week ending June 8th, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest.....	£3,094,972.	Increase.	£2,697
Public Deposits....	10,715,594.	Increase.	649,785
Other Deposits....	16,067,318.	Decrease.	242,979

On the other side of the account:

Gov't Securities....	£13,018,375.	Increase.	£42,574
Other " ".....	19,014,016.	Increase.	34,817
Notes unempl'd....	11,844,400.	Increase.	376,905

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,853,295, being a decrease of £119,265; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £20,643,314, showing an increase of £148,922 when compared with the preceding return.

The latest quotation for Broom Corn in Chicago is \$2 60 to \$2 70 for new brush.



**J. GILLESPIE & CO.,**  
 HAVE NOW ON HAND,  
 OVER ONE THOUSAND CASES  
**SPRING GOODS,**  
 AND ARE  
 PREPARED TO SHOW THE LARGEST VARIETY  
 OF  
**FELT AND STRAW HATS**  
 IN THE DOMINION.  
 Inspection respectfully invited.  
 64 YONGE STREET,  
 TORONTO.

33-1y  


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**THE**  
**Monetary and Commercial Times.**

WITH WHICH HAS BEEN INCORPORATED  
**THE MONTREAL TRADE REVIEW.**  
 TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1870.

#### GENTEEL OCCUPATIONS.

Among the various influences that operate prejudicially to the business interests of the country, one of the most prominent is the general desire of our young men to engage in mercantile pursuits. It is unfortunate that they too often receive encouragement to adopt this mode of life from parents and guardians, who have no truthful conception of the temptations and struggles incident to a mercantile career, and who have not the remotest suspicion of what is in store for very many whose early life has been watched with the most anxious solicitude. Each one seems to think his own *protégé* is destined to become the merchant-prince of his time, and vainly flatters himself that the shining talents of his particular youth are a guarantee of success.

After the necessary probation, the young fledgling is equipped at the expense or on the security of his relatives or friends, and is ushered forth. But in many instances the contest proves an unequal one, and after a weary struggle he again seeks the position of an employee, for which he is better fitted, to recruit his purse and prepare for fresh attempts. Years ago this was not difficult to achieve; but so great has been the concentration of employment-seekers at the business centres, that it is only by displaying the persistency of a mendicant, or bringing some outside influence to bear, that anything can be secured; and notwithstanding the increased cost of living, the remuneration for such services as the greater number can render is decreasing. A bad feature in the case is that, of the swarms of applicants for any vacancy that occurs, the large majority are entirely unsuited, either by education or previous training, for the duties they

are so anxious to undertake. So much is this the case, that many merchants keep vacancies unfilled, waiting till a casual applicant, suitably qualified, presents himself, rather than submit to the importunate solicitations of a horde of ineligible candidates.

The great majority of these disappointed would-be clerks and store-keepers retire to the obscurity from which they emerged, and have to content themselves with plodding the up-hill road of mediocrity. Some become burdened with relationships entered into when hope held up a golden vision in the future, and find themselves encumbered with a load for which they are unequal.

With an increasing population at the business centres, treading on each others heels in the pursuit of a livelihood, mediocre abilities have little chance. The most that may be looked for is a bare subsistence. If we could take our readers behind the scenes and see what those who have met with apparent success have to contend with, the picture would be most instructive. There are hundreds who have started with apparently good prospects, but whose threadbare respectability testifies to the too close approximation of their income to the smallest sum which would suffice to supply their sheer necessities. We could find numbers who from an income of \$500 or \$600, have to meet the wants and needs of a family. With perhaps but moderate business capacity and the vigor and ambition of youth fading out, the chances for self-elevation of such are exceedingly slight. Let us analyze the expenditure of even a small family in one of the large cities. There is rent, \$100 to \$120; food at say \$6 a week, \$312; fuel, \$40 or \$50; taxes, \$10; help and sundries, \$100; but the salary is already exhausted, with no allowance for clothing, for numerous pairs of little boots and hats, not to mention toys and sweetmeats, and the indispensable medical attendance, pleasure excursions, schooling and what-not. The picture is not very attractive; but it is life-like. There are great numbers struggling with life under these circumstances who had painted a bright and prosperous future for themselves.

This is all the result of an overstocking of the market—of a mistaken fondness for a career, the bright and illusive side of which only has been seen. There are hundreds now forming their "pot-hooks" at school, and having their brains crammed with the elementary ideas of arithmetic, whose course in life will be just such as we have depicted. They are infected with that foolish pride that prefers the broadcloth respectability of a light genteel business to the brusque manliness that attaches to the occupations of honest industry. Occasionally one crops up

who, failing to obtain enough to gratify his necessities or desires, filches from his employer and adds to the privations of poverty the disgrace of crime. He becomes either a punished criminal or a despised outcast. Such cases come to the surface not unfrequently, and the practice is much more general than many suppose.

If some of those who are enjoying their ease and quiet in country homes, but who are infected with those false ideas which we have been endeavoring to condemn, would but advertise for a clerk during some of those dull periods which occur in business; and then listen to respectable and educated men pleading for employment in order to earn even enough to pay for their board they would see business life from a new angle; its fascination would disappear; and they would hesitate about recommending those whose best interests they have at heart to adopt a sphere of life which in a multitude of cases leads to such bitter straits.

#### HONEST INSURANCE RETURNS AND OFFICIAL SCRUTINY.

It has been pointed out more than once in these columns that government supervision over insurance companies must be thorough and effective, or it is certain to prove worse than no supervision at all; it becomes a cover for snares and traps, and a prop of sickly delusions. The system adopted by a number of the States, following the lead of New York, has received deserved praise, time and again, as being admirably fitted to secure to the public the blessings of sound insurance. But it has become apparent that a well devised system is not sufficient unless it be vigorously and fearlessly administered.

The questions propounded by the Insurance Superintendent of New York, and to which the companies are bound to answer upon oath, are admittedly comprehensive and exhaustive enough. They embrace all, or nearly all the information respecting assets and liabilities, losses, premiums, expenses, salaries and commissions, &c., that it is of importance to the public to know. But behind all this there is the vital question of veracity—there is the danger that untrue answers will be given. Fictitious values may be substituted for real values on the one side of the account, and liabilities greatly underestimated on the other.

In the case of the Home Insurance Co. of New Haven, which has just felt the weight of the official lash, the statement made to Superintendent Barnes last year showed a deficiency of \$176,603. Now it appears beyond a doubt that the Home has lost at least half its entire capital, and that a large share of that loss had happened before



the statement was made. This state of facts was admitted at a meeting of the company on the 18th June. One of the resolutions passed recites that the reduction of the capital from \$100 to \$50 a share was required in order to leave the company unimpaired in its capital and in its reinsurance fund.

A circumstance occurred in connection with the Home's affair which is not calculated to strengthen one's faith in the effectiveness of government supervision. So late as the middle of April last the commissioner of Insurance for Connecticut certified as follows: "I have this day made a careful examination of the books and assets of the Home Insurance Co. of New Haven and find the same to be correct and corroborative of their annual statement of January 1st, 1870." Within three months from that time another superintendent—Miller, of New York—certified the capital to be impaired to the extent of half a million of dollars. Of course doctors do and will differ.

If we take away from American life companies the strength that the certificate of their insurance superintendents gives them, we leave them as Samson with his shaven locks—weak as any other man. To assail the integrity of the official supervision exercised by New York and Massachusetts, is to strike at the root of their power, and to disarm them of the weapons with which they have swept the United States, established themselves in Canada, and are now making successful inroads into the very home of life insurance—Great Britain. To guard against the practice of deception, Mr. Miller, of New York, announces that he intends making frequent *personal examinations* of the position of the companies. If his discoveries in the case of the Home are any indication of the results likely to follow from his "personal examinations," the sooner they are made the better. It is more than possible that he may find some hollow shams with a fair exterior—some babbles which will burst as soon as they are pricked.

We may say to Mr. Miller, in all frankness, that his reports would carry much greater weight did they not display that objectionable style of "puffing," which seems to have become a weakness with officials on the other side of the lines. After an examination of the Mutual Life of New York, sometime ago, at the instance of its officers, he presented a report full of unseemly adulation, referring to it as this "great company," with its "magnificent position," and the "efficiency, ability, and fidelity" of its management. All this looks too much like one of these nauseating "puffs" with which cheap and characterless newspapers often embellish their columns, because some Jenkins has thrown

down to them a small advertisement. Such officials as Mr. Miller ought to be above stooping to copy so nasty a practice.

### THE COMMERCE OF CANADA.

#### SECOND ARTICLE.

We showed in our first article the total volume of the Commerce of the Dominion for its first-two years, the figures proving our people to be exceedingly enterprising and industrious. We also pointed out the character of our Exports and Imports, and maintained that although the "balance of trade" has been almost constantly against us, there is no reason to doubt that the country is rapidly increasing in wealth and prosperity. And now, let us see

#### V.—WHO BUY FROM US.

The number of foreign countries with which we trade has been considerably augmented by our union with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, whose position on the Atlantic seaboard, and the large extent of their shipping, gives them peculiar facilities for trading with other lands. Their trade with the British and Spanish West Indies, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and South America, is by no means inconsiderable. The United States and Great Britain, however, continue to be the best customers of the Dominion, the former carrying off the palm. These two Nations are the largest customers of all the Provinces except Nova Scotia, which last year sold to the value of \$1,421,972, to the British West Indies and only \$466,779 to Great Britain. In contrast to this, it is not a little singular that New Brunswick sold \$2,931,548 to the mother country and only \$51,322 to the Indies. In order that the readers of the TIMES, may know all the countries of any note with which we trade, we have prepared the following statement showing what countries bought from us during 1868-9, and how much:

Great Britain.....	\$20,485,838
United States.....	23,620,739
British West Indies, &c.....	1,598,742
Spanish.....	1,078,504
French, Danish and Dutch...	119,216
Newfoundland.....	371,050
Prince Edward Island.....	279,729
France.....	133,907
Brazil.....	31,880
South America Ports.....	386,475
Papal States.....	23,771
Italy and Naples.....	160,673
Portugal and Spain.....	127,055
Germany and Holland.....	65,203
San Domingo.....	25,862
St. Pierre Miguelon.....	86,880
Australia.....	46,613
Other countries.....	60,257

When to these figures are added short returns, coin and bullion, &c., we have the total exports of the year, \$60,474,781.

Canada has, evidently, a goodly number of customers, and it is gratifying to think that in these days when American statesmanship seems to delight in putting barriers in the way of commerce, the Dominion has so many other markets open to its productions. As we propose to examine a little more in detail our trade with Great Britain, the United States, and possibly the West Indies, we shall not dwell upon the above returns, but proceed to show

#### VI.—FROM WHOM WE BUY.

The countries from which we make our importations are not given so fully in the returns as these to which we export; but the information is quite full enough to indicate the course of our import trade. The following (less certain unimportant omissions) are the names of the principal countries we bought from last year, the value of our purchases and the duties paid upon them.

COUNTRY.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.	DUTY COL.
Great Britain.....	\$35,764,470	\$4,799,755
United States.....	25,473,705	1,565,563
France.....	1,335,545	317,357
Germany.....	497,291	135,082
Newfoundland & P. E. Island....	1,242,311	122,365
British W. Indies	856,525	420,797
Spanish " "	521,219	210,524
China.....	122,860	42,465
Holland.....	39,891	51,097
Spain.....	99,720	13,470

It will be seen by these statistics that, taken as a whole, the Dominion took from Great Britain over \$5,000,000 worth more goods than she bought from us, but that the difference in favour of the United States is less than \$2,000,000! This is a very significant fact, and one which tells how much the increase of prices in the United States in consequence of their absurd protective system and high taxation, conjoined with their restrictive Commercial Legislation, has directed our trade into British channels. Our annual transactions with France, and also Germany, appear to be on the increase; in the case of France, it will be observed, that the balance of the account is very considerably in its favour. It is a trade, however, which deserves every encouragement. We are glad to notice that China is down for \$122,860 among the countries we buy from, but considering the large quantity of tea consumed in Canada, the extent of our annual purchases ought to be much greater. It is gratifying to find that our dealings with the Spanish West Indies foot up to over \$1,500,000, and that they purchase from us very nearly double what we do from them.

#### VII.—OUR TRADE WITH BRITAIN.

There can be no question of the fact that since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, our direct trade with Great Britain has largely increased. We have no statis-



tics at command of the trade of all the four Provinces which compose the Dominion, with the mother country, prior to Confederation; but the following statement of the exports and imports of the late provinces of Canada to Great Britain strongly support our statement:

YEAR.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
1854.....	\$22,963,330.....	\$10,876,714
1855.....	13,303,460.....	6,738,441
1856.....	18,212,934.....	10,467,744
1857.....	17,559,025.....	11,102,045
1858.....	12,287,053.....	8,898,611
1859.....	14,786,084.....	7,076,758
1860.....	15,859,980.....	12,839,069
1861.....	20,386,937.....	18,907,105
1862.....	21,179,312.....	15,224,417
1863.....	20,177,572.....	17,463,718
1864, (½ year)	11,880,240.....	4,728,280
1864-5.....	21,035,871.....	14,726,008
1865-6.....	28,994,530.....	12,981,641
1866-7.....	34,260,509.....	14,962,504
Totals.....	\$272,836,837	\$167,893,055

The above figures prove most conclusively, first: how rapidly our trade with Great Britain increased as soon as the war taxes and protection began to raise American prices; and secondly, the additional impulse given to our Commerce with the mother country by the termination of the Commercial Treaty with our neighbors. Our importations in 1865-6 and 1867 were unusually heavy, but it will be seen that our transactions for the first-two years of the Dominion are so much larger as to more than account for the additions which Nova Scotia and New Brunswick made to the totals:—

YEAR.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
1867-8.....	\$36,663,695.....	\$21,329,010
1878-9.....	35,764,470.....	20,485,838
	\$72,428,165	\$41,814,848

The largest trade the late Province of Canada ever had in one year with Great Britain was in 1866-7—the year preceding confederation, the exports and imports amounting together to \$45,242,150. This was quite an exceptional year, and from the over importation at that time importers, have since purchased more cautiously in England, nevertheless, during the first year of confederation, our trade with Great Britain amounted to \$57,992,705, and last year to \$56,250,308. The increase in our shipments is marked and gratifying, and shows that a large portion of our produce which formerly found a market in the United States is now sent direct to British markets.

**A SILLY CELEBRATION.**—A Mr. Morgan, who happens to be President of the North American Life Insurance Company, sailed the other day from New York for England. His departure was made the pretext for a general spree, in which the money of the policy-holders was wasted to the full extent necessary to gratify the vanity

of Mr. Morgan, and satisfy the cravings of his hangers-on for something good to eat and drink. It was necessary to get a tug to take His Heaviness from the pier to the steamer on which he was to sail, and some charges of powder were burnt in order to signalize the great event. This is the same Morgan who figured in several pages by a New York insurance journal, as the champion of the "registry system," in which he succeeded in barbarously mutilating the English language, and making his company pay for the publication of more rubbish than any sensible man on the continent could be induced to put his name to at any price. We often hear of champagne lunches given by English companies; but this "guzzle and rout" in New York was foolish beyond precedent.

**HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**—There is a saying that it is as good to be born lucky as rich. This Company had not a single loss by fire in the year embraced within the report presented in other columns; a result which certainly could "not fail to be satisfactory." The President, Mr. McMurrich, takes strong ground in favor of the premium note system, as against all-cash premiums, and discusses the matter at considerable length, and with much force. The management of the Home District is a model of cautiousness and conservatism, and the fact above stated goes to show that it is not always by unduly pushing a business that the most profit is made.

**Communications.**

**POWERS OF AGENTS.**

To the Editor of the Monetary Times.

SIR:—Apart from any desire or intention, even had I the ability, to venture an opinion with regard to the late decision, of the learned Vice Chancellor, in the case of Gooderham and Worts vs. the Queen insurance company, I cannot forbear offering a few observations on one point in the case, which I think deserves the serious consideration of mercantile and insurance men. I refer to the point dwelt upon at some length by the V. C. and the learned counsel on both sides, viz., the nature and extent of the responsibility of an agent. If the opinion advanced by the counsel for the defence, and supported by the cases cited, is to be regarded as the law in such matters, I can only say, that the less one has to do with an agent, particularly in the business of insurance, the better, for it is certainly difficult to decide where the responsibility of an agent begins, and more difficult still, to say where it ends. It has hitherto been generally considered that an insurance company was liable for any act of its agent, so long as such act was a part of any business transaction performed by him, as the agent of such company. The law, as laid down, appears to be, that no company is liable for any act of its agent, if proved to be in violation, either of the provisions of its charter, or of the positive instructions contained in his commission, or in the printed conditions of the policy.

How, I would ask, am I to possess myself of the information desired in such cases. How am I to satisfy myself that the agent is not violating any or the whole of such provisions and exceptions I hesitate not to aver that these provisions and exceptions are violated by agents every day in the week. One case cited at the late examination was to this effect. A person

insured in one of our local offices through an agent, on the policy maturing the agent called upon the assured, and supposing he had forgotten the fact of the expiry of his policy, left the renewal receipt; before the payment of the premium the property was accidentally destroyed by fire; payment was resisted, and it was held by the court that the Company was not liable. Now, here is a class of cases which are of daily occurrence, receipts are scattered broad-cast, frequently for days, even for weeks before the maturing of the policy by agents and canvassers in their eagerness to secure their risks from the clutches of some equally eager competitor, and yet if the Companies choose to avail themselves of that clause in the conditions of their policy which provides that "no insurance shall be considered binding until the actual payment of the premium," such receipts are not worth the paper on which they are written.

Some years ago an agent, in a city not far from Toronto, was detected issuing renewal receipts, the facsimile of those received from the head office, whilst the genuine was returned cancelled, representing the risk as having lapsed. How was an insurer to know this? In the event of the destruction of his property under such circumstances, should he have been left without recourse against the company? In effecting a policy with an agent, I may infer it to be part of my duty to ask to examine his commission, to assure myself that he is not exceeding his instructions, or the company's charter and policy, to see that their provisions and stipulations are not being violated.

These matters could be presented in so many phases that I fear I should occupy an undue amount of your space, and perhaps weary the patience of your readers, and shall therefore conclude by quoting a portion of the closing remarks of the V. C., which were to this effect: If insurance companies will persist in allowing their business to be transacted in the loose and careless manner as exemplified in several cases which have come before our courts, it may ere long be necessary to have special legislation, for the protection of all parties.

Truly yours,

INSURER.

Toronto, 29th June, 1870.

**THE DOMINION NOTE ACT.**

The following is the Act of last session, entitled, "An Act to amend the Act 31 Victoria, Chapter 46, and to regulate the Issue of Dominion Notes." Assented to 12th May, 1870:—

In amendment of the Act passed in the thirty-first year of her Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to enable Banks in any part of Canada to use Notes of the Dominion instead of issuing Notes of their own;" Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The first seven Sections of the said Act are hereby repealed, except as to any arrangement with the Bank of Montreal now existing under them, which shall remain in force until terminated in accordance with the conditions thereof.

2. Section ten of the said Act is hereby repealed, and also so much of Section eight as determines or relates to the amount of Dominion notes which may be issued and outstanding at any time; and the amount of such notes which may be issued and outstanding at any time, and the amount of specie and debentures to be held for securing the redemption thereof, shall hereafter be such, and such only, as is authorized by the following sections of this Act.

3. Dominion notes to the amount of five million dollars, or such greater amount as may be authorized as hereafter mentioned, may be issued and remain outstanding at any time, on the security of debentures of the Dominion and specie equal together to a like amount, and of which not more than eighty per cent, shall be debentures;



such debentures and specie to be held by the Receiver General for the redemption of such notes.

4. The amount of Dominion notes to be issued and outstanding may be, from time to time, increased to an amount not exceeding nine million dollars, on like security of debentures and specie equal together to the amount of notes so issued and outstanding, by order in Council founded on a report of the Treasury Board, such increase being so authorized for amounts not exceeding one million dollars at one time, and at intervals of not less than three months, and no such increase being authorized unless the Receiver General then holds specie to the amount of one-fourth of the aggregate amount of such increase and of the debentures already held by him as aforesaid; nor shall the amount of nine millions be so authorized, unless the Receiver General then holds specie to the amount of two million dollars; and the Receiver General shall always, as a rule, hold specie to the amount of twenty-five per cent. of the debentures to be held by him as aforesaid, and shall, under no circumstances, hold a less amount of specie than fifteen per cent. of such debentures; the amount of debentures and specie so held for securing the redemption of the said notes, being, together, never less than the amount of notes then issued and outstanding; and if the amount of such specie should at any time fall below twenty-five per cent. of the amount of such debentures, it shall be the duty of the Receiver General, without delay, to increase the proportion of specie to at least twenty-five per cent. of the amount of debentures.

5. Debentures of the Dominion may be issued and delivered to the Receiver General, for the purposes of this Act, and to enable him to comply with its requirements, such debentures being held as aforesaid, for securing the redemption of Dominion notes, and the Receiver General having full power to dispose of them, either temporarily or absolutely, in order to raise funds for that purpose, or for procuring the amounts of specie required to be held by him under this Act; but nothing in this Act shall be construed to permit the issue of debentures not otherwise authorized by Parliament for any increase of the public debt, beyond the amount authorized by Section five of the Act of Supply, passed in the Session held in the thirty-second and thirty-third years of Her Majesty's Reign, chapter one.

6. If any amount of Dominion notes be issued and outstanding at any time in excess of the amount then authorized as aforesaid, the Receiver General shall hold specie to the full amount of such excess, for the redemption of such notes; and any amount of such notes which the public convenience may require may be issued and remain outstanding, provided the excess of such amount over that so authorized be represented by an equal amount of specie held by the Receiver General as aforesaid; and the issue of Dominion notes so represented in full by specie, shall not be deemed an increase of the public debt; but except in the case of notes so issued against an equal amount of specie, the total amount of Dominion notes outstanding shall never exceed the amount authorized under the foregoing sections of this Act.

7. Section nine of the Act hereby amended is repealed, except as respects any existing arrangements made under it, which shall remain in force until terminated in accordance with the conditions thereof; and the Governor may in his discretion establish Branch Offices of the Receiver General's Department in Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, and St. John (N. B.) respectively, or any of them, for the redemption of Dominion notes, or may make arrangements with any Chartered Bank or Banks for the redemption thereof, and may allow a fixed sum per annum for such service at all or any of the said places; and specie or debentures held at any such Branch Office or by any such Bank, for the redemption of Dominion notes, shall be deemed to be held by the Receiver General.

8. Section eleven of the Act hereby amended is repealed; and the Receiver General shall publish monthly, in the "Canada Gazette," a statement of the amount of Dominion notes outstanding on the last day of the preceding month, and of the specie and debentures then held by the Receiver General for the redemption thereof, distinguishing the amounts of specie and debentures so held at each of the cities aforesaid respectively; such statements to be made up from returns to be made by the Branch Offices, Bank or Banks aforesaid, to the Receiver General.

9. All words and expressions in this Act shall have the meaning assigned to them respectively in the Act hereby amended; and the un-repealed provisions of the said Act, in so far as they are not inconsistent with this Act, shall apply to the Dominion notes to be issued under this Act, which shall be construed as one Act with that hereby amended.

**THE OBLIGATIONS OF SHIPOWNERS TO FREIGHTERS.**—A case of importance to merchants and shipowners—*Novara v. Henderson*—came before the Court of Queen's Bench, in London, Eng. The plaintiffs were Liverpool merchants, and brought the present action against the owners of a steamship trading between Alexandria and Liverpool and Glasgow for loss occasioned to a cargo of beans through the neglect of the master. The cargo was freighted to Glasgow, and was damaged by an accident to the vessel when it was going down the Mersey after it had touched at Liverpool. The ship had to be run ashore to prevent sinking, and to enable it to be repaired part of the beans were taken out and put into lighters, but restored without being dried. Afterwards the ship proceeded on her voyage to Glasgow, although in the meantime the plaintiffs wrote to the agents that they were ready to receive the cargo in Liverpool, provided a proportionate reduction were made from the freight. The cargo was found greatly deteriorated in Glasgow and sold at a loss, and the suit was brought for the neglect of the master in not taking care to dry the beans before he proceeded on his voyage. The Lord Chief Justice held that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover. Quoting an opinion of Lord Stowell to the effect that if the cargo was perishable it should be transhipped or sold in such circumstances, he said that the master was the agent for the freighter, and though not bound to delay the voyage in order to put the cargo in a proper condition, yet being compelled to stay for repairs he was bound to do all he reasonably could to put the damaged cargo in a proper condition. It had been so decided in the American courts, with which they agreed, "though if the object could be obtained by a delay which would cause no prejudice to anyone, it might be the duty of the master to incur that delay." In the present case it appeared that the time for drying the cargo before the vessel was ready to proceed was too short, but that was no justification for proceeding with it. As acting for the freighter the master was bound either to tranship the cargo or to sell it, and if he had sold it the ship would not have been entitled to freight *pro rata*; but even this alternative was not forced upon him by the offer of the freighter at Liverpool. The shipowner was therefore liable.

### Meetings.

#### QUEBEC BANK.

The following is the report of the directors to the shareholders, at their fifty-second annual general meeting, held 6th June, 1870.

The Directors have to report that the net profits for the year ending 1st of June last, after paying current expenses, amounted to \$161,771.99.

From which have been paid—  
 Divid. 1st Dec, 1869: \$517,58 00  
 Do. 1st June, 1870: 52,440 50—104,198 50  
 Leaving a surplus of ..... \$57,573.49

to be added to the account of Profit and Loss, making a total of \$187,239.44.

The Directors, after a careful revision of all the assets of the Bank, resolved to make ample provision for all the bad and doubtful debts. This has been done, an amount of \$145,050.35 having been applied accordingly, leaving a surplus of \$42,189.09—out of which \$30,000 has been set aside as the beginning of a Reserve, and \$12,189.09 remains at credit of Profit and Loss.

The branches of the Bank have been duly inspected, and the Directors have pleasure in stating that the business of the Bank throughout the Dominion continues to increase in every department.

The Charter of the Bank will expire next year. Preliminary steps have therefore been taken to secure a renewal thereof, and it will shortly be the duty of the Directors to call a General Meeting of the Shareholders, for the purpose of obtaining their authority, to apply to the Governor General in Council for an extension of the existing Charter, with amendments according to the provisions contained in the "Act respecting Banks and Banking," passed during the last session of Parliament.

(Signed,) Jas. G. Ross, President.

*Abstract from the books of the Quebec Bank, exhibiting a General Statement of its affairs 20th of May, 1870:—*

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid up.....	\$1,498,300 00
Bank Notes in circulation.....	1,131,885 00
Semi-Annual Dividend, payable 1st June, 1870.....	52,440 50
Former Dividends unpaid.....	4,212 02
Balances due to other Banks.....	43,276 27
Cash Deposited.....	1,806,206 27
Bearing Interest.....	\$1,208,702 73
Not bearing Interest.....	597,503 64
Reserve Fund.....	30,000 00
Reserved for Interest, etc, due.....	30,136 39
Profit and Loss Account.....	12,189 99
	<hr/>
	\$4,608,646 24
ASSETS	
Coin, Bullion and Provincial Notes.....	\$478,141.86
Notes and Cheques of other Banks.....	56,907.71
	<hr/>
	\$35,049 57
Real Estate belonging to the Bank.....	87,711 46
Balance due from other Banks.....	417,424 89
Government Debentures.....	148,433 32
Amount of Debts due to the Bank on Bills discounted and other securities.....	3,420,026 99
	<hr/>
	\$4,608,646 24
	J. STEVENSON, Cashier.

#### HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Members of the Home District Mutual Fire Insurance Company was held in Toronto, June 6th, at the Office of the Company.

The meeting was called to order by the President, the Honorable John McMurich.

The Secretary read the report for the past year, with the Cash Account:

#### Report.

The Board of Directors of the Home District Mutual Fire Insurance Company submit to the Members the following statement of its affairs with Cash Account annexed.

The Directors have much pleasure in stating, that no losses have been sustained by the Company since the last annual meeting, a circumstance which cannot fail to be satisfactory to the members.



A meeting of the Officers connected with the different Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the Province, was held in Hamilton last year, for the purpose of drafting a Bill to consolidate the Laws having reference to Mutual Fire Insurance Companies in the Province of Ontario.

A Bill to that effect was brought before the Provincial Parliament of Ontario last session, but not passed; Members considering that many of its clauses departed from the sound principle of Mutual Insurance, as contained in the Act authorizing the establishment of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, passed by the Parliament of Upper Canada, on the 20th April, 1836.

Mutual Insurance Companies were first organized for the purpose of saving money to parties insured in them, by taking a small sum in cash and a premium note; and paying a yearly assessment on the note, sufficient to meet the losses and working expenses. Without premium notes, which are the capital of the Company, there can be no security for the payment of losses. The 44th clause of the proposed new Bill says, "that any Mutual Fire Insurance Company may issue policies and collect premiums in cash for terms of one, two or three years; and parties so paying in cash shall not be liable to any further charge or assessment whatsoever, except as hereinafter provided." If insurance companies are allowed to carry on business without a paid up capital, or premium notes, there would have been no necessity for the Finance Minister to bring in a Bill compelling wealthy English, Foreign and Provincial Stock Companies to make large deposits with the Dominion Treasury, (say from fifty to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars each,) as security to the insurers. The 69th clause, says, "that it is expedient to provide for the speedy and certain payment of losses incurred, by enabling Mutual Insurance Companies to possess a guarantee capital, which shall be liable for all the losses, debts and expenses of the Company." The premium notes of the insured are considered by the Directors, to be the best guarantee capital for the payment of losses. The 67th clause of the 52nd cap. of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, gives the Company a lien on buildings insured, to meet the liabilities of insurers; and also on the land on which the same stand: a security not possessed by the holders of policies under the cash principle and guarantee system.

On the 23rd January, 1869, the Legislature passed an Act to incorporate "The Hamilton Mutual Fire Insurance Company," which does away altogether with premium notes and guarantee stock, calculating that losses can be met with the amounts received as premiums. If this principle can be successfully carried out, it will do away with the necessity, in future, of Stock Insurance Companies investing their capital in Dominion Stock.

In looking over the printed statement of losses by different companies, incendiarism appears to be the cause of one-third of the fires which take place. In the opinion of your Directors, however, an over anxiety to do business, at a rate incompatible with safety, seems to be one of the main causes of this unsatisfactory state of affairs. When suspicion of incendiarism exists, payment of the loss is frequently resisted. Law suits are the consequences, with accompanying "bill of costs," which are generally of no service to any but the Legal Profession. The Directors can, with much satisfaction, refer to the cash account of this company, for the last twenty years, without finding an item charged under the head of "law expenses," nor are they aware that they have within that period, paid any loss that was caused by incendiarism.

The attention of the directors has been called by persons wishing to insure, to a statement made by "interested parties," that "insurers are liable for losses incurred before they entered this company." So far as the Home District Mutual is concerned, such is not the fact: "the liability begins the day they become members, and ceases

the day the policy expires." Some parties consider the rates charged by this company, high, as compared with those of other Mutual Insurance Companies. In place of this being an objection, it is an advantage; inasmuch as it gives additional strength to the Company, while it does not increase the actual amount to be paid by the insured.

An assessment of 2½ per cent. on the premium notes, would be sufficient to meet a certain amount of loss; whereas a larger assessment would be necessary were the notes smaller.

Losses are always paid in full, except a small assessment on the premium note, which is made to cover the assured's proportion of losses incurred during the currency of his policy.

All of which is respectfully submitted,  
JNO. McMURRICH,  
President.

Toronto, June 6th, 1870.

*Abstract of Accounts of the Home District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, year ending 1st June, 1870.*

RECEIPTS.	
To cash received on account of assessment.....	\$5361 88
To do do do premiums.....	485 34
Bills discounted.....	1288 00
Cash balance due Treasurer.....	328 72
	<hr/>
	\$7463 94

DISBURSEMENTS.	
By Cash—Losses 12th May '69, paid since 1st June, 1869.....	\$2006 50
“ Valuation of Losses.....	2 30
“ Bills payable retired,.....	2008 80
“ .....	3066 62

GENERAL EXPENSES.	
“ Salaries.....	1600 00
“ Interest.....	336 19
“ Directors' Fees.....	140 00
“ Rent, Taxes, Fuel, &c.....	102 44
“ Printing and Stationery.....	99 93
“ Commission to Agents.....	92 60
“ Postage.....	17 36
	<hr/>
	2388 52
	<hr/>
	\$7463 94

**EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.**

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank was held at their Banking House, in the town of Sherbrooke, on the 6th of June.

The Directors submitted their Report as follows: The Directors of the Eastern Townships Bank, in submitting to the Stockholders their Annual Statement, have again to congratulate them on the result of the year's business, which shows a very great increase, with larger profits than in any previous year. The increase has extended over almost every item of account, as for example:

	Circulation.	Deposits.	Loans.
May, 1869,.....	108,163.00	158,955.76	516,343.05
May, 1870,.....	294,544.00	264,450.67	670,333.29

There has been a reduction in the amount of Government Securities held by the bank, but on the other hand there has been an increase in coin, provincial notes and bills, and cheques of other banks, as well as a much larger credit balance with other banks. The profits of the year, after payment of the dividends, and salaries to the 1st Dec. last, shows \$34,271.61, against \$27,023.18, in 1869. The whole business at the date of the closing of the books, viz.: 21st May last, shows an aggregate of \$1,049,389.36, or more than \$300,000 in excess of 1869. With these explanations, therefore, the directors think they are amply justified in offering their congratulations to the stockholders of the bank, and even to the people of the eastern townships generally; that such a result has been obtained in a time so limited as eleven years, the period during which this bank has been in operation.

The sum of \$11,000 has been added to the reserve fund, which, with this addition, now amounts to \$47,000. The directors desire once again to express their entire satisfaction with the zeal and care of the cashier and the other officers of the bank. The following is the statement of profit account for the year ending 21st May, 1870:

Balance of profit 22nd May, 1869,.....	\$27,023 18
Deduct amount passed to reserve fund.....	\$6,000
Vote to President.....	1,000
	<hr/>
	7,000 00
	<hr/>
	20,023 43
Add net earnings for past year,.....	51,723 43
	<hr/>
	71,746 61

Deduct dividends, Nos. 19 and 20, paid in July and January last.....	\$32,000
Salaries to 1st Dec. last.....	5,475
	<hr/>
	37,475 00

Balance of profit.....	\$34,271 61
The whole respectfully submitted.	

*General Statement Business, 21st of May, 1870.*

LIABILITIES.	
Capital paid in.....	\$400,000 00
E. T. bank bills in circulation.....	294,544 00
Due to other banks.....	10,123 08
Deposits not bearing interest.....	\$161,901 99
Deposits bearing interest.....	102,548 68
	<hr/>
	264,450 67
Reserve fund.....	36,000 00
Profit and loss account.....	10,000 00
Balance of profit for year.....	34,271 61
	<hr/>
	80,271 61

	<hr/>
	\$1,049,389 36

RESOURCES.	
Coin and Provincial notes,.....	98,851 26
Bills and cheques on other banks.....	22,218 94
	<hr/>
	121,070 20
Due from other banks,.....	197,483 87
Government securities.....	43,500 00
Loans.....	670,333 29
Real estate.....	17,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,049,389 36

The following directors were declared elected, viz.—B. Pomroy, Chas. Brooks, A. A. Adams, J. H. Pope, R. W. Hencker, G. K. Foster, and E. O. Brigham.

**QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.**—The annual meeting of this company was held at Liverpool lately. According to the report of the directors, it appears that in the fire department the premiums of 1869 (less re-insurances) amounted to £140,104, being an absolute increase of £17,974 on the income of the previous year. The losses paid and outstanding are £78,752, as compared with £81,213 of 1868. The directors call attention to a diminished expenditure and increased revenue, while the London business presents an exceptionally satisfactory result. The life branch shows an aggregate of 588 proposals made to the office for insurances to the amount of £250,614; of these only 402 were accepted and issued for £164,446. Notwithstanding the payment of £16,932 during the past year for the last quinquennium bonuses, &c., still the diminished rate of mortality and payments thereon—12 per cent. less than the expectation—leaves the present accumulated life fund £134,638, so that the amount now at the credit of the life reserve is over 50 per cent. of the entire net premiums received, not only on policies actually existing, but on every policy issued since the formation of the company. A dividend of 10 per



cent. free of income tax was declared; while the first reserve was increased to £86,000, and the sum of £9,062 carried forward to next year's account.

**THE NICHOL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**—The annual meeting of this company was held at Salem, Ont., on the 6th June. The annual report for the year ending, June 4, says that three and a half years have elapsed since any assessment was levied on the premium notes of the Company, the small cash payment, collected at the time of application, having proved more than adequate to meet all losses and expenses of the Company from January 1867, to date. On isolated farm property the cost of insurance for the past ten years has averaged \$1.50 per annum on each \$100 covered. Two small losses were adjusted and paid during the past year—the one was \$25 and the other \$20 both cases of barns having been damaged by lightning, but fortunately in neither case was the building set on fire. One hundred and twenty-two policies, including renewals, have been recorded during the past year—covering property to the amount of \$131,358. There are 389 policies at present in force, covering property to the amount of \$412,318. The premium notes held by the Company amount to \$8,310.02, and the balance at credit of the Company as shown by the books is \$491.97, but the sum of \$56.31—a portion of this balance—is represented by Bills Receivable, the actual cash balance being \$435.66.

**TOWNSHIP OF PUSLINCH MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**—The annual meeting of the above company was held at Aberfoyle on the 6th June—John Black, Esq., in the chair. There was a respectable attendance of members. The Chairman called the meeting to order, and presented the report for the last financial year. It says:—"Your Directors, in submitting their annual report, congratulate you on the steady increase of the business of the company, and have the satisfaction to state that no losses have been reported to your Directors for the past year. There are in the company 186 policy-holders, with property insured to the value of \$230,700.80; premium notes in Treasurer's hands, \$4,614, and \$267.45 cash." The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: John Black, Duncan McFarlane, Thos. Carter, John Marshall, James Evan, Peter Stewart, and Hugh Cockburn.

### Insurance.

**FIRE RECORD.**—Montreal, June 27.—A fire again broke out in the stores of the Montreal Warehousing Company. The fire that occurred about two weeks ago, in these premises, resulted in the destruction of the roof and two upper flats of those large buildings and their contents—an immense quantity of all kinds of grain. The fire yesterday morning commented in the lower flats of what remained of the western portion of those buildings after the first fire. The fire seemed to burst out simultaneously in several places, and spread with amazing rapidity, and by the time the firemen reached the ground it was one great mass of fire and flames. The firemen worked with a will, but it was soon found impossible to do anything more than confine the fire within its original limits. The whole building is divided into six compartments by thick massive stone walls. These, no doubt, contributed a great deal towards confining the fire to its old ground—the eastern portion of the warehouse—of the six original compartments. The latter three—4, 5 and 6—are now totally destroyed. The western end of the building has fallen out, and the front wall now stands apparently waiting for the first southern breeze to land it with awful havoc into Wellington street. Although an immense quantity of grain has been removed since the first fire, a great deal still remained to be destroyed by the last fire. There was about 12,000 bushels of wheat and pease in the stores destroyed, belonging to Mr. D. Butters, who had purchased it at

the sale after the fire on the 10th inst., and which was worth about \$8,000. A large quantity of sugar and molasses, stored in the cellar, belonging to Mr. Mitchell, is partially damaged, and is insured in the Liverpool and London. The buildings, which the valuers last Saturday had decided had been damaged to the extent of \$25,000, are now a total loss of \$50,000, which will fall upon the Royal Insurance Company. Mr. Butters' grain was not insured, but is said that he will hold the Warehousing Company responsible for his loss, as they previously delayed giving delivery after sale, on account of objections raised by some of the insurance companies.

Montreal, June 26.—A fire broke out in the four story stone building, No. 224, Craig street, occupied on the street flat by Mr. L. A. Surveyer, hardware dealer. The fire, however, originated in the third flat, which is occupied as a tavern and billiard saloon, the entrance to which is from Fortification lane. The third flat ceiling was burned through, and a portion of the roof, before it was extinguished. The keeper of the saloon says that when he locked up at midnight the place was all safe. The circumstances connected with the breaking out of the above fire, lead to the strong supposition that it was the work of an incendiary. The building belongs to Mr. Judah, and is insured, as are also the effects of the tenants.

Allanburg, Ont., June 23.—Barn of Mr. J. Forrester, near this place, was consumed; said to be some insurance; cause incendiary.

Oakwood, Ont., June 18.—Pyper's mill; insured for \$9,000, which will about cover the loss; the fire is said to have originated with the machinery.

Huntington, May 17.—The *Huntington Gleaner* office was burnt. Contents all consumed except the books. Partially insured. The act is credited to the Fenians, to whom the *Gleaner* was particularly obnoxious during the raid.

Belleville, June 25.—A Serious fire occurred at the Grand Trunk Station here. Six platform cars and 600 cords of wood were destroyed. A steam sawing machine, owned by C. J. Starling, was also burned—the whole loss is about \$2,000. No insurance. The Grand Trunk lost about \$5,000, covered by insurance.

Montreal, June, 29.—A fire broke out in Parkin's grist mill, which was wholly destroyed; loss \$— The British America had policies on the property to the amount of \$18,000.

Halifax, June 18th.—Barn of A. J. Palmer, on the city road, with contents; insured for \$1,000 in the Queen, and \$1,000 in another Company. Also a two-story brick dwelling owned by Mr. Wood; insured for \$600. Also another house occupied by several parties; insured for \$1,300.

Saforth, June 28.—A fire broke out in the grain storehouse of T. Stephens. The night being calm and the building isolated, the fire did not spread. The building contained about 2,000 bushels of grain, which was partially insured. Cause unknown.

Dundas, June 28.—The dwelling owned and occupied by Mr. A. Graham, and also the adjoining building, owned by Mr. H. O'Connor, were totally destroyed. The furniture contained in the buildings was principally saved, but damaged. Mr. Graham is insured in the Provincial on the building and furniture to the amount of \$1,400. His loss over the insurance will be \$1,000. The insurance on O'Connor's property is \$600, and his loss over the insurance is about \$200.

Messrs. Simpson & Bethune, and Mr. H. J. Johnston, of Montreal, offer \$500 reward for such information as will lead to the apprehension of the incendiaries who set fire to the glass factory, occupied by Clark & Co., of that city, on the 10th of June.

**THE FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.**—The Insurance Offices who suffer by the late fire at Pera, are as follows: Royal £40,000; Imperial £25,000; Sun £25,000. The risks insured were almost all

entirely of massive construction and the known caution and conservative foreign underwriting of the above officers proves the serious nature of the conflagration—*Standard* June 10.

**DEATH OF THE EDITOR OF THE POST MAGAZINE.**—We regret to record the death, in the seventy-first year of his age, of Mr. John Hooper Hartnoll, the editor and proprietor of the *Post Magazine and Insurance Monitor*, a London periodical established by the deceased in 1843 and devoted principally to insurance in and after the year 1854. Mr. Hartnoll was one of the first and most thorough Insurance writers of Great Britain, and his services in the cause entitle his memory to the respect and gratitude of the people of both hemispheres.

### Railways.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Traffic for week ending June 10th, 1870.	
Passengers .....	28,878 52
Freight and Live Stock .....	46,617 98
Mails and Sundries .....	2,176 72
Total Receipts for week .....	\$77,673 22
Corresponding week, 1868 .....	73,083 17
Increase .....	\$4,590 05

**TORONTO GREY AND BRUCE RAILWAY.**—It is stated that as much as thirty miles of this road are graded and ready for the ties and rails if the various detached portions were put together. On the various sections of the road there are 450 to 500 men at work, and about 100 teams.

**MONTREAL AND CHAMPLAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.**—We have had placed in our hands a copy of a circular issued by the President and Secretary of the Montreal and Champlain Railroad Company, the substance of which we give below:—

At a General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Montreal and Champlain Railroad Company, held on the 21st May, the following Resolution was passed, viz:—

"That in the interest of the Company, the Directors should endeavour to carry out the project referred to in the Chairman's opening address, for the redemption of the ten per cent. 1 referred stock."

Acting upon this expression of the opinions of the Proprietors, the Directors have determined to make an effort to pay off the stock.

The act of Parliament under which the 10 per cent. stock was issued, viz.: 25 Vic., Chap. 57, 1862, gave power to create Bonds (provided the interest payable upon them should be at a less rate than 10 per cent.) for the purpose of taking up this ten per cent. stock.

The terms upon which this stock was issued bound the Company not to pay it off within 5 years from the date of its issue, the right, however, being reserved of doing so at any time after that period, on giving six months' notice.

The Directors now propose to issue, at par, Bonds, with Coupons attached, bearing 8 per cent. interest per annum; and having 20 years to run, but payable on six months' notice at any time after 5 years, at the option of the Company.

This arrangement carried out, there will be a saving of 2 per cent. per annum on \$404,600, which is the aggregate amount of the 10 per cent. stock, and the sinking fund for its redemption will be extinguished.

These Bonds will rank next after the existing Consolidated Loan Bonds, and bear a Mortgage over the whole of the Railway, works, &c., of the Company.

The ordinary Shareholders of the Company have not been paid anything for interest since 1853. The total amount of the ordinary stock is \$1,130,275. The proposed arrangement consummated, the amount saved in interest just referred to would at once be available for the payment of a dividend on this stock.

The revenue of the Company in 1869 amounted



to \$105,555.25. Supposing the ten per cent. stock to be taken up, the whole of the charges against the Revenue for Interest on Bonds would amount to \$82,568.80, viz.:

Interest on total amount of Consolidated Loan Bonds.....	\$52,968.80
On the proposed New Bonds, (eight per cent. on say \$370,000).....	29,600.00
	\$82,568.80

Thus shewing a balance of \$22,986.45, which had the 10 per cent stock been paid off, would have been available for a dividend on the ordinary stock, equal to 2 per cent.

The Directors are aware, from enquiries already made, that a large number of holders of the 10 per cent stock, who are also holders of the ordinary stock, are willing to exchange their 10 per cent. stock for the proposed New Bonds, and the arrangement desired to be carried out is so obviously for the interest of the Ordinary Stockholders, that they appeal with confidence to them to lend such aid as will secure the carrying out of the scheme.

The Bonds to be issued will carry half-yearly coupons, payable in Montreal, or in London, England—at the par of Exchange—the first falling due on the 1st day of July, 1871.

The first instalment—10 per cent.—on the New Bonds, will be payable on the 15th July, and the balance on the 15th December, 1870, both to be made to the Bank of Montreal. On these instalments interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum will be allowed. Applications for the Bonds to be made to Messrs. McDougall & Davidson, Montreal, who have been intrusted with their negotiation.

#### BUFFALO AND LAKE HURON RAILWAY.

The following is the report of the Directors:—

The bondholders having on the 14th January, and the shareholders on the 7th February, approved and adopted the agreement with the Grand Trunk Company, Mr. Short, the secretary of this Company, was despatched to Canada, to assist in obtaining the useful Act of Parliament during the spring session of the present year, and on other business of the company. The Directors have now the pleasure of stating that the agreement has been confirmed by the Legislature of Canada, and that the bill has received the Royal Assent. It is with much satisfaction that the Directors are thus enabled to announce the amicable settlement of a long standing and serious dispute with the Grand Trunk Company, which, when the present board took office, had become so complicated and embittered, as to leave faint hopes that litigation could be avoided. Happily, by friendly negotiation, terms have been secured for the Buffalo Proprietors, which are a marked improvement upon those formerly proposed and rejected, and have already materially enhanced the market value of the property. Further, a feeling of confidence and cordiality has now been established between the boards of the two Companies, which, it is hoped, will promote the future prosperity of the united undertakings. By the act of Parliament, a copy of which is annexed to this report, the constitution of the Company is altered, and the ordinary share capital\* will be converted into Grand Trunk stocks, half fourth preference, and half ordinary stock, and the preference Shareholders will become the sole Proprietors in the Company. In order to give effect to the resolutions of the Preference Shareholders' Committee, embodied in the act, a resolution authorising the creation and issue of shares, in lieu and satisfaction of the arrears on the several classes of preference and arrear shares, and the conversion of these

\*The Proprietors are requested to send their certificates of ordinary shares to the secretary of the Company, Mr. Thomas Short, 1, Great Winchester-street-buildings London, who will endorse them for extinction in the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, and pass them over to the secretary of the Grand Trunk, for registration in that Company.

and the existing preference shares into one common stock, will be submitted to the special meeting called for this purpose, and, if passed, the Proprietors of preference shares who are registered on the books of the Company on the 15th June next, by sending their certificates to the Company's office, can have them exchanged. The certificates for arrears of interest will be simultaneously issued. The following are the resolutions the Company's solicitor proposes should be submitted to the meeting:—1st. 'That there be now created shares of the Company of £10 each, to the amount, in the whole, of £96,085 10s., of which 8,033 shares, to the amount of £80,335 10s., shall bear a preferential dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and the remaining 1,575 shares, to the amount of £15,750, shall bear a preferential dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. That the said 7 per cent. preference shares now authorised to be created, be allotted rateably and according to their respective shares of the said sum of £96,085 10s., amongst the holders of the 7 per cent. preference shares of the Company, created in 1858, and of the 7 per cent. redeemable shares, created in 1862, in lieu and satisfaction of all the arrears of interest upon the said shares of 1858 and 1862 respectively, and that the said 5 per cent. preference shares now authorised to be created, be allotted rateably amongst the holders of the 5 per cent. capitalised preference arrears shares, created in 1866, in lieu and satisfaction of all arrears of interest, in respect of the said preference arrears shares.' 2nd. 'That the several classes of preference shares in the Buffalo Company, including the preference shares this day created, in lieu and satisfaction of arrears of interest be, and the same are declared to be, hereby respectively converted into ordinary shares of the Company of £10 each, fully paid-up, without any special advantages or priority of dividend.' Section 12A of the act just obtained, prescribes the terms on which the arrears of interest due to the bondholders of the Company are to be liquidated, and the Directors intend as soon as possible to retire the five half year's coupons as follows:—Winter half-year 1867-8, and summer half-year 1868, two coupons to be funded in Grand Trunk 2nd equipment 6 per cent. bonds. Winter half-year 1868-9 and summer half-year 1869, 2 coupons to be funded in 5½ per cent. Buffalo and Lake Huron bonds. December, 1869, 1 coupon to be paid in cash. Total 5 half-years' overdue coupons, which may now be sent in to the Company's office for cancellation. The bondholders trust deed has been annulled by the recent act. In future the coupons attached to the bonds will be paid in cash by the Directors, on presentation at the Company's office two calendar months after the date inscribed on them, at 5½ per cent per annum. The town of Brantford still prosecutes its suit against the Company. The court in March last gave what may be called a *pro forma* judgment for the plaintiffs, in order to enable the Company to appeal to a higher jurisdiction at Midsummer. In the suit of Allechin v the Company, the Master in Chancery on the 11th February, 1870, issued a report, finding this company indebted in a sum of \$127,825.40; but as this decision was arrived at on very incomplete evidence it is the intention of the Directors to appeal against it. For this purpose the testimony of parties who have long left the country will have to be obtained, but no difficulty is apprehended in this respect. The board may conclude this report by stating that, as they are at present advised, it may be assumed that the sum of £42,500 provided under clause 14 of the Act of Parliament, will cover the bond interest and other outgoings of the Company, and that the further annual sums, payable under the same clause, will be available for divided to the Shareholders."

—There is a general stoppage of mining operations in the Lake Superior copper region; the *Marquette Journal* says that not a dozen mines in all will be working after July 1st.

## Commercial.

### MONTREAL MARKET.

MONTREAL, June 28.

The much-needed rain has at length fallen in copious showers during the week, accompanied by heavy thunder storms; the temperature has been very high, and vegetation is making rapid strides. Last night the wind shifted to the east, which, with the accompaniments of rain and thunder, has cooled the air and made locomotion rather more pleasant.

We have had two very extensive fires in the city during the week, the loss arising from both being very large. On the 21st inst. the factory belonging to Messrs. Tucker & Sons and Mr. Ostel, near St. Gabriel Locks, was discovered to be on fire, and extended over the lumber yards of Messrs. Shearer, covering many acres of ground and destroying upwards of 2,000,000 feet of sawn lumber; the other fire occurred on Sunday morning in the Montreal Warehousing Company's premises, the same part of it that was partially burnt about a fortnight ago; it is thought that the fire arose from the spontaneous combustion of the wheat which was damaged by the last fire, and had not been removed; the loss to the owner of the wheat is understood to be about \$8000.

There has not been so much activity in shipping this week, owing to the wet weather. The report of the loss of the steamship *Georgia* referred to in my last has been contradicted. The attempt to raise the steamship *Bolivar* has so far proved unsuccessful; it is hoped, however, that she will be got off to-day; the damage she has received is reported not to be so bad as was at first supposed.

Markets have generally ruled quiet. Flour and grain dull and lower; provisions quiet but firm; ashes quiet and drooping; sterling exchange is rather firmer, banks generally asking 9½.

ASHES.—The receipts from 1st January to date were, pots 7,291 brls.; pearls, 554 brls.; against 7,412 brls. of pots, and 1,439 brls. of pearls in 1869. Stocks now in store, pots 1,470 brls., pearls 45 brls., against 1,839 brls. pots and 926 brls. pearls, being a decrease of 369 brls. pots and 884 brls. pearls. In pots there were some considerable transactions in the early part of the week at \$5.50 to \$5.55, one lot of 25 barrels bringing \$5.60, the tare exceeding ¼ of the gross weight, the price has since declined and the market closes quiet at \$5.42½ to \$5.45. Seconds are in good demand and are bought up at \$5 to \$5.05. Thirds are scarce and wanted, price nominally \$4.35. Pearls are scarce and although the stock in store is small, the high price noted last week has not been maintained, there are very few offering and the latest sale reported was at \$7.80 which may be considered nominal.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Orders are coming in freely from travellers and a good business is expected, there are no changes to note in quotations.

COAL.—There is a good deal of coal now coming to the city, but most of it has been sold to arrive, very little of it, with the exception of American is going into yards; the wholesale prices are Scotch steam, \$5 to \$5.25; Welsh steam \$7.75 to \$8; Smith's coal \$6.25 to \$6.50; American, \$7.75 to \$8, prices are firm.

DRY GOODS.—We have no feature of any interest to note in this branch of trade, which is dull and flat as is usual this season of the year.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Business has been brisk, some considerable sales of White Caustic Soda at 3½ are reported; Brown ditto, brought 3½. Bicarbonate of potash, 12 to 12½c. Soda ash was dealt in at last week's quotation. Sal Soda is easier and has been sold for \$1.30 per cwt. Cream Tartar crystal 21½ to 22c. No change to note in other articles, prices are firm.

FISH.—The only sales taking place are for local wants, no wholesale transactions, prices are unchanged, and market very quiet.

FLOUR.—There has been little or no speculative demand this week, business having been mostly



confined to local wants, prices have been somewhat irregular and the market closes dull, and price are about 50c. under those of last week. Considerable sales of Welland canal flour and super from western wheat have taken place on private terms, but are believed to have been below our usual quotations. Strong bakers flour has been in good demand. Receipts by railway and canal from 1st January to date, 358,748 bbls. against 316,203 bbls. in corresponding period of 1869, being an increase of 42,539 bbls. Shipments this week were 15,620 bbls. Total shipments by all channels from 1st January to date 227,019 bbls. against 250,896 bbls. in corresponding period of 1869, being a decrease of 23,877 bbls. The prices on change to-day were, for Extra, \$6 to \$6.25; Fancy, \$5.75; ordinary supers, from Canada wheat \$5.20 to \$5.30; Medium Baker's flour \$5.20 to \$5.30; Strong Baker's flour \$5.40 to \$5.60; Welland Canal, in bond, nominal; city brands of superfine, from Western wheat, in bond, \$5.60 nominal; Canada superfine No. 2 \$5; Fine \$4.75; Middlings, \$4.25 to \$4.40; Pollard's are nominal, Upper Canada bag flour, \$2.50 to \$2.60 per 100 lbs.; City bags, per 100 lbs. \$2.75. Oatmeal has been sold to some extent at \$4.70, the quotations is \$4.40 to \$4.75, according to quality.

**FREIGHTS.**—There has been very little doing lately, and rates are understood to be rather lower. We hear of engagements by steamer to Liverpool and Glasgow, for wheat per 480 lbs., at 6s., being 6d. under last week's rates. The rate for flour is nominally 2s. 9d., but there are only limited quantities of flour offering. Ashes by steamer are taken at 30s. for pots and 35s. for pearls per gross ton. Provisions by steamer 48s., butter 50s., and cheese 52s. 6d. Some engagements by sailing vessels to London at 5s. 6d. for wheat, 4s. 6d. for oats per 320 lbs., and 3s. per bbl. for flour. One vessel reported as taken up for wheat to Glasgow at 5s.

**GRAIN.**—The wheat market, owing to the fluctuations in the Western States, has been very irregular, and prices nominal, very few round lots changing hands. About 30,000 bushels of U. C. spring was sold on Saturday at \$1.15½. The receipts by railway and canal from 1st Jan. to date were 2,115,037 bus. against 1,751,316 bus. in corresponding period of 1869, being an increase of 363,721 bus; shipments via river St. Lawrence for past week, 261,159 bushels. Total shipments by all channels from 1st January to date, 1,524,283 bushels. against 1,085,529 bushels. in corresponding period of 1869, being an increase of 438,754 bushels. **Peas**—Some few shipping lots have changed hands during the week at 95 to 96c per 66 lbs. and inferior lots bringing 93½c; market closes dull and nominal at 95c. **Corn**—in absence of any wholesale transactions any quotations would be nominal. **Barley**—There was very little done during the week; some small sales were made at 55c to 60, very little offering, but the outside figure would be given for really choice samples. **Oats**—Some shipping lots have changed hands at 37c to 37½c, which price would still be paid for good samples.

**GROCERIES.**—**Teas**—Have been only dealt in in limited quantities, principally uncolored Japans, at 32½ to 65c, and Young Hysons at 42½ to 100½c. Prices of all kinds are firm. **Sugars**—Market has been very quiet and sales of small lots at 8c to 8½. Refinery prices are quoted rather lower than last week. Dry crushed 11½c; ground 11½c; extra ground 12c; crushed A 11c; yellow refined 9½ to 9¾c; sugar house syrups are unchanged. **Molasses**—Centrifugal has been sold to some extent at 22½ to 23½c, and Clayed at 26½ to 28c; Barbadoes in large lots at 40c; Muscovado is quoted at 33 to 36c, and Trinidad at 42 to 42½c. **Coffee**—Jamaica has sold in small lots at 16 to 18c; Rio at 14 to 15c; and some Mocha was disposed of at 30 to 32½c. **Fruit**—The price for layer raisins is nominal; there is no disposition to buy, but holders are firm; Valencia have been in some demand at 8½ to 8¾c; currants, choice brands are steady at 7½ to 8¼c for inferior lots, last weeks

prices would be given. **Rice**—has been in better demand this week, and Arracan was placed at \$3 70 to \$3 90, and Rangoon about 10c less. **Brandy**—is in fair request at last week's prices. **Gin**—De Kuyper's has been disposed of at \$1 47½; red in cases is quoted at \$7 75 to \$7 85. **High Wines**—Market is firm and higher, owing to the rise in the price of corn; Montreal brands bring 57½ to 60c; U. C. brands 50 to 55c in bond. **Spices**—have been quiet; nutmegs command from 50c to 55c; Jamaica ginger 15c to 16c; black pepper 12½ to 13c. **Soap**—in good demand; Montreal brands 3½ to 4c; Liverpool 4c; Castile 9c to 10c; no change to note in other articles.

**HARDWARE.**—Business is still fair and remittances are satisfactory. Cut nails are advancing in price, and are now held firmly at \$3 per 100 lbs., they are still very scarce, and there is no probability of new stocks being ready before the middle of July. Although iron plates have advanced in the Scotch and English markets, there is no change in the quotations here yet, but there is an upward tendency in the market, and prices are expected to advance.

**LEATHER.**—As is usual at this season of the year, the market is dull, and it will be a week or two before it resumes its usual activity. Splits continue in very light supply, and are still in demand. Receipts of all kinds are limited, and prices are unchanged.

**NAVAL STORES** are in active demand. Spirits of turpentine is scarce, and held up at 50c. to 52½c. We have no change to note in the price of rosins, which are dull. Coal tar is active at \$3.00 to \$3.25 per bbl. Coal pitch is placed at the same price. Pine tar and pitch nominal at \$3.50 to \$4.00.

**OILS.**—Market for cod has been steady, and closes firm at last week's rates. There have been sales of pale seal at 70c. and 71c, straw 60c. to 63c., and brown at 55c; the market at present is rather bare. Olive oil is quiet at \$1.15 to \$1.20. Linseed has been in demand and is firm at last week's figures. Bleached whale moves slowly at 75c. Petroleum—no wholesale transactions are reported, the quotation for local requirements is 26c. to 28c.

**PROVISIONS.**—**Butter**, the receipts during the week have been very small, and are readily taken up at 17c. to 18c., really choice samples bring a somewhat higher figure. **Cheese**—the receipts and shipments this week are about equal. There has been a fair demand at 11c. to 12c., chiefly at the outside rate. **Lard**—market has been quiet but steady, without any change in quotations. **Pork**—there have been no large transactions to report this week, business has been confined to small lots and closes firm at \$27.75 for mess, \$24.75 to \$25 for thin mess, \$21.75 to \$22 for prime mess, and \$19.75 to \$20 for prime. **Bref**—prime mess per 300 lbs. \$27.75 to \$28.50, per 200 lbs. \$14 to \$15. **Tallow**—quiet at 8½ to 8¾c. **Hams** are unchanged.

**SALT.**—There have not been many arrivals as yet. There has been considerable activity in course, which has been sold in round lots to arrive at 56c., higher prices now asked. Fine has advanced in price, and is quoted 84 to 85c. Fine Butter salt has been placed at \$1.10 to \$1.15.

**TOBACCO.**—Wholesale houses have again taken advantage of the price of Prince of Wales 10s and further large sales have been effected at last week's prices. Trade has been very brisk in Bright and Black Tobaccos, of which large quantities have been sold, and all kinds of city made tobaccos are in active demand at last weeks quotations.

**WOOL.**—The trade has been very dull this week, very limited supplies arriving, and what does come is at once taken up at previous quotations.

#### TORONTO MARKET.

The wholesale trade of this city during the past week offers no special features on which to comment. There has been no noticeable activity, but a fair steady business, fully up to the average for this period of the year. The weather here,

as well as throughout the country everywhere, has been unusually hot for June, even the frequent thunder storms, accompanied by heavy rain, seeming to have no effect in reducing the temperature. Within the last twenty-four hours, however, the thermometer has fallen somewhat, and the wind from the north east has been cooler, and very refreshing.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**—No change to note in prices, which are firm, under a continued brisk demand for all summer goods.

**DRY GOODS** are quiet, with only a small dropping trade to report.

**GROCERIES.**—Business continues steady, but without any demand from the jobbing houses, and no large transactions are reported. **Coffee.**—The demand is still very light, and in the absence of enquiry, quotations, which we do not alter, may be considered nominal. **Fruit.**—A fair demand has existed for Raisins, and holders are moderately firm. We quote Layers \$2.60 to \$2.75, and Valentias 8½c. to 9½c. Currants are in moderate request, and may be quoted 5c. to 6½c. for old to new. **Molasses.**—A few sales are reported of Centrifugal and Clayed at 28c. to 35c. There is not much enquiry, however, and sales to any extent could only be effected at a reduction from current rates. Refined Syrups are steady at quotations, with a moderate demand. **Rice** quiet, and no change to note in quotations. **Sugars** have been selling freely in the regular course of trade, but no round lots are reported as having changed hands. Prices are without alteration, but the market is very firm, and buyers are more disposed to meet the views of holders. No change in Refinery quotations. All grades of Refined meet a steady demand. **Teas.**—Sales of a few lines of low grade Greens are reported, the better grades are neglected for the present but prices are tolerably firm. Uncolored Japans have a steady demand at unchanged quotations. No demand for Blacks. **Tobacco** is in moderate demand, and prices are steady for standard qualities. An advance of ½c. is noted on Macdonald's Prince of Wales No. 2, and a further advance is expected. **Wines and Liquors** are very inactive. No change in quotations of Whiskey or High Wines.

**HARDWARE.**—During most of the week there has been a continuance of the large demand for harvest tools, but towards the close this has slackened off, and there is now very little doing in this branch. In heavy goods of all kinds, there has been a moderate trade without any special activity to notice, and prices are entirely without alteration.

**HIDES AND SKINS.**—The business in all kinds now is of a very trifling character, both supply and demand being very limited.

**LEATHER.**—Business has been active, but to some extent limited by the absence of desirable stock, all kinds meeting ready sale at quotations. **Harness** is in especially small supply, and may be quoted 2c. higher, and in request at the advance.

**LUMBER.**—The lumber market remains unchanged and prices unaltered since last week; shipping at most ports is lively, and at Toronto, proceeds just as fast as the limited capacity of the Northern railway will admit of its being brought to the lake. The retail trade is unusually brisk, and we anticipate a slight rise in price shortly.

Prices, clear.....	\$22 00	Lath.....	\$2 50
" com.....	9 00	Shingles No. 1	2 60
" culls.....	6 00	" No. 2	2 25

**PAINTS AND OILS.**—Are quiet and generally unchanged. **Spirits of Turpentine**, however, are a little easier, and may now be bought at 50c. to 55c. according to amount. **Whiting** is also a little lower.

**PETROLEUM.**—Has been again very inactive, and transactions confined to the filling of small country orders. No sales of car lots reported.

**PRODUCE.**—The market has been somewhat excited, both for flour and wheat, and very irregular. Quotations, consequently, are hard to give, and must be looked upon, to a great extent, as merely



nominal. *Flour*—At the beginning of the week, holders were exceedingly firm in their views, but with the receipt of discouraging reports from the British markets, and advices of improvement in the young crops, prices here gave way somewhat, closing at a decline of 5c. to 10c. a barrel on all grades, with buyers not disposed to operate to any extent. It is difficult at the present moment to come to any decision as to the probable course of the market, which must to a great extent be regulated by the accounts from the British and continental wheat crops. Should there be a continuance of the present more favourable accounts from England, we need certainly look for no further advance, although we scarcely anticipate much lower prices for the present. The reported sales for the week include the following; 100 bbls. super No. 1, choice, at \$5.40 f.o.c.; 1,000 bbls. do. at Hamilton on private terms; 100 bbls. do. at Malton, at \$5.25; 100 bbls. fancy at \$5.80 f.o.c.; 100 bbls. extra at \$6; 100 bbls. No. 1 super at \$5.22 f.o.c.; 1,000 bbls. do. for July grinding and delivery at \$5.20 f.o.c. at Hamilton; 200 bbls. do. inspected, \$5 f.o.c. here; 500 bbls. from spring wheat extra at \$5.38 at the Northern depot; 1,000 bbls. No. 1 Super, July grinding and delivering, at \$5.10 f.o.c.; 300 bbls. super at \$5; 100 bbls. super at \$4.96, at a station west. *Wheat*—Rather more business has been done, a good many round lots having changed hands during the week; prices at the close having given away very materially, buyers rather inclined to hold off in the expectation of a further decline. The following are the principal transactions which have been made public: 11 cars white at \$1.31 f.o.c. here; 2 cars do. at \$1.33, and a car of ordinary at Bowmanville at \$1.26; 6,000 bush. Midge-proof at \$1.18 f.o.c.; 2,000 bush. Treadwell at \$1.25 f.o.c.; 2,000 bush. Spring at \$1.17 f.o.c., at Cobourg; 2 cars of Fall at \$1.33 f.o.c., and 2 cars do. at Brampton at \$1.35; 2,500 bush. Midge-proof at \$1.16 f.o.c., at Hamilton; 1,000 bush. Treadwell at \$1.23, at a point east; 4 cars Spring at \$1.17, at Shannonville; 5,000 bush. Fall at \$1.32 f.o.c. here; 7,000 bush. Midge-proof at \$1.15 f.o.c.; 7,000 bush. Treadwell at \$1.20 f.o.c. at Hamilton; 10,000 bush. Midge-proof at \$1.15; 6,000 bush. Spring at Kingston at \$1.09.

On the street, at the close, the following prices were paid for farmers' deliveries; Soules \$1.25 to \$1.28; Treadwell \$1.18 to \$1.25; Spring and Midge-proof \$1.08 to \$1.12. *Oats*—Have been taken to a limited extent, prices gradually improving towards the end of the week; sales reported are of some 15 cars at 40c. to 41c. in store. *Peas*—Have been firm, but transactions have been limited; latest sales are of a few cars at 79c. *Barley*—No transactions to report in shipping lots; buyers have been gradually advancing their ideas, and at the close paid from 68c. to 70c. for fair to good. *Rye*—Inactive at about 70c. *Hay and Straw*—Unchanged.

*PROVISIONS.*—*Butter*—Receipts of Dairy have been very limited, and all offering is readily taken at quotations. Store packed arrives more liberally, and is offered in larger lots, but the demand absorbed all the receipts at full prices. *Eggs*—Are firm at quotations, receipts being small. Shippers have now ceased operating in consequence of the extreme heat of the weather. *Pork*—Nothing doing, but prices firm at quotations. *Lard*—Inactive and unchanged. *Tallow*—Nothing doing.

*SALT*.—No change in Goderich, which meets a steady demand. Liverpool coarse has been offered to some extent, and 1,000 bags have been taken at 74c., we quote 75c. to 85c. according to quantity.

*WOOL*.—Arrivals have been more liberal, but the demand has quite kept pace with the receipts. Buyers have paid from 30c. to 31c. for all offering, and then have also been sales reported during the week of 5,000 lbs. selected combing at 30½c.; 4,000 lbs. at 30c.; 1,600 lbs. at 30½c.; 2,000 lbs. 30c.; 20,000 lbs. at \$1.31; 5,000 lbs. at 31½c. A

lot of 25,000 lbs. is reported as offered at 32c. with 31½c. bid and refused.

*MONEY*.—Sterling Exchange, 60 days sight 110 to 110½; gold drafts on New York, par; currency drafts on New York and greenbacks, 89c. to 90c.; American silver, large 5½ to 6½; small, 6 to 10 discount. Gold in New York has further declined closing at 111½.

*FREIGHTS*.—Grain 2c., greenbacks to Oswego, and 2c. gold to Kingston by sailing vessel; from Kingston to Montreal, by barge 4½c. Steamer rates continue low, freights not offering abundantly. We quote for flour, 12½c. to Kingston; 15c. to Brockville and Prescott, 20c. to Montreal, and 20c. gold to Oswego and Ogdensburg. Railway rates are without change. Per G. W. Railway:—Flour, from Detroit to Toronto 35c. per bbl; grain, 18c. per 100 lbs. From Sarnia, 30c. per bbl; grain 15c. per 100 lbs. From the Suspension Bridge, 25c.; grain, 13c. The Grand Trunk through rates to Liverpool or Glasgow, are: Butter per gross ton 65s; cheese per do. 65s; lard per do. 65s; bacon and hams per do. 60s; beef per tierce, 12s; pork per bbl., 9s. flour per bbl., 5s. 6d; grain, 10s. 6d per quarter. Grain taken only in ships' bags. The following are the summer rates of the Grand Trunk Railway: to Halifax 75c. for flour and 35c. 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, June 20, 1870.

Oil business rather flat this week, chiefly owing to the price of refined, for to use the term of Refiners, there is no money in it at the present price of crude. The production for the last week has been about 4,500 bbls., and the shipments about 1,000 bbls. a day (or 20 car loads) of course this is rapidly decreasing the old stocks, and unless new territory is soon developed we shall not produce enough for our home consumption. No new strikes this week, the McDougal No. 3 is not yet fairly tested, and none of the rest have yet finished drilling in the North West. A Mr. Kennedy, of London, has bought the west part of Lot 9, in the 12th con., 100 acres, with the view of immediate development, they begin to-morrow.

The export firms are doing a large business, in fact the only oil business here; crude is held very firm at \$2 per bbl., and in some cases \$2.25 has been realized; good fresh pumped this time of the year is worth nearly as much as tanked. Crude ..... \$2 00 to \$2 25 per bbl. Refined ..... 0 20 to 0 23 per gal.

PETROLIA, June 27, 1870.

The production of crude for the last week has not exceeded 4,500 bbls. The shipments are about the same. The Cooley and Summers and other small refineries are shut down, the high price of crude not allowing a margin for profit. The export firms are all busy, and oil matters are generally brisk. There have been no new strikes this week, and the excitement in the North West is gradually abating. Mr Swinyard is about putting down some wells on his lot in Petrolia, and I think with every prospect of success. His old well, the Great Western, is still running and producing some 25 bbls. per day. This is an extraordinary well, having been in operation some four years; it and the old Hillsdale No. 1, are the oldest wells here. The King territory is showing evidence of giving out, and as I have often said, if new territory is not struck, our oil business must soon come to an end. At any rate, a few months must put a quietus to the export trade. There are three new wells going down near the

large still; one by Mr. Lawson, one by Mr. Thompson and one by a Yankee Company.

Crude in demand ..... \$2. Refined, none enquired after at... 21 to 23c. pr. gal.

THE WHEAT CROP.

Of the estimated wheat crop of the United Kingdom in 1869, of 11,000,000 qrs. 9,879,259 qrs. have as per approximate estimates already been delivered, leaving in the hands of the growers of that crop only 1,120,741 qrs. equal to 8,965,528 bushels.

The stock afloat for Great Britain on the 21st ult. comprised 158 cargoes, of which 46 are San Francisco; 2 from Valparaiso, and the principal portion of the remainder from South Eastern Europe. The aggregate amount of wheat in these cargoes is estimated at 4,250,000 bushels. The stock of foreign wheat in granary in the ten principal importing ports of the United Kingdom, probably exceeded 8,000,000 bushels on the 1st inst. This would give a supply, including the remaining portion of the crop of 1869 in the hands of the growers, amount in transit and in granary, of 23,215,928 bushels, plus the surplus stock of old crop of 1868 held in the growers' hands on the 1st of September, 1869 which from the present large weekly deliveries was probably larger than has been estimated; but allowing for the normal stocks, September 1, 1870, and the later harvest as an offset to this, there is full three months consumption at the rate of about 14,000,000 bushels per month, or 42,000,000 bushels, less 21,215,928 bushels, to be provided for, which will equal about 21,000,000 bushels. The new crop will not probably be harvested till about the first week in September, and will not be available for consumption till about October 1st, 1870. It is not probable the shipments from all American ports to the United Kingdom during the next three months will exceed 8,000,000 bushels, including flour estimated as wheat, and it is doubtful, with the present volume of movement at and from lake ports and California, if we shall have even this amount to supply that Kingdom, as there is a very considerable demand for the Continent, the West Indies, South and Central America and the Provinces. Assuming that America can supply 8,000,000 bushels of wheat for export during the three months ending September 1, there will remain to be supplied from other sources about 13,000,000 bushels.

This must mainly be derived from the Black and Azov seaports. The stocks of all Baltic ports are light, and what there has been of surplus for export since the re-opening of navigation, has been divided between the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Denmark, and Holland. The demands of France and Mediterranean ports have taken a very large share of the shipments from the Black Sea, since the re-opening of navigation. The supply from the Baltic Sea ports from the 1st of June to the 1st September, will be small. It is estimated that from the 1st April to the 1st of September, the surplus from the Baltic would not exceed 6,000,000 bushels for all countries. Of 29 cargoes of wheat cleared from Odessa from May 1st to May 24th inclusive, 15 were destined for Mediterranean ports, principally France, and 14 cargoes to Great Britain. The French demand will probably not be of long continuance, unless there shall be a prolongation of the drought that had prevailed during a considerable portion of May. This will be more apparent from the

WHEAT CROP OF FRANCE—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

	Crop Wheat, Bush.	Ave annual Consumption, Bush.	Imports Wh. & Fl. Bush.	Exports Wh. & Fl. Bush.
1867	304,990,754	331,702,242	41,027,570	16,611,923
1868	462,222,667	331,702,242	45,136,863	15,147,208
1869	367,433,334	331,702,242	16,891,200	13,191,394
Total	1,098,645,755	955,106,726	103,055,963	44,950,525
Ave. 3 years	366,215,585	331,702,242	34,351,989	14,964,754





**Government House, Ottawa,**

THURSDAY, 2nd day of June, 1870.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Customs, and under the authority given by the 4th Section of the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 6, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to Order and declare, and it is hereby Ordered and declared, that all packages containing "Free Goods," when such packages are of the description in which such goods are usually imported, and are not more valuable than the goods they contain, shall be entered free of duty.

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk Privy Council.



**Government House, Ottawa,**

TUESDAY, 31st May, 1870.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Customs, and in pursuance of the provisions of the 11th Section of the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 6, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered, that the following Regulations respecting the coasting trade of the Dominion, in amendment of the Regulation adopted by Order in Council of 28th July, 1868, shall be and the same are hereby adopted and established:

1st. It having been enacted by Chap. 9, Sec. 22, 23rd Victoria, that the Governor may grant yearly Coasting Licenses to British Vessels navigating the inland waters of Canada above Montreal, although such vessels may sometimes make voyages to Foreign Ports, it is hereby Ordered that the Bonds to be given by the Master or Owner of such vessel, on taking out such License, shall not contain the condition provided for in Section 3 of said Regulations, "that such Vessels or Boats shall not be employed in the Foreign Trade," but that it shall be a condition of such Bond, that whenever any such Vessel or Boat is employed in a voyage to or from a Foreign Port, the master or other proper officer thereof, shall report inwards and outwards, in all respects, as though he had not received such coasting License.

2nd. Representations having been made of serious inconvenience to the Masters and Owners of Steam Vessels employed as regular passenger and freight packets, between the port of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, and the ports of Digby, Annapolis and Windsor, in the Province of Nova Scotia, and also to the Mercantile Community of the said ports, in consequence of such Steam Vessels being obliged to report their cargoes each trip in detail; it is hereby further Ordered, that the Collector of Customs at the port of St. John may grant any such Steam Vessel, a yearly coasting license, subject to the same conditions as are provided in the case of Vessels trading between ports in the same Province, with the additional condition that the Master or other proper Officer of such Steam Vessel shall be furnished with two cargo books to be used during alternate months, and that at the end of each month, he shall surrender the book used during that month to the Collector of the Port of St. John, and the said Collector shall return to him the other book with which he had been furnished, so that the record of the trade of each month shall be in the Custom House, to be used for statistical purposes during the whole of the succeeding month.

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk Privy Council.



**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 50c. to \$5 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 who see this 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. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address: **E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.**

**Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society.**

TWENTIETH HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Institution has been declared for the half-year ending 30th ult., and that the same will be payable at the office of the Society, on and after FRIDAY, the 8th day of JULY next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 30th June, inclusive.  
J. HERBERT MASON,  
Secretary and Treasurer.  
Toronto, June 7th, 1870. 44-td

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

FOURTEENTH HALF YEARLY DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the half-year, ending 30th day of June, instant, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Society, No. 70 CHURCH STREET, on and after FRIDAY, the 8th day of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 30th June, inclusive.  
By order of the Board.  
WALTER S. LEE,  
Secretary and Treasurer.  
Toronto, June 14, 1870. 44

**Royal Canadian Bank.**

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the ROYAL CANADIAN BANK.

Will be held at their Banking House, in the City of Toronto, on **MONDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF JULY NEXT,** At noon.

The meeting is also convened for the purpose of submitting to the Shareholders a resolution authorizing the necessary steps to be taken for a renewal of the Charter of the Bank, by the Governor-General in Council, pursuant to the Act of the last Session of the Dominion Parliament, respecting Banks and Banking.

By order of the Board,  
THOS. McCRAKEN, Cashier.

**Real Estate.**

**Wadsworth & Unwin.**

(Successors to Dennis & Gosage)

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  
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 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.

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WHITBY, Ontario. THOMAS WALKER, Proprietor  
2nd First Class Sample Rooms attached.

**Caisse's Hotel.**

PETERBOROUGH, Ont. JNO. TURVER, Proprietor.

**Hiron's House.**

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OPPOSITE G. W. Railway Depot, Sarnia, Ontario. A good Sample Room, for Commercial Travellers. A first class Livery Stable connected with the House. Charges moderate.

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**Ottawa Hotel.**

ST. JAMES AND NOTRE DAME STREETS, MONTREAL.

**BURNETT & DOYLE. - - - Proprietors.**

D. C. BURNETT, late proprietor of Woodruff House, Watertown, 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. Frederic Gerken, 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.

**Herrick & Crombie.**

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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.

**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. 16



Adding the crop for the three years to the imports for the same time, and deducting the consumption and exports for three years, there is an apparent surplus of 161,734,729 bushels. The crop and consumption are reckoned by cereal years, Sept. to Sept., and the exports and imports by years, January to January. Making the years terminate at the same time, and taking into consideration the fact that the wheat crop of 1866 was 18,734,233 bus. less than her annual average consumption, and that the crop of 1869 was below an average, the surplus indicated by the foregoing is more apparent than real.

It is evident that a very small portion of the supply—of say 21,000,000 bush., which Great Britain will probably require—can be obtained from the ports of the Baltic. They must look for the main portion, except what she will obtain from America, to the ports of the Black and Azov Seas.

The ability of those ports for furnishing this supply of wheat will be indicated by the total exports from Oct. 4 to Oct. 1, for a series of years, viz.:

Wheat Exported from Black and Azov Sea Ports.	
1865-66 .....	29,884,180
1866-67 .....	39,044,026
1867-68 .....	31,875,192
1868-69 .....	29,814,504
Total for four years.....	130,617,882
Average for four years.....	32,654,471

The wheat crop of Russia, in 1869, was said to be below an average. From Sept. 1, '69, to March 31, '70, Great Britain imported 15,751,439 bus. of wheat from Russia, nearly all from Black and Azov Sea ports. With the additional imports from the same source of supply, from April 1 to June 1, and the active demand of France and other countries of the Mediterranean during April and May, it is not probable that there will be a very large surplus left in Black Sea ports for available supply during the next three months. The stock of wheat in Odessa, on the 1st of May, was only about 576,000 bushels.

**"BUSINESS MORALITY."**

Under the above headline a Canadian contemporary (THE MONETARY TIMES), forcibly expresses correct views, and points out what would be conducive to a healthy moral state among commercial men. Although linked with first-class advice to the business men of Canada, the writer appears to have been irresistibly impelled to castigate the American commercial men in general and the manufacturers of wooden nutmegs in particular. We are happy to know that the theme is somewhat changed with our brethren of the quill across the border, and that the dust is being extracted from their eyes in sufficient quantities to enable them to see their own shortcomings. While we rejoice over the clearness of our friend's vision, we cannot allow the opportunity to pass without heartily seconding his protest against immorality in business. Anything upon which society, as a whole, frowns, needs no expression of disapproval from us. The actions, however, which are fast tending towards the undermining of honesty and integrity, are the huge swindles carried on under the cloak of religion and respectability. Why should the extensive robberies be winked at by society, while the ordinary thief or house-breaker is stamped with infamy. The man who uses the money of a corporation for his own wants or to gratify his desires, is as much a thief as the office-boy who puts his hand in the drawer and appropriates its contents. One is stripped of all romance, while the other is hedged about with such words as mismanagement, unfortunate investments and a host of others that mean in plain Anglo-Saxon, robbery, and nothing less. "Almighty" appears to some to be so closely linked with the word dollar, that they look upon its possession as the one great and only aim of their lives. "Get money, honestly if you can, but get money," was the advice of an old man to his boy, when leaving Old Scotia for the

country which the Fenians appear so anxious to possess. He followed the old man's advice to the letter, but while by his ability and wealth he maintained a high position, he spread financial ruin among all with whom he had business relations.

Before we leave this important subject, we desire to call the attention of our readers to a something which we think can be properly tacked to that with which we started out. Shirking responsibility, probably expresses what we mean as near as it can be done in a few words. Men who have built up fortunes and managed their private business in a manner that is unexceptionable, will allow their names to be used and often invest large sums in corporations over which they have little if any supervision. It is often a matter of wonder how such a host of "dead beats" (no other words can express it) get a living out of corporations, the stockholders of which would not allow them within the doors of their own places of business. If a company is worth being connected with, spend some time looking after its interests, exercise your ordinary business sagacity and knowledge of human nature in weeding out the staff of officers, and if for no other purpose than your peace of mind, kick out men that are only fit for posters or expressmen, and fill their places with those who would make a respectable showing in your own counting rooms.—Chicago Observer.

—Mr. W. R. Dean, for many years manager of the Bank of Montreal, at Belleville, has been appointed to the London agency of that bank, in place of Mr. F. W. Thomas, who has the general managership of Molson's bank.

**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.

**MONEY TO LOAN.**

**THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY**

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

INTEREST AT EIGHT PER CENT.

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

ANNUAL INSTALMENTS,

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

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

For further particulars apply to

J. W. G. WHITNEY,  
Appraiser of Trust and Loan Company  
for the City of Toronto and County of York

And Hamilton, to

A. H. MACAULAY,  
Provincial Insurance Co. of Canada Office,  
57 James St., (north) Royal Hotel Block.

45-1y

**Provincial Insurance Company OF CANADA.**

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

HEAD OFFICE.....TORONTO, ONT.

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Vice President.—Lewis Moffatt, Esq., of Moffatt, Murray & Beatty. Other Directors.—C. J. Campbell, Esq., of Campbell & Ossells, 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. Grocker, 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

**Western Assurance Company.**

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT.,

FOR the half-year ending the 30th inst., upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, and the same will be payable at the Company's Office, on and after

FRIDAY THE 8TH PROXIMO.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to 8th July inclusive.

By order of the Board.

BERNARD HALDAN,  
Secretary.

**Mercantile.**

**I. 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 Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Leather Findings, etc., & Wellington St. West, Toronto, Ont.

**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 Fiskin & Co.**

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

**Toronto Auction Mart.**

Established 1834.

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

Manufacturers' Agents,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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**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.



## Financial.

**Niagara District Bank.**

DIVIDEND No. 33.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of Three per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Institution has this day been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank on and after SATURDAY, the 2nd day of July next.

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

By order of the Board.

C. M. ARNOLD, Cashier,  
St. Catharines, May 27, 1870. 43.

**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.

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BANKERS, BROKERS, &amp;c.,

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money, Mortgages, Stocks, Lands, Houses, &c.,  
ought and sold at best rates. Orders by Telegraph  
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**Toronto Savings Bank.**

72 CHURCH STREET.

DEPOSITS received, from Twenty Cents upwards; in-  
vested in Government, Stocks, Lands, Houses, &c.,  
Interest allowed at 5 and 6 per cent.

BANKS OF DEPOSIT:

Ontario Bank and Canadian Bank of Commerce.

W. J. MACDONELL,

301y MANAGER.

**"The Whitby Gazette"**

Has been recently

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED,

And is now

THE LARGEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN THE  
COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

Having a large circulation, it is one of the best adver-  
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Wholesale Houses will find this a valuable medium for  
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**J. L. HOOPER,** Agent for Liverpool, London, and  
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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.

**ALEXANDER MACGREGOR,** Official Assignee; Ag't  
Queen's Ins. Fire and Life; Prov. Ins. of Canada, Fire  
and Marine, Travelers' of Hartford; Loans and Investments  
effected, Galt, Ont.

**JOHN GARVIN,** General Agent for the Aetna Life In-  
surance 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 Mercan-  
tile Fire and Life; Provincial, Fire and Marine; Scot-  
tish Provincial, Life: Aetna, of Hartford, Inland Marine;  
Phoenix, Ocean Marine, Hamilton, Ont.

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

**WILLSON & SMITH,** reduce Commission Merchants;  
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Office—43 and 45 South-  
  
J. W. WILLSON. C. R. SMITH.

**GEORGE GIRDLESTONE,** Fire, Life, Marine, Acci-  
dent, 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'g  
Comp'y (Marine), No. 32, Wellington Street East, Toronto

**JAMES FRASER,** Agent Liverpool and London and  
Globe and Briton Medical and General Life Association,  
& Sec'y Metropol'n Perm. 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.

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Assurance Corporation, Aetna Fire Ins. Co., Hartford,  
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Tallbot Street, London, Ont.

**D. B. BERRITT,** Ins. and Real Estate Agent; Clerk  
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the Trust and Loan Co. of Upper Canada. Belleville, Ont.

**JOHN AGNEW,** Agent for Royal, Imperial, North Bri-  
tish, Home, and Provincial Fire Ins. Cos.; Scottish  
Provincial Ins. Co.; also for the Colonial Securities Co.  
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cident Ins. Co. Victoria Hall, Cobourg, Ont.

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Co., and Canada Life Ins. Co. Bowmanville, Ont.

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## 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, \$2,300,000!****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 ap-  
portioned 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  
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pany having a sufficient extent of business to test the law  
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Its Assets have been uniformly invested at a net rate of  
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The necessary result of this economy in management,  
careful selection of lives, and highly productive invest-  
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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  
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sirable forms of Insurance upon Strictly Equitable Terms,  
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EDWIN W. BRYANT, Actuary.

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**Scottish Imperial****Insurance Company.**

CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.

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Secretary and General Agent.

I. C. GILMOR,

20-ly Agent at Toronto.

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

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19 AND 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND, and  
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FRED. COLE, Secretary.

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

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strictly observed. All needless expenses carefully avoided.  
Consignments of Pork, Flour, Beans, Bacon, Cheese, Li-  
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R. E. O'CONNOR. 33-ly) W. H. WALLER



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STEEL PEN MANUFACTURER, AND STATIONERS' IRONMONGER.

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

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

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

A liberal discount to wholesale stationers.

Illustrated catalogues supplied to the trade only, on receipt of business card.



**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S**  
**STEEL PENS.**  
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

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OLD IRISH WHISKEY,

BELFAST,

Of same quality as that supplied to the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862, DUBLIN EXHIBITION 1865, PARIS EXHIBITION 1867,

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

Quotations on application to

Messrs. DUNVILLE & CO.,  
Belfast, Ireland.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.—JUNE 30, 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' Thick Boots	1 85 2 50	Gunpowd'r. to med.	0 55 0 70	Kip Skins, Patna	0 30 0 85
" Kip	2 50 3 00	" med. to fine.	0 70 0 85	French	0 70 0 90
" Calf	3 25 3 75	" fine to fine'st.	0 85 0 95	English	0 65 0 80
" Congress Gaiters	1 65 3 00	Hyson	0 45 0 80	Hemlock Calf (30 to 35 lb.) per doz.	0 50 0 61
" Kip Cobourgs	1 10 1 45	Imperial	0 42 0 80	Do. light	0 45 0 50
Boys' Thick Boots	1 60 1 80	<b>Tobacco, Manufact'd.</b>		French Calf	1 03 1 10
Youths'	1 40 1 70	Dark, 5s & 10s, Cn Lf, P B.	0 30 0 32	Grain & Satn Cl' per doz.	0 00 0 55
Women's Batts	0 95 1 35	" " West. do. com	0 31 0 33	Splits, large P B.	0 30 0 36
" Balmoral	1 20 2 00	" " Western Leaf,		" small	0 20 0 25
" Congress Gaiters	1 25 1 75	[good to fine..	0 38 0 50	Enamelled Cow P foot..	0 20 0 21
Misses' Batts	0 70 1 10	Bright sorts, good to fine	0 50 0 65	Patent	0 20 0 21
" Balmoral	1 00 1 50	choice.....	0 55 0 75	Pebble Grain	0 15 0 17
" Congress Gaiters	1 00 1 30			Buff	0 15 0 17
Girls' Batts	0 60 0 90	<b>Hardware.</b>			
" Balmoral	0 90 1 05	Tin (net cash prices)		<b>Oils.</b>	
" Congress Gaiters	0 75 1 10	Block, P B.	0 33 0 35	Cod	0 00 0 70
Children's C. T. Cacks.	0 50 0 75	Grain	0 55 0 60	Lard, extra	1 25 0 60
" Gaiters	0 60 0 85	Copper:		" No. 1	1 12 0 00
		Pig	0 23 0 24	" No. 2	1 00 0 00
<b>Drugs.</b>		Sheet	0 30 0 33	Lubricating, patent	0 00 0 00
Aloes Cape	0 15 0 20	Cut Nails:		" Mott's economic	0 30 0 00
Alum	0 02 0 03 1/2	Assorted 1/4 Shingles,		" No. 1	0 77 0 85
Borax	0 10 0 20	# 100 B.	0 00 3 10	boiled	0 82 0 90
Camphor, refined	0 45 0 55	Shingle alone do	3 15 3 25	Machinery	0 00 0 00
Castor Oil	0 15 0 18	Lathic and 5 dy.	3 30 3 40	Olive, common, P gal.	1 30 1 35
Caustic Soda	0 03 0 05	<b>Galvanized Iron:</b>		" salad	1 80 2 30
Cochineal, s. g.	0 90 1 15	Assorted sizes	0 08 0 00	" salad, in bots.	3 60 3 75
Cream Tartar	0 25 0 30	Best No. 24	0 07 0 00	qt. P case	1 30 1 32
Epsom Salts	0 03 0 04	" 20	0 08 0 08	Sesame salad, P gal.	1 30 1 35
Extract Logwood	0 11 0 13	" 28	0 09 0 00	Seal, pale	0 80 0 85
Gum Arabic, sorts	0 34 0 37	<b>Horse Nails:</b>		Spirits Turpentine	0 50 0 55
Indigo, Madras	1 15 1 20	Guest's or Griffin's		Whale, ref'd	0 85 1 00
Licorice, com	0 14 0 25	assorted sizes	0 00 0 00		
Madder	0 15 0 18	For W. ass'd sizes	0 18 0 19	<b>Paints, &amp;c.</b>	
Galls	0 32 0 37	Patent Hammer'd do.	0 17 0 18	White Lead, genuine	
Opium	10 50 11 00	<b>Iron (at 4 months):</b>		in Oil, P 25 lbs.	0 00 2 35
Oxalic Acid	0 24 0 32	Pig—Gartsherrrie Nol.	0 00 00 00	Do. No. 1	0 00 2 10
Potash, Bi-tart.	0 25 0 28	Calder No. 1	0 00 00 24 00	" 2	0 00 1 90
" Bichromate	0 15 0 20	No 3	0 00 00 23 00	" 3	0 00 1 70
Potass Iodide	3 80 4 50	Other brands. No 1.	22 00 24 00	Common	1 30 0 00
Senna	0 12 0 30	No 2.	0 00 0 00	White Zinc, snow	2 75 3 25
Soda Ash	0 03 0 04	Bar—Scotch, P 100 lb.	2 40 2 00	White Lead, dry	0 05 0 09
Soda Bicarb.	3 37 4 00	Refined	3 00 3 25	Red Lead	0 00 0 08
Tartaric Acid	0 36 0 45	Swedes	5 00 5 50	Venetian Red, Eng'h.	0 02 0 02 1/2
Verdigris	0 35 0 40	Hoops—Coopers	3 00 3 25	Yellow Ochre, Fien'h.	0 02 0 03 1/2
		Band	3 00 3 25	Whiting	0 80 1 25
<b>Groceries.</b>		Boiler Plates	3 25 3 50		
Coffee:		Canada Plates	3 75 4 00	<b>Petroleum.</b>	
Java, P B.	0 22 0 25	Union Jack	0 00 0 00	(Refined P gal.)	
Laguayra	0 17 0 18	Pontypool	3 75 4 00	Water white, 5 bris.	0 28 0 00
Rio	0 15 0 17	Swansea	3 90 4 00	" single bri.	0 30 0 00
<b>Fish:</b>		<b>Lead (at 4 months):</b>		" single bri.	0 00 0 23
Herrings, Lab. split.	5 50 6 00	Bar, P 100 lbs.	0 06 0 07	Amber, by car load.	0 00 0 00
" Canso	4 00 4 75	Sheet	0 08 0 00	Exportation Oil	0 28 0 30
" round	3 00 3 75	Shot	0 07 0 07 1/2	Benzine	0 35 0 38
" sealed	0 45 0 50	<b>Iron Wire (net cash):</b>		<b>Produce.</b>	
Mackerel, small kits	0 75 0 90	No. 6, P bundle	2 70 2 80	Grain:	
Loch. Her. wh' e'fisks.	2 50 2 75	" 9, "	3 10 3 20	Wheat, Spring, 60 lb.	1 05 1 10
" half	1 25 1 50	" 12, "	3 40 3 50	" Fall 60 "	1 15 1 25
White Fish & Trout	0 00 0 00	" 16, "	4 30 4 40	Barley	0 68 0 70
Salmon, saltwater	14 50 15 00	<b>Powder:</b>		Peas	0 77 0 79
Dry Cod, P 112 lbs.	5 30 5 50	Blasting, Canada	3 75 0 00	Oats	0 41 0 42
<b>Fruit:</b>		FF	4 50 4 75	Rye	0 67 0 70
Raisins, Layers	2 60 2 75	FFF	5 00 5 25	<b>Seeds:</b>	
" M R.	2 50 2 55	Blasting, English	4 40 5 00	Clover, choice 60 "	0 00 7 25
" Valentias, new.	0 8 0 9 1/2	FF loose	5 00 6 00	" com'n 68 "	0 00 0 00
Currants, new	0 64 0 00	FFF	6 00 6 30	Timothy, cho'e 4 "	0 00 9 00
" old	0 05 0 5 1/2	<b>Pressed Spikes (4 mos):</b>		" inf. to good 48 "	0 00 0 50
Figs	0 10 0 15	Regular sizes 100	4 00 4 25	Flax	2 00 2 25
<b>Molasses:</b>		Extra	4 50 5 00	<b>Flour (per bri.):</b>	
Clayed, P gal.	0 30 0 35	<b>Tin Plates (net cash):</b>		Superior extra	0 00 0 00
Syrups, Standard	0 48 0 50	IC Coke	7 25 0 00	Extra superfine	5 70 5 75
" Golden	0 52 0 53	IC Charcoal	8 50 0 00	Fancy superfine	5 40 5 50
Rice—Arracan	4 00 4 30	IX	10 25 10 50	Superfine No. 1	5 00 5 10
Rangoon	3 80 4 00	IXX	12 50 0 00	" No. 2	
<b>Spices:</b>		DC	7 25 0 00	<b>Oatmeal, (per bri.)</b>	4 20 4 25
Cassia, whole, P B.	0 33 0 40	DX	9 25 0 00	<b>Provisions</b>	
Cloves	0 10 0 12	<b>Hides &amp; Skins, P B.</b>		Buttes, dairy tub P B.	0 16 0 17
Nutmegs	0 55 0 65	Green, No. 1	0 07 0 00	" store packed.	0 15 0 16
Ginger, ground	0 18 0 23	Green, No. 2	0 06 0 00	Cheese	0 11 0 12 1/2
" Jamaica, root	0 17 0 20	Cured	0 00 0 08	Pork, mess, new	25 00 26 00
Pepper, black	0 11 0 12	Calfskins, green	0 00 0 10	" prime mess	22 00 0 00
Pimento	0 69 0 00 1/2	Calfskins, cured	0 00 0 12	" prime	20 00
<b>Sugars—(60 days)</b>		" dry	0 18 0 20	Bacon, Canada	0 10 0 11 1/2
Port Rico, P B.	0 9 0 9 1/2	Sheepskins, butchers	1 15 1 60	" Cumber'd cut.	0 11 0 12
Cuba	0 8 0 9 1/2	" country	0 20 0 20	" smoked	0 13 0 14 1/2
Barbadoes (bright)	0 9 0 9 1/2	<b>Hops.</b>		Hans, covered	0 14 0 15
Canada Sugar Refine'y,		Inferior, P B.	0 00 0 00	" smoked	0 14 0 14 1/2
yellow No. 2, 60 lbs.	0 9 0 9 1/2	Medium to good	0 10 0 20	Shoulders, in salt	0 10 0 11
Yellow, No. 2 1/2	0 9 0 10	<b>Leather, @ (4 mos.)</b>		Lard, in kegs	0 12 0 12 1/2
" No. 3	0 9 0 10	In lots of less than		Eggs, fresh	0 00 0 00
Crushed X	0 11 0 11 1/2	50 sides, 10 P cut		Beef Hans	0 00 0 00
" A	0 11 0 12	higher		Tallow	0 07 9 7 1/2
Ground	0 12 0 12 1/2	Spanish Sole, 1st qual'y		Hogs dressed, heavy	0 00 0 00
Dry Crushed	0 12 0 12 1/2	heavy, weights P B.	0 23 0 24	" medium	0 00 0 00
Extra Ground	0 12 0 13 1/2	Do. 1st qual middle do.	0 24 0 25	" light	0 00 0 00
<b>Teas:</b>		Do. No. 2, light weights	0 20 0 22	<b>Salt, &amp;c.</b>	
Japan com'n to good	0 45 0 50	Slaughter heavy	0 21 0 25	American bris.	0 00 0 00
" Fine to choicest	0 55 0 60	Do. light	0 25 0 26	Liverpool coarse	0 75 0 85
Colored, com. to fine	0 60 0 70	Harness, best	0 24 0 30	Godrich	1 55 1 60
Congou & Souch'ng	0 42 0 75	" No. 2	0 00 0 00	Plaster	1 05 1 10
Oolong, good to fine	0 50 0 65	Upper heavy	0 34 0 36	Water Lime	1 50 0 00
Y. Hyson, com to good	0 52 0 55	light	0 33 0 40		
Medium to choice	0 65 0 80				
Extra choice	0 85 0 95				



Soap & Candles.		Brandy:	
D. Crawford & Co.'s	\$ c. \$ c.	Hennessy's, per gal.	\$ c. \$ c.
Imperial	0 07 0 08	Martell's	2 30 2 50
Golden Bar	0 07 0 07	J. Robin & Co.'s	2 25 2 35
Silver Bar	0 07 0 07	Otard, Dupuy & Co.	2 25 2 35
Crown	0 05 0 05	Brandy, cases	8 50 9 00
No. 1	0 03 0 03	Brandy, com. per c.	4 00 4 00
Candles	0 00 0 10		
Wines, Liquors, &c.		Whiskey:	
Ale:		GOODERHAM & WORTS	
English, per doz. qrts.	2 30 2 40	Wholesale Prices:	
Guinness DubPortr.	2 25 2 35	Terms Cash.—Under 5	
Spirits:		brls., net; 5 to 10 brls.	
Pure Jamaica Rum	1 80 2 25	2 1/2 p.c. off; 10 brls. and	
De Kuyper's H. Gin	1 55 1 65	over, 5 p.c. off.	
Booth's Old Tom	1 90 2 00	Bond. Paid	
Gin:		Old Rye	
Green, cases	4 00 4 25	" Toddy	
Booth's Old Tom, c.	5 57 6 00	" Malt	
Wines:		Alcohol, 65 o.p.	
Port, common	0 75 1 25	Pure Spirits 65 o.p.	
fine old	2 00 4 00	" 50 o.p.	
Sherry, common	0 75 1 50	" 25 u.p.	
medium	1 70 1 80	Dom. Whiskey, 32 u.p.	
old pale or golden	2 50 4 00	" 36 u.p.	
		" 40 u.p.	
		Wool.	
		Fleece, lb.	
		Pulled	

INSURANCE COMPANIES

ENGLISH.—Quotations on the London Market.

No.	Last Dividend.	Name of Company.	Shares	Parval	Amount paid.	Last Sale.
20,000	8	Briton Medical and General Life.	10	12	2	2
50,000	7	Commer'l Union, Fire, Life and Mar.	50	5	8	8
21,000	8	City of Glasgow	25	24	4	4
5,000	9 1/2	Edinburgh Life	100	15	34	34
409,000	5	European Life and Guarantee	24	1150		
20,000	5	Guardian	100	50	56	56
24,000	£4 p.sh.	Imperial Fire	500	50	76	76
7,500	10	Imperial Life	100	10	108	108
100,000	10	Lancashire Fire and Life	20	2	3	3
1,000	11	Life Association of Scotland	40	7	20	20
35,882	36	London Assurance Corporation	25	12 1/2	49	49
10,000	5	London and Lancashire Life	10	1	—	—
87,504	20	Liverpl' & London & Globe F. & L.	20	2	8	8
20,000	5	National Union Life	5	1	—	—
20,000	15 1/2	Northern Fire and Life	100	5	14	14
40,000	10	North British and Mercantile	50	6 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
40,000	10	Ocean Marine	25	5	18	18
2,500	£7 1/2 p.s.	Phoenix			153xd	
200,000	7	Queen Fire and Life	10	1	26	26
100,000	11 1/2 p.sh.	Royal Insurance	20	3	7	7
20,000	10	Scottish Provincial Fire and Life	50	24	5	5
10,000	25	Standard Life	50	12	68	68
4,000	5 bo	Star Life	25	14		
£4 15s9d						
CANADIAN.						
8,000	4-6mo.	British America Fire and Marine	\$50	\$25	70	70
2,500	5	Canada Life			110	110
4,000	12	Montreal Assurance	£50	£5	134	134
10,000	None.	Provincial Fire and Marine	60	\$11		
	None.	Quebec Fire	40	32 1/2	£17 1/2	30
	7	Marine	100	40	85	90
10,000	5 6 mo's.	Western Assurance	40	10	85 1/2	86
AMERICAN.						
When org'niz'd	No. of Shares.	Last Dividend.	Name of Company.	Parval of Sh's	Offered	Asked.
1853	1,500		Etna Life, of Hartford	\$100		250
1819	30,000	6	Aetna Fire, of Hartford	100	218	215
1810	10,000	10	Hartford, of Hartford	100	252	
1859	10,000		Home, of New Haven, Ct	100		
1863	5,000		Trav'ers' Life & Accident	101	117	125

RAILWAYS

Line	Sha's	Par	Mont'r	London
Atlantic and St. Lawrence	£100	All.		82 83
Buffalo and Lake Huron	20 1/2			
Do. Preference	10			5 1/2 6 1/2
Buff. Brantf. & Goderich, 6 p.c. 1872-3-4	100			100
Montreal and Champlain	200		16 1/2	
Do. Pref.			10 1/2	
Grand Trunk	100		15 1/2	14 1/2 15 1/2
Do. Eq. G. M. Bds. 1 ch. 6 p.c.	100			93 95
Do. First Preference, 5 p.c.	100			67 68
Do. Second Pref. Bonds, 5 p.c.	100			48 49
Do. Third Pref. Stock, 4 p.c.	100			36 38
Do. Fourth Pref. Stock, 3 p.c.	100			20 1/2 21
Great Western	20 1/2		16 1/2	15 1/2 15 1/2
Do. 6 p.c. Bds. due 1873-76	100	All.		99 101
Do. 5 1/2 p.c. Bds. due 1877-78	100			95 100
Do. 5 p.c. Pref. issue at 80				4 5 pin
Northern of Canada, 6 p.c. 1st Pref. Bds.	100			94 98

EXCHANGE

	Mont'r	Quebec	Toronto
Bank on London, 60 days			
Sight or 75 days date	9 1/2 9 1/2	9 1/2 9 1/2	9 1/2 10
Private do.	8 1/2 9	8 1/2 9	9 1/2 9
Bank on New York	10 10 1/2	10 10 1/2	9 1/2 10
Private do.	10 11	10 11	9 1/2 10
Gold Drafts do.	par.	par 1/2 dis.	
American Silver	6 6 1/2	6 6 1/2	5 10

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

NAME.	Shares.	Paid up.	Divid'd last 6 Months	Dividend Day.	CLOSING PRICES.		
					Toronto June 28.	Montre June 25	Quebec June 27
BANKS.					p ct.		
British North America	\$250	All.	3 1/2	July and Jan.	bks clsd		bks clsd
Canada Bank of Com'e	50	All.	4		bks clsd	118 119	bks clsd
City Bank Montreal	80	"	3	1 June, 1 Dec.	87 1/2 88	87 1/2 88	87 87 1/2
Du Peuple	50	"	4	1 Mar., 1 Sept.	106	105 106 1/2	106 106 1/2
Eastern Townships	50	"	4	1 July, 1 Jan.		101 102	102 102
Jacques Cartier	50	All.	4	1 June, 1 Dec.	109 110	109 110	109 100 1/2
Mechanics' Bank	50	80	4	1 Nov., 1 May.	90 1/2 91 1/2	90 92	90 92
Merchants' Bank of Canada	100	All.	5	1 Jan., 1 July.	bks clsd	117 118	bks clsd
Molson's Bank	50	"	2	1 Apr., 1 Oct.	105 105 1/2	104 105	105
Montreal	200	"	6	1 June, 1 Dec.	198 198 1/2	198 198 1/2	197 198
Nationale	50	"	4	1 Nov., 1 May.	108	108 109	107 108 1/2
Niagara District	100	75	4	1 Jan., 1 July.			
Ontario Bank	40	All.	4	1 June, 1 Dec.	106 106 1/2	105 106	105 106
Quebec Bank	100	"	3 1/2	1 June, 1 Dec.	103 104	104 104 1/2	104 104 1/2
Royal Canadian	50	60	None.	1 Jan., 1 July.	66 1/2 67	65 1/2 67	63 1/2 64
Toronto	100	"	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	155 160	159 162 1/2	157 160
Union Bank	100	"	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	bks clsd	105 106 1/2	106 107
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Canada Landed Credit Co.	50	\$25	3 1/2		96		
Canada Per. Bldg Society	50	All.	5		bks clsd		
Do. In'd Steam Nav. Co.	100	All.	7 1/2 m			100 101	100
Do. Glass Company	100	"	None.				
Freehold Building Society	100	All.	5		126 126 1/2		
Hamilton Gas Company			4 1/2			25 35	
Huron Copper Bay Co.							
Huron & Erie Sv'gs & Loan Soc	50	All.	4 1/2		110 1/2 117		
Montreal Mining Consols.	20	\$15				3.25 3.50	
Do. Telegraph Co.	40	All.	5		177 180	179 181	175 180
Do. Elevating Co.	00	"	5 1/2			110 112	
Do. City Gas Co.	40	"	4	15 Mar. 15 Sep		155 160	153 160
Do. City Pass. R. Co.	50	"	2			122 1/2 125	124 125
Quebec Gas Company	200	All.	4	1 Mar., 1 Sep.			122 1/2 123
Quebec Street R. R.	50	25	3				85 90
Richelieu Navigation Co.	100	All.	15-12m	1 Jan., 1 July.		147 150	147 150
St. Lawrence Glass Company	100	"					
St. Lawrence Tow Boat Co.	100	"		3 Feb.			50 60
Tor'to Consumers' Gas Co.	50	"	3 m	1 My Au Mar Fe	114 1/2 115		114 114 1/2
Union Per. Building Society	50	"	5		111 112		
West'n Canada Bldg Soc'y	50	All.	5		126 126 1/2		

SECURITIES.

	Toronto.	Montreal.	Quebec.
Canadian Gov't Deb. 6 p ct. stg	105 106	104 1/2 106	105 105 1/2
Do. do. 5 p ct. cur., 1883	94 95	96 97	95 96
Do. do. 5 do. stg., 1885	95 96	96 97	95 1/2 96 1/2
Do. do. 7 do. cur.			
Dominion 6 p. c. 1878 cy	107 1/2 108	107 1/2 108	107 1/2 108
Dominion Bonds			
Hamilton Corporation			
Montreal Harbor, 8 p ct. d. 1869			
Do. do. 7 do. 1870			
Do. do. 6 1/2 do. 1875	103 104	104 1/2 104 1/2	
Do. Corporation, 6 p c. 1891	98 99	100 101	99 100
Do. 7 p. c. stock	115 117	115 116	115 116
Do. Water Works, 6 p c. stg 1885	99 101	100 101	
Ottawa City 6 p c. d. 1880		95 97	
Quebec Harbour, 6 p c. d. 1883			40 50
Do. do. 7 do. do.			55 60
Do. do. 8 do. 1886			65 70
Do. City, 7 p stock			93 100
Do. do. 7 do. 8 do.			99 100
Do. do. 7 do. 5 do.			99 100
Do. Water Works 6 p ct. 5 years			91 92
Do. do. 6 do. 1 1/2 do.			
Toronto Corporation, 6 p. ct.		90 92	
Kingston City 6 p c. 1872		92 1/2 95	
County Debentures			

PRODUCE—Comparative Prices in Toronto Market.

	1870.		1870.		1869.		1868.		1867.	
	WEDNESDAY, June 29.	WEDNESDAY, June 22.	WEDNESDAY, June 29.	WEDNESDAY, June 22.	WEDNESDAY, June 29.	WEDNESDAY, June 22.	WEDNESDAY, June 29.	WEDNESDAY, June 22.	WEDNESDAY, June 29.	WEDNESDAY, June 22.
Wheat, Fall	60 lbs	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.
Spring	60 lbs	1 15 @ 1 25	1 20 @ 1 25	1 15 @ 1 25	1 00 @ 1 03	1 40 @ 1 50	1 60 @ 1 75	1 40 @ 1 50	1 60 @ 1 75	1 40 @ 1 55
Barley	48 lbs	0 68 0 70	0 69 0 70	0 65 0 65	0 00 0 00	1 00 1 05	0 65 0 70	1 00 1 05	0 65 0 70	0 65 0 70
Oats	34 lbs	0 41 0 42	0 38 0 40	0 52 0 53	0 49 0 50	0 50 0 50	0 50 0 50	0 50 0 50	0 50 0 50	0 50 0 50
Peas	60 lbs	0 77 0 79	0 76 0 77	0 65 0 70	0 75 0 77	0 65 0 65	0 65 0 68	0 75 0 77	0 65 0 68	0 65 0 68
Flour, No. 1 Super.	brl	5 00 5 10	5 00 5 10	4 45 4 55	6 10 6 20	7 00 7 00	0 00 0 00	6 10 6 20	7 00 7 00	0 00 0 00
Fancy	brl	5 40 5 50	5 40 5 50	4 50 4 60	6 00 6 00	6 00 6 00	0 00 0 00	4 50 4 60	5 50 5 60	0 00 0 00
Extra	brl	5 70 5 75	5 70 5 75	4 60 4 65	6 70 6 80	7 75 8 00	0 00 0 00	5 70 5 75	6 70 6 80	7 75 8 00
Oatmeal	brl	4 20 4 25	4 20 4 25	4 25 4 25	5 50 5 75	5 75 6 00	5 25 5 50	4 20 4 25	4 25 4 25	5 50 5 75
Pork, Mess	brl	25 50 26 00	25 00 26 00	26 00 26 00	26 50 27 00	22 00 22 50	18 00 18 50	26 50 27 00	26 00 26 00	26 50 27 00
Butter	lb	0 15 0 17	0 11 0 11							



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GOOD ACTIVE MEN WANTED  
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Louis Beaudry (Managing Director of Montreal City Gas Company.)

MANAGER & ACTUARY:—Wm. Palin Clurehugh, Esq., F.I.A.

THIS Company transacts every description of Life Insurance 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. 12-1y.

**Etna**

Life Insurance Company,

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,

Command 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. 30-4f

**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 BUCLEUGH, LORD COLONSAY, and Mr. SHERIFF BELL.

ORDINARY DIRECTORS.

William Crawford, Esq., Merchant.  
Rev. Norman McLeod, D.D.  
Mark Sprot, Esq., of Grankirk.  
Geo. Readman, Esq., Banker.  
Thomas Hill, Esq., of Merrylee.  
Jas. Arthur, Esq., of Barshaw.  
M. E. Robinow, Esq., Merchant.  
Alexander Paul, Esq., Manufacturer.

Manager—JOHN STOTT, Esq.

Secretary—CHAS. PRESTICE, Esq.

FINANCIAL POSITION, 1876-8

Annual Income of the Society.....£212,062 stg.  
Accumulated and Invested Funds.....£1,334,078 "  
Assurances in force.....£5,466,431 "

"MINIMUM" ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR AN ASSURANCE OF \$1,000.

Age.	\$ c.	Age.	\$ c.	Age.	\$ c.
20.....	14 25	35.....	21 08	50.....	35 38
25.....	16 90	40.....	24 73	55.....	43 18
30.....	18 29	45.....	29 33	60.....	53 59

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 Village Branch—and members of one branch not liable for losses in the other branch, and the working expenses apportioned 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, accompanied with good testimonials, by

JAMES H. PECK, Secretary,  
Belleville, Ont.

**LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.**

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

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

CANADA—MONTREAL—PLACE D'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.....\$3,855,100  
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.

1y



**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.

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.

**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., Bertie; 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.

Head Office for the Dominion of Canada:

131 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. 1868..... \$1,183,515 00

Net Liabilities, do. do. .... 1,127,420 00

Surplus..... \$56,095 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, J. R. Munro, Esq., Accountant.

**The Gore District**

**Mutual Fire Insurance Company**

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

THOS. M. SIMONS,

Secretary & Treasurer

ROBT. McLEAN, Inspector of Agencies.

Galt, 25th Nov., 1868.

15-ly

**CANADA**

**Life Assurance Company.**

ESTABLISHED 1847.

**THE 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. BRADBURNE, Esq.,

May 26. 1y

Toronto Street.

**Queen**

**Fire and Life Insurance Company,**

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON,

Accepts all ordinary Fire Risks on the most favorable terms.

**LIFE RISKS**

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

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000 Stg.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE—Exchange Buildings, Montreal.

Resident Secretary and General Agent,

A. MACKENZIE FORBES,

13 St. Sacramento 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 32,322 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.**

**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-yr

**Lancashire**

**Insurance Company.**

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 Sterling

**FIRE RISKS**

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

S. C. DUNCAN-CLARK & CO.,  
General Agents for Ontario,

25-ly N. W. Cor. of King & Church Sts., Toronto.

**WESTERN**

**Assurance Company.**

INCORPORATED 1851.

CAPITAL, \$400,000.

FIRE AND MARINE.

HEAD OFFICE..... TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Hon. JNO. McMURRICH, President.

CHARLES MAGRATH, Vice-President.

**DIRECTORS.**

JAMES MICHIE, Esq. NOAH BARNHART, Esq.

JOHN FISKEN, Esq. ROBERT BEATY, Esq.

A. M. SMITH, 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 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. Sacramento Street.

JAMES E. SMITH, Agent.

Toronto, Corner Church and Colborne Streets

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