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

VOL. VI—NO. 14.

TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1872.

{ SUBSCRIPTION  
 \$2 a Year.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto  
**JOHN MACDONALD and CO.**  
 —  
**STOCK COMPLETE.**  
 —  
 EVERY DEPARTMENT  
 Fully Assorted.  
 JNO. MACDONALD & CO.  
 21 and 23 WELLINGTON ST. } TORONTO.  
 28 and 30 FRONT STREET, }  
 3 YORK STREET, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.  
 Toronto, Sept. 30, 1872.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.  
 1872. Fall. 1872.  
 —  
 ON MONDAY THE 16TH INSTANT,  
**A. R. McMASTER**  
 and BROTHER,  
 Will have opened out a complete assortment of their  
**AUTUMN IMPORTATIONS.**  
 When they will be glad to see their customers and  
 friends at  
 Nos. 4 to 22 FRONT STREET WEST,  
**TORONTO.**  
 Toronto, September 1872. 32-ly

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.  
**GORDON MA KAY and CO.**  
 Have now on exhibition the Largest  
 and ost  
**MAGNIFICENT STOCK**  
 OF  
**HOME AND FOREIGN**  
**AUTUMN GOODS!**  
 They ever offered to the Trade.  
*Special Terms made to Package Buyers.*  
 —  
 TERMS LIBERAL AS USUAL.  
 Toronto, Sept. 18, 1872. 32-ly

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.  
**THOS. C. KERR and Co.,**  
 Importers and Wholesale Dealers in STAPLE  
 AND FANCY  
**DRY GOODS,**  
**HAMILTON,**  
 Are now opening their  
**FALL IMPORTATIONS,**  
 And on the 20th inst. will be prepared to show complete  
 assortments. Full stock of  
**CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.**  
 Hamilton, 14th August, 1872.

**SMITH and KEIGHLEY,**  
 12 and 14 Wellington Street, Toronto,  
 IMPORTERS OF  
**Teas and Sugars,**  
 Have now in stock large supplies of Fresh New Season  
 Teas, comprising  
 Y. Hysons, Gunpowders, Imperials, Twankays, Assams, Congous, Japan Pekoe,  
 Javans, Souchongs, and scented Orange Pekoe.  
 They direct special attention to their stock (just  
 arriving) of  
**SUGARS.**  
 Hhds. Cuba,  
 Hhds. Porto Rico,  
 Cases Cuba,  
 Bbls. M'tl. refined,  
 Bbls. N. S. Granulated,  
 Bbls. N. S. Powdered,  
 Bbls. N. S. J. Crushed.  
**A. M. SMITH.**  
 Toronto, 1872.  
**W. W. KEIGHLEY.**  
 September 26, 1872.

**SAMSON,**  
**KENNEDY,**  
 and **GEMMEL,**  
 HAVE A VERY LARGE STOCK OF  
**BLANKETS**  
 AND  
**FLANNELS!**  
**SAMSON, KENNEDY & GEMMEL,**  
 Corner of Scott and Colborne Sts.  
**TORONTO.**  
 September 26, 1872.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

**BOOTS SHOES AND RUBBERS  
WHOLESALE.****CHILDS & COMPANY.**

Invite a tention to their

**FALL SAMPLES****Of Boots, Shoes & Rubber Goods**

which have been selected with great care, and comprise leading lines in Toronto, Montreal, and American manufactures.

**CHILDS & COMPANY,****51 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.****SPRING IMPORTATIONS  
JUST TO HAND.**

½ Chests and Caddies Black and Green Teas; Bags Coffee and Rice; Cases and Casks C. & B. Pickles, Sauces, Potted Meats, Soups and Vegetables, Bottled Fruits, &c., Cases Cigars, Cases Blood's Porter, quarts, pints and Imperial pints, Cases Tennent's Scotch Ale, quarts and pints in stone bottles, Cases Guinness Porter, bottled by Burker in quarts, pints and Imperial pints, Boxes Digby Herring, Cases Lobsters, Cases Mackerel, Hhds and quarter casks Port and Sherry Wines, Hhds. and quarter casks Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Puncheons Jamaica Rum, Danville's Irish Whiskey, Cases Kinahan's L. L. Whiskey, also in stock a large assortment of Rye, Malt, and Combined Whiskies, Brandies, Gins, Clarets, as well as a complete list of general Groceries.

**THOMAS GRIFFITH & CO.,**

37 &amp; 39 Front Street.

TORONTO

**REMOVAL**

OF

**Wholesale Boot & Shoe Warehouse.**

We beg to notify our customers and the trade generally that we have this day removed into our

**NEW PREMISES,****No. 15 FRONT ST. WEST,**

IN THE

**PHENIX BLOCK,**

(Formerly the Iron Block.)

Our Fall Stock is now complete, and we trust to have a call from our friends when in town.

**WALKER, EVANS & Co.,****No. 15 FRONT ST. WEST.****SAMUEL STERN,**

IMPORTER AND

**WHOLESALE DEALER IN FANCY GOODS,**

Jewelry, Electro-plated Ware, Cutlery, Stationery, Smoking Articles, Druggists' Sundries, Looking-Glass Plates, &amp;c.,

**No. 14 Wellington Street West,  
TORONTO, ONT.****L. Coffee & Co.,****PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.****No. 2 Manning's Block, Front St., Toronto.**

Advances made on consignments of Produce

**THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,**

FOR THE

**PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF TRADE.**

Established in 1845.

**DUN, WIMAN & CO.:**

Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, and St. John, N.B.

**REFERENCE BOOK, containing Names and ratings of Business Men in the Dominion, published quarterly.**

24-27

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

**THOMAS LAILEY and CO.,**

IMPORTERS

AND

**WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS**

DEALERS IN

**AMERICAN RUBBER CLOTHING.**

WAREHOUSE:

**6 FRONT STREET WEST,  
TORONTO.****J. B. Boustead,****PROVISION & COMMISSION MERCHANT,****72 & 74 Colborne Street, Toronto.**

Advances made on consignments.

Parson Bros.,

**PETROLEUM REFINERS, AND WHOLSALE**  
Dealers in Lamps, Chimneys, etc. Warerooms, 51 Front St.; Refinery, cor. River and Don Sts., Toronto.

Leading Trade of the Maritime Provinces.

**EXTRA SHOE NAILS, TACKS, &c.****S. R. FOSTER'S****NAIL, SHOE NAIL AND TACK WORKS,**

ST. JOHN, N.B.

For Price List and Samples please address our Agent Montreal.

**JOHN A. ADAMS,**

6 Lemoine Street.

**COTTON YARN.**

WHITE AND COLOURED

**Beam Warps for Woollen Mills.**

Warranted of best quality, full length, and correctly numbered. Manufactured by

**WM. PARKS & SON.,**New Brunswick Cotton Mills,  
St. John, N. B.**Joseph S. Belcher,**

Late Geo. H. Starr &amp; Co.)

**Commission and West India Merchant,**

HALIFAX, N. S.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Dry and Pickled Fish, Flour and West India Produce, &amp;c.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

REFERENCES.—Quebec Bank, Toronto; G. H. Starr, President People's Bank, Halifax; R. W. Fraser &amp; Co., Halifax; Geo. Hughes &amp; Co., Boston. 3-6m

**J. F. Lawton,**

Manufacturer of every description of

PATENT GROUND

**WARRANTED CAST STEEL SAWS.**

ST JOHN, N.B.

For Price List and Terms send address.

Hall &amp; Fairweather,

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

AND

**DEALERS IN FLOUR.****ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.**

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

**FALL IMPORTATIONS**

OF

**DRY GOODS.****John I. Mackenzie & Co.,**

Have received the bulk of their Autumn supplies of

**BRITISH AND CANADIAN GOODS,**

And from this day forward they will be prepared to serve the trade with new and choice goods at a liberal discount for cash—short time or prompt payment at maturity.

**John I. Mackenzie & Co.**

20th August, 1872.

**DAVID McLELLAN & CO.,**

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

**GENTS' FURNISHINGS, PAPER GOODS,  
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, CORSETS.**

53 King Street West,

**HAMILTON, ONTARIO.****Thomson, Birkett and Bell,  
HAMILTON.****FULL STOCK OF  
DUNDAS DOMESTICS, YARN,  
AND BAGS,***At Reduced Price List of 6th August.***ONTARIO STEAM BISCUIT**

AND

**Confectionery Works,****Nos. 67, 69 and 71 KING STREET EAST.****Biscuits & Candies Wholesale.**Manufacturer—**I. C. CHILMAN,****HAMILTON, Ont.****WINANS, BUTLER & CO.,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

DEALERS IN

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

Cash advances made on consignments.

77 Front Street, Toronto, and  
Division Street, Cobourg.**JOHN L. RANNEY,****GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT****CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE.****AGENT WELLAND RAILWAY,***And Merchants Line of Steamers,***CHICAGO TO MONTREAL.**Address—**No. 7 Board Trade Building,  
Chicago.****or 25 Chamber Commerce Building,  
Milwaukee.**

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

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

AND

Wholesale Dealers in

BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS,  
381 & 383 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

**FERRIER & CO.,**

IRON & HARDWARE MERCHANTS,  
St. Francois Xavier Street,  
MONTREAL.

Agents for:

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

31Dec72

**BARSS, TUPPER & CO.,**

Wholesale dealers in

SEAL, COD AND LARD OIL,  
Dry Cod, Herring, Mackerel and Salmon,  
Molasses, Sugars, and West India produce.

Stocks constantly on hand.

359 Commissioners Street, Montreal.

**S. H. MAY & CO.,**

Importers and dealers in

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, &c.,

No. 274 ST. PAUL STREET,

Opposite their old Store, Montreal.

**John C. McLaren,**

Manufacturer of

ENGLISH LEATHER BELTING,  
FIRE ENGINE HOSE, &c.

Opposite VICTORIA SQ., 12 Bonaventure Street,  
MONTREAL.

**CANADA MARBLE WORKS.**

R. FORSYTH, PROPRIETOR.

Office—130 Bleury Street. MILL—554 William Street  
MONTREAL.

Marble, Slate Mantles, Grates, etc.

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

100 GREY NUN STREET,

Importers of Pig Iron, Bar Iron, Boiler Plates,  
Galvanized Iron, Canada Plates, Tin Plates,

BOILER TUBES, GAS TUBES,

Ingot Tin,	Rivets,	Veined Marble,
Ingot Copper,	Iron Wire,	Roman Cement,
Sheet Copper,	Steel Wire,	Portland do
Antimony,	Glass	Canada do
Sheet Zinc,	Paints,	Paving Tiles,
Ingot Zinc,	Fire Clay,	Garden Vases,
Pig Lead,	Flue Covers,	Chimney Tops
Dry Red Lead,	FIRE BRICKS,	Fountains,
Dry White do,	ORAIN PIPES,	&c.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sofa, Chair and Bed Springs.  
A large stock always on hand.

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The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

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

AND IMPORTERS OF

TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES,  
Merchants Exchange, No. 11 St. Sacrament St.  
MONTREAL.

**H. L. ROBINSON & CO.**

IMPORTERS OF TEAS,

No. 152 MCGILL STREET,  
OPPOSITE ALBION HOTEL,  
MONTREAL.

**JOHN McARTHUR and SON,**

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, Chemical Dye Stuffs, etc.,  
Cod, Seal, Whale, Lard, Sperm, Olive,  
Machinery and Wool Oils.

18 LEMOINE STREET.

**N. S. WHITNEY,**

Importer of Foreign Leather, Elastic Webs,  
Prunella Linings, etc.,

14 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL

**B. HUTCHINS,**  
TEA MERCHANT,

188 & 190 McGill Street,

MONTREAL.

ORDERS BY LETTER PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.  
31Dec72

**RECENT IMPORTATIONS.**

SUGARS, casks, brls.  
TEAS, choice selected, new season.  
NUTMEGS, cases.  
ALMONDS, shelled and in shell.  
FIGS, 1, 2, 6 lb. boxes.  
SULTANA RAISINS, small boxes, &c.

ALSO, ON HAND,

Coffees, Syrups, Molasses, Fruits, Spices, Chemi-  
cals, Soaps, and a General Assortment  
of Groceries.

**J. A. MATHEWSON,**

Montreal, 28th Feb., 1872. McGill Street

**CHARLES D. EDWARDS,**

49 St. Joseph St., Montreal,

Manufacturer of

**Fire Proof Safes,**

AND ALL KINDS OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SECURITIES.

**E. H. MOORE,**

54 Front St. East, Toronto,  
General Agent for Ontario.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

FALL, 1872.

**GREENE & SONS,**  
MONTREAL,  
MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN

Ladies' Furs, Gent's Furs,  
Felt Hats, Silk Hats,  
Cloth Caps, Scotch Caps,  
Buffalo Robes, Fancy Robes  
Buck Gloves & Mitts,  
Kid Gloves & Mitts,  
MOOSE MITTS, MOCCASINS, SNOW SHOES,  
&c., &c., &c.

Our Stock is complete in all of above lines. Careful  
attention given the execution of orders. Inspection  
solicited. Letter orders promptly attended to.

FACTORIES:

FUR GOODS—525 St PAUL STREET.

FELT HATS—114 QUEEN STREET.

SILK HATS—521½ ST. PAUL ST.

STRAW GOODS—524 ST. PAUL STREET.

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

**GREENE & SONS.**

FALL 1872.

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

Caverhill Buildings, 37 Spring Gardens,  
St. Peter Street, | Manchester,  
Montreal. | England.

OUR STOCK WILL BE  
COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT  
By THURSDAY, the 15th AUGUST.  
August 13th, 1872.

**Mercantile Summary.**

It is perhaps not generally known that debts  
contracted out of the State of California by a  
resident of that State become outlawed in two  
years.

UP TO THE present no instructions have been  
received to enforce the discriminating duty of  
ten per cent. on tea and coffee, which was to  
have come into force on the 1st of October.

SOME OF the leading Chicago packers are  
confident that the coming winter packing  
season will be an unusually active one, and  
opinions are expressed that that city alone will  
pack 1,500,000 hogs during the months of  
November, December, and January, or an  
average of nearly 100,000 hogs per week. One  
firm calculates to pack 350,000 hogs during the  
season.

It is satisfactory to learn that the whole-  
sale trade of Chicago has revived since the fire;  
one branch, hardware, has been benefitted, it  
is thought, by that calamity. Liabilities have  
been liquidated with rather more than the  
usual promptness, and all classes feel the bene-  
fit of the increased activity that the work of  
re-building has caused. Most of the principal  
houses are now fairly settled in their new pre-

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

**THOMSON and BURNS,**

IMPORTERS OF

**SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE**

Crockery, China, Glassware,

AND DEALERS IN

*Canadian and American Manufactures*

OF

**HARDWARE AND AGRICULTURAL  
IMPLEMENTS,**

10 &amp; 12 Front Street West, Toronto.

**GRAY, RENNIE & CO.**

43 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

FOR SHIRTS AND COLLARS,  
FOR TIES, SCARFS AND BOWS,  
FOR HOSIERY AND GLOVES,  
FOR HABERDASHERY AND SMALL  
WARES,FOR CORSETS (in variety),  
FOR BUSTLES AND SKIRTS,  
FOR KNITTED WOOLLEN GOODS,  
SEE

GRAY, RENNIE &amp; CO.

The Leading Wholesale Trade in Toronto.

**JOHN MACNAB & CO.,**

IMPORTERS OF

*SHELF AND HEAVY***HARDWARE,**British, French, German, American and Canadian man-  
ufacture.Agents for the unrivalled Chester Emery; also,  
Foundry Facings.

5 FRONT STREET, TORONTO.

JOHN MACNAB. T. HERBERT MARSH

P. G. CLOSE &amp; Co.,

*Wholesale Grocers*

AND

WINE MERCHANTS

Corner of Church and Front Streets,

TORONTO

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The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

1872. FALL. 1872.

**THOMAS WALLS & Co.,**

38 YONGE STREET,

**ARE NOW FULL**

IN

*Every Department.*

TERMS LIBERAL

**BOOTS AND SHOES**

WHOLESALE:

**CHILDS & HAMILTON,**  
MANUFACTURERS.THIS Business was established in 1847, and is con-  
tinued at the OLD STAND, No. 7, Wellington St. East,  
Toronto.Our Productive Power has so much increased, that we  
are now producing all classes of Boots and Shoes, and of  
all the kinds required by our largely increasing TRADE.  
We have only to say that all dealers in Boots and Shoes  
requiring goods to suit the wants of this Province, will  
do well to send their orders to, or call on**CHILDS & HAMILTON.**Factory and Warehouse—No. 7 Wellington St.  
Toronto.**OIL MATTERS IN PETROLIA.**

(From our own Correspondent.)

PETROLIA, Sept. 30, 1872.

Oil matters about the same as last week. No  
new strikes, but some new wells going down in  
the vicinity of the Vanalstine well, which still  
continues to produce large. The shipments are  
about the same; the production of crude some  
10,000 bushels per week. The old stock of crude  
is being worked off, and new territories must  
soon be found or the export trade must suffer.  
The Refiners' Association have made extensive  
sales of refined this week, and appear to be  
stronger than ever.The export trade is well sustained, and re-  
finers generally are very busy. Business here in  
its various departments brisk.A large well was struck on the Webster ter-  
ritory by Mr. Wm. McGarvey, producing over  
300 brls. per day. It was tested on Saturday.

Crude..... \$1.40 per brl.

Refined..... 31c to 33c per gallon

—The recent failures in the Tea and Coffee  
Trades, here and in Baltimore, are directly  
traceable to the unnatural effort to keep up and  
bull prices of tea and coffee in face of the re-  
peal of the tariff duties at the last session of  
Congress. The consumption of tea and coffee  
was materially decreased by the expectation of  
lower prices as the result of the repeal of the  
tariff, and since the repeal the consumption has  
been comparatively light, in consequence of  
gigantic speculative movements to bolster the  
market. It can be said, with great truth, that  
the tea and coffee markets really lost about two  
months' consumptive demand this year, and  
herein lies the great difficulty that speculators  
have had to contend with. The suspended  
firms were carrying large lines of tea and coffee  
for high prices, while the public were fighting  
for low prices, a conclusion only natural under  
the abrogation of all custom duties on the ar-  
ticles. The experience of these firms is no  
doubt costly, but it will be valuable to all other  
houses in the trade still resisting the popular  
impulse for lower prices.mises, and business has fairly resumed its re-  
gular course.ONE OF THE members of the firm of Allison,  
Arnold & Co., of Windsor, absconded recently,  
which action has compelled the remaining  
partners to go into insolvency.DETECTIVE ARMSTRONG, well-known in con-  
nection with the Halliday distillery case, and  
more lately in connection with the "Magill  
fire," in Hamilton, has for a short time past  
been engaged in the saw-mill business with a  
Mr. Boedecker, at Camlachie, on the Grand  
Trunk Railway. Quite recently he precipitately  
left his business and partner to take up his resi-  
dence on the other side of the lines. This has  
somewhat embarrassed his partner for the  
present.IN THE Lower Provinces the monetary strin-  
gency seems to have caused a good deal of in-  
convenience. In Halifax a number of failures  
have occurred. These include Messrs. Russell,  
Cochran & Co., W. J. Leahy & Co., Mowbray  
& Reeves, and Kalb, Bros. & Co. Besides  
there are several other firms whose affairs are  
in a very unstable position. Business circles in  
St. John have been a good deal agitated from  
the same cause. A large business has been  
carried on there in West India goods, and ship-  
ping by a number of parties who have been  
operating together, and for that reason are  
spoken of as "The ring," the central figure of  
which is Mr. J. C. Brown, a ship-owner of some  
prominence. Those associated with him include  
Messrs. Oulton Bros., ship-owners, Mr. D. J.  
McLaughlin, flour merchant, &c. This com-  
bination carried on an active business in which  
they mutually supported each other. Ships  
were built with paper floated by the combina-tion, and which was, therefore, known as "ring  
paper." It now appears that the tightness in  
money has proved disastrous to several of these  
gentlemen, some of whom will probably be com-  
pelled to go into liquidation. Amongst the more  
conservative business men of that city this  
result is not regarded altogether as a calamity,  
because the operations of the combination are  
felt to have been injurious to legitimate trade,  
and prejudicial to sound business enterprise. On  
another page the language of the press on the  
action of the leading banks is quoted; subjoined  
is an extract from a private letter written  
by a wealthy citizen of St. John, giving  
his views as to the cause of the "trying  
times" through which they are passing.  
He says:—"The banks here have been very  
tight with their customers, nothing but first-  
class paper going down; and just now the  
whole of the season's dry goods, groceries, etc.,  
coming in, on which we have to pay 15 per  
cent. cash. Fortunately we are not pushed,  
but it is pitiful to see the straits that many are  
put into. I think it was the Bank of Montreal  
that started the fun. They found, or made,  
money tight, and when they got their customers  
hard up they made special rates, charging at  
times as much as 15 per cent. per annum—in  
fact they turned the institution into a shaving-  
shop. So much for Confederation; this is but  
the beginning of the end." The Bank of Mon-  
treal seems to have succeeded in rendering it-  
self extremely unpopular in the Maritime Pro-  
vinces; and the above letter shows that that  
feeling is not confined to the less informed, but  
extends to some of the best customers of the  
Bank. It is to be hoped that a change in the  
management will bring about some change of  
policy in its manner of dealing, so as to avoid  
creating the feeling of hostility evinced in the  
concluding words of the letter quoted.]]

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

**DOBBIE & CARRIE**  
WILL SHOW ON  
Wednesday, the 21st Instant,  
THE  
Largest, Choicest,  
AND MOST  
Complete Stock  
They have ever had.

The attention of their friends and the Trade generally is invited.

**NO. 9 FRONT STREET WEST.**

**M. STAUNTON**

Begs respectfully to inform his customers that in consequence of

**The Late Fire,**

His office in connection with his

**WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT**

is at present over

**Retail Warerooms,**

**Corner of King and Yonge Streets,**

and that he will rebuild the factory without delay.

**BRITISH IRON MARKET.**

**MIDDLESBOURGH, Sept. 14th.**—The pig iron trade of Cleveland presents no change since our last report; 120s. per ton for No. 3 has frequently been paid. For next year's delivery the quotation for this number has remained stationary at from 100s to 113s per ton. The South Durham Ironworks, which comprise three blast furnaces at Darlington, are being transmitted to a limited liability company, the shares being £1,000 each. Iron founders are doing very well just at present and are receiving a fair number of new specifications, but engineers, and especially those connected with the marine engine building department, are not in such a good position. Prices of finished iron are easier, and the demand keeps only slack for most kinds of iron. Rail-makers are fully employed on old orders' and their works will likely to be kept in full operation for some months to come. £11 10s to £12 per ton are the quotations for ordinary specification and 10s higher for light rails. Coal is in better supply, and prices are rather more favorable for the purchaser. Gas companies are obliged to raise their prices in consequence of the enhanced prices of gas coal. The ironstone miners are turning out an increased quantity of ore, and this time the advance in wages has not resulted in a decrease of the output.

**WOLVERHAMPTON, Sept. 14th.**—The iron trade during the last few days has been quiet. There have been no new transactions of importance. As a rule the iron masters have sufficient orders to complete to absorb their produce for some little time. The current quotations for pig iron are £8 for best brands of all-mine, £6 for cinders, and £9 5s for best cold blast Shropshire brands. In finished iron bars average £14 10 at the second-class houses, but the leading houses quote fully 30s higher. Sheets for £20 to £21 for singles are a shade easier. Hoops, rods, and strips remain as last quoted, but the general tendency in regard to prices is less firm. The price of coal is fully maintained, and in some

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

**SESSIONS, TURNER & COOPER**

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE  
DEALERS IN

**Boots and Shoes,**

FRONT STREET WEST,

**Toronto, Ontario.**

JNO. TURNER, JAS. COOPER. J. C. SMITH.  
1yr.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Ottawa.

**MAGEE & RUSSELL,**

IMPORTERS OF

**DRY GOODS,**  
**OTTAWA,**

*Are now receiving their AUTUMN STOCK.*

Assortment will be complete early in August.

Ottawa, July 22nd, 1872.

instances a further advance is asked owing to the wages dispute with the colliers. Some large orders for heavy foundry work are in course of execution in various parts of the district, but in lightest classes of hardware business has considerably declined during the last fortnight.

**THE ART OF MAKING MONEY.**—One great cause of the poverty of the present day is the failure of many people to appreciate small things. They say that if they cannot save large sums, they will not save anything. They do not realize how a daily addition, be it ever so small, will soon make a large pile. If the young men and women of to-day will only begin, and begin now, to save a little from their earnings, and invest it in some savings' bank, and weekly or monthly add to their mite, they will wear a happy smile of content and independence when they reach middle life. Not only the pile itself will increase, but the desire and ability to increase it will soon grow. Let the clerk and tradesman, laborer and artisan, make now and at once a beginning. Store up some of your youthful force and vigor for future contingency. Let parents teach their children to begin early to save. Begin at the fountain-head to control the stream of extravagance, and then the work will be easy to choose between poverty and riches. Let our youth go on in the habits of extravagance for fifteen years to come, as they have for fifty years past, and we shall be a nation of beggars with a moneyed aristocracy. Let a generation of such as save in small sums be reared, and we shall be free from want. Do not be ambitious for extravagant fortunes, but seek that which it is the duty of every man to obtain—*independence and a comfortable home.* Wealth in sufficient quantities is within the reach of all. It can be had by one process—*saving.*—*Ex.*

**PAYMENT OF DUTIES.**—(Superior Court Montreal before judge Torrance, Atwater vs. Delisle).—This is an action to recover back alleged excessive duties charged on a quantity

of white lead. 'By the Customs Act goods are to be entered at the credit price, and if bought for cash a percentage is to be added, except in the case of goods which are never sold on credit. The plaintiff claims that white lead is a purely cash article and his pretensions are sustained by two of the witnesses; but Bryson and Thompson assert the contrary, and I consider the weight of evidence is on the side of the defendant. On the whole I believe nothing more than the lawful rate of duty was charged under the circumstances and the action is dismissed.

**ENGLISH WOOL SALES.**—Mr. Helmuth Schwartz reports that the 4th series of London sales of Colonial wool commences on the 12th instant., and lasts till 8th October. There have arrived up to date : 89,670 bales; 16,533 bales being advised as afloat. The total of fresh arrivals is not likely to exceed 95,000 bales, and of these about 8,000 bales have been forwarded direct to the Continent or the country. There will thus be left 87,000 bales, to which must be added the quantity held over from last sales, estimated variously at from 25 to 30,000 bales. Altogether there will probably be about 115,000 bales for disposal in this series. Rather less business has been done during the last six weeks than might have been expected from the very firm tone of the market at the close of last sales, and from some quarters, especially from America the accounts of the trade are not altogether satisfactory. The rate of consumption, however, seems to continue unchecked, and with the present very moderate supplies hardly any doubt can be entertained but that the August closing prices will be fully maintained.

**BOSTON WOOL MARKET.**—Sept. 25.—Although buyers have been more numerous, and the week's sales of domestic wool foot up to about 800,000 lbs, the market is still weak and prices irregular. The stringency of the money market is exercising, at the moment, an unfavorable influence, and cash buyers find holders in general very accommodating; in fact they have pretty much their own way, and their offers are nearly always accepted, even when a shade below the ruling low quotations. We do not anticipate much lower prices, though improvement may be deferred some time longer.

**NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.**—Sept. 27.—Money on call is easy at seven per cent., and the demand is slack. Discounts are generally on the basis of twelve per cent. for first-class paper; large applications come in from the country.

**ENGLISH WOOL MARKET, Sept.**—The colonial wool sales in London have opened briskly, with improved quotations, French buyers being particularly well represented. Latest Bradford reports describe the market as continuing firm, with very little business as a consequence. Demand for the spring trade, however, has had some effect in increasing production, but caution has been much exercised up to the present, though likely to be dissipated in some degree by the firmness in the colonial sales. There has been little stirring beyond a small retail demand in the woollen markets.

(From Mr. Helmuth Schwartz's Wool Memorandum, dated Sept. 12).—The fourth series of London sales of colonial wool commenced this evening. There was a large attendance of both home and foreign buyers; the competition was spirited, and prices, as compared with the closing rates of the preceding series, ruled for Australian wool  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1d higher, for Cape wool firm without change. The arrivals in time for this series comprise 95,732 bales, of which about 8,000 bales have been forwarded direct to the country or the continent. About 25,000 bales were held over from last series.

—The Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway is now graded and ballasted to Mount Forest.

1872. SEPTEMBER. 1872.

*Additional Shipments*

RECEIVED, AND

STOCK AGAIN LARGE AND COMPLETE

IN

ALL DEPARTMENTS!

VALUE we believe EQUAL, and in SOME LINES SUPERIOR, to any in the Dominion.

BUYERS invited to take a look and JUDGE FOR THEMSELVES.

**BRYCE, McMURRICH & Co.**

34 Yonge Street, Toronto.

*The Office of the MONETARY TIMES has been removed to the next office north of the one previously occupied. Our location is now No. 64 Church Street.*

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**THE MONETARY TIMES,  
AND TRADE REVIEW.**


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TORONTO, CAN. FRIDAY, OCT. 4, 1872.

**RINGS, CORNERS AND CLIQUES.**

A case of recent occurrence in New York serves to indicate the state of public opinion there with reference to the existence of those "rings," "corners," and cliques, to the control of which business transactions in many departments are almost wholly transferred. A strong combination was formed to lock up greenbacks or legal tenders, with a view to creating a monetary panic. In order to accomplish this end, several days previous to the time fixed for the grand *coup*, which was to fill the pockets of the conspirators, were devoted to accumulating certified checks for large sums on the various banks. When the time for action arrived, these cheques were presented at the counters of the banks and greenbacks demanded in payment. At the Bank of Commerce such payment was refused, on the ground that a certified cheque is not payable over the counter by the ordinary custom of business, but only through the clearing house. The object of refusal was, of course, to defeat the now well understood scheme of the manipulators. Legal proceedings were commenced against the bank. The matter was referred to the

associated banks at the clearing house; but strange to say that body refused to sustain the position taken by the Bank of Commerce, and took no action in the matter. Subsequently the affair was settled, the bank paying the costs. When so fine an opportunity was presented of rebuking the demon of speculation and allowed to pass unimproved, it is useless to look to those more especially interested for any such radical measures as will succeed in casting it out.

It is seriously suggestive and sometimes startling to observe how bold, ambitious and even desperate are the attempts of conspiracies under one or other of the names at the head of this article, to influence and control the trade, the commerce, the public works and even the politics of the United States. So powerful an influence is exerted by some of them that the application of a really effective remedy seems impossible. The arm of law alone would suffice, but in some instances they have managed to control both the makers and the administrators of the law.

These conspiracies take on various forms and are accordingly designated by one or other of the terms of our caption—terms which, though of modern origin, have become thoroughly engrafted upon the terminology of business across the lines.

By a "ring" is generally understood a corrupt combination of persons, usually in different positions and pursuits in life, who agree to promote their common object without a proper regard for the rights and interests of others, and often in violation of the rules of rectitude and the dictates of conscience. The term has been rendered famous by the revelations of that most remarkable and iniquitous of all known "rings" by which the government and revenues of the city of New York, and even the legislation of the State, was manipulated and controlled. Nearly equal notoriety has been given it by recent developments showing that the legislation appertaining to the public aid granted by the United States for building the two Pacific Railways was systematically engineered by "rings," in which members of Congress, and even the dignity of the Speaker of the House were bought and sold, and all regard for common decency set at defiance, for the sake of a share in the plunder. That some of these "rings" have been successful is a most unfortunate thing for society; the breaking up of the Tammany "ring," and the consequent ruin and disgrace of some of the chief of the banditti, is an example that ought to have a most salutary effect. We are proud to say that in Canada these iniquitous con-

spiracies against the community have not met with much encouragement, and are the rare exception rather than the rule. There is left among our public men sufficient self-respect to treat questions involving the material progress and development of the country with some regard to their merits, and, generally, a sufficient sense of honor to refuse direct bribes. We are not without our fears that in this respect the future will shed no lustre on the past; and therefore it is most desirable to cultivate a sound public opinion, the only efficient check on corruption. When a great Railway Company begins to fix the price of members of Parliament, and resolves to have them at any cost, it would be idle to shut our eyes to the danger with which we are threatened.

A "corner" is another member of the same family, and implies also a combination, though of a different and less odious character. The object in both cases is money-making, but as a "corner" does not at all imply bribery, the offence against good morals is not nearly so flagrant as in the case of a "ring." Monopolies are the legitimate outgrowth of human selfishness; every age and country has had its crop of them. One is said to be "cornered" when he is compelled to buy from a certain seller the article which he requires, and at the seller's price. Everything almost in these days is "cornered"—wheat, petroleum, gold, coal, currency, labor, stocks, ships, and merchandise of all kinds. This development of the speculative tendencies of the times may be described as gambling, conducted under the name of business. As in gambling, although nine-tenths of the gamblers are utterly ruined, that fact seems to impose no check on the practice. The inordinate haste to be rich, the mania for accumulating wealth at a single stroke, sets aside the lessons of experience, and disregards the thousand snares and temptations that waylay the man fascinated with the prospect of sudden gains. Every one knows that not a gold or a grain "corner" collapses without leaving in the ruins at least half a score or more of despairing victims, poverty-stricken and so utterly demoralized as to be forever unfit for any useful and practical calling. To us it is a matter for surprise that apparently shrewd and sensible business men will embark in these conspiracies to annul the law of competition, in view of the utter madness which characterizes the majority of such enterprises, not to speak of the moral issues involved. If money cannot be made by honest, well-directed individual effort, then it cannot be done by the surreptitious and dishonorable modes now so much in

vogue across the lines. The plotters usually fall into the pit digged for others.

The "clique" is a term of similar import, but usually designates a combination of lesser dimensions. No respectable man should allow himself to be entrapped into any of them, however specious the plea, and however alluring the prospect of advantage. Illegitimate gains are sometimes made to look tempting in the extreme when viewed in the distance, but commonly dwindle down immensely before realization; fair to look upon, like the apples of Sodom, when tasted they become dust in the mouth. It is only those men, whether in business or politics, who have the moral stamina to turn aside from their tempters and refuse to benefit their pocket at the expense of their conscience that really succeed. The "mess of pottage" obtained by the sale of honor may seem to meet a present necessity, but is generally repented of when repentance is too late.

#### WHAT IS THE MEANING OF A HIGH RATE OF INTEREST?

Mainly to check an overgrown credit business. So long as money can be readily obtained, and can be had cheap, certain merchants and manufacturers are certain to trade and work on it far beyond the limits to which they would go if they were trading on their own capital. They will buy far more and trust others far more. Large stocks of goods unpaid for will fill their warehouses and factories, and heavy stocks of goods, also unpaid for, will fill the shelves of retailers, and this has a strong tendency to go on increasing. Heavier and heavier bills payable accumulate, and heavier and heavier become discounts of bills receivable. The edifice of credit rises higher and higher, and the higher it goes the more dangerous it becomes. When a private family buys everything on credit, far more will be bought than would be for cash. This is certain. Besides this, it is very probable that such a family will be gradually getting deeper into debt. This many know by experience, and some by very sharp experience indeed.

They know also that in such circumstances they are liable to pulled up very sharp, perhaps refused further credit altogether, or an extra rate to be charged for goods supplied.

Now, as it is with the store-keeper and the family, so it is with the banker and the customer. So long as money is easy, the customer will borrow freely, and get deeper into debt. A banker is desirous to make money and willing enough to lend; for by lending he makes his profit. But this state

of things is sure to come to an end at some time, and then comes the sharp pull-up. Furthermore, extension of credit is refused altogether, and a higher rate charged for what must be had to meet engagements. The object is plain; the banker raises his rate because the demand is too urgent. He wants to check the demand and induce parties to make other arrangements. He has the future in view, also, and knowing as he does that credit has been overdone, he seeks to compel a curtailing of credit by making it unprofitable to use it. And it is sure to have this effect. Parties will be careful of entering into credit engagements when the profits are absorbed by a high rate for money. They will buy less and trust less. People who speculate when money is cheap, will be very chary of meddling when money is dear. And so, bye and bye, things will come round; that is, if the check has come in time. A high rate of interest is like putting on the brakes of a train. This ought to be done at a certain moment to be effectual, otherwise the train may get beyond control. So with money matters. A sharp check in good time, and a high rate of interest, may prevent far worse mischief—panic and failures. We trust the check has been applied in time. There is every appearance that it has, and that the end will be answered in curtailment of the overgrown credit which pervades every department of the business of the country.

#### ANDES INSURANCE COMPANY.

In another place we publish the official statement of this Company's position on the 16th inst. from which it will be seen that the amount of outstanding losses is about \$300,000, and the insurance liability close upon one million of dollars. Subsequent to the examination the following circular was issued:

"STATE OF OHIO, INSURANCE DEP'T }  
COLUMBUS, SEPT. 13. 1871. }

To the Officers of the Andes Ins. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio:

GENTLEMEN: Having ascertained by an examination of the affairs of said Company, that its entire assets on the 15th day of August ultimo, amounted to the sum of one million sixty-one thousand three hundred and forty-four 86-100 dollars (\$1,061,344 86) and its liabilities to the sum of one million three hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred and ninety dollars (\$1,315,590 34), thus showing an impairment or entire loss of its capital of \$500,000.

You are therefore required to direct its Stockholders to pay within thirty days from date an amount which, together with its net assets actually owned, shall equal Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, and all claims outstanding against said Company—also an amount in addition thereto equal to one half of all the premiums on risks not terminated.

It shall be unlawful for said Company after the receipt of this requisition to issue any new policies, or to transact any new business, until the payment as aforesaid shall have been made, and a license from the Superintendent of Insurance shall have been received, giving authority to resume business.

Witness my hand and official seal this 13th day of September, 1872.

WM. F. CHURCH.

[SEAL] Supt. of Ins. for the State of Ohio.

On receipt of the foregoing, the directors of the Andes met (Sept. 19), when this resolution was adopted:—

"Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Board, that the order of the Superintendent of Insurance for this State, dated the 13th inst. and addressed, "To the Officers of the Andes Insurance Company," is based upon a statement of the financial condition of the Company incorrect in some of its facts, and unwarranted by law; and the Officers of the Company are hereby instructed to so inform the said Superintendent, and to enter a protest on behalf of the Company against the said order and the requisition therein contained.

Attest: J. H. BEATTIE, Sec."

In order to understand the position of affairs clearly, it is necessary to add that the unpaid losses in Canada amount to \$40,000 or over, which we believe includes unsettled claims arising out of the late fires at Mitchell, Orillia, Wroxeter. &c.; there is, besides, the liability for unearned premiums, which must be a considerable amount. Against this there is the deposit of \$50,000 with the Receiver General. In view of the excess of liabilities over assets thus shown in this country, and the danger, we might say certainty, of further losses occurring under the Company's policies in this country, it is likely that the proposal to return the unearned portion of the premiums, will be generally accepted by policy-holders.

It is possible that the stockholders may restore the \$500,000 of lost capital; but we are disposed to think they will scarcely care to add another half a million to the million and-a-half already gone. That question will not, however, remain long in doubt, as it will be decided at a meeting being held this day, the 4th October.

#### BANK OF MONTREAL.

Two rather important announcements have reached the public respecting this Bank, viz.: the retirement of Mr. E. H. King at the end of the current banking year; and the proposed increase of capital to \$12,000,000. While these facts have special interest for the shareholders, they are also of consequence to the public.

During the period that has elapsed since Mr. King assumed the management, the Bank's career has been one of continued prosperity. His annual balance sheets were well calculated to excite the envy of



more timid bankers. Bold, resolute, energetic, and, as some say, unscrupulous, thoroughly versed in the theory and practice of banking, he has heaped up profits in a way that defies all precedent in this country. With the proprietors of the Bank he is, therefore, popular. He has deserved well of them, and they have not left themselves open to the charge of ingratitude. Mr. King will retire from the Presidency a wealthy man. From some cause or other, this admiration is not shared to a very large extent by the public, outside of Montreal. We do not propose to revive the almost forgotten events which might be cited in illustration; nor do we care to say a single deprecatory word at this juncture, of Mr. King's achievements. But we find in a New Brunswick journal which has just reached us, an article of the same tone as many others that have come to our notice at various times, and whether well or ill founded it may be accepted as a fair indication of the view taken by many in the Lower Provinces:—

“Perhaps no greater evil can befall a thriving community than to have an institution like that of the Bank of Montreal seek to bind in fetters the active, thriving, healthy trade of the community, by exacting the highest rates of usury without the least shadow of reason. This commercial concern seems to arrogate to itself the office of crushing out all the smaller banking institutions that come within the reach of its omnivorous maw. It is uncharitable to its own customers. It is grasping in its nature, to the uttermost farthing. Its propensities in this direction are notorious the world over; and its “special rates” of discount in the case of *Les Miserables* who require its aid, are patent perhaps, more particularly to these once caught in the meshes of financial difficulties, than to the outside world. When times are hard and money scarce, then, and now when every respectable bank in the country charges its usual and legitimate tariff, the Bank of Montreal, forsooth, exacts the maximum rate of interest, and the sufferers take the money or hand over the counter of the shaving shop good names, and pay ten and even in some cases fifteen per cent. for the privilege.”

Whether the Bank in question has treated its customers and the public with harshness is a question that we shall not attempt to settle. That these charges are so often repeated and always directed against this Bank, shows pretty conclusively that they cannot be entirely devoid of truth, though perhaps often based on a misconception of the facts.

The proposed enlargement of this Bank's capital is a measure of doubtful expediency. With new banks multiplying rapidly under our very free banking law, no institution can hope to have anything like a monopoly. In the United States the force of competition has limited the capital of their largest bank to ten millions of dollars. The Bank of England is a monopoly, and hence its

capital of seventy millions of dollars. If it is impossible to profitably employ this new capital in Canada—and we have Mr. King's word for that—then there is another argument against raising it. In fact it may be pretty safely assumed that the object had in view by this enlargement, if carried into effect, is not altogether to provide funds wherewith to give greater accommodation to borrowers, but rather to meet the demands of shareholders, who find this the readiest way of sharing in the tempting surplus that has been accumulated. Should this unnecessary step be taken it will have to be retraced at some period in the future. We are quite hopeless that the heavy charge thus imposed on the dividend making power of the Bank can be met out of the profits of legitimate banking in Canada, and the present rate of dividends maintained; either dividends or capital would have to be reduced. On the eve of an important change in the management it can scarcely be prudent to assume the responsibility of making so large an addition as \$4,000,000 to the already sufficient capital of the Bank.

**TAXATION OF INSURANCE.**—The amount annually realized in the United States by the taxation of insurance companies is enormous. The Life Insurance Companies named paid in 1870 the following sums:—Ætna, \$90,575; Connecticut Mutual, \$137,486; Mutual Benefit, \$93,418; Phoenix Mutual, \$37,381; Union Mutual of Maine, \$14,522; Travelers', \$13,759; St. Louis Mutual, \$18,834; New York Life, \$32,675; Mutual Life, \$117,905; Equitable, \$42,611. The total taxes paid by the Life Insurance Companies represented in the State of New York in the year named was, \$1,007,588, or one-fifteenth part of their total expenditures for all purposes. In England insurance policies have been exempted from the stamp tax, but in the States imports in every possible form have been levied. This policy is most unwise and inexpedient, especially so far as it affects life insurance. It amounts to a tax on a most commendable foresight and prudence, by the exercise of which the whole community is benefitted. We know nothing of such odious taxes in Canada, and “where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise.”

**THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.**—A St. John journal mentions the departure from that city of Hon. Mr. Tilley and Hon. Dr. Tupper for Ottawa, on whose arrival, it is stated, the Pacific Railway contract will be disposed of. This statement, though perhaps not official, harmonizes with the de-

clarations of Sir George Cartier and Sir Hugh Allan on the eve of the election in Montreal. In contradiction of the statement that the two rival companies had amalgamated, we hear that a serious hitch has occurred; that they cannot come to terms, and that the contract is not likely to be let till some new basis of arrangement can be arrived at. Meantime we have news from the surveyors operating to the west of the Rocky Mountains, which appears elsewhere. Mr. Marcus Smith, the engineer in charge of the survey on the Pacific coast division, makes the statement that “after careful surveys he found the country not so difficult as was expected, and is hopeful that a good line of railway can be obtained even through the Cascade range at less cost than was at first anticipated.” Doubtless the Government are by this time in possession of sufficient information to enable one to form a pretty good opinion of the general character of the route, and of the main difficulties to be encountered in building the road.

**CONTRACTION.**—While the fire insurance companies both in Canada and the United States are deliberating about rates, and discussing the condition of affairs, the Liverpool and London and Globe Company have taken vigorous action in the way of contracting their business on this continent. In the United States they have gone completely off about thirteen different classes of risks, which it is said will have the effect of reducing their transactions in that country to about one-third of their former extent. In Canada some thing has been done in the same direction, but not in so sweeping a manner. The Commercial Union have closed all their agencies except in a few of the principal cities. The Andes is no longer in the field; and after the disastrous fire of Tuesday night in Montreal, we shall not be surprised to see at least one company withdraw altogether. It is apparent, therefore, that matters have reached that stage when some change has become a necessity; and as they can scarcely get any worse we may expect them to mend.

**THE MINIMUM TARIFF.**—A meeting of Insurance Managers was held in Toronto this week, when the scale of rates proposed and discussed at the late meeting in Montreal was considered. After a good deal of conversation it was finally resolved to refer the question of rates to a committee composed of all the inspectors of the local companies, and of those having a head office in Toronto. This committee will meet immediately and take the matter up and

report. As their report will have to be referred to Montreal, and any amendment will involve a new reference, we do not anticipate that the conclusion of this matter will be reached with any undue haste.

**COMMISSIONS.**—The New York Board of "Fire underwriters" at a meeting on the 20th inst. adopted the following resolution on the subject of commission and brokerage, "*Resolved*, That when a premium is paid, a deduction or commission of 10 per cent. may be paid to any person, principal, or agent who may pay the same. *Resolved*, That on all risks taken through a regular insurance broker the companies belonging to this board may pay a full commission of 15 per cent. on the premium at the standard rates." It will be noticed that the principal of allowing commission to the assured is here conceded. In making such a concession the Board have pretty conclusively demonstrated that there is not much to be completed from its action in the way of reforming the vicious practices that have been grafted upon the business. Our Canadian Association have adopted as a plank of their platform that no such commissions shall be allowed, but whether the Companies have sufficient backbone to adhere to so wise a resolve yet remains to be seen. If these organizations are only to serve the purpose of sanctioning unbusiness like modes of doing business and backing down on rates then the sooner they are dissolved the better.

**Insurance.**

**FIRE RECORD.**—St. John, N.B., Sept.—A fire consumed several buildings in Portland, near here; insured in Liverpool & London & Globe for \$600.

Barrie, Oct. 1.—The shingle factory belonging to E. Brasher was destroyed by fire; cause unknown. Loss about \$3,000; partly insured.

Waterdown, Sept. 30.—A fire broke out in Mr. Hiram Broadbent's Wollen Factory, which destroyed the building. Loss about \$7,000. Insurance about \$3,000.

Toronto, Sept. 20.—A house on Edward Street belonging to W. C. Trebilcock and unoccupied, was consumed; said to be insured for \$200.

Amberly, Sept. 26.—The barn and stable of Dugald Blue, near Amberly, caught fire to-day at 11 o'clock, and, in consequence of the high wind, were burned to the ground in a short time. About 500 bushels of grain and all the hay was destroyed. The property was insured in the Victoria Mutual.

Windsor, Sept. 21.—Mr. Lingfetter's house was consumed; insured in Aetna for \$400.

Montreal, Oct. 2.—Flames were noticed issuing from the roof of Ronayne's shoe factory, which premises were situated on the upper flats of Shaw's auction rooms, on Craig st., and separated from the St. Patrick's Hall building by an alley some twelve ft. wide. The origin of the fire is unknown, but the flames must have been slumbering for some time and have had a firm hold of the premises before the dread fact became apparent. Owing to the hydrants being out of order, there was not the usual promptitude in getting water to play on the fire, which, gathering headway, soon extended to the front of the building. The fire caught the roof of St. Patrick's Hall, and in a few minutes it also was

a mass of flames. It is admitted that the general management of the Fire Department was not equal to the occasion, and that a small quantity of water, if thrown on the roof of the Hall at the commencement would have saved the building. The firemen appeared to be completely paralyzed, and the edifice was allowed to burn until the roof fell in. The chief sufferers by the fire are Messrs. Ronayne, in whose premises it originated, and Mr. P. Shaw, auctioneer in St. Patrick's Hall building. Other sufferers are Messrs. Whiteside & Co., spring-mattress makers; T. Stewart, tea-dealer; J. & W. Hilton, manufacturers of furniture; F. Hill, piano dealers; Higgins Bros., wine merchants; Devaney & Co., auctioneers; Jones & Tooley, sign painters. The total loss will be about \$160,000. The Hall was insured for \$55,000, and the other sufferers are pretty well covered by insurance. Four firemen were injured at the fire, though happily none of them seriously. Messrs. Ronayne were insured for \$50,000, but place their loss at \$23,000 over that. They were insured in several offices—the Imperial, Aetna, Commercial Union, Northern and Scottish Imperial. Mr. Shaw gives his loss as being on the building \$16,000, and the stock \$10,000. He is insured in the Citizens, British America, and Andes. Messrs. Higgin's loss is estimated at \$6,000; insured for \$3,000 in the Agricultural. The Hall is insured for \$55,000 as follows:—Northern, \$20,000; Citizens, \$5,000; Western, \$10,000; Scottish Provincial, \$10,000; Commercial Union, \$10,000. The following are the insurance companies losses by the fire:—Aetna, \$10,500; Royal, \$50,000; Northern, \$7,500; Scottish Imperial, \$25,000; Phoenix, \$5,800; Commercial Union, \$13,000; British America, \$12,000; Citizens, \$13,000; Western, \$17,500; Lancashire, \$2,000; Andes, \$7,000; other assurances, but not ascertained. Total loss to insurance companies over \$160,000.

The witness accounts is as follows:—M. Ronayne & Co. are insured as follows:—Mr. Ronayne & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, are Aetna, \$10,500; Northern, \$7,500; Scottish Imperial, \$10,000; Phoenix, \$5,000; Commercial Union, \$10,000; Chabot, jobber in the employ of M. Ronayne & Co., Phoenix, \$800. Henry J. Shaw, auction and furniture warerooms—British American, \$12,000; Citizens, \$8,000; an American Company, \$4,000. Catholic Young Men assured on regalia, &c., Queen, \$1,000. St. Patrick's Hall—Northern, \$20,000; British American, \$10,000; Citizens, \$5,000; Imperial, \$10,000; Queen's, \$5,000.

Toronto, Sept. 29.—The schooner *Rathburn*, of Picton, went ashore near the Queen's wharf. The steamer *Advance* also went ashore near Port Union and is a total wreck. She is insured for \$10,000.

**MARINE DISASTERS.**—The schooner *Queen* of the North has met with an accident at Wabashene, and is damaged. She is owned by Messrs. Dodge & Co., and insured for \$5,000 each in British America and Western. The schooner *Kenosha*, owned also by Messrs. Dodge & Co., had her back broken in Lake Erie near Rond Eau, will likely be a total loss; insured in British America and Western for \$4,500 each. The schooner *Gaskin* is reported to be in trouble, but no particulars received.

**A NEW FIRE EXTINGUISHER.**—The *Insurance Chronicle* of New York publishes the subjoined account of the exhibition of a new fire extinguisher:—"A frame building 30 feet long, 20 wide and 16 high, containing an area of about 10,000 cubic feet, had been erected on the corner of Suffolk and Bellevue streets, and filled with a large amount of combustible matter saturated thoroughly with kerosene and tar. Adjoining the building was the apparatus of the company. This consisted of a large wooden cistern closed at both ends, imbedded half its

depth in the earth, and about one-fourth filled with a solution of soda and water, and having on its top a wooden tank containing eight carboys of oil of vitriol. Communication is made between the vitriol and the soda by means of a small pipe, regulated by a stop-cock. A large tin pipe leads from the top of the cistern to the building. After the visitors had satisfied their curiosity as to the inflammable character of the building and its contents, the fire was kindled, and almost immediately the whole interior was a roaring mass of flames, while the smoke issued in clouds from the windows and roof, and the heat caused those who remained near by to seek more comfortable quarters. After the fire had acquired sufficient intensity to burst the windows, the signal was given to use the extinguisher, the crank was turned making connection between the vitriol and the solution of soda, and in just 20 seconds, as timed by a number of gentlemen present, the flames were entirely extinguished, and the experiment satisfactorily ended in smoke. The theory is very simple. Allowing the vitriol to communicate with the soda forms carbonic acid gas with great rapidity, filling the reservoir of the cistern, and rushing through the pipe connecting with the burning building, with great force.

**ANDES INSURANCE COMPANY.**

The official report of the insurance superintendent of Ohio upon the condition of the Andes Ins. Co., Sept. 16th, is as follows:

STATE OF OHIO, INSURANCE DEP'T. }  
COLUMBUS, Sept. 16, 1872. }

Having deemed it for the public good to make an examination of the affairs of the Andes Ins. Co., of Cincinnati, and being required by law, viz: "Whenever the superintendent of insurance shall have good reason to suspect the affairs of an insurance company to be in *unsound condition*, to make, or cause to be made, an examination into the affairs of such insurance company, the following is presented:—

ASSETS.

Mortgage loans.....	\$336,929 40
United States bonds (market value)	286,576 00
Alabama, Virginia, South Carolina and Mississippi bonds (market value).....	37,025 00
Ohio, county and corporation bonds (market value).....	99,351 63
Railroad bonds (market value)....	10,760 00
Collateral loans.....	97,459 38
Hull, and other notes (not indorsed).....	60,248 78
Accrued interest.....	21,029 79
Cash in banks.....	17,264 68
Agency balances.....	57,476 52
Office furniture.....	10,000 00
Agency material.....	17,405 33
Premiums in August, 15 days, less expenses (estimated).....	34,656 00
<b>Assets.....</b>	<b>\$1,067,283 48</b>

LIABILITIES.

Balance on book accounts.....	\$3,617 63
Bills payable.....	5,000 00
Due to-Triumph Ins. Co.....	18,383 00
Due to American Ins. Co.....	11,891 75
Outstanding claims for loss, viz:—	
Adjusted.....	\$80,205 67
Unadjusted, estimate	
by Co.....	174,742 53
Add thereto estimate	
by superintendent..	5,533 56
Add thereto as adjusted	4,547 87
13 claims not included above estimated by superintendent.....	33,208 00

Deduct for reinsurance in Amzon and Triumph Ins. Cos.. 22,413 97  
 Reinsurance fund..... \$275,834 66  
 984,449 23

Liabilities.....\$1,289,166 27

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and official seal this 17th day of September, 1872.

WM. F. CHURCH,  
 Supt. Ins., State of Ohio.

LAPSED AND NOT TAKEN.

In looking over the insurance reports for 1871, there is no feature of greater interest or subject for more profound meditation, than that which heads this article. The number of policies "not taken" in the grand aggregate fills the mind with amazement, while the sum total of both, in the grander array is almost beyond the comprehension of those who have not kept fully posted in the business, and those who have, are astonished beyond measure as the matter of fact figures are arrayed before them.

Look at them:

Year.	Policies issued.	Lapsed	Not taken.
1868.....	208,668	37,242	28,962
1869.....	250,189	56,771	40,642
1870.....	239,428	72,242	51,548
1871.....	252,000	97,480	48,713

Here is a record of 950,702 policies issued in four years, and 263,735 lapsed, and 169,865 not taken, lacking but a trifle of being half the total number issued. These not taken policies have cost the companies not less than four dollars each, to say nothing of the agent's time and work in obtaining the application which, if estimated, must add to the cost three times as much. Thus we see an absolute expenditure and loss upon the companies of \$678,460 in four years.

Naturally the first question that arise are "why is it?" Who is to blame for this immense loss to the companies, and why is it not checked? Ah! that why is it and who is to blame, are queries upon which volumes have been written, the errors pointed out, the remedy suggested, but alas, never applied, as the fact and figures above demonstrate. Why is it? Because, first, the agents' work is not well done; they pass through, but do not stop to put up the bars behind them. Their anxiety for business leads them into making statements that can not be sustained by the companies, and the applicant, after the excitement of the moment, when by himself, seriously reviews the statements made and perhaps a closer scrutiny into his resources leads him to the conclusion that he has overstepped the mark, and perhaps too, through advising with some friend better posted, he learns the fallacy of the scheme which charmed him, and the probability that the facts have been warped to suit the exigency of the case, or, which is quite as likely, he has been approached by a rival agent who, as is too often the case, unhand-somely endeavors to seduce him from his allegiance to the other company. For any or all of these reasons he refuses to accept the policy. No one is so much to blame as the agent. His over anxiety for business is the secret of it all. Large premiums his only aim, regardless of the future. Agents are too eager for large premiums and they secure them too often when half or a quarter of the sum secured is all the insured could afford. This leads to lapses. They are the inevitable result. But the agent replies: "Every man is supposed to know his own business, and I can not be blamed for taking that which he is willing to give."

To a certain extent this may be true, but in the main is not. An experienced and success-

ful agent wields a power that few with whom they deal suspect, until after the business is completed. The agent knows this full well, and early in the argument knows whether this magnetic influence is to prevail or not. Consequently, I hold he has no right to use it in over-persuading the applicant to insure for a larger amount than he can well and conveniently afford to pay for. We all know that the business that stays with us the longest and always the surest, is that which calls for no material sacrifice on the part of those who pay the premiums, and the moment you overstep this point then you bid directly for lapses. Therefore, it should always be as much the agent's study to avoid over-insurance as to secure the risk. An agent who is conscientious in his work and does it thoroughly, has very few policies not taken. He tells the applicant the truth; speaks well of all rival companies that deserve to be well spoken of, and recognizes the fact that the world is wide enough for us all; entertains no animosity towards other agents, and never allows the truth to be perverted, however great the competition may be. In other words, he always puts up the bars behind him. He is just as eager for business, but knows that keeping it depends upon a truthful representation at the outset.

For the best interests of all concerned, the companies, agents and policy-holders, this feature of the business should be avoided; and if each agent and solicitor would take the subject into serious contemplation, and in doing his work do it as if it was wholly his own, and feel that, if loss occurred, it would fall directly upon himself, it would gradually disappear, or, if not wholly, the not taken policy would be the grand exception. The same rule applies to lapsed policies, for we all know that lapses do not occur one time in fifty through inability to pay the premium, but because deception has been practised in securing the risk. It is lamentable that the agents and solicitors do not more fully recognize the fact. I think they do more than is generally believed, but are willing to take the chances, thinking that a party once secured, will stay in the company even though he has discovered the deception. Some do beyond doubt, but we all know that this class are always grumbling, periodically writing to the companies, accusing them of the faults and short-comings of the agents. They are also about the last we would select as references. How much better, then, for us all if each policy-holder could be depended upon at any and all times to speak a good word for both the company and agent. Do not we all know how easy it is to accomplish this? Why, then, in the name of common sense, do we not act upon it, and make it a rule that may not be departed from, to do the business so well at the start, that we may look forward to each renewal with pleasure, rather than, as we now too often do, with feelings of great uncertainty, anticipating hard words, and the probability that the renewal will be left on our hands?

Railways.

THE SUEZ CANAL VS. THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Last year two shipments of tea were made from China by steamer direct to New York. The first made the voyage in ninety-one days, the second in one hundred and thirty days. Both were long voyages, the last extremely so, being ten days longer than the average voyage of sailing vessels around the Cape. This clearly was unsuccessful, and was so acknowledged at the time, although the teas turned out in fine order, and the rate of freight was much less

than by the Pacific Mail route. Last year the shipment by the overland route shows a large business done, the following comparative statement showing the increase each year:—

	1870.	1871.	1872.
January.....lbs	73,661	457,177	887,731
February.....	71,450	446,676	200,000
March.....	561,551	888,151	464,860
April.....	95,725	568,862	214,892
May.....	33,488	182,152	108,833
June.....	63,408	174,312	376,143
July.....	100,090	1,063,295	2,276,739
August.....	234,373	1,968,644	996,000
September....	311,631	4,003,581	
October.....	161,954	2,583,955	
November....	171,216	2,855,447	
December....	121,913	1,045,814	

Total..... 2,005,340 17,154,977 5,325,198

The long continued snow blockades of last Winter caused serious losses to many parties, and it is probable that this winter shipments from December to April will fall off heavily, although the directors of the road state that sufficient precautions have been taken to prevent the occurrence of the same this winter. This season's ventures via the Suez Canal have been highly satisfactory, and demonstrate that this route can compete with the overland route in point of time. The steamer Glenartney left Amoy July 6, with 998,138 pounds of tea, and arrived here on September 12, in sixty-seven days. The Sarpedon, with 2,128,200 pounds of tea, the largest cargo ever delivered from one vessel at this port, with the exception of the cargo of the Great Republic, left Shanghai July 10, stopping at Foochow and Hong Kong, arriving here on Sept. 22, making the voyage, including two stoppages, in seventy-three days. The cargoes of each were delivered in prime order, the packages requiring much less cooerage than those imported by the overland route. When the cargo of the Glenartney was made up in China samples were forwarded by the Pacific Mail route in order to reach here in advance of the cargo. Contrary to expectation the cargo arrived the same day as the samples, rendering them useless, and proving that the overland route possesses no advantage over the Suez Canal route in point of time. All other things being equal, this alone would tend to turn the current of importations to this route, on account of it being impossible to handle tea packages so many times as is necessary by the overland route and deliver them here in the condition of those arriving by steamer without breaking bulk. In addition to this there is a great difference in freight in favor of the Suez Canal route. By the overland route the through rate is \$5 gold per 100 lbs. gross weight, add 23 per cent. to this for tare of packages—say \$1.26 per 100 lbs.—and the rate on each 100 lbs. of tea is \$6.26 gold. By the Suez Canal the opening rate by steamer was £5 per ton of 40 cubic feet, equal to \$3.20 gold per 100 lbs. of tea. Later advices state that the rate of freight has declined to \$4.15 per ton of 40 cubic feet, equal to \$3.09 per 100 lbs. of tea.—N. Y. Grocer.

A RAILWAY IN DIFFICULTY.—The annual obligations of the Vermont Central and Vermont and Canada roads for dividends, interest and rents of other roads are more than \$2,000,000. The net incomes of their own and leased roads for the year ending June 1, 1871, as appears by their report, were \$858,904.38—showing a deficiency of more than \$1,100,000. In the spring of 1871 they had a floating debt of \$1,500,000. The Vermont and Canada road guaranteed \$1,000,000 and issued \$500,000 stock, and in that way the debt was paid. Now as the end of another year they come to the Vermont and Canada stockholders, and ask

them to provide for another floating debt of \$2,000,000. In 1864 the Vermont and Canada stock and bond indebtedness on the Vermont and Canada and Vermont Central amounted to \$4,750,000. Now, including the present floating debt, it amounts to \$12,500,000, an increase of \$7,750,000, and the encumbrances on the property are more than \$70,000 per mile. Within the last four or five years they have issued \$2,000,000 equipment bonds.—*Boston Traveller*.

**CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.**—Mr. Marcus Smith, the engineer in charge of the Pacific Coast division of the Canadian Pacific Railway Survey, arrived here on Monday, the 26th, from the Chilcoaten and Bute Inlet country. Mr. Smith in going to that country left Alexandra on the 29th day of July last with a train of twenty mules laden with provisions, three Indians and an axeman, and proceeded for some distance on the old Bella Coola route. With the assistance of some Indians the provisions were taken down the lake and river to the Engineer's camp, about 25 miles from the depot. On the 13th August, (having left the provisions) Mr. Smith started back and retraced the same route as far as the east end of Tatlah Lake with the mule train. No difficulty would be experienced in supplying the party with provisions from the depot, Indians having been supplied for packing purposes. Mr. Smith then turned down the Chilanco River, emptying into the Chilcoaten about 30 miles from Tatlah Lake, and then down the latter river to its mouth, and explored the country in its neighborhood, and returned up the west side of the Fraser to Soda Creek. He there gave instructions to Mr. McLennan as to the routes to survey in order to meet the coast party from the head of Bute Inlet. Mr. Green's party commenced at the west end of Lake la Hache about the middle of July, and followed the valley by Williams' Lake down to the Fraser, which river they crossed about a fortnight ago, and are now not far from Risky's ranch, in the direction of Tatlah Lake, following the route marked out for them by Mr. Smith. Mr. Mahood's party are on a line between the North Thompson and Lake la Hache, and are expected to arrive in a few weeks where Mr. Green commenced. His party will then, if necessary, be sent on to Tatlah Lake to survey the gap between Green's party and Tiedman's. Mr. Smith has now completed his explorations west of the Fraser, and has given final instructions for the survey of that line, and is now on his way eastward to Tete Jaune Cache, and will explore the Horsefly country and the headwaters of the Clearwater and Thompson rivers on his way. Mr. Fleming will probably be met somewhere on the North Thompson. Mr. Smith will then descend the river to Kamloops, and will devote the rest of the season to the examination of the routes across the Cascade range, terminating at New Westminster or Burrard Inlet. Mr. Smith refrains from giving any opinion as to the merits of any of the various routes until an examination is made of all of them. So far, however, judging from very careful surveys, he finds the country not so difficult as was expected, and it is hoped that a good line of railways can be obtained even through the Cascade range at less cost than was anticipated.—*Cariboo B. C. Sentinel*.

**THE INTERCOLONIAL.**—But 12 miles of rails are yet to be constructed to make the connection, and about twenty miles of ballasting to be done. The rails are on hand, and it is expected the gap will be filled during the month, at which time it is stated the bridges will also be ready. A train may be run over the first week in October, and the line will probably be opened for traffic by the 15th.—*Amherst Gazette*.

**WINDBOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.**—The *St. John Telegraph* says it has been informed by

Vernon Smith, Esq., late manager of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, that the reported sale of the road is not correct. It adds that Mr. Smith says no method has yet been discovered for relieving the company of its embarrassment. The bonds have only another year to run, and the Directors have no authority to create new securities to take their place. Additional legislation can only be obtained after the calling of a general meeting of the Stockholders, and the Directors dare not call such a meeting, for fear the debts incurred by them for the benefit of the road will be repudiated.

**RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS**

For the month of July, 1872.

RAILWAYS.	Passengers.	Mails and Sundries.	Freight.	Total		Miles 1871.	Miles 1872.
				1871.	1872.		
Great Western	\$169,045	\$9,243	\$214,619	\$391,907	\$347,592	351½	351½
Grand Trunk	248,811	25,000	394,664	666,475	681,806	1,377	1,377
London and Port Stanley	4,004	127	3,844	7,975	5,919	24½	24½
Welland	7,964	550	31,054	39,568	36,305	23	23
*Northern	7,643	476	29,790	37,909	39,063	97	97
Midland of Canada	122	122	6,373	6,95	89	89	89
Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora.							
Br. Kville and Ottawa							
Canada Central							
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	9,348	1,766	4,340	14,854	10,060	86	86
Carillon and Grenville							
Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly							
St. Lawrence and Industry	464	19	861	1,344	1,751	54	54
New Brunswick and Canada							
European and North American	16,756	2,787	14,377	33,920	29,164	124	116
Eastern Extension							
Western Extension							
Nova Scotia	11,438	795	15,793	17,304	34,514	145	145
Windsor and Annapolis							
Total	474,595	\$41,163	\$7,5715	\$1,230,751	\$1,124,674	2,501	2,501

—Among the new American loans recently offered on the London money market we notice a proposed issue of \$6,000,000 United States currency 7 per cent bonds to bearer (\$1,200,000 6 per cent sterling) of the Alleghany Valley Railroad Company, secured by that company's bond, by a first mortgage of its Mahoning and Driftwood Extension and by the guarantee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which guarantees the payment of both principal and interest at the rate of £200 per \$1,000 bond and 6 per cent sterling interest. The prospectus states that the net earnings of the Alleghany line were last year \$845,000—sufficient to pay all charges and 15 per cent on the share capital. The price of issue is 83 per cent, or £176 per \$1,000 bond.

—The *Halifax Citizen* says:—F. N. Gisborne, the manager of the Glasgow and Cape Breton Coal and Railway Company, has just returned from a business tour through the United States and Canada. While away he arranged for and has under contract and control, the sale of 280,000 tons of coal.

**Commercial.**

**MONTREAL MARKET.**

From our own Reporter.

MONTREAL, Oct. 1, 1872.

The stringency in the money market continues to affect most branches of business. Dry goods have hardly been so active as during the previous week. In groceries a moderate business has been done at about previous rates. Drugs and chemicals firm, but business done has been confined to small lots. Breadstuffs are easier. Ashes active and advanced in price. Provisions are firm. Freights continue to advance. Tonnage is very scarce. The steamship *Lord Olive* arrived in port on Saturday evening. She is reported to be the largest vessel that has ever been in the harbor of Montreal.

We have had a constant succession of heavy showers during the week, and the rot is reported to be very bad among the potatoes all round the neighborhood.

**ASHES.**—*Pots*—We have had a firm and active market all week, with large transactions varying in price from \$7.15 to 7.30, the principal part having been placed at \$7.25. Towards the close of the market there was a much quieter and prices of firsts declined from \$6.80 to 6.90. Seconds were placed at \$6.30 to 6.50; thirds \$5.50 to 5.60. *Pearls*—The amount of business done has not been large. Some lots changed hands at \$9.25, and at the close nothing short of \$9.20 was reported. The stocks at present in store are, pots 1,767 brls., and 45 brls. pearls.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**—There was more business reported, a good demand existing for heavy goods for winter wear. Large quantities have been shipped to the lower ports, and the stocks now in the hands of manufacturers is sufficient to meet any demand which may arise. We have no change to report in prices given last week, but they are if anything a shade firmer.

**CATTLE.**—Although the market has been fairly supplied, the stock of really choice animals was very small, all of them meeting a ready sale. Inferior qualities are difficult to sell at present. Our quotations are for first quality \$6.50 to 7; second ditto, \$6.25 to 6.50; third ditto, \$4.75 to 5. *Sheep*—A fair supply, which meet a ready sale at from \$3 to 6. *Lambs*, \$2.50 to 4; really good lambs are scarce and asked for. *Hogs*—Market well supplied, and sales reported at \$4.75 to 5.25.

**DRY GOODS.**—Business has barely been so brisk as last week; a good number of small buyers are at present in town, and merchants speak with confidence of the prospects for the fall trade. Stocks of all kinds are well assorted. Scarlet flannels are reported scarce; fancy goods are in less demand at present, but as soon as the tightness in the money market is over, a very active business in all departments of trade is looked for. Clothing continues very active, and manufacturing houses are fully occupied.

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**—A moderate amount of business has been doing, and firmness has characterized the market. Cream tartar crystals are firm, and held for 28c to 29c; saltpetre has met with a fair enquiry, and is held for \$10.50 to 11; epsom salts have been moved to some extent at 2c; brimstone is firm at \$3.12½ to 3.25; caustic soda is in light demand at 5½c to 5¾c; bleaching powder not much enquired for, at 4c; soda ash steady, at 3¾c, with only a small number of sales transpiring; in bi-carb there was a limited movement, at \$5.37½ to 5.50; sal soda, small sales from \$2 to 2.25; alum, \$2.25 to 2.50; other articles do not exhibit much change.

**FURS.**—Since our last report the account of the sale in London which followed the Hudson Bay Company's sale has been received. Out of

\* For two weeks.  
† Including W. Branch \$9,278.

52,000 mink skins which were offered, only about one half found purchasers, at prices which will entail a heavy loss on the owner. Our quotations this week are:—Beaver 2.50; black bear, \$10 to 12; fisher, \$6 to 7; silver fox, \$25 to 50; cross fox, \$2 to 5; red fox, \$1.50; lynx, \$1.50 to 1.75; dark marten, \$5 to 10; pale marten \$2 to 2.50; dark mink, \$4 to 5; pale mink, \$1 to 1.50; fall muskrat, 10c. to 12½c; winter do., 15c; spring do., 25c; racoon, 40c. to 50c; skunk, 25 to 50c; otter, \$10 to 12.

**FISH.**—The trade in fish is again almost nominal. Herrings are dull and neglected. Some few lots of Canso herrings changed hands at \$3.50. Dry cod has been in moderate demand, a good deal having been moved at \$3.75 to 4. Salmon is without change in prices.

**FUEL.**—*Coal*—The heavy demand which exists has stiffened, and we now quote:—American anthracite \$8 for all sizes; Welsh do. \$8 to 8.50; Scotch steam \$8 to 8.50; Smith's coal, 9; Pictou steam, \$6.50 to 7. *Firewood*—Has met a steady demand and prices have advanced fully \$1. There does not appear to be any reason to justify this advance; the yards are well supplied, and the quantity arriving both by rail and canal is sufficient to prevent anything like the famine we had last winter. We quote:—Maple \$9 to 9.50; birch, \$8 to 8.50; beech, \$7 to 8; softwood, \$6 to 6.50.

**FREIGHTS.**—Our harbor is very bare of tonnage at present, consequently rates of freight have again advanced. Last engagements for heavy grain by clippers and steamship to Glasgow and Liverpool were at 7s 6d to 8s, and 2s 9d to 3s 3d for flour. Flour to the maritime ports 40 to 45c per brl.

**FLOUR.**—Receipts for the past week, 20,168 brls.; total receipts from 1st January to date, 568,428 brls., being a decrease of 59,934 brls. on the receipts for the corresponding period of 1871. Shipments for the past week, 19,801 brls.; total shipments from 1st January to date, 465,352 brls., being a decrease of 5,514 brls. on the shipments for the corresponding period of 1871. The stocks in store and in the hands of millers this morning were 40,099 brls., against 27,962 brls. on the 15th ult., and 52,911 brls. on 1st October, 1871. More business would have been done this week had superfines been more plentiful, their scarcity advanced the price about 25c. Latterly, however, the imports were more liberal, and prices receded, the market to-day closing quiet, with only a demand for small parcels to meet the wants of local consumers, at the following prices:—Extra, \$7.75 to \$7.85; fancy, \$7.25 to \$7.30; ordinary supers from Canada wheat, \$6.70 to \$6.75; Welland Canal flour, \$6.70; Canada super No. 2, \$6.15 to 6.25; fine, \$5.20 to 5.30; middlings, \$3.95 to 4.25; Pollard's, \$2.80 to 3.25; Upper Canada bags, \$2.85 to 3.25. *Oatmeal* is very firm at \$4.70 to 5 for Upper Canada brands, little or no Lower Canada in market.

**GRAIN.**—*Wheat*—Receipts for the past week, 331,459 bush., total receipts from 1st January to date, 2,141,860 bush., being a decrease of 3,146,651 bush., on the receipts for the corresponding period of 1871. Shipments during the week, 201,500 bush., total receipts from 1st January to date, 1,741,779 bush., being a decrease of 2,967,541 bush., on the shipments for the corresponding period of 1871. The stocks in store and in the hands of millers this morning were 160,628 bush., against 39,700 bush. on the 15th ult., and 328,243 bush. on 1st October, 1871. The amount of business done during the week has been confined to small compass, consisting of a few cargoes of No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring to arrive, at \$1.43 for the former, and \$1.42 for the latter. Canada white brought \$1.55 to-day, the market closes quiet and nominal. *Maize*—In the early part of the week there was a fair enquiry for this grain at 57c to 58c, market closes nom-

inal at these prices. *Peas*—The market is quiet at 85c to 90c, sales of car loads are reported at both prices. *Oats*—Steady and in moderate request, at 30c to 32c; cargoes changing hands within our range of quotations. *Barley*—Rather more business doing; new is now in market and held for 60c. *Pot and Pearl Barley* in fair demand but no change to make on late quotations.

**GROCERIES.**—*Teas*—There has been no speculative demand, but a fair jobbing business has been doing at full prices. *Coffee*—The market is quiet and steady. We quote, Java, 21 to 23c; Maracaibo, 17 to 19c; Rio, 17 to 19c; Ceylon, 21 to 24c. *Fruit*—Is rather scarce yet. Layer raisins are nominal at \$1.82½ to \$1.87½; Valencias are also scarce and are held for 7c; new currants are quiet and sell at 6½ to 6¾c; almonds, 11½ to 13c; Filberts, 8½ to 9; walnuts, 9 to 10. *Sugar*—Large sales have been made during the week to refiners at 8½ to 8¾c. For the higher grades there is not much demand. Scotch refined is nominal at 9½ to 10c; local refined sustains the usual demand, but no change in prices given last week. *Molasses*—There has been more enquiry this week, and altogether a better feeling pervades the market. Centrifugal is held for 18 to 19½c, but buyers are not disposed to offer over 18c; Barbadoes are held for 38 to 40c, with some considerable sales within our range for new; old is worth 35½ to 36c; Trinidad, 20 to 22½c; Porto Rico, 40 to 41c; syrups are without change. *Spices*—The market is very firm. The accounts from producing countries quote prices very high, and little prospect of a decline for some time to come. Black pepper is scarce and firm, 15½ to 16½ having been paid. Cloves are scarce and cannot now be bought under 16 to 18c; Cassia firm at 25 to 27c; nutmegs are now in fair supply at 85c to \$1; Jamaica ginger, 17 to 23c. *Rice*—Some small parcels have changed hands at \$4.05 to 4.25, according to sample.

**HIDES.**—This market exhibits no new feature. The weeks prices are steady, but unchanged. All offering are at once taken up at last week's quotations.

**HARDWARE.**—Late Glasgow advices report a very firm feeling in the pig iron market, but it has had no effect in raising prices here, and to effect sales we believe holders would have to accept a shade under our quotations, but there does not appear to be much disposition on the part of our merchants to press sales at present. Freight to the west has been and is very scarce, and has tended to restrict the iron trade. An active business has been doing in manufactured iron at full prices. We quote,—*Pig Iron*—Coltness, \$48.50 to 49; Gartsherrie, \$47.50 to 48; Summerlee, \$46.75 to 47; Glengarnock, \$45 to 45.50; Calder and Laugloan, \$46 to 46.50; Eglinton, \$44 to 44.50; Clyde, \$42 to 42.50; Hematite, \$49 to 50. *Bars*—Scotch or Staffordshire, \$80 to 85; best refined, \$85 to 90; Swedes, \$100 to 120. *Hoop and Band*, \$4.75 to 6.50. *Sheets*, \$6.50 to 8. *Plates*—Best, \$5 to 7; Lowmoor and Bowling, \$9 to 10. *Nails*—Cut, \$6 to 7; pressed, \$7 to 11; pressed spikes, \$6 to 7. *Canada Plates*—Hatton, \$8.50 to 9; Swansea, \$9 to 9.50. *Tin Plates*—Charcoal IC, \$13.50 to 14; ditto IX, \$15.50 to 16; coke, IC, \$13 to 13.50. *Sheet Lead*, \$7 to 7.50; pig lead, \$6 to 7. *Zinc*—Spelter, \$6.50 to 7; sheet, \$7.50 to 8. *Galvanized Iron*, 12c to 14c. *Cast Steel*, 14c to 16c; spring do., 6c to 6½c; sleigh shoe, 5c to 6½c.

**LIQUORS.**—*Brandy*—A fair business has been done both in wood and cases, the favorite brands bring from \$2 to 2.50 in wood; cases of these brands bring from \$7.12½ to 7.75, while inferior kinds are placed at \$6.25 to 6.87½. *Gin*—Market firm; De kuyper's, \$1.35 to 1.37½; green cases, \$3.50 to 3.55; red cases, \$6.45 to 6.55. *Rum*—Jamaica is held for \$1.80 to 1.90; There has also been a fair business done in

Demerara, at \$1.50 to 1.60. *Highwines*—Market steady, and car loads of Upper Canada brands brought \$1.50; Montreal brands, \$1.55.

**LEATHER.**—Although we make very little change in our quotations, prices generally favor buyers. There is no demand for slaughter sole, but for other kinds the enquiry is very small. We quote:—No. 1 Spanish sole, 26 to 27c; do. No. 2, 24 to 25c; Buffalo sole No. 1 230; do No. 2, 21c; slaughter sole No. 1 30 to 32; light waxed upper, 37½ to 42c; heavy do. 35 to 38c; grained upper 38 to 42c; large splits, 26 to 30c; small do. 25 to 30c; sheepskin linings, 20 to 36c; harness, 29 to 31c; buffed cow, 15 to 17c; pebbled cow, 14 to 17c; patent cow, 19 to 20c.

**NAVAL STORES.**—Spirits of turpentine have been very active and holders are very firm demanding 75c, which is acceded to by buyers. *Rosins*—Are firm, and the late advance fully maintained. Strained \$4.75; No. 2 \$5 to 5.25; No. 1 \$5.50; pale \$6 to 7.50. *Pine Pitch and Tar* in small supply and in good demand at \$5 to 5.25. Coal pitch and tar, \$2.75.

**OILS.**—Market quiet. Bleached whale, 70c; crude whale, nominal. *Olive* is steady at \$1 to 1.10. *Linsced* is in less demand; raw, 75c; boiled, 80. *Seal*—Pale has been moved to some extent at 67½c; steam refined, 70c; straw, 55 to 60c. *Cod* is nominal at 49 to 50c. *Petroleum*—The imports have been large during the week and the market is now well supplied. Car-loads continue to be disposed of at 35½ to 36½c; and small parcels at 37½c.

**PROVISIONS.**—*Butter*—Receipts, 7,407 kegs; shipments, 3,981 kegs; the market has been quiet. Buyers and sellers have been apart in their views. We quote: Western dairy, 15 to 16c; choice do., 17 to 18c; choice Eastern Townships, 20c. *Cheese*—Receipts 5,641 boxes; shipments, 6,134 boxes. Very little animation in this market, but prices keep pretty steady. For fine factory, 10½c, and finest new, 11½c. *Pork*—Receipts, 208 brls.; shipments, 685 brls. There has been an active demand for this article, and prices are well maintained at \$17.50 to 18. Thin mess, \$16; very little of this brand in the market; extra prime, \$10. *Lard*—Nothing beyond a retail trade doing at 11½c. *Tallow* in barrels bring from 7½ to 8½c per lb. *Beef* firm. Prime mess, \$16.50 to 17. There is a scarcity of hams at present, and prices rule firm; city canvassed, 15½ to 16c; smoked hams to 14 to 14½c; Cincinnati sugar cured, 19c. *Oil Cake* is selling at from \$40 to 50 per ton.

**SALT.**—Prices of this article are greatly advanced, the imports from England are light, and our market has been quite excited all week; sales of coarse are reported from 96c up to \$1.05, and \$1.15 would now be paid for parcels of 100 bags; fine is also very firm, and cannot be bought under \$1 to 1.05; factory filled, \$1.60.

**WOOL.**—We have heard of some small sales within our range of quotations, but the market has been very quiet. Fleece wool, 40c to 45c; pulled wool super, 35c to 40c; ditto, No. 1, 30c to 35c; ditto black, 32c to 38c; ditto unasorted, 30c to 35c.

## TORONTO MARKET.

TORONTO, Oct. 3.

Business has been active the past week in most departments of trade, but has been somewhat curtailed in some directions by the stringency which still exists in a modified degree. The movement in grain, however, is as yet by no means very active, the receipts even of barley having been light up to this time. This has not been owing to any indisposition on the part of farmers to market their produce, but has been caused to a great extent by the difficulty of obtaining cars at the local stations along



several of the leading lines of railway. Through freight has been receiving most attention, while shippers of Canadian produce are delayed and put to loss and inconvenience. A consequence of this is that the circulation of money has been checked, the banks are not called upon for nearly the amount anticipated by them, and remittances from the country are coming in slowly instead of with largely increasing volume.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**—Trade continues steadily active, without any change to note in prices. **DRUGS.**—Business has been active, a large number of letter orders having been received during the week. Prices are generally steady, the only change to note being in opium, which has advanced, and is now quoted at \$7.75 to 8.

**DRY GOODS.**—A large trade has again been done during the past week, the number of buyers in town having been large, and their purchases made with a good deal of freedom. Remittances from the country, however, have not been as satisfactory as desirable, in fact have been slow, and more than the usual amount of renewals have been asked for.

**FREIGHTS.**—With fair enquiry from shippers and few vessels offering, grain rates have advanced, and recent engagements have been at 4½c American currency to Kingston and Oswego, and 5½c to Ogdensburg. Coal and lumber freights continue to offer fully up to the tonnage available, and previous rates are firmly maintained.

**FLOUR AND MEAL.**—Flour—The market has been dull the local demand having fallen off to very limited proportions and holders, failing to obtain purchasers at acceptable rates have been shipping on their own account. Prices are easier all round the decline being most marked on extra, which is not now saleable at over \$7.00. Fancy has sold to a limited extent at \$6.75 but at the close some lots changed hands at lower quotations and \$6.70 to 6.75 are nominal values at present. Stocks of superfine have been accumulating but buyers have been holding off and no recent transactions are reported, in the absence of which quotations are nominal \$6.20 to 6.25 for No. 1. **Oatmeal.**—A few car loads have changed hands recently at equal to \$4.50 here, but there is no animation, and sales are generally of a retail character at \$4.75 to 4.90. **Bran.**—Is dull and prices weaker though nominally unchanged.

**GRAIN.**—Wheat.—The receipts have been small, the quantity in store on the 1st inst. having been only 8,200 bushels against 78,760 bushels, at the corresponding date of 1871. Business has consequently been very limited, and in the absence of recent sales quotations can only be taken as approximately correct. On the street \$1.30 to 1.32 has been paid for new spring, \$1.25 to 1.35 for new fall, and as high as \$1.40 for old white wheat. **Barley.**—The market has been steady and tending upward. At the close No. 1 would bring 70c and No. 2 65c to 68c on the and sales were made within this range. By wagon the receipts for the week probably amount to about 80,000 bushels, the closing prices being 70c to 73c for bright and 65c to 70c for dark samples. **Oats** have been in insufficient supply and for immediate delivery rather better prices have been offered than were obtainable the previous week. From 38c to 40c on the track, according to quality may be taken as present value.

**GROCERIES.**—There has been a fair demand from city and country customers for general and staple goods, but few round lots have changed hands here. Remittances are reported as coming in rather more freely, and the trade generally is in a tolerably satisfactory and healthy condition. **Coffee.**—Quiet and firm. No intimation has yet been made of the imposition of a ten per cent. duty on importations from the United States, but it is expected that an Order in Council will

shortly be made for that purpose. **Fish.**—Whitefish and trout are in demand at quotations, there being only a limited amount offering. For dry cod there is a fair enquiry, but prices are rather easier, though nominally unchanged. **Fruit.**—Not much doing in either raisins or currants at present. Stocks are not large, but are quite sufficient to meet the actual wants of the trade. **Rice.**—Is quiet and without change, but the supply is being reduced and prices of good samples are firmly maintained. **Spices.**—There is little change to note. Cloves however are becoming scarce and prices have advanced, holders now asking 17½c to 20c. **Sugar.**—Raws are in light stock for desirable samples, but muscovados are in full supply. The demand is limited for all sorts at present, and holders to make sales to any extent would have to accept lower than current quotations. Refined sugars are light in stock and prices especially of hard white sorts are fully maintained. **Tea.**—There has been a fair enquiry from the trade with a larger proportion of Japan and Black teas selling than usual. A few round lots of Young Hysons have been placed with jobbing houses, but at prices below current values and the terms have not been made public. **Tobacco** Business has been quiet, there being only the ordinary demand, but prices are firmer though not quotably changed.

**HARDWARE.**—There is some improvement to note in business, and a good many orders, especially for heavy goods, have been filled during the week. **Pig iron** is held at about \$48 per ton for best brands, but orders are taken for delivery in Montreal at comparatively lower figures. There is now a fair demand, the prospect of any immediate decline being out of the question. **Bar iron.**—Holders are a shade less firm, and with unfavorable British advices would probably accept for round lots terms more favorable to the purchaser than were current previously. **Hoops.**—Are in full supply, with sellers at \$4.62½ to 4.75. **Canada Plates.**—Have been quiet at quotations. **Tin plates** are in steady demand at late quotations. **Cut Nails** Prices unchanged and demand fairly active. **Antimony.**—In fair request at 20c. to 25c. **Sad Irons.**—Held at 4½c per lb. **Glass.**—German window, 4th quality at \$2.30 for sizes up to 10 by 14.

**HIDES AND SKINS.**—There is a moderate supply of green hides, for which relatively high prices are being paid, but cured are a slow sale at quotations. In calfskins there is little or nothing doing. Sheepskins find ready sale at \$1.10, the receipts being fairly liberal.

**LEATHER.**—The market has been quiet, and prices are for the most part without change. **Spanish Sole.**—Is held at 27c. for round lots, but manufacturers are now buying very sparingly. **Slaughter Sole.**—Inactive and unchanged. **Upper.**—Saleable only for prime light stock. **Harness.**—Dull and unchanged. **Russets.**—Desirable stock is still very scarce and wanted, and late prices are fully maintained.

**PETROLEUM.**—Has been in active demand, and prices remain steady as quoted.

**PROVISIONS.**—Butter—Good selections have changed hands to a fair extent, at from 14c to 14½c, but latest English advices report a declining market, and buyers are disposed to hold off. Poor and medium qualities are unsaleable. **Cheese.**—Steady, at 11c to 11½c for round lots, retail parcels selling at 11½c to 12½c, according to quality. **Eggs.**—There is a fair demand for guaranteed fresh, which commands from 15c to 17c. **Lard** sells to a moderate extent only, at 11c to 11½c. **Bacon.**—Cumberland cut held at 9c, rough Canadian selling at 8½c. **Hams.**—The market is bare and prices nominal. **Pork.**—No stock here, the few car loads arriving from the west being readily placed at \$16.75 to 17.

**WOOL.**—There is no change to note in prices,

but the demand is sluggish, and few transactions either in fleece or pulled.

**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**

Trains arrive at and depart from Toronto, as follows:—

**Grand Trunk Railway.**

**GOING EAST.**

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Depart.....	5:37	12:07	6:22	7:07
Arrive.....	9:30	11:00		11:30

**GOING WEST.**

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Depart.....	7:30	11:45	3:45	5:30
Arrive.....	5:25	10:15	5:15	9:20

**Great Western Railway.**

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Depart.....	7:00	11:50	4:00	8:00
Arrive.....	11:00	1:15	5:30	9:20

**Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway**

	a.m.	p.m.
Depart.....	7:30	3:45
Arrive.....	10:50	6:15

**Toronto and Nipissing Railway.**

	a.m.	p.m.
Depart, Berkeley Street.....	7:05	3:50
Arrive.....	10:45	6:40

**Northern Railway.**

	a.m.	p.m.
Depart.....	7:00	4:00
Arrive.....	9:55	8:55

**DOMINION BANK.**

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent. upon the capital stock of this institution has been this day declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the banking house in this city on and after

Friday, the First day of November next.

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

By order of the Board,

R. H. BETHUNE,  
Cashier.

**Insolvent Act of 1869 and Amendments thereto.**

In the matter of Edward Hodgins Williams, an Insolvent

I, the undersigned John Shaw, of the City of Toronto, have been appointed assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office, No. 37 Scott street, on Friday the first day of November next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

Dated at the City of Toronto, this 30th day of Sept. A. D. 1872.

JOHN SHAW,  
Assignee.

**Insolvent Act of 1869, and amendments thereto.**

In the matter of John Paterson, Thomas Murphy, Jas. Norris and Henry Braid, as well individually as co-partners, trading under the name, style and firm of John Paterson & Co., Insolvents.

A second dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objection until the fourteenth day of October next, after which dividends will be paid.

Dated at the City of Toronto, this 28th day of Sept. A. D. 1872.

W. T. MASON, Assignee.

**INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.**

In the matter of James Park, an Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at my office, No. 26 Toronto Street, in the City of Toronto, on Tuesday, the eighth day of October next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive Statement of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

W. T. MASON, Interim Assignee.  
Dated at Toronto, this 21st day of September, 1872.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE  
Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway Co.**

will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Ontario at the next session thereof, for an Act to amend the several acts relating to the said Company, and to extend the time for completion of the railway, and to empower the Company in their discretion to select terminal points for their railway lines other than those now appointed, and to empower the Company to take lands for certain purposes, and to enable the Company to fix and levy tolls, freights and fares at rates more favorable to those municipalities from whom the Company have received bonuses, than to those from whom we have not secured bonuses, and to extend such discriminating rates to the tolls for carriages of cord-wood fixed by the said acts, and for other purposes.

Dated at Toronto this first day of October, 1872.

W. H. BEATTY,  
Solicitor for T. G. & B. Ry. Co.

**TORONTO, GREY & BRUCE RAILWAY.  
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.**

Take notice that a further call of ten per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway Company has been authorized by the Directors, and that the same is payable at the offices of the Company, corner of Front and Bay streets, TORONTO, on

Monday, the Eleventh day of November, 1872.

By order,

W. SUTHERLAND TAYLOR,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

**INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.**

In the matter of James Walsh, an Insolvent.

Take notice, that a deed of composition and discharge, signed by a majority of the creditors of the said insolvent, for \$100 and upwards, who also represent three-fourths of the liabilities of the said insolvent, has been deposited with me, and I shall proceed to act upon the same unless the same be objected to within the time limited by the Statute in that behalf.

To the creditors of the above named Insolvent, and whom else it may concern.

Dated at Toronto this 28th day of Sept. A.D. 1872.

W. T. MASON, Assignee.

**INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.**

Canada, Province of Ontario, } In the County Court of  
County of York. } the County of York.

In the matter of James Walsh, an Insolvent.

The undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his Creditors, and on the 6th day of November next he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

Toronto, the 26th day of September, 1872.

JAMES WALSH,  
by Crowther & Tilt, his attorneys and litem.

**INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.**

In the matter of Francis Riddell, an Insolvent.

The Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that a meeting will be held at my office, Nos. 7 and 8 Exchange Toronto, on Monday, the fourteenth day of October, 1872, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of directing the Assignee in regard to the sale of the real estate of the Insolvent.

Toronto, 26th Sept., 1872.

W. F. MUNRO, Assignee.

**Government House, Ottawa.**

Tuesday, 10th day of September, 1872.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL  
IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Hon the Minister of Customs and under the provisions of the 8th section of the Act 31 Vict., cap. 6, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Out-Port of Peterboro' heretofore under the survey of the Port of Port Hope, be and the same is hereby constituted and erected into a Port of Entry for all the purposes of the said Act.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,  
Clerk, Privy Council.

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Stocks, Shares, Bonds, Debentures, and all classes of negotiable securities, bought and sold on commission.

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OTTAWA AND PEMBROKE.

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

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

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At Great Central Fair, Hamilton. Diploma and all the First Prizes.

At Central Exhibition, Guelph. A Diploma for General Excellence, and three First Prizes out of four for Music.

D. MORRISON,

**Biscuit Manufacturer,**

And Wholesale Confectioner,

36 and 38 Rideau St., OTTAWA, Ont.

**INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.**

In the matter of Alexander Weir, an Insolvent.

I, the undersigned William Thomas Mason, of Toronto, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month.

W. T. MASON, Assignee.

Dated at Toronto, this twenty-first day of Sept., 1872.

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Are the best. So say A. Farini, H. Mollenhauer, Chas. Fra'el, J. J. Watson, O. e. Bull, A. D. W. Bessemen, E. Mollenhauer, Otto, Muller, and scores of other artists. We are sole agents for the Dominion, also agents for the

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LABELLE, HARDMAN,  
And American and English  
COTTAGE PIANOS,  
AND  
PRINCE ORGANS.**

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

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



**NOTICE.**

SALE OF TIMBER BERTHS.

Department of Crown Lands,  
Toronto, 1st August, 1872.

A SALE, by public auction, of Timber Berths, on the North-shore of Lake Huron, and North of French River, will be held at the Department of Crown Lands, TORONTO, at TWELVE noon, on TUESDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of OCTOBER next. The Berths to be offered for sale are projected Townships, estimated at an area each of 36 square miles where the outlines are regular; each Township to be put up as one Berth and sold as such and to be adjudged to the person bidding the highest amount of bonus per square mile therefor; payment for the same to be made on the day of sale, by depositing the amount of purchase to the credit of the Department of Crown Lands, in a Bank authorized to receive deposits on account of the Government of Ontario. All Berths sold to be subject to correction with respect to area, under the first clause of the Crown Timber Regulations.

Licenses for Berths sold will be issued subject to the "Crown Timber Regulations" one month after date of sale, and payment of bonus and ground-rent for current season.

No deduction, from area sold, allowed for water. The Department reserves right to one bid on each Berth; and also the right to grant special licenses to cut fuel on the Berths sold, for the supply of coasting steamers.

A map showing the Berths to be disposed of may be seen at the Woods and Forests' Office Department Crown Lands, on and after the 15th instant.

R. W. SCOTT,  
Commissioner.

Note.—The area to be offered as Timber Berths is very extensive, embracing all unsold and unlicensed lands of the Crown: north of Lake Huron and North of French River, and West of the Indian Reserve on Lake Nipissing, to the Eastern boundary of the Townships of Awesera and Vankouhnet, extending North from the Indian Reserve on Lake Nipissing an estimated distance of 24 miles, thence due west to the north-east angle of the Township of Vankoughnet.

Maps of the Territory are for sale by Messrs. Copp, Clark & Co., No. 17, King Street East, Toronto.

**The Canada Guarantee Company.**

(Incorporated by Act of Canadian Parliament.)

Capital . . . . . \$100,000.

**DIRECTORS.**

SIR ALEX. T. GALT, K.C.M.G., M.P., President.  
John Rankin, Esq., Vice-President. R. J. Reekie, Esq.;  
Edw. Mackay, Esq.; James G. Ross, Esq., Quebec;  
John Molson, Esq.; James Rose, Esq.; D. Lorn Mac-  
Dougall, Esq.; Donald McInnes, Esq., Hamilton.

Legal Advisers—Messrs. Carter & Hatton.

Manager and Secretary—Edward Rawlings.

This Company, formed for the purpose of issuing Bonds of Security for Employees in positions of Trust, at Equitable Rates, is now prepared to receive applications. It transacts no other description of business.

Head Office, 229 St. James St., Montreal.

EDWARD RAWLINGS,

Manager and Secretary.

**The Gore District**

**Mutual Fire Insurance Company**

HAVE BEEN DOING BUSINESS ON THE Mutual System for THIRTY-THREE YEARS. It undertakes the insurance of all descriptions of property, excepting certain which are extra hazardous, against loss or damage by fire or lightning. The cost of insuring with it ranges from

SIXTEEN TO TWENTY CENTS IN THE DOLLAR

Less than in an ordinary proprietary company. It offers the option of insuring either on the PREMIUM NOTE, or CASH PREMIUM system; and although by adopting the latter a very considerable saving can be effected. The premium note system is undoubtedly the cheaper of the two. Its special tariff of rates for the insurance of

**ISOLATED DWELLINGS,**

And their contents recommends itself on the score of economy. It offers security which is ample; and by never allowing its limit of insurance on a single risk to exceed an amount which is proportionate to its assets, it is enabled to meet its engagements as they may mature and settle them with promptitude and liberality.

THOS. M. SIMONS,

Secretary.

A. T. McCORD, Jr., Agent,  
No. 7 Toronto Street, Toronto.

February 1st, 1872.

**Canada Farmers'**

**Mutual Insurance Company.**

HEAD OFFICE,.....HAMILTON, ONTARIO

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

THOMAS STOCK,

President.

RICHARD P. STREET,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

26

**Montreal**

**Assurance Company**

INCORPORATED 1840.

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

HEAD OFFICE.....MONTREAL

A. MURRAY.....MANAGER.

BRANCH OFFICE—22 Wellington Street, Toronto.

Marine Inspector ..... CAPT. DAVID ROSS KERR.  
Local Secretary and Agent.....R. N. GOOCH.

Inland Navigation, also Ocean Risks (to and from Ports of Great Britain) covered at moderate rates. 34-671

WM. MUIR, Dealer in Plasterers' Hair, Glue Pieces, Cat le Tails, Carriers' Grease, Leather Scraps, Wool, Hides, &c. GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, 34 George Street, Toronto. REFERENCE—Thorne, Parsons & Co.

**Ætna**

Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

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

Its valuable features—

LOW CASH RATES,

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

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

**SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

CAPITAL . . . . . £1,000,000.

Head office for the Dominion, 9 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

H. J. JOHNSTON, Gen'l Agent.

ISAAC C. GILMOUR, Agent, Toronto.

McKENZIE & MACKAY } Agents, Hamilton  
TAYLOR & MINTY }

**ST. LOUIS MUTUAL Life Insurance Comp'y. OF ST. LOUIS, MO.**

ASSETS OVER \$6,000,000.

This Company having deposited with the Receiver-General \$50,000, for the benefit of its CANADIAN POLICY HOLDERS, and having complied with the law in all other respects, its General Manager for Ontario, Mr. R. S. BAIRD, has opened an office in this city at No. 11 TORONTO STREET.

That eminent and well-known actuary, Hon. Elizur Wright, of Boston, in a letter to this Company says: "The higher rates of interest in the West give your Company a decided advantage, and the day is not far distant when, if you seek those fields, the St. Louis Mutual Life will draw more money from the East than Eastern Companies now draw from the West. The indemnity will be as certain, and, on the average, sure to cost less than in companies which cannot invest so profitably."

\$1,000 compounded for thirty years at ten per cent. interest amounts to \$17,449.40, while the same amount, compounded for the same length of time at six per cent., amounts to only \$5,743.50. It is therefore a self-evident fact that the company which receives the highest rate of interest on its investments, other things being equal, will pay the largest dividends to its policy holders.

Particular attention is invited to the

**SAVINGS DEPOSIT PLAN,**

recently introduced by this Company. On this plan a person can insure on the ordinary life rates, and at the end of fifteen years, or of any subsequent period of five years, withdraw his entire interest in the Company, which, at the end of twenty years, would, on most conservative estimates, be considerably more than DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF PREMIUMS PAID..

**THOSE DESIRING LIFE INSURANCE**

Would do well to examine this as well as the other popular plans presented by this Company, before insuring elsewhere.

WM. OLDRIGHT, M. D.,  
Medical Examiner,

**JAMES FORSTER.**

CITY MANAGER.

**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.

**Financial.**

**Robert Beaty & Co., EXCHANGE OFFICE,**

BANKERS, BROKERS &c.,

53 King Street East, opposite Toronto St., Toronto.

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK, GOLD, SILVER, UN current money, Mortgages, Stocks, Lands, Houses &c., bought and sold at best rates. Orders by Telegraph or letter promptly attended to.

Interest paid on Deposits.

18-3m

**Campbell & Cassels,**

J. CAMPBELL,] 69 King Street East, [W. G. CASSELS  
TORONTO,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Sterling Exchange, American Currency, Bonds and Stock, Gold, Silver and Canadian Stocks and Securities Bought and Sold.

ORDERS EXECUTED PROMPTLY ON BEST TERMS.

**BOND BROTHERS, STOCK BROKERS.**

7 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, MONTREAL—(MEMBERS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.)

Orders received for the purchase and sale, for investment or on margin, of stocks, Bonds and Debentures, in Canada and the United States.

CORRESPONDENTS:

Messrs. SHEPHERD & GRIEVESON, London, Eng.  
Messrs. DRAKE BROS., New York.

**OSWALD BROTHERS, STOCK BROKERS,**

Members of the Stock Exchange.)

55 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

Stocks and Shares of all kinds bought and sold on Commission.

**BURNETT & THOMSON, STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS.**

(MEMBERS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.)

61 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

**TAYLOR & MINTY,**

BANKERS, EXCHANGE AND STOCK BROKERS,

Agents of the United States Lloyds,

AND GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS, HAMILTON, ONT.

GEO. TAYLOR, FRANCIS C. MINTY.  
Late Manager of Bank of B.N. Am., Hamilton Late of the Bank of Montreal, Hamilton.

**Philip Browne & Co.,**

BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,

DEALERS IN

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

No. 67 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

JAMES BROWNE. 8 PHILIP BROWNE, Notary Publ

**Toronto Savings Bank,**

72 CHURCH STREET.

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

BANKS OF DEPOSIT:

Ontario Bank and Canadian Bank of Commerce  
W. J. MACDONELL,  
Manager



**AGRICULTURAL**

Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y.

CANADA OFFICES—KINGSTON, ONT., AND 235 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

Cash Assets - - - - \$635,000.  
Deposit at Ottawa - - - 100,000.

JOHN C. COOKER, Pres., ISAAC MUNSON, Sec.,  
E. H. GOFF, General Agent.

This Company commenced business in Canada in June, 1870, and up to the present time has issued upwards of 10,000 Policies—a result in first year's business unparalleled in the history of Canadian Insurance.

**ADVANTAGES OFFERED**

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

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

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

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

A. W. SMITH,

Agent for Toronto and vicinity.

Office—Wellington Street.

**The Waterloo County Mutual Fire Insurance Company.**

HEAD OFFICE.....WATERLOO, ONT.  
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.

**THE MUTUAL**

*Life Association of Canada*

HAMILTON OFFICE—No. 20 James Street South.  
TORONTO OFFICE—No. 4 British America Assurance Company's Buildings.

**PRESIDENT.**

James Turner, Esq., of James Turner & Co.

**VICE-PRESIDENT.**

A. Wood, Esq., of Wood & Leggett.

**ACTUARY AND MANAGER.**

William Powis.

**SECRETARY.**

Robertson Macaulay.

ATTENTION is invited to its system, which is purely Mutual.

LOW PREMIUMS, which nevertheless are high enough to sustain any future depreciation in rate of interest.

PREMIUMS ABSOLUTELY NO-FORFEITABLE, and which may be withdrawn at any time with interest, deducting therefrom an equitable share for claims and expenses.

PROFITS DISTRIBUTED EQUITABLY—Members securing to themselves in future the full benefit of length of Membership, with constant increase of profits.

DEFERRED OR TONTINE PROFITS—A separate Branch is in operation for the benefit of those who prefer this system.

POLICIES are not allowed to lapse so long as the Premiums in arrear do not exceed cash value.

W. J. SMYTH,

Manager Toronto Branch.

**Queen**

**FIRE & 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

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE—Exchange Buildings, Montreal  
Resident Secretary and General Agent—

A. MACKENZIE FORBES,

Great St. James Street, Montreal.

Wm. ROWLAND, Agent, Toronto.

**Insurance.**

**THE STANDARD Life Assurance COMPANY.**

ESTABLISHED 1825.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, - - MONTREAL.

Policies in force, over Eighty Millions of Dollars.  
Accumulated Fund, over Twenty Millions of Dollars.  
Income, over Three Millions and a half.  
Claims paid in Canada, over \$500,000.  
Funds invested in England, United States, and Canada, with the most perfect safety.

Deposited at Ottawa, for benefit of Canadian policy holders, \$150,000.

For information as to Life Assurance, apply to any of the Agencies throughout the Dominion, or to

W. M. RAMSAY,

Manager, Canada.

**WESTERN**

**Assurance Company,**

INCORPORATED 1851.

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

FIRE AND MARINE.

HEAD OFFICE.....TORONTO, ONTARIO.

HON. JOHN McMURRICH, President.  
CHARLES MAGRATH, Vice-President.

**DIRECTORS.**

JAMES MICHIE, Esq. NOAH BARNHART, Esq.  
JOHN FISKEN, Esq. ROBERT BEATTY, Esq.  
A. M. SMITH, Esq. Wm. GOODERHAM, Jr., Esq.

JAMES G. HARPER, Esq.

B. HALDAN, Managing Director.

FREDK. G. C. LOVELACE, Secretary.

WM. BLIGHT, Fire Inspector.

CAPT. J. T. DOUGLAS, Marine Inspector.

JAMES PRINGLE, General Agent.

INSURANCES effected at the lowest current rates on buildings, Merchandize, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

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

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

On Cargoes by steamers to and from British Ports.

THE ONLY BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY

HAVING A HEAD OFFICE IN ONTARIO IS

**THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**



Capital

£2,000,000 Stg.

Head Office for Ontario:

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

GENERAL AGENTS,—

S. C. DUNCAN-CLARK & CO.,

MANAGER,—

Wm. CAMPBELL.

All losses in Ontario settled at the head office in Toronto without reference elsewhere.

McDonald & Badgerow,

Barristers, Attorneys, and Solicitors,

WHITTEMORE BUILDINGS,

Toronto Street, Toronto.

D. MITCHELL McDONALD.

GEO. W. BADGEROW

**Insurance.**

**EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY**

No. 120 Broadway, New York.

Wm. C. Alexander, President.

Henry B. Hyde, Vice-President.

R. W. GALE,

Manager for the Dominion of Canada,

108 St. James Street, Montreal.

1. Net Cash Assets, 1st Feb., 1872 \$18,000,000
2. Annual Cash Income..... 8,000,000
3. Total paid policy-holders, 1871 3,459,340.37
4. Surplus, 1871..... 1,700,000

NEW BUSINESS, SUM ASSURED, 1871,

\$41,804,027.00.

This Society has led the van in the Insurance world for many years; it has introduced more improvement; and given greater impetus to the business than any Life Company in the United States, and is deserving in this respect of the praise and gratitude of the community.

There are many reasons for selecting the **EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY**.

**FIRST**—No Company has such large annual transactions, thereby infusing into its business a constant accession of fresh and selected lives, which is one of the greatest elements of strength.

**SECOND**—Liberality in dealing with all claims; observing, at the same time, a due regard to the interests of its present large body of Policy-holders by a firm resistance to any attempt at imposition.

**THIRD**—Perfect organization in every department, which renders official information easily attainable and secures a complete administration of its affairs.

**FOURTH**—Being one of the most progressive institutions of its kind in the world, it is ever prepared to seize at once upon all the improvements in the business that Science can suggest.

The **EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY** issues every recognized form of Policy, and especially the

**TONTINE SAVINGS FUND INSURANCE**, which the Company introduced. This new plan has become very popular, as equalizing among all who are insured under it the advantages which arise from the profits of the business, without in any respect infringing upon the normal results for which Life Insurance was first instituted.

The **EQUITABLE** feels that it has the strongest claims upon public confidence. Under the management that distinguishes it and the principles by which it is guided, perfect security is given for the future, than which no greater inducement can be held out to all wishing to insure their lives.

Further information regarding the different kinds of Policies issued by the Society can readily be obtained at

The Company's Offices,

120 Broadway, New York.

Or from any of its representatives throughout the United States and Canada.

**HEAD OFFICE FOR ONTARIO,**

58 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

CAPT. R. N. MACCUAIG,

General Agent, Ontario East, and Inspector

J. GORDON MORTIMER,

Inspector of Agencies, Ontario West

EDWARD A. SCADDING, Special Agent.

**GEO. B. HOLLAND,**

General Agent for Ontario.

British Advertisements.

Dunville & Co.'s



OLD IRISH WHISKY, BELFAST,

Of same quality as that supplied to the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862, DUBLIN EXHIBITION 1865,

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867,

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

Quotations on application to

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

JOHN HEATH,

(Late Thos. Lowe & Co.)

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

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,

STEEL PEN MANUFACTURER,

AND

STATIONERS' IRONMONGER.

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

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

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

A liberal Discount to Wholesale Stationers.

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



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.



Seymer's Straw Bottle Envelopes,

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

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

DRY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

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

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

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

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, 10th May, 1872.

Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 13 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.—SEPT. 19, 1872.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
Boots and Shoes:	\$ c. \$ c.	Groceries—continued.	\$ c. \$ c.	Leather—continued.	\$ c. \$ c.
Mens' French Calf Boots.	3 62 4 00	Dry Crushed.	0 12 1/2 0 12 1/2	Spanish Sole, 1st quality	
" TapSleKipBtsNo.1, Ex.	0 00 3 25	Extra Ground.	0 00 0 13	middle, wghts. lb.	0 27 0 27 1/2
" Dbl. " " No.1, Ex.	2 40 3 10	Teas:		Do. No. 2.	0 23 0 23
" Tap&D.S.KipBts, No.1	2 40 2 85	Japan common to good.	0 35 0 45	Slaughter, heavy.	0 27 0 25
" ThckBts, No.1, Ex.	2 50 2 75	" fine to choicest.	0 50 0 65	Do. light.	0 26 0 29
" " " No.1.	0 00 2 40	Colored, common to fine	0 45 0 75	Harness, best.	0 27 0 30
" " " No.2.	0 00 2 20	Congou & Souchong	0 30 0 80	" No. 2.	0 25 0 30
" " " No.3.	0 00 2 00	Oolong, good to fine.	0 45 0 60	Upper heavy.	0 35 0 37
" D.S.' Buff Fox Bal.	2 30 2 40	Y. Hyson, com. to good.	0 36 0 55	" light.	0 38 0 41
" " Congs Gaiters.	1 70 2 23	Medium to choice.	0 60 0 75	Kip skins, Patna.	0 35 0 40
" Calf Fox Cong.	2 30 3 00	Extra choice.	0 80 0 87	English.	0 65 0 90
" Goat & Seal Con.	2 65 3 00	Gunpwr. com. to med.	0 50 0 60	Hemlock Calf (30 to 35	
" Prunella Congs.	1 40 2 25	" med. to fine.	0 60 0 75	lbs.), per doz.	0 60 0 65
" Spl.t & Kip Cobourgs	1 20 1 50	" fine to finest.	0 80 0 90	Do. light.	0 50 0 60
" " Bunkums	1 40 1 90	Hyson.	0 38 0 50	French Calf.	1 25 1 40
Boys' Dbl.Si Thick Boots	1 70 2 00	Imperial.	0 42 0 80	Splits, large, # lb.	0 30 0 35
" " Kip	0 00 2 10	Tobacco—Manufactured:		" small	0 00 0 24
" " Bals & Congs.	1 70 1 80	Dark 55 & 105	0 34 0 37	Enamelled Cow, per ft.	0 20 0 21
" Split & Kip Bunkums	1 25 1 50	" " Western Leaf,		patent	0 20 0 21
" Split & Kip Cobourgs	0 95 1 10	[good to fine	0 38 0 50	Pebble Grain	0 15 0 18
Youths' D.S. Thick Boots	1 50 1 60	Bright sorts, gd. to fine.	0 42 0 50	Buff	0 15 0 18
" D.S. Kip	0 00 1 30	" choice	0 55 0 80	Russetts	0 35 0 45
" " Bals & Congs.	0 00 1 75	Hardware.		Cod Oil	0 58 0 60
" Split & Kip Bunkms	1 00 1 20	Tin (net cash prices):		Lard, extra	0 95 1 00
" " Cobourgs	0 00 0 90	Block, # lb.	0 40 0 42 1/2	" No. 1	0 90 0 95
Womens' DblsoleCf.Bals.	1 50 1 75	" " No. 2	0 42 1/2 0 45	Lubricating, patent	0 85 0 90
" " Buff & Peb do.	1 15 1 80	Grain	0 42 1/2 0 45	" Mott's economic	0 40 0 00
" " Cong	1 15 1 50	Copper:		Linseed raw	0 81 0 85
" Goat & Kid Bals	2 25 2 50	Pig	0 27 0 29	" boiled	0 86 0 90
" G ad&Kid Cong	2 20 2 25	Sheet	0 29 0 31	Machinery	0 30 0 40
" Buff Batts	1 15 1 40	Cut Nails:		Olive, common, # gall.	1 15 1 25
" Split	0 95 1 40	3 inch to 6 inch.	6 00 0 60	" salad	1 80 2 30
" Prun. Bal& Cong.com	0 85 1 25	2 1/2 inch to 2 3/4 inch.	0 00 6 25	" salad, in bottles,	
" " fine	1 55 2 00	Shingle	6 75 0 00	qt., per case.	3 65 3 75
Misses' Peb & Buff Bals.	0 95 1 40	Lathe.	7 25 0 00	Seal, pale	0 80 0 85
" Buff Batts.	0 92 1 05	Galvanized Iron:		Spirits Turpentine	0 75 0 77
" Prun. Bals & Cong	8 80 1 25	Best, No. 2	0 11 0 11 1/2	Whale, refined	1 00 0 00
Childs' Peb. Buff Ball.	0 75 1 15	Best No. 24	0 11 0 11 1/2	Paints, &c.	
" Buff Bals.	0 55 0 75	" 26	0 11 0 11 1/2	White Lead, genuine, in	
" Prun. Bals. & Cong	0 70 1 05	" 28	0 12 1/2 0 12 1/2	Oil, # 25 lbs.	0 00 2 25
" Turned Cacks	4 75 6 25	Horse Nails:		Do. No. 1	0 00 2 05
" " English	2 25 5 00	Guest's or Griffin's as-		" 2	0 00 1 75
Drugs.		sorted sizes.	0 00 0 00	" 3	0 30 0 75
Aloes Cape.	0 16 0 20	E. T. or W. assd. sizes	0 19 0 20	Common	1 00 1 00
Alum.	0 02 1/2 0 03 1/2	Patent Hammered do.	0 00 0 17	White Lead, dry	0 07 1/2 0 09
Borax.	0 27 0 30	Iron (at 4 months):		Red Lead.	0 07 0 08
Castor Oil	0 15 0 16	Pig—Gartsherrrie, No. 1	50 00 52 00	Venetian Red, English.	0 02 0 03
Caustic Soda	0 06 0 06 1/2	Calcr, No. 1, none.	0 00 48 00	Yellow Ochre, French.	0 02 1/2 0 03
Cream Tartar	0 30 0 31	" No. 3	0 00 0 00	Whiting	0 95 1 25
Epsom Salts	0 02 1/2 0 03	Other brands, No. 1.	16 00 48 00	Petroleum.	
Extract Logwood.	0 10 0 13	" No. 2.	0 00 40 00	(Refined, # gallon.)	
Indigo, Madras.	0 95 1 05	Bar—Scotch, # 100 lb.	4 25 4 50	Delivered at London, Ont:	
Madder.	0 75 1 00	Refined	0 00 0 00	No. 1 5 cars	0 00 0 30
Opium	1 75 8 00	Swedes.	7 25 7 50	" 1	0 00 0 31 1/2
Oxalic Acid.	0 35 0 40	Hoops—Coopers	4 02 4 75	" Single brls	0 00 0 00
Potass Iodide.	11 50 11 75	" Band	4 02 4 75	Delivered in Toronto:	
Soda Ash.	0 03 1/2 0 04	Boiler Plates	0 00 6 50	No. 1, 1 car	0 00 0 32 1/2
Soda Bicarb.	0 06 0 06 1/2	Canada Plates:		" Single brls	0 00 0 35
Tartaric Acid.	0 50 0 50	Hatton	8 75 9 00	No. 2, 1 car	0 00 0 00
Groceries.		Arrow & Glamorgan	9 00 9 25	" Single brl.	0 00 0 00
Coffees:		Swansea	9 00 9 25	Benzine	0 00 0 40
Java, # lb.	0 22 @ 0 24	Lead (at 4 months):		Produce.	
Maracaibo	0 19 0 21	Bar # 100 lbs.	0 06 1/2 0 07	Grain:	
Rio.	0 18 0 20	Sheet	0 06 1/2 0 07 1/2	Wheat, Spring, 60 lb.	1 30 1 33
Fish:		Shot	0 07 1/2 0 07 1/2	" Fall, 60 lb.	1 25 1 40
Herrings, Lab. split	5 25 5 75	Iron Wire (net cash):		Barley, 48 lb.	0 65 0 70
" Canso.	5 00 5 25	No. 6, # bundle	3 50 0 00	Peas, 60 lb.	0 65 0 68
" round.	3 50 4 00	" 9,	3 90 0 00	Oats, 34 lb.	0 38 0 40
" scalded.	0 30 0 35	" 12,	4 20 0 00	Rye, 56 lb.	0 00 0 00
Mackerel, brls.	0 00 0 00	" 16,	4 00 0 00	Seeds:	
White Fish and Trout	3 40 3 75	Powder:		Clover, choice, 60 lb.	5 40 5 60
Salmon, salt water	16 00 16 50	Blasting Canada	4 00 0 00	Timothy, choice, 60 lb.	3 75 4 00
Dry Cod, # 112 lbs.	4 75 5 00	FF	5 00 0 00	Flax (per brl.)	0 00 1 45
Fruit:		FFF	5 25 0 00	Superior extra	0 00 0 00
Raisins, Layer,	1 90 2 00	Blasting, English	0 00 0 00	Extra	7 00 7 10
" M. R.	0 00 0 00	FFF	5 00 5 50	Fancy	6 75 7 00
" Valentias	0 00 0 00	FFF loose.	5 50 6 00	Superfine No. 1	6 20 6 25
Currants, new	5 87 6 25	Pressed Spikes(4 months):		" No. 2	5 20 5 50
" old	3 50 4 50	Regular sizes, 100	7 00 6 75	Provisions	4 50 4 80
Molasses:		Extra	7 00 9 00	Butter, dairy tub, # lb.	0 14 0 16
Clayed, # gall.	0 28 0 30	Tin Plate (net cash):		" store pack.	0 08 0 10
Syrups, Standard	0 45 0 46	IC Coke	12 50 12 75	Cheese	0 11 1/2 0 12 1/2
" Golden	0 49 0 50	IC Charcoal	13 50 13 75	Pork, mess, new	16 75 17 00
Rice—Arracan	4 60 4 70	IX	16 00 16 25	Bacon, Canada	0 0 0 08 1/2
" Rangoon	4 40 4 60	IXX	18 50 18 75	" Cumberland cut.	0 08 1/2 0 09
Spices:		DC	0 00 12 50	" smoked.	0 00 0 00
Cassia, whole, # lb.	0 25 0 30	Hides & Skins, # lb.:		" Hams, sal.	0 15 0 15 1/2
Cloves	0 17 1/2 0 20	Green, No. 1	0 00 0 09	" smoked	0 00 0 00
Nutmegs	0 90 1 00	" No. 2	0 00 0 08	Shoulders, in salt	0 00 0 00
Ginger, ground.	0 18 0 30	Cured	0 00 0 09 1/2	Lard, in kegs	0 11 0 11 1/2
" Jamaica, root	0 17 0 25	Calfskins, green	0 10 0 12	Eggs, fresh	0 75 0 16
Pepper, black	0 18 0 20	" cured	0 00 0 13 1/2	Beef Hams	6 00 0 00
Sugars—(60 days)		Sheepskins	6 00 1 10	Tallow	0 00 0 00
Porto Rico, # lb.	0 09 1/2 0 09 1/2	Leather, @ 4 months:		Salt, etc.	1 3 1/2 1 40
Centrifugal	0 10 0 10 1/2	In lots of less than		Goderich	1 30 1 40
Cuba, St. Jago.	0 09 1/2 0 09 1/2	50 sides, 10 # cent.		Plaster	0 00 0 10
Soft Yellow.	0 09 1/2 0 10 1/2	higher		Water Lime	0 00
Crushed X	none.	Spanish Sole, 1st quality			
" A	0 12 1/2 0 12 1/2	heavy, weights, # lb.	0 27 0 29		
Ground	0 12 1/2 0 12 1/2				



**Insurance.**

**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE**  
Life Assurance Company.

Chief Office—Leadenhall St., Cornhill, London.  
Canada Branch, Head Office, 235 St. James' St. Montreal.

Deposited at Ottawa, for the EXCLUSIVE BENEFIT OF  
CANADIAN POLICY-HOLDERS, THE SUM OF  
**\$100,000.**

BOARD OF DIRECTION.—Wm. Workman, Esq., President, City Bank; Alex. M. Delisle, Esq.; Collector of Customs. Charles L. Leblanc, Esq. The next valuation is appointed by the deed to take place at the end of 1872, and all policies on the books of the Company, at that date, entitled to participate, will share in the division of profits. Copies of the Report with statement of the investment can be had on application to any office or agency of the Company.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON,  
Manager for Canada.

A. W. SMITH,  
Agent for Toronto.

**BEAVER AND TORONTO**

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Office, Bank of Toronto Buildings, Wellington Street.

Number of Policies issued to Oct., 1871 . . . . . 44,000  
Premium Note Capital, over . . . . . \$200,000

C. E. CHADWICK, Ingersoll, President.  
D. THURSTON, Toronto, Vice-President.  
S. THOMPSON, Managing Director.

**CLASS OF PROPERTY INSURED.**

*Mercantile Branch.*

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

Parties insured in either Branch are exempt by law from all liability for losses sustained in the other branch. Cost of Insurance in this branch averages about two-thirds of the usual proprietary rates, as no profits are required.

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

**The Agricultural**

Mutual Assurance Association of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE . . . . . London, Ont.

A purely mutual Company, avoiding all hazardous risks

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

THIS old, well established, and reliable Company, continues to do the largest Farmers' business of any Company in Canada. For the month of June, 1871, it issued the unprecedentedly large number of 1832 Policies!! a greater number than the total yearly issue of many Companies.

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

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

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

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

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

D. C. MACDONALD, Secretary.

COADY General Agent and Inspector.

**Agents' Directory.**

JAMES H. PECK, Agent for Lancashire, Ætna, and Andes Fire Insurance Companies, also Sec. and Treas. Hastings Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Belleville, Ont.

D. W. COWARD & CO., Com. & Produce Merchants, Agents for the Liv. and Lon. and Globe Fire and Life; Com. Union Fire and Life, Andes Fire and Marine Ins. Co's, Ottawa

WM. MOWAT, Sect. Co. Perth Mutual F. I. Co., Ins. and Real Estate Agt, money invested on first class securities, mortgages in first-class securities for sale. Stratford O.

DIXIE WATSON, Official Assignee, Fire, Life and Accident Ins. Agent. First-class Companies represented. Money loaned, and collections made—Goderich, Ont.

GEORGE GROVES, Official Assignee, Real Estate and Insurance Exchange—Agent, Imperial Fire Insurance Co., Commercial Union, Fire and Life, Isolated Risk, Fire Ins. Co.—St. Catharines Ont.

JOHN H. MILLER, Agent for North British and Mercantile, British America, Western, Ætna, Fire and Life, Travellers Life and Accident, &c.—Broker, Land-agent, &c.—Galt, Ont.

JAMES TROUT, Fire, Life, Insurance, Land, and General Agent; Appraiser for the Canada Permanent Building and Saving Soc., of Toronto, Meaford, Ont.

KERR & ANDERSON, Official Assignees, Brokers and Accountants. Agents for Guardian Fire Ins Co. of England. Office, cor. Church & Court sts. Toronto.

J. T. & W. PENNOCK, Fire and Life Insurance Companies and Adjusters, representing first-class Companies through the whole of the Ottawa Valley, Ottawa.

ROBERT D. VIBERT, Fire and Marine Insurance Agent; General Commission and Land Agent, Auctioneer and Broker &c. Perce, Gaspe, P. Q.

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

GEO. A. COX, General Agent, Canada Life, Eastern Ontario Branch. Also agent for North British & Mercantile, Imperial, Commercial Union, Western and Hartford Fire Insurance Co's.

C. E. L. JARVIS, Insurance and Commission Agent General Agent, Queen Insurance Co. of Liverpool and London. St. John, N.B. 22

ROBERT MARSHALL, Notary Public, Agent for the Montreal, British America & Quebec Marine Insurance Co's and for the Imperial, Ætna, and Hartford Fire Insurance Companies. St. John, N.B. 22

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Insurance.**

Fire and Marine Insurance.

**THE BRITISH AMERICA**  
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:

Corner of Church and Court Streets,  
TORONTO.

BOARD OF DIRECTION:

Hon G. W. Allan, M.L.C., Hugh McLennan, 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. COURNESE.  
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,  
23-17. Manager.

**PROVINCIAL**

Insurance Company of Canada.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

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

PRESIDENT:

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

VICE-PRESIDENT:

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

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Campbell & Cassells, Toronto. Merchants' B'k, Toronto.  
Geo. Duggan, Esq., Judge of the County Court, County York, Toronto.  
W. J. MacDonell, Esq., President, Toronto Savings Bank, Toronto.  
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A. R. McMaster, Esq., of A. R. McMaster & Bro., Toronto.  
Angus Morrison, Esq., Barrister M.P., Toronto.  
H. S. Howland, Esq., Vice-President Bank of Commerce, Toronto.  
W. Kay, Esq., Goderich.

Manager.—Arthur Harvey Esq. Geo. C. Hime, Esq., Asst. Sec'y. 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 description of property. Fairness in settlement and an equitable construction of insurance contracts, are the invariable rules of the Company.  
ARTHUR HARVEY, Manager.

**COMMERCIAL UNION**

Assurance Company (Fire and Life).

CHIEF OFFICES:

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

CAPITAL . . . . . £2,500,000 Stg'

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

39-17 W. M. WESTMACOTT, Agent at Toronto

**ROYAL**

Insurance Company.  
Of Liverpool and London—Fire and Life.

Subscribed Capital . . . . . \$10,000,000  
Annual Income over . . . . . 4,000,000  
Funds in hand over . . . . . 9,500,000

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA—MONTREAL.

Every description of property insured at moderate rates of premium.  
Life Assurances granted in all the most approved forms. Gentlemen of position and influence desirous of acting as Agents in unrepresented districts, should apply to the undersigned.

H. L. ROUTH,  
E. F. BEDDALL

Chief Agents for the Dominion.

TORONTO OFFICE—Royal Insurance Bldg., Yonge St  
F. H. HEWARD, Agent.

## Insurance.

## CANADA

## Life Assurance Company.

This Institution having been

ESTABLISHED IN 1847,

Has long since surmounted all the dangers of the early years of Assurance Companies.

*Its ample Capital and Funds,*

And its management in the hands of persons of long experience of such business, afford

*Perfect Security*

to assurers. These features, as well as the Company's

## MODERATE RATES,

render the Institution one whose advantages are not surpassed by any other, and explain the fact that it stands at the head of all the Life Companies in Canada.

Detailed Reports and Table Rates may be obtained at any of the Company's Offices or Agencies.

A. G. RAMSAY,

Manager and Secretary.

R. HILLS,

Assistant Secretary.

Agent in Toronto.—E. BRADBURNE,

## 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.:

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.

OFFICE.—A. joining Bank of Toronto, Wellington St.

THOMAS R. WOOD, Agent.

JAMES B. M. CHIPMAN,  
Manager for Canada, Montreal

Oct. 17—9-17r.

## PHENIX

Fire Insurance Company. of London.

ESTABLISHED IN 1782.

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

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

## THE ONTARIO MUTUAL

Life Assurance Company

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

Dividends declared yearly after Policies are three years

WM. HENDRY, Manager,  
Windsor, Ont.

## Insurance.

North British and Mercantile  
Insurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 Stg.  
INVESTED FUNDS.....2,838,118 18s. 8d. Stg.

The £6 5s. paid shares of this Company are now quoted on the London Stock Exchange at £28 10s. Stg.  
Fire and Life Insurances effected on the most favorable terms.

Toronto Branch.

Local Offices, Nos. 4 and 6 Wellington Street.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.....R. N. GOOCH, Agent.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.....R. J. DALLAS,  
Molson's Bank.

General Agents for Canada—

MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON.

## Liverpool and London and Globe

Insurance Company.

AVAILABLE ASSETS - - - \$27,000,000

DIRECTORS IN CANADA.

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman,  
HENRY STARNES, Esq., Deputy Chairman, (President Metropolitan Bank).

E. H. KING, Esq., (President Bank of Montreal.)

WM. CHAPMAN, (Commissioner Trust & Loan Company.)

THOS. CRAMP, Esq., Merchant:

LOSSES PAID IN COURSE OF THIRTY-FIVE Years exceed FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

Claims by CHICAGO FIRE, estimated at nearly \$3,000,000, are being liquidated as fast as adjusted WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

Security, prompt payment and liberality in adjustment of its losses are the prominent features of this wealthy Company.

FIRE AND LIFE POLICIES issued with very liberal conditions

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

THOMAS BRIGGS, Agent, Kingston.

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

GEORGE J. PYKE, Inspector of Agencies, Life Branch.

WILLIAM HOPE, Agent Life Department, 18 King Street East.

G. F. C. SMITH,  
Chief Agent for the Dominion,  
Montreal.

17

## Reliance

Mutual Life Assurance Society,  
Established 1840.

Head Office for the Dominion of Canada:

229 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS—Walter, Shanly, Esq., M.P.; Duncan MacDonald, Esq.; Major T. E. Campbell, C.B., the Hon. J. Hamilton, F. W. Thomas, Esq., Cashier Molson's Bank.

Net Assets, as at 31st Dec., 1870.....\$1,400,145 00

Net Liabilities, do. do. .... 1,208,625 00

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

JAS. GRANT, Resident Secretary.

Agent—WM. JEFFERY, Esq., Broker.

## Imperial

Fire Insurance Company of London.

NO. 1 OLD BROAD STREET, AND NO. 16 PALM MALL.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Canada General Agency—

RINTOUL BROS.,

24 St. Sacramento Street, Montreal.

JAMES E. SMITH, Agent,

Toronto, 3 Manning's Block, Front Street.

## The Victoria

Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada.

Insures only Non-Hazardous Property at low rates.

BUSINESS STRICTLY MUTUAL.

GEO. H. MILLS, President.

W. D. BOOKER, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE.....HAMILTON, ONTARIO  
Aug. 15-17r

## Insurance.

## CONFEDERATION

LIFE ASSOCIATION  
OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, MASONIC HALL, TORONTO

CAPITAL, - - - \$500,000.

Stock and Mutual Plans Combined.

Deposited with Dominion Government for Security of POLICY-HOLDERS, \$50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT—SIR FRANCIS HINCKS, K. C. M. G.,  
Finance Minister of Canada.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—HON. WM. P. HOWLAND,  
C. B., Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.  
HON. Wm. McMASTER, President Canadian Bank  
of Commerce.

Issued—Over 800 Policies first nine months.

This Association issues all the most approved forms of Policies—all non-forfeiting by charter. Its principle of non-forfeiture more favorable to assured than that of any other company.

A strong Company which combines strength of capital, character and local influence, and provides life insurance at the lowest safe rates without delusive promises of dividends, making a good dividend certain by decreasing the premium.

By its organization it enables its policy-holders to deal with his own neighbors, stockholders in the Company,—men whom he knows will do justice to his family after he is dead, and also provides that his funds will be invested to develop the resources of his own country and locality.

A Company with capital enough and breadth enough to be safe beyond question, with national extent and prestige, and yet a home Company throughout the Dominion.

The fullest information will be cheerfully furnished on application to

WILLIAM McCABE,  
General Manager, Toronto.

## Life Association of Scotland.

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

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

CANADA—MONTREAL—ST. JAMES ST.

DIRECTORS.

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GEORGE MOFFATT, Esq. (Gillespie Moffatt & Co.)  
ALEXANDER MORRIS, Minister of Inland Revenue.  
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. RITCHIE, MORRIS & ROSE.

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

Secretary—P. WARDLAW.

TORONTO OFFICE—No. 32 WELLINGTON ST. EAST.

R. N. GOOCH, Agent.

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J. M. TROUT,  
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