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THE MONETARY TIMES AND TRADE REVIEW. -INSURANCE CHRONICLE-

VOL. VI—NO. 7.

TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1872.

{SUBSCRIPTION
\$2 a Year.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto

JOHN MACDONALD and CO. 1872.

ARE DAILY IN RECEIPT OF
ADDITIONS TO WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT
Moscows Witneys, Pilots, Tweeds, &c.
ADDITIONS TO STUFF DEPARTMENT
Fancy Dress Goods, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.
Additions to Fancy Woollens Department
Hood, Clouds, Wrappers, &c. &c.
Additions to Silk and Mantle Department
Poplins, Silks, Shawls, Flowers, &c. &c.
Additions to Haberdashery Department
An immense stock of Small Wares.
ADDITIONS TO STAPLE DEPARTMENT
Prints, Cottons, Flannels, Blankets, Towels, &c.

JNO. MACDONALD & CO.

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

3 YORK STREET, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

{Toronto, July 31, 1872.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

1872. Spring. 1872.

ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 25TH INSTANT.

A. R. McMASTER

and BROTHER,

Will have opened out a complete assortment of their

Importations,

When they will be glad to see their customers and friends at

No. 4 FRONT STREET WEST,

TORONTO.

Toronto, February, 1872.

32-ly

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

GORDON MACKAY and CO.

WILL OPEN

MONDAY, 29TH INSTANT,

Cases Nagaski Costumes,

" Nagaski Batistes,

" French Grenadines,

" French Prints,

" French Ribbons,

" Printed Muslins,

" Cotton Hosiery,

" Merino Hosiery,

" Dress Goods,

" Various.

GORDON, MACKAY & Co.

Toronto, April, 1872.

32-ly

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

THOS. C. KERR and Co.,

IMPORTERS OF WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS,

HAMILTON,

HAVE NOW

THEIR SPRING STOCK

Ready for Inspection.

They would solicit special attention to their stock of

DRESS GOODS,

Which is very large.

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, Javans, Javas, Souchongs, and scented Orange Pekoe.
Imperials, Twankays, Assams, Congous, Japan Pekoe, 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.D. Crushed.

A. M. SMITH.

Toronto, May 25, 1872.

W. W. KEIGHLEY.

SAMSON,

KENNEDY,

and GEMMEL,

HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED

427 PACKAGES

FALL GOODS.

SAMSON, KENNEDY & GEMMEL.

Corner of Scott and Colborne Sts.

TORONTO.

August 12, 1872.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

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

Invite attention 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 Barber 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, Duville's Irish Whiskey, Cases Kinahan's L. L. Whiskey, also in stock a large assortment of Rye, Malt, and Common Whiskies, Brandies, Gins, Clarets, as well as a complete list of general Groceries.

THOMAS GRIFFITH & CO.,37 & 39 Front Street,
TORONTO**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 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-ly**D. MORRISON,****Biscuit Manufacturer,****And Wholesale Confectioner,**

36 and 38 Rideau St., OTTAWA, 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.

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.

L. Coffee & Co.,**PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

No. 2 Manning's Block, Front St., Toronto.

Advances made on consignments of Produce

Parson Bros.,

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

Leading Trade of the Maritime Provinces.

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 & Co.)

Commission and West India Merchant,

HALIFAX, N. S.

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

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

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

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

DEALERS IN FLOUR.

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

JOHN I. MACKENZIE & CO.,

HAMILTON, ONT.,

Will have their

EARLY SPRING IMPORTATIONS

OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

Together with full lines

OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURES,

Complete and open for inspection on

THURSDAY, THE 21st MARCH,to which they invite the attention of their
customers and of the trade generally.

Hamilton, March 18, 1872.

Thomson, Birkett and Bell,

HAMILTON.

FULL STOCK OF

**DUNDAS DOMESTICS, YARN,
AND BAGS,***At Reduced Price List of 6th August.*

W. J. PITON.

R. M. HUNTER.

Piton & Hunter,**GENERAL COMMISSION
AND MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS,**

WINNEPEG, PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Consignments Solicited.

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

Stationers, Book-Binders, etc.,

66 and 68 King Street East, Toronto, Ontario.

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

COLLECTION OF DEBTS

Cupples & Hunter,

Managers of the

Canada Mercantile Protective Association,

Established in 1854, for the Collection of Debts throughout the Dominion, &c. Commission charged only on the amount collected.

20 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

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.

31 Dec 72

Kingan and Kinloch,

IMPORTERS OF

TEAS, GENERAL GROCERIES,
WINES, &c.,

Corner of St. Peter and St. Sacrament Streets
MONTREAL.

S. H. MAY & CO.,

Importers and dealers in

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

No. 274 ST. PAUL STREET,
Opposite their old Store, Montreal.

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.

John C. McLaren,

Manufacturer of

English Leather Belting and Fire Engine Hose,
&c.,

Opposite VICTORIA SQ., 12 Bonaventure st., Montreal.

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,	GRAIN PIPES,	ORAIN PIPES,
PATENT ENCAUSTIC PAVING TILES, &c.		

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sofa, Chair and Bed Springs.

A large stock always on hand.]

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The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

David Torrance & Co.,

EAST and WEST INDIA MERCHANTS,

EXCHANGE COURT,

Montreal, 1871. [MONTREAL.

10 July 71

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.

R. Durr, Fish and Co.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
479, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Sole Importers of the celebrated
GLADSTONE BRAND DOUBLE WARP
RAVEN BLACK LUSTRE.

Trade Mark Registered.

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.

W. R. ROSS & CO.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

AND IMPORTERS OF

TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES,

464 and 466, St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL.

CANADA MARBLE WORKS.

R. FORSYTH, PROPRIETOR.

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

Marble, Slate Mantles, Grates, etc.

RECENT IMPORTATIONS.

SUGARS, casks, bris.
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, Chemicals, Soaps, and a General Assortment of Groceries.

J. A. MATHEWSON,

Montreal, 28th Feb., 1872.

McGill Street

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

FELT HATS, STRAW GOODS, &c., &c.

GREENE and SONS,

MONTREAL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FELT HATS, STRAW GOODS,
SILK HATS, CLOTH CAPS, &c.

WE ARE NOW FULLY STOCKED WITH THE
leading lines of new styles for the

SPRING TRADE,

To which we would invite the attention of all buyers.
Forty years experience our firm have had in the whole-
sale trade of Canada.

We always seek to please our customers and hope, by
further careful attention to their interests, to maintain the
standing we now hold among them and the business com-
munity.

FACTORIES:

FUR GOODS—525 St PAUL STREET.

FELT HATS—114 QUEEN STREET.

STRAW GOODS—524 ST. PAUL STREET.

SILK HATS—521½ ST. PAUL ST.

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

GREENE & SONS.

FALL 1872.

T. JAMES CLAXTON & Co.,

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

OUR STOCK WILL BE

COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

By THURSDAY, the 15th AUGUST.

August 13th, 1872.

Mercantile Summary.

At HALIFAX the imports for July were \$794-
474 this year against \$609,722 last year.

GOODS WERE imported at Winnipeg during
the last fiscal year to the amount of \$580,886.

IMPORTATIONS AT St. John, N.B., for July
were valued at \$628,943 against \$417,684 in
July, 1871.

IT IS STATED that a flouring mill, with five
run of stones, is about to be erected by a Mr.
Whitehead in Toronto. The site chosen is on
the Esplanade, near Capt. Taylor's wharf.

ON THE hustings in the central division of
Toronto, Sir John Macdonald dwelt at some
length upon the trade policy of his government,
expressing himself strongly in favor of incidental
protection, and intimated that 20 per cent.
would be levied on such articles as cottons and
woolens for the purpose of providing revenue
and encouraging home manufactures. Making
all due allowance for the latitude exercised in
stump speech-making, it may be fairly assumed
that the government are thoroughly committed
to an advance in the duties upon all articles
which Canada is prepared to manufacture for
herself.

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 & 12 Front Street West, Toronto.

GRAY, RENNIE & CO.
43 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

We are closing out lines of

SUMMER GOODS,

At JOB prices to make room for Fall Stock.

Ladies Skirts and Costumes,

Sun Umbrellas. All prices,

Gents Scarfs, Regatta Shirts, &c., &c.

Several JOB lines in PAPER COLLARS.

GRAY, RENNIE & CO.

The Leading Wholesale Trade in Toronto.

JOHN MACNAB & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
SHELF & 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 & Co.,*Wholesale Grocers*

AND

WINE MERCHANTS

Corner of Church and Front Streets,

TORONTO

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The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

1872. JULY. 1872.
THOMAS WALLS & Co.,
38 YONGE STREET,
Have received and opened 287 packages
New Fall Goods!

AS FOLLOWS:

Moscow Beavers, Presidents, 6-4 Coatings, 3-4 Fancy
Tweeds, Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Blue and Grey Naps,
Blankets, Flannels, Shirtings, Dark Prints, Dress Goods,
Small Wares, and a full assortment of General Goods.
In the Woolen Department there are Large Job Lines.
N.B.—200 pieces Black Silks, extra value.

THOS. WALLS & CO.**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.

SINCE the changes in the U. S. tariff came
into force the custom houses have been over-
whelmed with business. Duties to the amount
of seven millions of dollars were collected in
New York in one week. The work of rebond-
ing goods has gorged the bonded warehouses,
and altogether the rush is unprecedented.

CAUSES OF MERCANTILE FAILURES.

From an interesting lecture delivered by Mr.
John Macdonald, some months ago before the
Toronto Young Men's Christian Association we
extract an interesting paragraph relating to
business failures and the causes to which they
are due. It may be stated that this lecture has
been produced in book form and in very neat
style; and that a large number have already
been sold. The lecture should be in the hands
of every trader. After giving statistics showing
the number of failures in Canada and the
United States, Mr. Macdonald states his views
as to the causes of these mercantile mishaps,
and it is in that portion of the book that the fol-
lowing passage occurs:—

Eighty per cent. of our failures are the result
of *Extravagance*.

Don't be startled; that will be found to be
under, rather than over the mark. Extrava-
gance is a disease which, though in some ad-
mitting of treatment, in others is incurable.
There are some who act, as soon as they have
obtained a credit, as though their fortune had
been made. Their business and home expen-
ses, assume proportions of an unwarranted
nature; nor do they pause to consider whether
such expenditure can be long maintained, or
whether it is likely speedily to come to an end.
Such men run their course in an incredibly
short time. When the end comes, they call it
imprudence. It is dishonesty, and nothing else.

There are many men in business to-day, who
are building houses, buying lands, and living in
a reckless and extravagant style, on the strength
of a credit obtained for strictly business pur-
poses.

There are others who fail through extrava-
gance, but do so more slowly; tempted first to
indulge in some unwarranted expenditure, they
resist for a while, perhaps, but then yield. The
appetite for further expenditure becomes a
craving one, and as it increases the ability to
resist it diminishes. They wavered, when they
should have been firm, vacillated when they
should have resisted; and from that hour their
downward course began. Suppose a young
man who has recently commenced business
with moderate capital, good credit, and fair
prospects. Things go on well. His wife, who
knows little of business, but takes it for granted
that he is doing well, puts in her claim, let us
say for a piano. If he studied her happiness
and his own, his answer would be, "Gladly,
when we can afford it, and a piano stool, and a
music stand, and anything else that we really
require; but we must wait patiently until it
can be well afforded, without inconvenience to
business, or without jeopardizing the means of
others."

Do not think that I suppose an improb-
able case. There are few failures that take
place in the country where you will not find a
piano among the household furniture, and as a
matter of course you are always told that it
belongs to the wife.

Now, he is the best husband who can talk to
his wife in this way, and she the best wife who,
fully appreciating his motives, is contented with
such a reply; and each so denying themselves,
in due time husband and wife will be abundantly
rewarded. But the man yields, the piano is
bought, for he says he can get this bill renewed.
Then the carpets look shabby, and they must
get new ones. The furniture is old-fashioned,
and the curtains are faded, and when the first
step is taken it is the simplest matter to glide
into others equally uncalled for. Then follow
the neglect of business; the accumulation of
bills; the protesting of notes; the stoppage of

credit; the loss of confidence; the meeting of
creditors; the visit of the sheriff's officer; piano
gone, carpets and curtains gone; the man
broken-spirited, broken-hearted. The morning
that shone out so promising, already dark and
beclouded. Then, in too many instances, the
bottle,—then the grave.

Hundreds of men are ruined through *Intem-
perance*. When a man finds that he requires
stimulants to give him the energy needed for
his business, he is in a bad way. When you
find men stand back from you in conversation,
or turn their heads away from you lest you
should discover their habits, they are in a dan-
gerous position. When you find them con-
stantly dull, dreamy, and stupid, make up your
mind, if you are a creditor, that unless there be
a speedy and radical change, you may look for-
ward to a bad debt, and to the man's destruc-
tion.

In Great Britain, where a very large amount
of business is transacted by travel, thousands
of young men and their customers have been
ruined by the drinking usages of the road. A
young man who is a commercial traveller need
not be a drinker. Nor need he, to sell goods,
offer drink to others. We would be glad if the
commercial travellers of our young Dominion
and their customers would alike set their face
against an evil which has already slain so many
bright, promising young men, and desolated so
many happy homes, and shew to the same class
in the Old World that here they can do business
upon its own merits, and are opposed to prac-
tices, which, though having the appearance of
present profit, are but sowing the seed which
can bring forth nothing but ruin and death.

Many fail through *Speculation*. They see
those who through long years of patient indus-
try have acquired position, influence and means,
and whose trials, by the way, they know noth-
ing of; and despising the slow but certain paths
of their own business (the safest at all times),
enter into some wild and reckless undertaking
by which they expect to make a fortune imme-
diately. Others, they are told, have tried
the same thing, but they were stupid, had no
business talent, had not seized the right time—

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

**DOBBIE & CARRIE,
WILL REMOVE**

ON 1st OF AUGUST

TO THEIR

NEW WAREHOUSE,

FRONT STREET WEST,

(Formerly Iron Block.)

OPPOSITE THOMSON & BURNS.

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 not be at the factory without delay.

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.
Syr.

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.

were fools. Upon such men words and arguments are wasted; it is folly to talk to them of meeting bills, either with the banker or wholesale dealers; they hope to be bankers or wholesale dealers themselves within six months. There is an oil property, and in the venture there is a perfect mint of money. There are a few shares to be had in some joint-stock company which will yield immense returns, and they are to be had at par. Or a village has just been mapped out in the wilderness, or is going to be, and the place is destined to become one of the most important cities on the continent, and they intend to secure a large number of the lots. And so with a thousand things; some of them as ridiculous as the South Sea Bubble days.

There is extant a list of nearly two hundred bubble companies, started in the year of bubbles, none of which were under £1,000,000, and some went as far as £10,000,000 stg. One was designed to make salt water fresh; another to furnish merchants with watches; a third to discover perpetual motion; a fourth to plant mulberry trees and breed silk-worms in Chelsea park; a fifth to import large jackasses from Spain in order to propagate a larger kind of mule in England; while an advertisement was issued that at a certain place "on Tuesday next, books will be opened for a subscription of £2,000,000, for the invention of melting sawdust and chips and casting them into clean deal boards, without cracks and without knots." Not less ridiculous are some of the schemes into which men rush to-day,—with means not their own, but entrusted to them only for legitimate business purposes, bringing upon others loss, perhaps suffering, and stamping themselves for all time to come as dangerous men whom it would be unsafe to trust.

We have no "Wall Street" here, and we are glad of it. Many of its brokers to-day are but wrecks of what were once thrifty business men. Tempted to try their hand at some fancy stock, they listened in an evil hour, were led on step by step, until they lost property, business hab-

its, friends, all. Henry Ward Beecher recently delivered a lecture on "Wall Street." He stated that he had buried from it, in a period of twenty-five years, four generations of men. He says it is a dunghill of mushrooms; there is in it every year a vast growth of men and every year they are trampled down in hosts. "I know," he says, "but one or two men in that period who have been able to make permanent gains; nor was this done by speculation; they added other means of accumulation which were the foundation of their stability."

OIL MATTERS IN PETROLIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PETROLIA, August 13, 1872.

Oil matters still very flat with nothing of importance to report. The developing business is still carried on with varied success and some nice little wells have been got on and near the Monroe territory but no large strike. Attention is now turned to south of Petrolia, and a number of wells will be sunk in that direction soon. The production per week is between 9,000 and 10,000 brls. The shipments about the same. No change in refined or crude; the old stock of the former being nearly exhausted. The combination is controlling all sales.

Crude \$1.20 to 1.20 per barrel.
Refined 30c to 33c per gallon.

A CASE OF PICKLES.

Editor of the MONETARY TIMES.

SIR,—I have taken the *Trade Review* since it was first printed and I have often thought it might be made more interesting and profitable by merchants who have little difficulties arise in their every day business (and who has none) giving a plain short statement of such, and getting your *advice and decision*.

Presuming you to be good authority on commercial subjects, I will take the liberty of sub-

mitting a case to you, and you can either print it in your paper, answer it by letter, or throw it in your waste basket which ever you think best.

I go to the City to purchase goods, enter the store of G. M. & Co., am met by Mr. H. their regular commercial traveler. He takes my order for 10 cases pickles, 10 cases brandy, and other goods. Mr. H. says we have no pickles in stock, but will buy them for you, free of charge and send them with other goods. I said don't take the order unless you *know* you can send them. He said we certainly will send them, we know where to get them. On receipt of my invoice a few days after, I find all my order there except the "pickles." I at once write the house saying, "Invoice received but I notice you have not sent me 10 cases pickles which Mr. H. took my order for." They reply saying, there must be some mistake, but Mr. H. our traveler will call on you in a few days, and he can no doubt explain. Mr. H. did call and explained thus. I took your order for 10 cases pickles producing the book with the order in it, and said I'll write the house to-night, and the pickles *shall* be shipped at once.

Now after this second taking of the order, and subsequently a lengthy correspondence about them, I would like you to answer the following questions, viz: Is the taking of order by an authorized agent identically the same as though one of the firm took it. 2nd. Did G. M. & Co. receive my order for 10 cases pickles or not. 3rd. Can G. M. & Co say truthfully, "we never received any order from you for pickles." 4th. Does not the delivery of part of the goods prove conclusively that the order was accepted, if so, have they a right to fill part of the order and repudiate what they see fit.

GROCER.

P.S.—The difficulty solved: Messrs. G. M. & Co. took the order at \$1.85 per dozen and they found they must pay \$2 per dozen, so if they filled the order they must lose \$4.50 hence their repudiation of that item.

The above case, stated by a country dealer, is one of a numerous class of cases substantially alike; there are always some in every branch of trade whose greed obtains the mastery over their honor. The firm in question were as much bound to deliver the pickles as the other goods ordered, so long as they were obtainable. If the fact stated be correct that the order was not filled because the operation was against the seller, that was no excuse at all; and failure to carry out the contract on this account was a distinct violation of an implied contract. We may think it advisable in the general interests of trade at some other time to give the names of these parties, or of others who may be equally guilty of violating a recognized principle of mercantile honor.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.—Last week we were enabled to give a more favorable account of our wool market, and it has made still further progress since that time in the same direction. Prices are apparently quite settled, and there is an entire absence of excitement or of anything indicative of an incipient speculative feeling. The advance in the price of gold has helped to equalize the rates for foreign and domestic fleece, and on that account sales of the latter have been more numerous than of the former, and all expectation of any further depreciation in the value of domestic wool, whether fleece or pulled, is entirely abandoned. On the other hand, no marked advance is anticipated, either on the part of holders or buyers.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

JUST TO HAND, 130 Packages!

CONTAINING

WINCEYS,

PLAID SHAWLS,

CARPETS,

Contracted for LAST WINTER, and now offered considerably

Under Present Market Value.

An Early Call from Buyers requested.

BRYCE, McMURRICH & CO.

34 Yonge Street, Toronto.

July 4, 1872.

THE MONETARY TIMES, AND TRADE REVIEW.

TORONTO, CAN. FRIDAY, AUG. 16, 1872.

AMALGAMATION OF THE PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANIES.

At a meeting of Sir George Cartier's supporters in Montreal East, Sir Hugh Allan was present and made a speech chiefly devoted to the Pacific Railway. After stating it to be the policy of the Government that the two companies now chartered should be amalgamated he said that the "terminus is to be at or near Nipissing and arrangements are in progress for the construction of a branch from there to Hull" (on the north side of the Ottawa River just above the Capital) "where it will join the Northern Colonization Railroad thus virtually bringing the terminus of the Pacific Railroad to the east end of the City of Montreal." He further said that a basis of arrangement had been arrived at between himself and Sir George Cartier, which the latter gentleman had agreed to recommend to his confreres in the Ministry; and added that "no time should be lost in getting the contract prepared and signed as soon as the Government can meet." We extract from the *Herald's* report.

Sir George Cartier during the course of his speech on the same occasion made his hearers happy, doubtless, by the statement that "the idea which he had in view was that Montreal should have the lions share of the benefit to be derived from that work. He had great pleasure to announce to them that the preliminary terms of an amalgamation between the two companies incorporated to con-

struct the road, which would insure the completion of the enterprise, was arranged." Further on the gallant Knight stated that Sir Hugh Allan had already offered to build the branch line from Lake Nipissing to connect with the Colonization Railway running to Montreal.

These statements of fact, remembering their official source, are of great importance. We do not recommend that Ontario jealousy should see too much in the remark that Montreal is to have "the lion's share of the benefit to be derived from this work." Immensely more important is the announcement that a basis of amalgamation between the two companies chartered last session has been arrived at. If it is meant that a simple amalgamation of the two companies as at present constituted is what is in contemplation then the intention would seem to be to exercise the dangerous powers granted at last session whereby this contract may be given to, and accepted by Members of Parliament. We would much prefer to understand that it is proposed to form a new company out of the two incorporated, and that in the composition of the amalgamated company all Senators and Commoners would be carefully excluded, whether now in the Quebec or the Ontario Company; whether faithful followers of the Administration such as Angus Morrison, M. P., or "staunch Reformers" like David Thompson, M. P. Public opinion is settled upon the conviction that the two positions are utterly incompatible; and the fact that a gentleman holds a seat as a Legislator should absolutely debar him from the other position of Pacific Railway contractor. We are not yet without hope that the Government will see and feel the necessity of enforcing conformity to public sentiment, and of acting in harmony with recognized principles of prudence and safety in dealing with this vital matter.

Assuming that this serious danger will not be averted, it is satisfactory to learn that there is a probability of giving contractors and men of means in all the Provinces an opportunity of engaging in the construction and management of this railway, and of deriving whatever legitimate advantages may be associated with it. There is no divergence of view in any quarter, of the least consequence, as to the duty of proceeding with the undertaking as rapidly as possible. The country has set its heart upon this vast enterprise; the hopes of thousands depend for their consummation upon it, the future of the Dominion is more largely involved in this than in any other undertaking. It is because we recognize this fact, and the fearful peril to

which a radical mistake at the outset would expose us, that we have urged, and still urge, that this vital business be proceeded with in the right way, and with every guarantee that individual greed shall not defeat the lofty expectations of the people, nor cheat them out of the just reward due to the public spirit and undaunted enterprise displayed in cheerfully assuming the responsibility of so costly and hazardous a venture.

STRINGENCY IN THE MONEY MARKET.

What has befallen stocks? The general decline in rates during the week has led to many anxious enquiries as to the cause of so sudden a revulsion in values. This question we shall endeavor to answer.

The banks are required under the provisions of the Dominion Note Act, to hold one-third of their reserves in legal tenders. By the statement of the 30th June, it appears that the Banks then held about thirteen millions of dollars in reserve, of which which over \$6,000,000 was in legal tenders, and against the same in millions of gold, or close upon two millions more than required by law. Owing, then, to a large demand for gold to remit to New York for the purchase of sterling exchange, which the banks did not find it convenient to meet with other funds, legal tenders to the amount of about one million dollars were sent in to the Receiver-General for redemption in specie. The effect was at once to impair the reserve that officer is required to hold against the legal tender issue by one million of dollars. To make good this impairment recourse was at once had to the banks. There were two ways in which the desired object could have been effected: First—to arrange with the banks for the loan of the gold to the required amount to make up the deficiency viz., one million, or, Second—to call in legal tenders to three times the amount, that is three millions of dollars. The latter course was adopted and the Receiver General's cheques for that sum on the banks, were paid in legal tenders.

At once then the banks found their reserves diminished not by one million merely but to the extent of three millions. So important a diminution of reserves gave a shock to the money market, because it followed as a necessary consequence that loans had to be reduced by a large amount. And as loans on stocks are always in the shape to be most available the stock market has felt the full effect of the blow.

The cause of the sudden demand for ex-

change is a separate question, and is not so easy to answer. The banks may be withdrawing their gold to lend in New York; if this be so the stringency will not be more than temporary. Again, it is quite possible that the sudden demand for exchange may arise from the maturity of a large amount of bills drawn against our enormously heavy importations. Of this we may know more hereafter. It may be mentioned here as throwing some light on the subject, that a remittance to England of \$200,000 by the City of Toronto, in connection with the payment of the sinking fund, is among the transactions of the week.

Certain it is that any agitation of the money market comes very inopportune at this moment, when the resources of the banks are about to be so heavily drawn upon to move the crops, and to carry on the active operations of the fall trade. The extent of the disturbance is doubtless increased by the fact that we are not on a specie basis; this is apparent from the explanations already given. However, this aspect of the matter may be left for future discussion.

CANADA'S INTEREST IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The Treaty of Washington and the action on the indirect claims show how deeply the election of an American President may affect Canada. It was quite within the option of Prest. Grant to negotiate a treaty embracing a general settlement with England or to leave open the Alabama claims and all the other disputes between the two countries. It was open to him to prefer indirect claims or not. The next four years' term is not likely to bring questions of equal importance for arbitrament; but we should deceive ourselves if we fancied that our relations with the Republic during that period, will be a blank. The treaty settlement, of which the details are now being worked out, is not likely to be frustrated or retarded by the result of the presidential election. Grant, if re-elected, will have no new cards to play; and Greely, if disposed to do so, could not re-open questions which have passed into the hands of arbitrators. Greely, if the newspaper which he founded and which he has conducted up to the commencement of this campaign, speak his views, would if possible have gone beyond Grant in adhering to the indirect claims, for the all-convincing reason than that they had been improperly preferred. It cannot be said that Greely has no chance of being elected. Endorsed by the democratic convention and supported by leading republi-

cans like Sumner, even the adherents of Grant must admit that he is a formidable candidate. Greely for President means Sumner for Secretary of State; a political cast which, if the past has any lessons for us, bodes no special good to Canada.

There will probably be no prospect of an extended reciprocity of trade with the States during the next four years, in any case; and if there were any, it would almost certainly be contingent on Greely not being elected. When the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 was concluded, Greely headed the opposition out of Congress, which finally became formidable enough to bring about the abrogation of that convention. Of the mixed motives on which he acted some have ceased to be operative. He wished to see Canada annexed to the Republic as a counterpoise to the South; to extinguish the apparently growing slave power by an addition of free territory. The means by which he fancied this result could be brought about was to deny Canada every commercial privilege which it was possible to withhold; to make her political position untenable by the pressure of commercial depression. This was Mr. Greely's scheme of annexation, in 1854, afterwards reproduced by Mr. Potter, at the Detroit convention, and since continued by other subordinate agents. But there have, in the meantime, been momentous changes and Mr. Greely must have more or less changed with them. The desire which he formerly had for annexing Canada has now no ground to rest on; and the motive for denying us reciprocity must have been greatly weakened. Besides, it is a condition of the support which the Democrats give Mr. Greely, that he is to drop his special hobby of extreme protection. Considering the facility with which he has shown that he can change, there would probably be nothing in his election which should be just cause of uneasiness to Canada. Certainly it would not be reassuring. We have yet to be convinced that the policy of enforcing annexation by a commercial leverage, has been definitely abandoned; though its absurdity must have become apparent to all who have carefully and calmly examined the facts. If there were any chance of extending reciprocity, we cannot think it would be increased by the good will of Mr. Greely.

Mr. Sumner gave the death-blow to the Clarendon-Johnston Treaty; and he shared with the *New York Herald* the glory of being the original inventor of the indirect claims. The part he acted on both occasions was that of champion Anglophobist. Still, if he obtained his object, he might

subside into a reasonable Secretary of State. But the Presidency is too manifestly his aim to allow us to hope that he would not be ready to play in office the part that he played out of office, if the great object of his ambition could thereby be advanced. Greely could stoop to pat the cut-throat Fenians on the back; and Mr. Sumner, when four years hence he passes from the ally to the rival of Mr. Greely, as he is pretty sure to do, will, unless his antecedents belie him, not be over nice about the means he makes use of.

Grant, we know pretty well; from him we have nothing to hope and nothing to fear. Greely and Sumner have to be tried in office. What we know of them out of office, does not inspire us with confidence that they would look on Canada with a friendly eye from the presidential throne and the Bureau of Secretary of State. But their policy towards Canada could not well be more than of a negative character. From no party probably should we have reason to expect more liberal trade arrangements, in the next four years; from a party with Greely and Sumner at the head we could expect nothing. The necessary element of Democratic support must not be left out of the account; but the Greely Democrats will be pretty fully engaged in looking after their share of the official booty on which a party which carries the President uniformly seizes. Whatever activity this pursuit would not absorb, should, we think, be favorable to Canada and a freer international commerce.

A PERIOD OF PROGRESS.

In watching the progress of the present political campaign that at this moment almost wholly absorbs public attention, it cannot escape notice that the dividing line of the contending parties is made up rather of commercial than of strictly political issues. It is fully understood and admitted that the union of these Provinces, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is little else than an union in name unless consolidated by opening up lines of communication; unless enriched by the development of our waste lands with their mines and timber; unless trade, manufactures and agriculture be encouraged and stimulated by a wise commercial policy so as to attract the artisan and agriculturist alike to make their homes amongst us. We are quite sure that those Ministers who have been making the tour of Ontario have before now become convinced that nothing but a vigorous policy of public improvements carried out economically, and coupled with trade arrangements shaped in the true interests of

Canada will satisfy the expectations of this section, at least, of the Dominion.

Such subjects as the Intercolonial Railway, the Fisheries, the Tariff, the Pacific Railway and enlargement of the canals form the staples of discussion and controversy to the comparative exclusion of another and less profitable class of questions which supplied material for the harangues of stump orators in times gone by. This gratifying change we may place chiefly to the credit of Confederation, a political revolution infinitely more important to this country than most of us at this moment suspect.

The astonishing progress of five years indicated by our trade and banking statistics is interpreted by many as being largely due to inflation, and not, therefore, likely to be permanent. It cannot be denied that the element of inflation is present, and that there is a disposition apparent in very many to drift into speculative transactions, but it would not be difficult to show reasons for expecting at this time a permanent, solid and desirable extension of our commercial and industrial operations. The future that is plainly before us is such as to awaken a spirit of enterprise of which we in our previously isolated condition knew little or nothing. If the unfavorable comparisons that were constantly being made between the material advancement to be witnessed on this side of the lines with that on the other side, were just, the fact may be ascribed to a want of national feeling, to the absence of political unity, to the fact that we were but insignificant and divided colonies, with no common aim, purpose, or interest, and without that boundless field for the ambition and the exertions of our youth, which lies spread out in the great north-west. By union our political and commercial unity is secured, our whole united strength may now be concentrated in the task of working out that destiny which it requires no prophet to foresee.

If the fiscal and economical questions now before the country be wisely, honestly, and vigorously dealt with, there is no reason to fear that the progress for the next five years will disappoint the expectations raised by the past. This happy result, of course, depends upon too many unknown conditions to be regarded as a certainty; but we shall be more than surprised if our strides in the accumulation of wealth and the increase of population in the current decade be not such as to astonish thousands whose antiquated ideas were shaped by surroundings from which we have wholly and forever emerged.

CONDITION OF THE BUTTER TRADE.

In previous issues we have published statistics showing the great importance of butter as an article of export. In 1870-71 we sent abroad fifteen and a half millions of pounds; which, estimated at 16c per pound, the minimum price as quoted in the Montreal market during the shipping months of last year, gives a total of \$2,500,000 as the value of this export. The condition of the trade in this article is therefore a matter of no small importance in forming an estimate of the commercial situation.

For several years operations in butter have generally been satisfactory; sales have been made with comparative readiness resulting in fair returns. This season, however, is likely to yield a very different result. In the English market there is a large portion of last year's butter unsold and pressing on the market. It has mostly cost about 20c, and is now offering at 38 to 40s, or equal to 10 to 14c. This remark does not refer to fine butter, for according to a statement in a London commercial journal of the 20th July really choice Canadian would bring 76s to 85s per cwt. We do not know the exact quantity of this second quality butter with which the British markets are weighted, but it is sufficiently large to repel further shipments thither except of the finest qualities. In this way the diminished receipts at Liverpool must be accounted for. During the first 28 weeks of this year the receipts of American and Canadian butter in that market were but 30,618 firkins against 63,625 firkins in the same period of last year. In London the imports of foreign butter to July 13th were 25,805 packages against 27,362 packages in the same time last year; the stock in that market of foreign at the above date was 16,204 packages, against 6,709 packages on July 13th 1871; the stock of home butter was 1,258 firkins, against 400 firkins last year. The figures showing diminished imports at London and Liverpool are corroborated by the export returns of New York, whence 29,205 cwts. were shipped from January 1st to August 8th this year, and 35,566 cwts. last year. In order to comprehend the situation it is only necessary to add that stocks in Ontario are unusually large. Retail merchants in town and country have been taking all that offered at 13 to 14c; and in previous years they have usually sold off their accumulations from time to time as soon as they found it possible to do so and clear themselves or make a small profit. This year that opportunity has not yet arrived; at no time could stocks be

cleared off except at a loss. The consequence is that a good many merchants in the larger towns find themselves each in possession of from 200 to 500 kegs (and from these figures downward) which they cannot sell except at a sacrifice. There is the usual demand for the local trade and selected lots sell to a limited extent to meet this requirement up to 15c. The general run of stock is unfortunately anything else than choice, and here lies the root of the whole difficulty. Even in the present depressed state of the trade Eastern Townships' butter can be moved because its reputation is established. Until our farmers learn to make a better article, Ontario butter will continue to be a most dangerous thing to handle. The moment the supply becomes abundant consumers avoid ordinary kinds and look only for choice, and as inferior butter can, under such circumstances, scarcely be applied to any other use than to serve as grease it almost invariably finds its way down to that level which is always below 10c.

It would be difficult to find much encouragement for holders of butter in the foregoing sentences; we wish it had been been otherwise. The way of escape from a manifest dilemma is not easy to see; it is for each holder to decide for himself whether he will face a present loss, or trust to the chances which lie hid in the ever uncertain future.

LOWER PROVINCE NOTES.—Our attention has been called to the inconvenience suffered by those in the Upper Provinces of the Dominion who have dealings, more especially by mail, with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in having to receive the bills of the local banks of these Provinces in payment of accounts, when it is impossible to pass these bills off without submitting to a shave on them. Many persons refuse them altogether, being in blissful ignorance of even the existence of such banks. Doubtless this difficulty would disappear in time as the faces of these strange notes became familiar, but that is necessarily a work of time. When a bill is received, say by letter, it is not thought worth while, and indeed scarcely business-like, to return it and demand funds current all over the Dominion, and therefore the shave, be it more or less, is commonly submitted to. This must tend to mar the pleasantness and the success of business transactions between distant portions of the Dominion, a thing most undesirable, since we ought by every means possible to encourage the exchanges between the Provinces. It has been suggested that

the Lower Province banks should have a redeeming agent in Montreal and Toronto, where their bills would be received at par, and that the public should be fully apprized of the fact by advertisement or otherwise. The cost of such an agency would not be large, and the resulting direct advantages, not to speak of the greater convenience, would most probably compensate fully the outlay. The United States National Banks are required by law to have each a redeeming agent in New York, where their notes shall be redeemed at par; and what is there enforced by law ought, we think, to be adopted by the banks in question of their own free will and in their own interests.

THAT PETROLEUM PROJECT.—The English subscribers to that petroleum bubble which we endeavored to prick when it was being inflated—the Canadian Oil Works Corporation—must have begun to discover that the lion's share of the profits go to the promoters, and that the territory and themselves were equally well sold. While the floaters of the project are said to have realized \$750,000 to \$800,000, the purchasers of the £100 debentures—which at the first went to a premium—now find them saleable at no more than £54 5s.; the £25 shares being only £2 11s. 6d.! The share capital is \$1,700,000, and the first mortgage debenture bonds, \$800,000. According to the prospectus, profits almost fabulous were sure to be realized, but we fancy that those who were caught with its delusive statements have their eyes pretty well opened by this time. Palming off such imaginative schemes as this must go far to close the English market against even legitimate Canadian investments.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Some time ago we called attention to the astonishing progress made by this Society in 1871, but it now appears that the current years' business will immensely exceed that of any previous one. In the six months ending July 1st, no less than 6,467 policies were issued, insuring the sum of \$27,681,775! This is a larger business than was done by any other company—with a single exception—in the United States, during the whole of 1871. In view of the hostile criticism to which the Equitable has been subjected this year, and the determined efforts that have been put forth by interested parties to damage its reputation of late, the success indicated by the foregoing figures may be described as a great victory, of which the management may well be proud. It proves that the Society has the full and unreserved confidence of the people.

CANADA GUARANTEE COMPANY.—A Company with the above designation was some time ago organized in Montreal by Mr. E. Rawlings, a gentleman well known in insurance circles, the intention being to limit the business to the issue of guarantee policies. A very good board of directors was obtained, and a favorable commencement made. We believe the enterprise gives good promise of complete success; since the confidence of the bankers and business men generally has been secured.

—The proposed meeting of insurance officers at Montreal on the 15th inst., Thursday last, has been deferred, owing to the absence of several gentlemen, prominently interested, until the early part of next month.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—This Company is making rapid progress in the extension of its lines in all directions wherever there is a district of country that requires telegraph service. The enterprise thus evinced is worthy of all praise. A cotemporary has collected a list of new offices opened in the present year, 1872, which is as follows:—Appin, O; Appleton, O; Barnston, Q; Battersea, O; Bellamy's, O; Bracebridge, O; Bradford Village, O; Brewer's Mill's, O; Cambray, O; Cap St. Ignace, Q; Carquette, N.B.; Carrillon Wharf, Q; Carleton Place Village, O; Caughnawaga, Q; Chesterville, O; Clifton, N.B.; Craighurst, O; Crosby Mills, O; Desert, Q; Elgin, O; Enniskillen, O; Everton, O; Gatineau Mills, Q; Gorrie, O; Grenville Village, Q; Gravenhurst, O; Hampton, O; Hawkstone, Q; Hilldale, O; Hunterstown Mills, Q; Lachine Locks, Q; Limehouse, O; Little Metis, Q; Longueuil, Q; Low, Q; Manilla, O; Melbourne, Q; Merriton, O; Midland, O; Milburn, O; Moriah Centre, N.Y.; North Wakefield, Q; Nottawa, O; Nouvelle, Q; Oakwood, O; Parry Sound, O; Peche, Q; Point Farm, O; Pokenouche, N.B.; Port Credit, O; Portsmouth, O; Riviere Ouelle, Q; Rousseau, O; Russia, N.Y.; Sandy Creek, N.Y.; Scotland, O; Selby, O; Severn Bridge, O; Shippegan, N.B.; Six Portages, Quebec; Smith's Falls Town, O; Soixante, Q; St. Romuald, Q; St. Williams, O; St. Henri, Q; Summerstown, O; Thornhill Village, O; Tracadie, N.B.; Upper Wakefield, Q; Waverly, O; Wendover, O; West Port, O; Wyebridge, O; Zurich, O.

CANADIAN BUTTER.—The New York *Grocer* refers to the butter trade as follows:—It is a matter of a good deal of importance to those interested in the butter trade to know the prospects for an export demand for the large surplus of our butter crop. From reliable sources we learn that there are large quantities of old Canadian butter still on the Liverpool, London and other European markets, exported at a cost of some 20c. in gold. This butter is now unsaleable at 38 to 40s. per cwt., or about 8 to 10c. net. As a consequence, the English markets refuse the present crop of Canadian butter at over 14c., or some 6c below the prices of last year, and the make is not going forward, and any outlet for our butter must be at correspondingly low prices. The butter already exported from here at the low prices of 12 to 15c. for good Western June butter still awaits a market on the other side. Dealers who continue to send abroad small consignments do it as an experiment, and not because there is a demand for it.

STEAM POWER ON CANALS.—"Williamsons Canal-rod Steamer," which was tried on the tow-path between Albany and Port Schuyler, on July 18th, is described as a three wheeled locomotive, weighing six tons, and costing about five thousand dollars. The machine is thirteen feet long by seven wide, and has an upright boiler. The engine is a double horizontal one with two cylinders on each side, and the piston rod has a ten-inch stroke. The two driving wheels are five feet in diameter, and the tires are fifteen inches wide and are covered with stout Indian rubber, protected by steel shields five inches wide and set three inches apart. The steering wheel is three feet in diameter, has a tire twelve inches wide, and is managed by a double crank, like a velocipede. The engineer is placed in front of the locomotive, with water tanks on both sides of his seat, and two coal bunkers in the rear. The machine is eight feet high to the top of the boiler, and the smoke stack is hinged so as to lower when passing under bridges. The steamer is of twenty-four horse power, and on July 18 drew four boats, three empty and two light at the rate of four and a quarter miles an hour, the first mile being made in thirteen minutes. According to other accounts, a rope from the engine having been made fast to the foremost boat, the steamer started and drew the three canal boats with the greatest ease at the rate of three and a half miles an hour, to the lock just above Albany, where she turned round, and having made fast to another loaded barge, took that in tow with the same result.

PENNSYLVANIA PETROLEUM.—The following table shows the production for June:—Total shipment of crude for June, 1872, of barrels of 45 gallons each, 528,001; add to reduce to barrels of 43 gallons each, 24,558; total shipment of barrels of 43 gallons each, 552,559. Stock on hand June 1st, 1,010,302 barrels; stock on hand July 1st, 990,229 barrels; deduct decrease on July 1st, 20,073 barrels; total production during June, 532,496 barrels. Average per day in June, 1872, for 30 days, 17,749 barrels; average per day in June, 1871, 14,806 barrels; daily increase in June, 1872, over June, 1871, 2,943 barrels. The shipments in June were much larger than in the previous month, and, as this was not met by a corresponding increase in production, the stock decreased nearly 21,000 barrels.

TIMBER LIMITS.—A great sale of timber limits took place in Ottawa recently. The "Clyde limits" about 25 square miles, sold to A. Fraser for \$32,000. The "Middle Branch limits," 8 square miles, sold to Mr. Caldwell for \$8,500. The Mud Lake limit, with farm stock, crop, shanty, etc., 38 square miles, sold to Hon. Jas. Skead at \$50,000. Ten per cent of purchase money must be paid down, one half within thirty days, and the balance within one year, int. at 7 per cent. Seventy-one square miles in all were sold for \$90,500 or \$1,150 per square mile, the highest price ever paid on the Ottawa. During the same day and at the same place, limits 62, 65 and 66 on the Keepawa river, 150 square miles sold to Mr. Cruice for \$37,000. It is stated by an Ottawa paper that Jas. McLaren has purchased the limits on the west side of the river Lievres and the extensive mills at Buckingham village for \$400,000.

CANADIAN COMPANY.—The *Investor's Guardian* says that a Company with the above name was registered on the 20th July, with a capital of £250,000, in shares of £10 each, to aid and assist in the colonization and development of the resources of Canada, taking grants of land, &c. Director's remuneration to be £1,500 per annum. Is this an emigration company?

NORTH GREY RAILWAY.—We hear that trains are now running to Thornbury, a distance of 14 miles from Collingwood.

Insurance.

FIRE RECORD.—St. John, N.B., August 5.—A fire broke out in the sheds of G. S. Fisher at Lower Cove and damaged property to the value of \$1,500 to \$2,000; no insurance.

Zurich, Aug. 8.—Messrs. Johnston and Bechel's woolen factory was destroyed by fire about two o'clock this morning. A full set of new machinery had just been added. The loss is estimated at \$3,900. No insurance; origin of fire unknown.

Aurora, Aug. 13.—The shed and stables belonging to George Lemon's Hotel, caught fire and spread to the brick store and dwelling, both of which were completely destroyed. The hotel was much damaged. A horse, buggy and harness belonging to Mr. Marshall, of this place, was burned in the stable. The loss on the building and stock is fully covered by insurance.

INSURANCE ON SUICIDES.—Seigel v. the Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co. is the title of a case tried in Louisville, Ky., recently. F. S. Seigel, deceased, had insured his life in the above Company for \$22,000. Payment was refused and suit brought by the widow to recover. The defence was based on this clause of the Company's policy—"This policy shall be null and void, and all premiums paid shall be forfeited if the said assured shall become so far intemperate as to impair his health or to induce *delirium tremens*." In his application, the assured, in answer to question sixth, stated that his habits were and always had been temperate. In their defence the Company alleged that Siegel falsely answered this question, and that he also became so far intemperate as to impair his health, and that he had *delirium tremens* which was caused by intemperance. The Company introduced some proof tending to show that the deceased had *delirium tremens* in a mild form. It was proven by the physician who attended the deceased that uromic poisoning was the proximate or immediate cause of his death. The plaintiffs contended and introduced evidence tending to show that Seigel did not have *delirium tremens*, but that he had encephalitis, or inflammation of the brain, a disease resembling *delirium tremens*, so much that the one is frequently mistaken for the other the symptoms in each case being very much alike. The jury returned a verdict, in a few minutes after the case was submitted to them, in favor of plaintiffs, for the amount of the policy, with interest to the date of verdict.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MORAL HAZARD.

The business of fire insurance is so closely interwoven into the entire fabric of our commercial prosperity, that whatever affects its security or cost is worthy of the most serious attention. Its security depends directly upon the ratio which the premium receipts bear to the losses and expenses paid. Breadth of base being essential to stability, a certain fixed measure of expenditure in extending and sustaining the business throughout a territory, sufficiently large, is absolutely necessary to any great and permanent success.

This being provided for, the remaining cost depends, of course, upon the degree of hazard incurred, and can only be arrived at with tolerable accuracy by patient and careful deduction from statistics, accumulated through years of practical experience. Without these, all is but wild guess work and uncertain experiment.

Of course, it does not require any special training or extended experience to discern these differences in the physical hazard of different risks which are manifest to the eye; but there

are other elements which enter into the calculations of the fire underwriter, which, at first thought, seem utterly irreducible to any system or law by which their relative importance and bearing can be measured and classified.

Chief among these is the element of moral hazard, which enters in varying proportions into every risk, and confronts the underwriter on the threshold of every venture. Sometimes this element is present in such an insignificant measure as to be almost entirely eliminated from the risk, and again it overshadows all other considerations, and forbids its acceptance upon any terms whatever.

The loss of any risk is possible from this cause; of a certain percentage of risks probable, and of not a few almost certain.

To add to the mischief, the measure of this hazard cannot be determined, during the life of the policy, by any possible survey. It may decrease or increase with each successive day, moving along the scale from possibility to probability, and from probability to certainty, so quietly and from such secret causes as to be quite as much beyond the underwriter's knowledge as it is beyond his control.

It is a hazard, too, which cannot be avoided. So long as insurance is practiced, it must be practiced under this condition, and at this risk. There is no escaping the danger while men are men, and fire will burn. It is a hazard created by the underwriter himself. It grows out of, and is inseparable from the contract of insurance. Every policy of fire insurance is a conditional agreement to buy the property insured. Practically this is the contract, and no ingenuity of interpretation can make it appear to be anything else. It is certainly a dangerous contract to enter into indiscriminately with all classes of persons, and a delicate one, when the contracting parties are selected with all possible care. Selection will do much in the way of securing against loss by the deliberate choice of the insured; but it cannot do everything. It cannot change the nature of the contract, nor insure the continued honesty of the assured, or prevent the possible besetment of overmastering temptation.

Where, then, is the security of the underwriter? Only in rigidly insisting upon the fulfilment of all the conditions of the sale. The cause of the fire is one of those conditions. That cause must be independent of all volition on the part of the insured—*independent of culpable negligence on his part, or the agreement is null and void.* Otherwise the company purchases in the dark and encourages its customer to a fraudulent sale.

It is, therefore, the right of the company in respect to its interests, and its duty in respect to the interests of the community, to demand proof from the claimant of fulfilment, on his part, of all the conditions to be by him fulfilled before proceeding to perform its own part of the contract. In short, whenever there is the slightest suspicion of fraud, the company should refuse to purchase until the sale is proven to be *bona fide*. It is the failure of the companies to insist upon their rights in these premises, and their suicidal eagerness to pay claims without investigation, that has so demoralized the business of fire underwriting that nothing but a material advance on rates has saved it from bankruptcy and ruin.

The catalogue of "incendiary" and "supposed incendiary" fires has been steadily lengthening from year to year. The companies anxious to maintain a character for prompt payment and honorable dealing have paid the claims thus arising with little or no enquiry into the causes of these frequent fires, and without postponing payment until it was at least reasonably certain that they were bound in either law or equity to pay. If the mischief and loss thus occasioned

were visited on the companies only, the public would have no right to object or complain. But they are not. The hazard of fire underwriting has been so increased by this recklessness, that indemnity is becoming a costly thing.

Unless the evil we complain of is corrected, the hazards of fire underwriters will justify continually advancing rates, until the cost of indemnity shall exceed the means of honest men. It is for the undertaker to scan carefully the moral hazard, and reduce it to the smallest possible fraction by resisting stoutly and steadfastly the payment of dishonest claims, and, in all cases, limiting the sum insured,—*i.e.*, the price which he agrees to pay for the goods in the event of loss—to a proportion of their convertible cash value which shall leave some of the responsibility upon the shoulders of the insured.

To relieve him of all hazard and take away all his pecuniary interest in the preservation of his property from fire, is to bet against all the chances, and make the only security of companies the average honesty of men. How weak and unreliable that is, the records of our criminal courts and the experience of all fire underwriters attest.—*The Chronicle*.

SHORT-TERM INSURANCE ON LIFE.

Where loans are negotiated for a term of years, to be paid off by such a date, then, as additional and collateral security, the borrower ought to insure his life for the amount of the loan and for the term of years in which it is to be repaid. This can be done at a low rate compared with any other class of insurance. A company that charges at thirty years of age \$22.24 for \$1,000 for whole life insurance, will insure the same life for the next seven years for \$14.50 per the \$1,000.

If a man, therefore, borrows \$2,000 to aid him in pushing a larger trade, no matter whether it be secured by mortgage or otherwise, it is advisable, both for the interests of the borrower and lender, that the life of the former be insured for the amount of the loan. If the borrower lives, and he can give attention to his business, that loan of \$2,000 is sure to be repaid. But, should he die in one or two years after obtaining it, and before it is repaid, then comes all the unpleasantness of having to sell out, perhaps all that a widow has left, to realize that amount. If the life be insured for the amount of the loan, as we here recommend, on the "short-term" plan, then, should death occur, the debt is paid off by the amount of the policy, and the widow is not worried or annoyed in the matter. The expense of the "short-term" policy is but very trifling.

This plan of securing a debt gives greater confidence to lender and borrower. Both can feel the easier about the amount. The borrower can say: "Well, if anything should happen me, those \$2,000 are secured by the policy, Mr. So-and-so will be paid his money, and my family be relieved of it entirely." The lender can say: "If Mr. So-and-so lives I know my \$2,000 are certain to be repaid, and, should he die, that policy of insurance meets the whole case and gives me my money." Both men sleep the easier of being conscious of the security which that policy affords them.

In all our many rising cities and towns there are hundreds and thousands of houses on which money has been lent on mortgage. In all such cases it is a condition of the mortgage that the borrower keep the premises insured against loss by fire. Comparatively few of the houses are burned, but every year a certain proportion of the mortgagors die, leaving their premises burdened with debt, and of very little, if any, value to their widows and children. In order to protect themselves against this risk, which is

much more certain than that of fire, every mortgagor ought to insure his life for the amount of the mortgage, on the "short-term" plan, and then, should death come, the mortgagee is repaid by the policy, and the property goes to the family clear of all liabilities. This is a result which no man who desires to protect his family from trouble should he be called away from them, ought to neglect to make provision to secure; and a "short-term" policy of life insurance, at a low rate of premium, will provide for it with all the certainty that can possibly attach to human affairs.

In many instances that we know of, especially in the "Old Country," life insurance agents, with a little capital at command, make good use of that capital, and promote their insurance business at the same time, by conducting a small loan system and requiring each borrower to insure his life at the time of borrowing. By this means many of the most successful agents in the United Kingdom acquire a large business. They usually require the borrower to be insured in a whole-life policy in the first instance, so as to cover all possible risk; and then, in connection with special loans, they require him to take out a "short-term" policy as well.

The canvasser who will devote more time to this branch of insurance and less time to misrepresentations about "dividends" and "good speculations," will be certain to be much more successful. Estate agents, who are every day carrying out mortgage transactions, could do a large business in "short-term" life insurances, if they only took the matter in hand as part of their business. The opportunity is within their reach almost hourly, to press upon the attention of their clients the advisability of securing themselves against all risk by a "short-term" life policy, to run contemporaneously with the period of the mortgage.—*Insurance Times.*

A meeting of the policy-holders of the Life Association of America is to be held at the office of the Company in St. Louis, on the 26th inst., to consider the propriety of amending the charter of the "Association" as to admit of the addition of a capital stock. A strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the Company to put up \$500,000 stock, and reduce the rates so that it can successfully compete with stock companies. This is significant of similar changes in other mutual companies.

The new Cincinnati fire-plug is a hollow cylinder, within another cylinder, movable under hydrostatic pressure. The plug is attached to the water-pipes, at the intersection of streets, and when not in use is under ground, protected from weather and travel. When it is needed the cover is removed, and by means of a valve at the bottom of the plug the water is admitted to within the inside cylinder (piston) which is forced up until its head projects far enough above the surface of the street to admit of the attachment of the hose or suction pipes. By a similar arrangement the head of the piston forms a valve-chamber, provided with cut-off valves, each valve controlling a separate discharge-pipe, so constructed that all discharges can be turned on instantly, or only one if necessary. Four steam engines can thus be readily supplied from one plug, each engine throwing two streams, and all from the one source.—*The Chronicle.*

The semi-annual statements of the Andes, Amazon and Triumph insurance companies have just been published, showing assets on the 30th June, 1872, as follows: "Andes," \$1,234,000.57; Amazon, \$880,906; Triumph, \$856,334.91. The Andes shows a small surplus over its reduced capital of \$500,000 and the usual reinsurance liability.

The Canadian Engine and Machinery Company have declared a half yearly dividend of four per cent.

BET SUGAR IN CALIFORNIA.—The manufacture of beet sugar in the United States seems now to be an established fact, and this year one manufactory in Sacramento, California, expects to turn out 10,000 barrels of refined sugar. Mr. Charles Nordhoff, a *Tribune* correspondent, writes to that paper from Sacramento as follows:—"The Sacramento Beet Sugar Company have expended in buildings, machinery and 540 acres of choice land, \$225,000. They have rented other land, so that they have sown with beets this season, 1,100 acres, from which they hope to get an average of 10 tons of beets to the acre. In France they get from 12 to 15 tons to the acre; in England, it is reported, they have got 18 tons to the acre. At Chatsworth, in Illinois, and also in Wisconsin, I believe they got but 10 tons to the acre. I am satisfied that the methods of culture can be improved in California. Deep plowing is hardly understood, as yet, in this State; and thus the real wealth and producing power of the soil are not utilized. But the beet here yields—so the managers told me—a much larger percentage of sugar than in Europe; and with favorable climate and rich virgin soil, this does not surprise me. The field culture and general work of the farm are done by Chinese laborers. The manager has perfected a seed-sower, which sows twelve rows at once, and is believed to be an improvement over all machines used for this purpose hitherto. The seed this year came up evenly and regularly, and of course this is an important advantage. The beets are thinned in the row, weeded and dug by hand. In Europe a digger is used, but this has not yet been introduced here. The Chinese, who work in gangs, each gang under a leader chosen by themselves, receive \$5 per week. For this they feed themselves, the Company paying a cook for every 30 men. They furnish, also, their own bedding, and cooking utensils, and are lodged in very cheap shanties, the climate making substantial houses for them needless. The 1,100 acres planted this year will employ the factory about eight months, and the manager hopes to turn out at least 10,000 barrels of sugar this year. Only the whitest sugar is made. A ton of beets ought to yield, I am told, a barrel of sugar. The refuse of the beets is fed to stock, and I saw cows leaving green grass and grain to eat this bagasse. A milkman told me that cows fed on this refuse made good butter and milk; but I should think it would be especially valuable for fattening cattle. For this it is much used in France, a little grain being fed only for a few days before the beasts are sent to the shambles."

The Montreal Telegraph Company has opened offices at Schomberg, Tottenham, Keenansville, Lloydtown, Kettleby, Clarksville, Bondhead and Cookstown, also at Everton and Eden Mills, all in Ontario. The enterprise of this Company, shown in extending their lines throughout every district of the Province is most praiseworthy.

Mr. Richard Potter, President, and Mr. J. M. Grant, Secretary, of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and Mr. James Allport, General Manager of the Midland Railway, all of London, arrived in New York July 30, where they were joined by Mr. C. J. Brydges, Managing Director of the Grand Trunk. They are to inspect the Grand Trunk Railway.

At a meeting of the representatives of the Erie, New York Central and the Pennsylvania railroads, held at New York last week, a reduction of 40 to 50 per cent. in the tariff rates for westward bound freight was agreed to. The old rate from New York to Chicago was \$1.25; new rate, 75c. and other rates in proportion. Eastward rates remain as before.

The township of Verulam has granted a bonus of \$20,000 in aid of the Omamee, Bobcaygeon & North Peterboro' Railway.

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKET.

From our own Reporter.

MONTREAL, Aug. 13, 1872.

The weather during the past week has been very unsettled, but during the latter part very close and warm. Reports from the agricultural districts around this region are favorable for all kinds of crops—no disease has as yet appeared among the potatoes.

In dry goods the symptoms of a brisk fall trade are showing themselves, and merchants are busy preparing to meet the demand. Chemicals are very firm and in good demand, and higher prices for some articles are asked and paid. Groceries meet with fair enquiry, but sugar is reported dull. Breadstuffs ruled firm, with upward tendency, till Saturday last, the advance tending to check business. Provisions have been steady. Butter and cheese have sustained an advance. Ashes are steady. There has been a moderate demand for tonnage, rates ruling steady.

ASHES.—*Pots*—A pretty large business has been transacted during the week in firsts at \$6.75; some small parcels changing hands at \$6.60 to 6.70, market closing to-day quiet at \$6.65; seconds are placed at \$6, and third at \$5.50. *Pearls*—The receipts are not very large, and almost all offering are in second hands, sales in the early part were at \$9.25 to 9.50, but towards the close of the market prices settled down to \$9.25; seconds are worth \$8.50. The stocks at present in store are—*Pots*, 2,370 brls.; *Pearls*, 283 brls.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—We cannot report much improvement in this branch of trade, very little business doing on the spot, but a good number of orders are coming in from travelers. We cannot report any change in prices, but the feeling in the market is declining. We continue to quote:—Men's No. 1 Stogas, \$2.50 to 2.75; No. 2 do. \$2.25 to 2.30; Kid Clumps, \$3; do. DS., \$2.75; Calf Clumps, \$3.75; Calf Congress, \$2.50 to \$3; Boy's Boots, \$2 to 2.25; Women's Calf Boots, DS., \$1.30; Split do., DS., \$1.10 to 1.20; Buff Congress, DS., \$1.35; Balmorals, DS., \$1.40 to 1.60.

CATTLE.—The market has been poorly supplied for some days, and the demand could not be supplied till the close of the week. Prices are steady at the following rates:—First quality, \$7 to 7.50; second quality, \$5.75 to 6; third quality, \$5 to 5.50 per 100 lbs. *Sheep*—Good animals are readily bought up at \$4 to 6, and lambs at \$2 to 3.50. *Hogs*—There is very little doing at the moment, and we have no change to quote in prices, which are steady at \$4.50 to 5 per 100 lbs.

DRY GOODS.—We have not much change to notice in this department during the week. The number of orders coming in from the country have been fewer, the elections causing a lull in the demand; very few buyers have as yet been in town. A large business is reported in Canadian tweeds; the high price of wool is keeping the manufacturers from working. Stocks of all kinds of goods are now very full, and large importations are still coming forward.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The firmness exhibited in the English has been felt in this market, and almost all articles have an upward tendency. *Bleaching powder* has been dealt in to a small extent, but the price has now advanced to 3½ to 4c. *Caustic Soda* has changed hands to a very great extent at 4½c; holders are now asking 4½ to 5c, and in some cases 5½. *Bi Carb*—Since last report a large trade has been done in this article, but we have heard of no sales under \$5.12½, the range being from \$5.12½ to 5.25. *Sal Soda*—Shows a firmer feeling and is now quoted at \$2 to 2.25. *Soda Ash*—Is very

firm at 3 to 3½c, and it is questionable if any could be bought under our outside quotation. *Saltpetre*—Still commands from \$10.50 to 11. *Copperas*—Is rather dearer, \$1 to 1.25 having been paid. *Refined Borax*—Is steady at 20 to 25c. *Cream Tartar Crystals* are scarcely so firm, 27 to 28c being the ruling prices. *Alum*—Is steady at \$2 to 2.25. *Epsom Salts*—\$2 to 2.25. No change to note in other goods in this line.

FURS.—This trade has been light all week, and there is no change to note in quotations, which keep steady:—Beaver, \$1.75 to 2.00; black bear, \$10 to 12; fisher, \$7 to 8; silver fox, \$25 to 50; cross fox, \$2 to 5; red fox, \$1.50; lynx, \$1.75 to 2.50; dark marten, \$5 to 10; pale marten \$2 to 2.50; dark mink, \$4.50 to 5.50; pale mink, \$2 to 3; otter, \$10 to 12; fall muskrat, 14c to 18c; winter do., 18c to 20c; spring do., 25c; racoon, 60c to 80c; skunk, 25c to 50c.

FISH.—There has been a very limited business doing in this department of trade. *Herrings*—Are still nominal. *Dry Cod*—Is asked for and some few sales are reported at \$4 to 4.50, being 25 to 50c under last week's quotation. *Salmon*—Is steady and is readily bought up at \$15.50 to 15.75.

FREIGHTS.—The demand this week has been light and the amount offering has been very moderate, rates keep pretty steady. The latest engagements for heavy grain by steamship and iron clippers to Liverpool and Glasgow were at 58 3d to 58 6d; flour to the same ports, 2s 3d to 2s 5d. For order full cargoes of heavy grain are taken at 6s 6d to 6s 9d.

FUEL.—Coal—There has been a large and increasing demand for this article, but we have no advance to notice in prices, but dealers are looking for another rise soon. *Firewood*—The demand at present is greater than the supply can meet and every large load arriving is at once bought up at late quotations.

FLOUR.—Receipts during the past week, 16,454 brls; total receipts from 1st January to date, 476,548 brls; being a decrease on the receipts for the corresponding period of 1871 of 15,009 brls; shipments during the week, 13,895 brls; total shipments from 1st January to date 344,005 brls, being an increase of 18,000 brls on the shipments for the corresponding period of 1871. The feeling during the week up till Saturday in all departments of trade was very firm owing to favorable advices from England and the west, and a considerable advance was established which towards Saturday somewhat checked trade, buyers not being willing to deal largely at the advance, and to-day the sales foot up to only about 400 brls, but English advices have again stimulated prices and market closes firm. Extra, \$7.25 to 7.50; fancy, \$7.10 to 7.20; ordinary super from Canada wheat, \$6.50 to 6.60; strong bakers flour, \$7.10 to 7.40; Welland Canal flour, \$6.40; Canada super. No. 2, \$6.15 to 6.25; fine, \$5.40 to 5.50; middlings, \$4.40 to 4.57; pollards, \$3.85 to 4; Upper Canada bag flour, \$3 to 3.40; oatmeal, Upper Canada brands, \$4.80; Lower Canada do, \$4.50; cornmeal, \$3 to 3.15.

GRAIN.—*Wheat.*—Receipts for the past week 54,878 bush.; total receipts from 1st January to date 1,009,009 bush, being a decrease of 2,186,297 bushels on the receipts for the corresponding period of 1871; shipments during the past week 63,662 bush; total shipments from 1st January to date 1,087,812 bush, being a decrease of 2,122,540 bush on the shipments for the corresponding period of 1871. There are very few transactions in this grain transpiring at present, but prices during the week have had an upward tendency. We quote U. C. winter \$1.42½ to 1.45; Canada red winter nominal, \$1.40; Upper Canada spring \$1.37½ to 1.39; Chicago and Milwaukee spring No. 2 \$1.37½ to 1.45, and Milwaukee No. 1 spring \$1.50. *Maisc.*—A number of sales are reported

at 56 to 57c, at which quotations the market closes nominal. *Peas*, not much doing, latest sales reported were at 83c; *Oats*—Nothing doing in this grain, the new crop not yet in the market, nominal price 27 to 28c. *Barley* nominal, 45 to 50c. *Pot and Pearl Barley.*—Pot barley is steady at \$5; pearl barley could now be bought about 50c under last week's quotation, say at \$8.50.

GROCERIES.—*Teas.*—A large trade has been done in Twankay and Young Hyson, the former at 28 to 34c, the latter at 35 to 60c, according to grade; Japans are placed at 25 to 55c; Imperials and Gunpowder 35 to 80; Congou and Souchong 25 to 60c; Oolong has met with some enquiry at 25 to 45c. *Sugars.*—The market is dull and we hear of no change to report on quotations given last week. Montreal refined is in good demand, loaves 13½c; dry crushed 12 to 12½c; table ground 12½ to 12¾c; crushed A 11½ to 11¾c; yellow refined 9½ to 10½c. *Molasses.*—Although this market is very quiet just now, prices are very firm at the following rates;—Barbadoes 35 to 36c; centrifugal 19 to 21c; clayed 21 to 23c; Trinidad 30c, but as the amount of business done has been so small, these prices may be considered nominal. *Rice* is lower, the run of sales having been from \$4 to 4.20. *Coffee.*—There has been a moderate enquiry with sales within the following quotations:—Laguayra 19 to 20c; Java 22 to 24c; Maracaibo 19 to 20c; Rio 17 to 19c. *Fruit.*—There has been more demand in this department this week, old Layers have been placed at \$1.35 to 1.40; last crop \$1.85 to 1.90; Valencia raisins are scarce and firm at 5½ to 6c; old crop from 4 to 4½c; currants 5½ to 6c; no new figs yet in market; other kinds of fruit are unchanged in value. *Spices.*—Although we cannot make any change in the prices given last week, the feeling in the market is much stronger with greatly increased demand, and probably before another week an advance in price will be obtained.

HIDES.—We have no change to notice in the value of hides. Business has been very quiet and what are offered are bought up within the following range of quotations:—Salted hides, \$10 to 10.50; No. 1 green, \$10 to 10.50; No. 2 green, \$9 to 9.50; No. 3 and bulls, \$7.50 to 8.50; calfskins, 12 to 14c; sheep and lambskins, 60 to 80c.

HARDWARE.—There has been a lull in this market as is generally the case at this season of the year. The advance on all kinds of iron which has been going on from week to week has been fully maintained, and judging from England a further advance may be expected on bars. Cut nails are still scarce and a rise in the price of these nails is looked for, meantime we continue to quote. *Pig Iron*—Gartsherrie, \$48.50 to 50; Coltness, \$48.50 to 49; Summerlee, \$47.50 to 48.50; Glengarnock, \$45 to 47; Eglinton 45 to 47; Clyde, \$42 to 43; Hematite, \$52. *Bars*—Staffordshire, \$4 to 4.25; Scotch, \$4 to 4.25; Swedes, none. *Canada Plates*—Swansea and Staffordshire \$7.25 to 7.75; F. W. Crown \$8.50. *Tin Plates*—Charcoal IC \$13 to 13.50; charcoal IX \$15.25 to 15.75; charcoal DC \$12.25 to 12.75; coke IC \$12.25 to 12.75. *Coopers Hoops* \$4.50 to 5. *Sheets*, best brands, \$5.25 to 5.50; boiler plate \$5 to 5.50. *Steel*—Cast 13 to 15c; spring steel \$6 to 7. Cut nails, \$6 to 7; pressed nails, \$7 to 11; sheet lead, \$7 to 7.50; pig lead, \$6 to 7; sheet zinc, \$7.50 to 8. *Window Glass*—Market without change; 4th quality, 6½ x 7½ to 10 x 14, \$2.20 to 2.30; 10 x 16 to 18 x 22, \$2.40 to 2.50; 18 x 24 to 20 x 30, \$2.60 to 2.70.

LUMBER.—Great activity prevails in this trade, a large trade is doing on the wharves and timber yards at the following prices which do not differ materially since last week. Black walnut, \$80; birch, \$20 to 25; pine, best quality \$22; basswood, \$15; spruce, \$11; hem-

lock, \$10; pine 3 in. cull deals, \$24 to 30 per one thousand feet; sawn shingles, \$3 to 3.50; split shingles, \$2.20; laths, \$1.50 per 1,000; scantling, 2-3, \$8; 3 in. square, \$11; 2-4 \$13 per 100 pieces.

LEATHER.—Very doing at present beyond purchases for immediate wants. Stocks held are large, and imports much beyond what the existing demand requires. We now quote, No. 1 Spanish sole, 26c to 27c; No. 2 do., 24c to 25c; No. 1 buffalo sole, 23c; No. 2 do., 21c; light waxed upper, 42c to 44c; heavy do., 40c to 43c; grained upper, 40c to 42c; large splits, 26c to 34c; harness, 29c to 33c; buffed cow, 14c to 17½c; patent cow, 19c to 20c; pebbled cow, 14c to 17½c.

LIQUORS.—*Brandy.*—A moderate business has been transacted in this liquor, Hennessey's has been sold in round lots in cases at \$7.50 to 7.75; the range of price for cases is \$6 to 9; favorite brands in wood run from \$2.10 to 2.50; other brands, \$2 to 2.30. *Gin* is very firm—De Kuyper's in wood cannot now be had under \$1.34 to 1.35; green cases, \$3.35 to 3.40; red cases, \$6.30 to 6.50. *Highwines* steady and active, at \$1.50 to 1.52½.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine are scarce, and prices remain firm at 67½c to 70c; rosins are in steady demand, but little change is reported in quotations:—strained, \$4 to 4.25; No. 2, \$4.25 to 4.50; pale and extra pale, \$7.50; pine pitch and tar, \$4.50 to 5.

OILS.—*Linseed oil* is very firm, and some large transactions are reported within the following range of quotations: raw, 75c to 77½c, and boiled, 79c to 82½c. *Cod oil* has also been in considerable request, at 51c to 53c. In *Seal oil* trade has been brisk, especially in steam refined, which has been placed in round lots at 70c to 72½c; straw seal can be bought from 57½c to 60c; and ordinary pale seal at 67½c to 70c. *Olive oil* is firm, with upward tendency at \$1 to 1.10. *Petroleum* is low in stock, and prices are well maintained, at 32½c to 35c.

PROVISIONS.—*Butter*—Receipts during the past week, 1,607 kegs; shipments, 1 107 kegs. A reaction has taken place in this market, and a good trade has been done at advancing prices. We now quote:—Choice dairy, 16 to 19½c; fair 16 to 17c; old butter is nominal at 7 to 9c. *Cheese*—Receipts, 9,078 boxes; shipments, 2,498 boxes; considerable sales of good factory are reported at 10½c, holders now asking 11c for choice samples. *Pork*—Receipts, 68 barrels, shipments, 588 barrels; market firm with a fair amount of business doing, the advance noted last week has been fully maintained. We now quote mess:—\$15.25 to 15.50; thin mess, \$14 to 14.25; extra prime, \$9.50. *Beef*—Market very firm with the transactions at last week's rates. *Lard*—Is steady, but only a moderate business doing at 10 to 10½c. *Tallow*—Is unchanged.

SALT.—We have had an active market during the week, and prices have advanced. The transactions in coarse have been large, at 70 to 72½c; but the same article at the close of the market could not be had under 75c. Fine has not been in much demand; sales run from 77½ to 80c. Factory filled, \$1.50 to 1.65.

WOOL.—Manufacturers are not disposed at present to meet the views of holders of wool, and only purchase to meet immediate wants; consequently trade has been quiet. We hear it stated here that most of this year's clip of wool is in the hands of speculators, who are holding for higher prices. We quote:—Fleece wool, 45 to 50c; pulled wool super, 40 to 45c; ditto No. 1, 30 to 35c; ditto block, 30 to 35c; ditto unasorted 35 to 40c.

—Lanark Village has voted a bonus of \$20,000 in aid of the Ontario & Quebec Railway; the township of Elzivir has also voted a sum for the same purpose.

TORONTO MARKET.

TORONTO, August 15.

Trade has continued quiet since last report, although a fair amount of goods have been moving off. The money market during the past week has become very stringent, owing to a call on the banks by Government for several millions of dollars, and they in turn are calling in all available loans. Rates, however, are not notably higher.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Manufacturers are now steadily engaged in filling orders already booked for fall goods, the total trade up to this time being in excess of that of the corresponding period of last year. Prices are firm and without change.

CATTLE.—Beeves.—The supply has been fair but not so large as last week. About eight car loads were taken for shipment, and six found buyers in lots among the various city buyers. Prices paid averaged about 4½ to 4¾ live weight, for first class, 4c for second class, and 3½ to 3¾ for inferior grades. **Sheep.**—The supply has been about equal to the enquiry, all offering selling readily at \$3 to 5. **Lambs.**—Are unchanged in value, with a fair supply and steady demand, at \$2 to 3, according to quality. **Calves.**—Are still rather scarce, and sell at \$8 for first class, \$5 to 6 for second class, and \$3 to 4 for third class.

DRUGS.—Business is quiet at present, and prices for the most part are without alteration. The only change worth noticing is in the article of opium, which has materially advanced, being now quoted at \$7.20 to 7.50.

DRY GOODS.—Trade still continues inactive, but may soon be expected to open up. Stocks will be larger, and a very large assortment will be offered to purchasers.

FREIGHTS.—All the tonnage offered during the past week has found full employment at hardening rates. On coal from Cleveland \$2 60 to 2.70 gold has been paid, but the latter figure in one instance only as far as reported. Lumber vessels are now being taken at \$2.25 U. S. currency for Oswego. Grain freights to Oswego, 3c U. S. currency; from Toledo to Kingston, 10c U. S. currency; from Toronto to Kingston, 2½c gold. Steamer rates to Montreal, 25c on flour and 7c on grain.

FLOUR.—The market has been very poorly supplied during the week, the scarcity, combined with an advance of 2s. 6d. in the Liverpool markets, enabling holders to command an advance. Extra has sold at \$6.75 to 7, to a limited extent. No fancy offering. Superfine is held at \$6.15 to 6.30, with very few lots changing hands.

GRAIN.—**Wheat.**—Has been wanted, but scarcely any has been obtainable. White may be quoted \$1.46 to 1.50; Treadwell, \$1.45; spring, \$1.38 to 1.40. One car of new Treadwell has been offered, for which \$1.30 is offered, the sample being of an inferior character. **Barley.**—There has been no enquiry for some time, but quotations are nominally unchanged. **Oats.**—With more liberal offerings and less activity in the demand prices are rather weaker, closing with sellers at 38c on the track, and only occasional buyers. **Peas.**—Nothing doing and quotations nominal. **Corn.**—Inactive.

GROCERIES.—Trade has been fairly active throughout the week, both in staple and general goods at unchanged prices. **Coffee.**—Remains as last quoted with only small sales to the trade. **Fish.**—Nominal. **Fruit.**—Layers sell to a moderate amount at \$1.90 to 2. There are no Valentias to be had. Currants have an ordinary enquiry at quotations. **Rice.**—There is a steady enquiry from the trade at unchanged prices. **Spices.**—There is nothing new to note, there being about the usual demand, and prices of all kinds are steady and without alteration. **Sugar.**—There has been a fair enquiry for re-

finer sugars, and a good many soft yellows have found purchasers at from 10 to 10½c. Whites have sold at 12½c for round lots to 12¾c for smaller parcels. Raw sugars have been in active demand for all desirable samples which have sold at from 9 to 10c according to sample. Of these grades there is only a moderate stock in market, but of inferior sorts there is more offering, and prices of such are rather easier. **Teas.**—early all kinds have experienced an active enquiry, and a good many lines, chiefly of Young Hysons have changed hands during the past week within the range of quotations. Japans are beginning to move more freely, and Blacks are also attracting some attention. **Tobacco.**—Continues without animation, but prices are firm.

HARDWARE.—There is no change to note in quotations since last report. A fair business has been transacted, and orders are being taken at full prices.

HIDES AND SKINS.—Hides.—Are nominally unchanged, but prices are weak, owing to the almost entire absence of demand. **Calfskins.**—Are in small supply, and prices nominal. **Sheepskins.**—Receipts are large, but the demand is steady, and all arriving meet a fair sale at quotations.

LEATHER.—The market has been heavy during the week for nearly all descriptions of stock, but prices, though hardly so firm, are not notably altered.

PROVISIONS.—Butter.—Choice for city consumption sells slowly in a retail way at 13 to 14c, but there is no shipping demand, nor any prospects of any springing up, unless in the event of either an improved English demand, or of holders on this side showing themselves willing to accept less than the prices nominally current. **Cheese.**—Is firm at 10 to 11c, according to quality and quantity, but there is not much moving. **Eggs.**—Are offering more freely, and 13 to 14c would now be readily accepted for fresh. **Lard.**—Tinnets sells at 10 to 10½c for small parcels. No round lots changing hands. **Bacon.**—Quotations continue unchanged. Cumberland cut finds ready purchasers in ton lots at 7c. **Hams.**—The supply of smoked is very limited, and holders are obtaining full prices. Uncovered seal at 13 to 13½c, and canvassed at 13½ to 14c. **Pork.**—Mess has been bought within the last week at \$14.75 to 15 for car-lots, but there is none now offering under \$15, and one car of a favorite make sold for \$16. Small lots sell at 15.50 to 16. We quote thin mess at \$14.50 to 15, and extra prime \$11 to 12.

WOOL.—There are some round lots offering, but buyers and sellers are apart, and no business is reported. Quotations are nominally unaltered.

HAVANA SUGAR MARKET.—Aug. 2.—From Lawton Bros. Prices Current:—The market opened this week very dull, and with a downward tendency, but the sudden advance in exchange has created a quite active demand for sugars at the quotations which we give below, sales during the week amounting to about 14,000 boxes. The demand is principally for Muscovadoes and Centrifugals. We quote—Clayed, Nos. 8—10, at 8½ to 9½ r's; Nos. 10—13, at 10½ to 10¾ r's; apparatus, Nos. 10—14, at 10½ to 11½ r's; Centrifugals, Nos. 11—13, at 10½ to 11 r's; Molasses sugars, Nos. 7—10, at 7½ to 8 r's; Muscovadoes, short supplies, and prices nominal. Receipts of all grades since Jan. 1st, 1,172,331 boxes, and 50,800 hhd. Total shipments hence, 887,465 boxes, and 46,877 hhd. Stocks of all grades here, 307,953 boxes, and 4,349 hhd., against 296,680 boxes and 4,151 hhd. last year.

THE WESTINGHOUSE BRAKE IN ENGLAND.—The Westinghouse Atmospheric Brake, so familiar to the citizens of Pittsburg, has been introduced into England, and is now being in-

troduced on the London and Northwestern and the Caledonia railways. Mr. George Westinghouse, Jr., the proprietor, has been in England for nearly a year, and succeeded in demonstrating the utility of the brake, in so far as to be permitted to make experimental tests. Having accomplished this and overcome the difficulties consequent upon a difference in the construction of English as compared with American cars, he may be said to have succeeded in getting a firm foothold on the other side of the Atlantic. The brake is now in use on over twenty thousand miles of railway in the United States, having been applied to twelve hundred locomotives and four thousand cars. Its introduction upon all the principal railways of England will no doubt only be a question of time.

—The village of Waterloo, Ont., has purchased a fire engine at a cost of \$1,800 made at Seneca Falls, New York.

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	7.67
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

THOS. C. KERR & 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.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of Russell Wilkinson & Co., Insolvents. A dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objection until the fifth day of September, A.D. 1872, after which dividends will be paid.

JOHN SHAW, Official Assignee.

Toronto, 15th August, 1872.

**THE REASON WHY
THE BRITISH AMERICAN
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, TORONTO,**

Is the only popular Business School in this Country.

BECAUSE its Location is in the great Metropolis of Ontario, just where a first-class business college should be.

BECAUSE its course of Instruction is a speciality in each department, and is admirably adapted to the wants of the business community.

BECAUSE its Principals and Teachers have the entire confidence of all business men who know how a d what they teach.

BECAUSE its Penmanship has been awarded the first prize at the Provincial Fair for nine consecutive years.

BECAUSE its Graduates are found to be rapid and reliable Accountants, many of whom are now occupying the highest positions of trust.

BECAUSE its Scholarships are available during life in Montreal and Forty Colleges throughout the United States.

BECAUSE its Patronage is ample, and its rates of tuition as low as possible to meet the requirements of a business college worthy of the name.

Send for circular and specimens of penmanship.

Address, **O DELL & TROUT.**

Insolvent Act of 1869, and amendments thereto.

In the matter of John Carruthers, of the City of Toronto, Cont actor, an insolvent.

I, the undersigned William Ferguson Munro, 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 offices, Nos. 7 and 8 Merchants' Exchange, Wellington Street, on Tuesday, the seventeenth day of September next at three o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of examining the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

Dated at the City of Toronto, this 14th day of August, A.D. 1872.

W. F. MUNRO, Assignee.



MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY, 30th AUGUST, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails, on a proposed contract for four years, twenty-four times a week each way, between Toronto Post Office and Toronto & Nipissing R. R. Station, from the 1st October next. Conveyance to be made in a wagon, subject to the approval of the Postmaster General.

Printed notices containin: further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained, at the Post Office Inspector's Office, Toronto. M. SWEETNAM, P. O. Inspector's Office, Toronto, 19th July. 1872.



MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY, THE 30th AUGUST, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, twenty-four times per week each way, between Toronto Post office and Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway Station, from the 1st October next.

Conveyance to be made in a wagon subject to the approval of the Postmaster General.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office Inspector's Office, Toronto.

M. SWEETNAM, P. O. Inspector. P. O. Inspector's Office, Toronto, July 19. 1872.

Toronto and Nipissing Railway.

Notice is hereby given that the General Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held in their offices corner of Front and Bay Streets, Toronto, on Tuesday the 10th day of September next at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving Report by the Directors with a statement of the accounts for the past year; to elect Directors for the ensuing year and to dispose of any other business that may be brought before the Meeting. By order, JAMES GRAHAM, Secretary. Toronto, 5th August, 1872.

Mathushek Pianos

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

"STECK," "ARION,"

LABELLE, HARDMAN,

And American and English

COTTAGE PIANOS,

AND

PRINCE ORGANS.

CHEAPEST PIANOS IN THE CITY.

ALL WARRANTED FIVE YEARS.

Call and see them. Catalogues sent to any address. Dealers supplied at Manufacturers' wholesale prices.

WARE-ROOMS, COLBORNE STREET, TORONTO.

NORRIS & SOPER.

WM. NORRIS.

L. N. SOPER.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMP'Y OF CANADA.

Notice is hereby given that the

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the Shareholders will be held at the office of the Company, Toronto Street, Toronto, on

Tuesday, the 3rd day of September next,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

to receive the Report of the Directors and the annual statement of the affairs of the Company, to elect the Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for other business.

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

By order of the Board,
Toronto, 31st July, 1872.

ONTARIO STEAM BISCUIT

AND

Confectionery Works,

Nos. 67, 69 and 71 KING STREET EAST.

Biscuits & Candies Wholesale.

Manufacturer—**I. C. CHILMAN,**

HAMILTON, Ont.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of William Moulds, an Insolvent.

A dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objection until the second day of September, A. D. 1872, after which dividend will be paid.

JOHN SHAW, Official Assignee.
Toronto, 15th August, 1872.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMP'Y.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's Office,

On Wednesday, the 28th of August next,

at 12 o'clock, noon, to receive the Annual Report, for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the Board,

B. HALDAN,
Managing Director.

Western Assurance Company's Office
Toronto, 24th July, 1872.

Banking House of R. Henry Brett,

TORONTO STREET—OPPOSITE THE GEN'L P.O.
Draws Exchange on Messrs.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,
Bankers, London, and on
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Bankers, 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.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of William Adamson, an Insolvent. A final dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objection until the twenty-sixth day of August, 1872, after which dividend will be paid.

JOHN KERR,
Official Assignee.
Toronto, 8th August, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of Frederick Dodd and George Neale, as well individually as co-partners, trading in the City of Toronto under the name, style and firm of Frederick Dodd & Co., Insolvents.

I, the undersigned, John Shaw, of the City of Toronto, Official Assignee, have been duly 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, in the said city of Toronto, on Wednesday, the fourth day of September next, at two o'clock p.m., for the examination of the Insolvents, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

The Insolvents are hereby notified to attend such meeting.
JOHN SHAW, Assignee.

Toronto, 1st August, 1872.

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.



TENDERS

Will be received at this Department, at Ottawa, up to noon of

Monday, the 30th of September next,

for the construction of Light Houses at the undermentioned places in the Province of Ontario, viz.:

Sandy Islands, Batchewana Bay, Lake Superior. Point aux Pins, entrance of River St. Mary, Lake Superior.

Owen Sound, Georgian Bay.

Mississauga Straits, Cockburn Island, Lake Huron.

Windmill Point, near Prescott, Grenville County.

Hamilton Island, Glengarry County.

Burnt House Point, do.

On Government Pier, about two miles above upper entrance of Canal, Beauharnois County.

Beacon Lights, Upper Ottawa River.

Two Light Beacons, below Carillon, Ottawa River.

Plans and Specifications of all required works may be seen on and after the 1st September next, at the Department at Ottawa, and of the Light Houses on Lake Superior and Georgi n Bay, at the office of S. Risley, Inspector of Steamboats, Toronto, at which places also Forms of Tender can be procured by intending Contractors.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

P. MITCHELL,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, 18th June, 1872.

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.,
Edwd. 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 on a 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.

ROBT. McLEAN, Inspector of Agencies.
Galt, 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.

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 InspectorCAPT. 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. 34-6 n

WM. MUIR, Dealer in Plasterers' Hair, Glue Pieces, Cat la Tails, Curriers' Grease, Leather Scraps, Wool, Hide, &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 ECONOMICAL management in financial ability, in complete success, absolute security, by any company in the world.

Its valuable features—

LOW CASH RATES,

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

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

W. BELL and Co.,

ORGAN

AND

Melodeon Manufacturers

GUELPH, ONT.

RECEIVED AT KINGSTON,

A SILVER MEDAL AND ALL THE FIRST PRIZES.

At Western Fair, London. Diploma and First Prizes for Best Melodeon and Cabinet Organ of any kind.

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.

THE CANADA.

INSURANCE UNION.

OCEAN MARINE.

Comprising the following Incorporated Canadian Companies.

The British America Insurance Co. of Toronto.

" Montreal Assurance Co. of Montreal.

" Western Assurance Co. of Toronto.

Will grant Binding Policies (Open or Special) on

HULLS, FREIGHTS AND CARGOES

TO AND FROM

All Ports in the World.

Sterling Certificates granted, payable either in Great Britain or Canada, at the option of the applicant.

JOHN RHYNAS,
ATTORNEY AND AGENT,

No. 96, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.
June 1st, 1871.

TORONTO & NIPISSING RAILWAY.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

TAKE NOTICE that the Directors of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway Company have this day made a further call of ten per cent being the tenth and last instalment on the Capital Stock of the said Company, and which is payable at the Company's Offices, corner of Front and Bay Streets, in this City, on Monday, the 12th day of August next.

JAMES GRAHAM,
Secretary & Treas.

Toronto, July 3, 1872.

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,

198 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, 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.

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—N. 4 British America Assurance Company's Buildings.

PRESIDENT,
James Turner, Esq., of James Turner & Co.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
A. Wood, Esq., of Wood & Leggat.
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,
13 St. Sacrament St., Merchants' Exchange 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. GODERHAM, Jr., Esq.
JAMES G. HARPER, Esq.
B. HALDAN, Managing Director.
WRECK 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, Merchandise, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

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

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

On Cargoes by steamers to and from British Ports.

THE 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.

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.

Herrick & Crombie,

BANKERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL AGENTS.

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

OTTAWA AND PEMBROKE.

Signments solicited. Parliamentary business attended
G. H. HERRICK. 35 EDWARD B. CROMBIE

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

E. FORD,

STOCK AND SHARE BROKER

Member of the Stock Exchange,

83 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

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

Wadsworth & Unwin,

Office, 42 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

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

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

V. B. WADSWORTH, CHARLES UNWIN,
27-171 P. L. Surveyor. P. P. Surveyor

GOOD FARM LANDS

Can be purchased by actual settlers on advantageous terms from

The Canadian Land and Emigration Company.

Apply to

C. J. BLOMFIELD, Manager,
Peterborough,

British Advertisements.

Dunville & Co.'s

V.  R.

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

THOS. WHITEHEAD, 37 Eastcheap, London, E.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, 14" and 12" Flooring, 14" and Pickings, Clear Strips, Sheeting and cut-offs, all thoroughly-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.—AUGUST 14, 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 12½ 0 12½	Spanish Sole, 1st quality	
"TapSleKipBtsNo.1,Ex	0 00 3 25	Extra Ground	0 00 0 13	middle, wghts. lb.....	0 27 0 27½
"Dbl." "No.1, Ex	2 40 2 85	Teas:		Do. No. 2	0 23 0 24
"Tap&D.S.KipBts, No.1	2 50 2 75	Japan common to good	0 42 0 50	Slaughter, heavy	0 27 0 30
"ThckBts, No.1, Ex	0 00 2 20	" fine to choicest	0 60 0 70	Do. light	0 26 0 29
" " "No. 2.	0 00 2 20	Colored, common to fine	0 50 0 70	Harness, best	0 27 0 32
" " "No. 3.	0 00 2 20	Congou & Souchang	0 30 0 80	" No. 2	0 25 0 30
"D.S.'Buff Fox Bal...	2 30 2 40	Oolong, good to fine	0 50 0 65	Upper heavy	0 35 0 37
" " "Cong's Gaiters...	1 70 2 23	Y. Hyson, com. to good	0 36 0 55	" light	0 38 0 41
" Calf Fox (Cong.	2 30 3 00	Extra choice	0 60 0 75	Kip skins, Patna	0 35 0 40
" Goat & Seal Con	2 65 3 00	Gunpwr. com. to med.	0 50 0 60	English	0 65 0 90
" Pruncela Congs.	1 40 2 25	" med. to fine	0 60 0 75	Hemlock Calf (30 to 35	
" Spl t & Kip Cobourgs	1 20 1 50	" fine to finest	0 75 0 85	lbs.)	0 60 0 65
" " Bun.ums	1 40 1 50	Hyson	0 38 0 50	Do. light	0 50 0 60
Boys' Dbl.Si Thick Boots	1 70 2 20	Imperial	0 42 0 80	French Calf	1 25 1 40
" " Kip	0 00 2 10	Tobacco—Manufactured:		Splits, large, ½ lb.	0 30 0 35
" " Bals & Congs.	1 70 1 80	Dark 55 & manufactured:		" small	0 00 0 24
" Split & Kip Bunkums	1 25 1 50	" " Western Leaf	0 33 0 36	Enamelled Cow, per ft.	0 20 0 21
" Split & Kip, Cobourgs	0 95 1 10	" " Igood to fine	0 38 0 50	Patent	0 20 0 21
Youths' D.S. Thick Boots	1 50 1 60	Bright sorts, gd. to fine.	0 42 0 50	Pebble Grain	0 15 0 18
" D.S. Kip	0 00 1 70	" choice	0 55 0 80	Buff	0 15 0 18
" " Bals & Congs.	0 00 1 35	Hardware.		Russetts	0 28 0 35
" Split & Kip Bunkums	1 00 1 20	Tin (net cash prices):		Cod Oil	0 58 0 60
" Cobourgs	0 00 0 90	Block, ½ lb.	0 40 0 42½	Lard, extra	0 95 1 00
Womens' DblsoleCf.Bals.	1 50 1 75	Grain	0 42½ 0 45	" No. 1	0 90 0 95
" Buff & Peb do.	1 15 1 80	Copper:		Lubricating, patent	0 85 0 90
" " Cong	1 15 1 50	Pig	0 00 0 30	" "Mo's economic	0 00 0 00
" Goat & Kid Bals	2 25 2 50	Sheet	0 34 0 35	Linseed raw	0 40 0 00
" G ad&Kid Cong	2 20 2 25	Cut Nails:		" boiled	0 82½ 0 85
" Buff Batts	1 15 1 40	Assorted ¼ Shingles.		Machinery	0 87½ 0 90
" Split	0 95 1 00	100 lbs.	6 00 6 25	Olive, common, ½ gall.	0 30 0 40
" Prun. Bal& Cong.com	0 85 1 25	Shingle alone do.	6 75 0 00	" salad	1 15 1 25
" " fine	1 55 2 00	Lathe	7 25 0 00	" salad, in bottles,	1 80 2 30
Misses' Peb & Buff Bals.	0 95 1 40	Galvanised Iron:		qt., per case	
" Buff Batts	0 92½ 1 05	Beat, No. 2	0 11 0 11½	Seal, pale	3 65 75
" Prun. Bals & Coug	8 80 1 25	Beat No. 24	0 11 0 11½	Spirits Turpentine	0 80 0 85
Childs' Peb. Buff Ball	0 75 1 15	" 26	0 11½ 0 11½	Whale, refined	0 70 0 73
" Buff Bals.	0 55 0 75	" 28	0 12½ 0 12½	Paints, &c.	1 00 0 00
" Prun. Bals. & Cong	0 70 1 05	Horse Nails:		White Lead, genuine, in	
" Turned Cacks	4 75 6 25	Guest's or Griffin's as-		Oil, ½ 25 lbs.	0 00 2 25
" " English	2 25 5 00	sorted sizes	0 00 0 00	Do. No. 1	0 00 2 05
Drugs.		E. T. or W. assd. size:	0 19 0 20	" 2	0 00 1 85
Aloe Cape	0 16 0 20	Patent Hammered do.	0 16 0 17	" 3	0 00 1 75
Alum	0 02½ 0 03½	Iron (at 4 months):		Common	1 30 0 00
Asorax	0 27 0 30	Pig. Gartsherrie, No. 1	0 00 52 00	White Lead, dry	0 00½ 0 09
Castor Oil	0 15½ 0 16	Carrier, No. 1	0 00 43 00	Red Lead	0 07 0 08
Caustic Soda	0 30 0 31	" No. 3	0 00 0 00	Venetian Red, English.	0 02 0 03
Cream Tartar	0 30 0 36	" No. 1	18 00 50 00	Yellow Ochre, French.	0 02½ 0 03
Epsom Salts	0 02 0 03	" No. 2	0 00 46 00	Whiting	0 85 1 25
Extract Logwood	0 10 0 13	Bar—Scotch, 100 lb.	4 25 4 50	Petroleum.	
Indigo, Madras	0 95 1 05	Refined	0 00 0 00	(Refined, ½ gallon.)	
Madder	7 20 7 50	Swedes	7 25 7 5	Delivered at London, Ont:	
Opium	11 50 11 75	Hoops—Coopers	4 75 5 00	No. 1, 5 cars	0 00 0 30
Oxalic Acid	0 35 0 40	" Band	4 75 5 00	" 2	0 00 0 35
Potass Iodide	11 50 11 75	Boiler Plates	4 75 5 00	" Single brls	0 00 0 00
Soda Ash	0 03½ 0 04	Canada Plates:		Delivered in Toronto:	
Soda Bicarb	0 06 0 06½	Hatton	9 00 0 00	No. 1, 1 car	0 00 0 31
Tartaric Acid	0 50 0 50	Arrow & Glamorgan	9 25 0 00	" Single brls	0 00 0 33
		Swansea	9 25 0 00	No. 2, 1 car	0 00 0 30
Groceries.		Lead (at 4 months):		" Single brl	0 00 0 31
Coffees:		Bar 100 lbs.	0 06 0 07	Benzine	0 00 0 40
Java, ½ lb.	0 22 0 21	Sheet	0 05½ 0 06½	Produce.	
Maracaibo	0 19 0 21	Shot	0 07½ 0 07½	Grain:	
Rio	0 18 0 20	Iron Wire (net cash):		Wheat, Spring, 60 lb.	1 15 1 40
Fish:		No. 6, ½ bundle	3 35 3 40	" Fall, 60 lb.	1 45 1 50
Herrings, Lab. split	5 25 5 5	" 9, "	3 60 3 65	Barley,	0 55 0 65
" Canao.	5 00 5 25	" 12, "	3 85 4 00	Peas	0 60 0 65
" round	3 50 4 00	" 16, "	4 70 4 80	Oats	0 38 0 39
" scaled	0 32 0 37	Powder:		Rye	0 00 0 00
Mackerel, brls.	6 00 6 50	Blasting Canada	4 00 0 00	Seeds:	
White Fish and Trout	3 50 4 00	FF	5 00 0 00	Clover, choice, 60 lb.	0 00 0 00
Salmon, salt water	16 00 16 50	FFF	5 25 0 00	Timothy, choice, 60 lb.	0 00 0 00
Dry Cod, ½ 112 lbs.	4 75 5 00	Blasting, English	0 00 0 00	Flax	0 00 0 00
Fruit:		FF	5 00 5 00	Flour (per brl.):	
Raisins, Layer,	1 90 2 20	FFF	5 50 6 00	Superior extra	0 00 0 00
" M. R.	0 00 0 00	Pressed Spikes (4 months).		Extra	6 75 7 00
" Valentias	7 25 7 50	Regular sizes, 100	0 00 5 00	Fancy	6 40 6 50
Currants, new	6 00 6 50	Extra	0 00 6 00	Superfine No. 1	6 10 6 25
" old	4 00 4 50	Tin Plate (net cash):		" 2	5 20 5 50
Molasses:		IC Coke	12 50 12 75	Oatmeal, per brl.	4 50 5 00
Clayed, ½ gall.	0 28 0 30	IC Charcoal	3 50 13 75	Provisions	
Syrups, Standard	0 45 0 46	IX	15 75 16 00	Butter, dairy tub, ½ in.	0 12 0 14
" Golden	0 49 0 50	IXX	1, 75 18 00	" store pack	0 08 0 10
Rice:—Arracan	4 60 4 70	DC	0 00 12 50	Cheese	0 0 0 11
" Rangoon	4 40 4 60	Hides & Skins, ½ lb.:		Pork, mess, new	15 50 16 00
Spices:		Green, No. 1	0 00 0 09	Bacon, Canada	0 0 0 00
Cassia, whole, ½ lb.	0 25 0 30	" No. 2	0 00 0 08	" Cumberland cut.	0 07 0 07½
Cloves	0 15 0 17	Cured	0 00 0 09½	" smoked	0 07½ 0 08
Nutmegs	0 90 1 00	Catskins, green	0 10 0 12	Hams, sal	0 00 0 00
Ginger, ground	0 18 0 30	" cured	0 00 0 13½	" smoked	0 13 0 14
" Jamaica, root	0 17 0 20	Sheepskins	0 00 0 75	Shoulders, in salt	0 00 0 00
Pepper, black	0 18 0 20	Leather, @ 4 months:		Lard, in kegs	0 10 0 14
Sugars—(60 days).		In lots of less than		Eggs, fresh	0 13 0 14
Porto Rico, ½ lb.	0 9½ 0 10	50 sides, to ½ cent.		Beef Hams	0 00 0 00
Cuba	0 09½ 0 09½	higher		Tallow	0 00 0 00
Cuba, St. Jago	0 09½ 0 10	Spanish Sole, 1st quality		Salt, etc.	
Canada Sugar Refinery	0 09½ 0 10½	heavy, weights, ½ lb.	0 27 0 28	Liverpool coarse	0 90 1 00
Soft Yellow	none.			Goderich	1 12 1 15
Crashed X	0 12½ 0 12½			Plaster	0 00 0 00
" A	0 12½ 0 12½			Water Lime	0 00 0 00
Ground	0 12½ 0 12½				

Soap and Candles.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Golden Bar	0 06	0 07
Silver Bar	0 06	0 07
Brown	0 05	0 05
No. 1	0 03	0 03
Wines, Liquors, etc.		
English, per doz. qrts.	2 00	2 75
Guinness Dubln. Porter	2 35	2 40
Spirits:		
Pure Jam. Rum, 16 o.p.	1 80	2 25
DeKuyper's H. Gin	1 55	1 65
Booth's Old Tom	1 90	2 00
Gin:		
Green, cases	4 00	4 25
Booth's Old Tom, c.	5 50	6 00
Wines:		
Port, common	0 75	1 25
" fine old	2 00	4 00
Sherry, common	0 75	1 50
" medium	1 70	1 80
" old pale or golden	2 60	4 00
Brandy:		
Hennessy's, per gallon	2 25	2 40
Martell's	2 25	2 40

Brandy:	\$ c.	\$ c.
J. Robin & Co.'s	2 10	2 25
Otard Dupuy & Co.	2 10	2 25
Brandy, cases	3 75	9 00
Brandy, com. per c.	4 35	4 50
Whisky:		
GOODERHAM & WORTS'		
Wholesale Prices:		
Terms Cash—Under 5		
brls., nett.; 5 to 10 brls.,		
2 1/2 p.c. off; 10 brls. and		
over, 5 p.c. off.		
Family Proof Whiskey	0 35	0 88
Old Bourbon	0 35	0 88
Old Rye	0 30	0 80
" Toddy	0 30	0 80
" Malt	0 30	0 80
Alcohol, 65 o.p.	0 55	1 65
Pure Spirits, 65 o.p.	0 56	1 66
" 50 o.p.	0 50	1 50
" 25 u.p.	0 26	0 77
Dom. Whiskey, 32 u.p.	0 21	0 67
" 36 u.p.	0 20	0 63
" 40 u.p.	0 19	0 59
Wool.		
Fleece, lb.	0 52	0 53
Pulled	0 48	0 50

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

NAME.	Shares.	Capital subscribed	Dividend last 6 Months.	CLOSING PRICES	
				Toronto, Aug. 15.	Montreal Aug. 15.
BANKS.					
British North America	[strig. £50]	4,866,666	3 1/2 p.c.	118	118
Canadian Bank of Commerce	80	4,800,000	4	119 120 1/2	119 121
City Bank, Montreal	80	1,200,000	3	82 1/2 87	82 1/2 88
Du Rueil	50	1,600,000	4	109 110	110
Eastern Townships	50	500,000	3		
Hamilton	50	1,500,000	4		99 1/2 100 1/2
Jacques Cartier	50	1,000,000	4	90 93	90 95
Mechanics' Bank	100	6,000,000	4	111 112	110 1/2 111 1/2
Merchants' Bank of Canada	100	1,000,000	4	114 115 1/2	104 104 1/2
Metropolitan	50	1,500,000	4	114 115 1/2	114 115 1/2
Molson's Bank	200	6,000,000	6 & b 2	217 219	218 219
Montreal	50	1,000,000	4	109 110	110
Maritime	50	1,000,000	4	109 110	109 110
Nationale	50	1,000,000	4	108 1/2 109 1/2	109 110
Dominion Bank	40	2,500,000	4	108 1/2 109 1/2	109 110
Ontario Bank	100	2,000,000	4	101 103	101 103
Quebec Bank	100	2,000,000	4	206 208	203 204
Royal Canadian	40	2,000,000	4	104 108	104 108
Toronto	100	1,500,000	4		
Union Bank	100	2,000,000	4		
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Canada Landed Credit Company	50	500,000	4	106 107	
Canada Permanent Building Society	50	1,500,000	5 1/2	152 1/2 155	
Canada Navigation Co.	100				85 90
Canada Rolling Stock Co.	100				180
Freehold Building Society	100	500,000	5	133 135	
Huron Copper Bay Co.	50	520,000	25		
Huron & Erie Savings & Loan Society	40	1,250,000	4 1/2	130	130
Montreal Telegraph Co.	40		5	207 208	207 210
Montreal City Gas Co.	40		4		204 207
Montreal City Passenger Railway Co.	50		4		296 297
Quebec Gas Company	200		4		
Quebec Street R.R.	50		4		
Richelieu Navigation Co.	100		4		
Dominion Telegraph Company	100	350,000	4 1/2	105 106 1/2	
Provincial Building Society	50	200,000	4	104 105	
Imperial Building Society	50	200,000	4	104 105	
Building and Loan Association	25	200,000	4	127 128	
Toronto Consumers' Gas Co.	50	400,000	2 p.c. 3 m	114 116	
Union Permanent Building Society	50	125,000	5	133 134	
Western Canada Building Society	50	500,000	5		

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ENGLISH.—(Quotations on the London Market, July 29, 1872.)

No. Shares.	Last Dividend.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Share par val.	Amount paid.	Last Sale.
20,000	8 b 15 s	Briton Medical and General Life	£10	2	2 1/2
50,000	20	Commercial Union Fire, Life & Marine	50	5	12 1/2
24,000	8	City of Glasgow	25	2 1/2	4 1/2
5,000	9 1/2	Edinburgh Life	100	15	31 1/2
20,000	6 b 10 s	Guardian, £10 originally paid	100	50	55 1/2
12,000	£1 p.sh.	Imperial Fire	100	10	79 1/2
00,000	15	Lancashire Fire and Life	20	2	4 1/2
10,000	11	Life Association of Scotland	40	8 1/2	29
55,862		London Assurance Corporation	25	12 1/2	58 1/2
10,000	5	London and Lancashire Life	10	1	7 1/2
391,752	40	Liverpool & London & Globe F. & L.	20	2	15 1/2
20,000	14	Northern Fire and Life	100	5	17 1/2
40,000	28	North British and Mercantile	50	6 1/2	27 1/2
200,000	£6 p. s.	Phoenix	10	1	13 1/2
100,000	10	Queen Fire and Life	20	3	7 1/2
20,000	11 1/2 b f 3	Royal Insurance	10	3	6
10,000	25	Scottish Provincial Fire and Life	50	2 1/2	
4,000	5 b o	Standard Life	50	12	74
10,000	£4 15s. gd.	Star Life	25	1 1/2	13
CANADIAN.					
8,000	4-6 mo	British America Fire and Marine	\$50	\$25	90 91 p.c.
2,500	5	Canada Life	400	50	120
10,000	7	Citizens Fire and Life	100	25	
5,000		Confederation Life	100	10	
5,000		Sun Mutual Life	100	10	
5,000		Isolated Ris. Fire	100	10	103 1/2
4,000	12	Montreal Assurance	£50	£5	200
10,000	None.	Provincial Fire and Marine	60	\$11	
	8 1/2 p. sh.	Quebec Fire	40	32 1/2	
	10	" Marine	100	40	
2,000	10	Queen City Fire	50	10	
10,000	7 1/2-6 mo	Western Assurance	40	10	107 1/2 110

AMERICAN

When org'niz'd	No. of Shares.	Last Dividend.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Par val. of Sh's.	Offered.	Asked
1863	20,000	15	Agricultural	\$ 5		
1853	1,500		Ætna Life, of Hartford	100	250	300
1819	30,000	6	Ætna Fire, of Hartford	100	157	160
1810	10,000	10	Hartford, of Hartford	100	156	162
1863	5,000		Travelers' Life & Accident	101	115	
1870	10,000	10	Andes of Cincinnati	100		

RAILWAYS.

	Sh's.	Paid.	Toronto Aug. 7.	London, June 29
Atlantic and St. Lawrence	£100	All.		95 1/2 96 1/2
Do. 6 1/2 p.c. stg. m. bds.	100	"		101 102
Grand Trunk	100	"		21 21 1/2
Do. Eq. G. M. Bds. 1 ch. 6 1/2 p.c.	100	"		99 101
Do. First Preference, 5 1/2 p.c.	100	"		73 1/2 74
Do. Second Pref. Bonds, 5 1/2 p.c.	100	"		65 66
Do. Third Pref. Stock, 4 1/2 p.c.	100	"		43 43
Do. Fourth Pref. Stock, 4 1/2 p.c.	100	"		28 28 1/2
Great Western	20 1/2	"		21 1/2 22 1/2
Do. 6 1/2 p.c. Bonds, due 1873-76	100	"		100 102
Do. 5 1/2 p.c. Bonds, due 1877-78	100	"		99 101
Do. 3 1/2 p.c. Pref., issue at 1870	100	"		97 98
Midland, 6 1/2 p.c. 1st Pref.	100	"		86 88
Northern of Canada, 6 1/2 p.c. First Pref. Bds.	100	"		95 97
Do. do. Second do.	100	"		90 92
Toronto, Grey and Bruce, Stock	100	60 p.c.	52	
Do. Bonds	100	"	95 96	
Toronto and Nipissing, Stock	100	90 p.c.	100 105	
Do. Bonds	100	"	98 99	

SECURITIES.

	Toronto.	Montreal.
Canadian Government Debentures, 6 1/2 p.c. stg.	105	104 1/2 105
Do. do. 5 1/2 p.c. cur.	97 98	97 98
Do. do. 5 1/2 p.c. stg., 1885	97 99	97 99
Do. do. 7 1/2 p.c. cur.		
Dominion 6 1/2 p.c. stock	107 1/2 109 1/2	108 109
Dominion Bonds	108	108
Montreal Harbour bonds 6 1/2 p.c.		101 103
Do. Corporation 6 1/2 p.c. 1891		95 1/2 97 1/2
Do. 7 1/2 p.c. Stock		110 115
Quebec Water Works 6 1/2 p.c.		
Toronto Corporation 6 1/2 p.c., 20 years	98 98 1/2	
Kingston City, 6 1/2 p.c., 1872		
County Debentures	101 101 1/2	
Township Debentures	96 96 1/2	

EXCHANGE.

	Toronto.	Montreal.
Bank on London, 60 days		
Private do.	9 1/2	8 1/2 9
Bank on New York	8 1/2	8 1/2
Private do.	12 1/2	12 1/2 13
Gold Drafts do.		par to 1/2 prem
American Silver		

PRODUCE.

Comparative Prices in Toronto Market.

	1872.	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.
	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15.	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7.	Aug. 15.	Aug. 15.	Aug. 15.
Wheat, Fall ... 60 lbs.	1 45 @ 1 50	1 42 @ 1 46	1 14 @ 1 16	1 30 @ 1 40	1 02 @ 1 05
" Spring	1 35 1 40	1 33 1 36	1 10 1 12	1 20 1 25	1 00 1 03
Barley	0 55 0 65	0 55 0 65	0 63 0 70	0 70 0 73	0 00 0 70
Oats	0 38 0 39	0 38 0 40	0 49 0 50	0 42 0 30	0 53 0 57
Peas	0 60 0 65	0 60 0 65	0 75 0 80	0 82 0 84	0 65 0 74
Flour, No. 1, Super. brl.	6 10 6 25	5 50 6 55	5 75 5 80	6 00 6 10	4 45 4 50
" Fancy	6 40 6 50	6 20 6 25	5 00 5 15	6 15 6 25	4 35 4 65
" Extra	6 75 7 00	6 40 6 55	5 20 5 25	6 40 6 50	4 60 4 70
Oatmeal	4 50 5 00	4 60 5 00	5 40 5 60	4 70 4 80	5 50 5 75
Pork, Mess	15 00 16 00	15 50 16 00	16 00 17 00	26 00 27 00	25 50 27 50
Butter	0 10 0 10	0 12 0 14	0 14 0 16	0 16 0 18	0 12 0 15
Hides, green ... 100 ba.	9 00 9 50	9 00 9 50	7 00 8 00	6 00 7 00	5 00 6 50

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,
A. W. SMITH. Manager for Canada.
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 County 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 1823 Policies! a greater number than the total yearly issue of many Companies.

Intending 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 shewn in favor of this Company over all foreign offices and new local ventures.

D. C. MACDONALD, Secretary.

GOADY General Agent and Inspector.

Agents' Directory.

JAMES M. 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, Agent 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 Agents 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 Metropolitan Perm't Bldg. Soc'y, No. 5 King street West, Toronto.

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

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

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. Rideout, 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. COURMESN.

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.

OTHER DIRECTORS:

C. J. Campbell, Esq., of A. Cameron, Esq., Cashier,
Campbell & Cassels, Toronto. Merchants' B'k, Toronto.
W. J. MacDonell, Esq., President, Toronto Savings Geo. Duggan, Esq., Judge of
Bank, Toronto. the County Court, County
A. R. McMaster, Esq., of A. Michie & Co., and Fulton
R. McMaster & Bro., Toronto. Michie & Co., Toronto.
H. S. Howland, Esq., Vice-Angus Morrison, Esq., Bar-
President Bank of Commerce, rister M. P., Toronto.
W. Kay, Esq., Goderich.

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

Insurances effected at reasonable rates on all descriptions 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. ROUGH,

E. F. BEDDALL

Chief Agents for the Dominion.

TORONTO OFFICE—Royal Insurance Bldg., Yeage 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 foresight.*

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—9-1yr.

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 DAVIDSON, 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,
Waterloo, 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 DEPARTMENTR. N. GOOCH, Agent.
LIFE DEPARTMENTK. 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.

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 06
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 PALL MALL.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Canada General Agency,—

RINTOUL BROS.,
24 St. Sacrament 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 OFFICEHAMILTON, 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-HOLDEKS, \$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. W. 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.

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