

# THE MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TIMES. INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

VOL. IV—NO. 7.

TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1870.

SUBSCRIPTION,  
\$2 a Year.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF  
TORONTO.

**JOHN MACDONALD & Co.,**

ARE SHOWING FULL LINES IN  
STAPLES,

HABERDASHERY,  
DRESS GOODS,  
WOOLENS,  
FANCY KNIT GOODS,  
MANTLES,  
HOSIERY,

&c. &c.

*Employ no Travellers.*

JOHN MACDONALD & Co.

Toronto, Sept. 29, 1870.

32-1y

FALL, 1870.

**J. GILLESPIE & Co.,**

MANUFACTURERS

AND IMPORTERS

OF

HATS,

CAPS, and

FURS;

GLOVES,

MITTS,

AND GAUNTLETS,

BUFFALO ROBES.

34 YONGE STREET,

32-1y

TORONTO.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF  
TORONTO.

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

32 YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

OPENED OUT

A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

ON TUESDAY, 14TH INSTANT,

After which date they will be glad to see their  
Customers and Friends.

BEAVER MILLS COTTON YARN.

BEAVER MILLS COTTON BAGS  
TO ORDER.

OFFICES:

102 Cross St., Albert Square, Manchester, and } England.  
Alexander Building, James Street, Liverpool, }

Toronto, September, 1870.

32-1y

**REFORD & DILLON,**

TEA MERCHANTS,  
GENERAL GROCERS.

FRESH GOODS REGULARLY RECEIVED.

STOCK AND ASSORTMENT  
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE.

WE SOLICIT A

SPECIAL AND EARLY EXAMINATION  
OF OUR

**TEAS, JUST ARRIVED.**

*Ex Ship "J. S. STONE,"*

AT

NEW YORK, FROM SHANGHAI

REFORD & DILLON.

Toronto, 23rd March, 1870.

32-1y

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF  
TORONTO.

**GORDON, MACKAY & Co.**

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,

Are now receiving their usual supply of

**SPRING GOODS**

SELECTED IN THE  
VARIOUS MARKETS OF THE WORLD,  
AND WHICH THEY  
OFFER ON LIBERAL TERMS.

Also, constantly receiving the Products of the now  
**CELEBRATED LYBSTER COTTON MILLS.**

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

THEY ARE MADE FROM PURE AND

**Long Stapled American Cotton,**

PERFECTLY FREE FROM ALL

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

They are also noted for

THEIR GREAT BLEACHING QUALITIES

GORDON, MACKAY & Co.

Toronto, March 24, 1870.

32-1y

**MOFFATT, MURRAY & BEATTIE,**

ARE RECEIVING AND OPENING OUT

THEIR FALL SHIPMENTS

OF

**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.**

The Stock has been selected with great care in the

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

And will be found worthy of the attention of Trade.

FULL LINES OF

AMERICAN & CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.

Close Prices to Cash and Short Credit Buyers

DUNDAS COTTON,

FULL LINES

DUNDAS YARN,

AT

DUNDAS BAGS,

MILL PRICES.

Nos. 36 & 38 Yonge Street Toronto.

MOFFATT, MURRAY & BEATTIE.

Toronto, August, 1870.

32-1y

**THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF  
TORONTO.**

**Jno. Charlesworth & Co.,**

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF  
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,  
MILLINERY, &c.,

Have in stock the contents of  
TWO HUNDRED PACKAGES OF FALL GOODS,  
*Ex Lake Erie, Lake Superior, Atlas and Minerva.*  
New Goods received by weekly steamers from Britain.

JNO. CHARLESWORTH & Co.,

44 Yonge Street,

1-ly and 3 Wellington Street, Toronto.

**Winans, Butler & Co.**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLS,  
GRAIN AND FLOUR.

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

77 Front Street, Toronto and

Division Street, Cobourg

**Brown Brothers,**

ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

Stationers, Book-Binders, Etc.,

66 and 68 King Street East, Toronto, Ont.

ACCOUNT Books for Banks, Insurance Companies  
Merchants, &c., 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

**Cleverdon & Coombe,**

Have received several large shipments of

CHINA, GLASSWARE, AND EARTHENWARE,

To which they invite the attention of buyers.

ENGLISH GLASS AND CHINA WAREHOUSE,

No. 8 Adelaide Street East,

TORONTO.

43-ly

**Ridout, Aikenhead & Crombie,**

(Late Ridout Brothers & Co.)

Corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto,

Importers of and Dealers in

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

FISHING AND SHOOTING TACKLE,

And every description of

British, American, and Domestic Hardware.

**The British American Commercial  
College,**

COR. OF KING & TORONTO STREETS, TORONTO.]

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

THOROUGH BUSINESS EDUCATION,

or instruction in any of the following branches:

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

41-ly

ODELL & TROUT.

**THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF  
TORONTO.**

**THOMAS LAILEY & Co.,**

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

DEALERS IN

AMERICAN RUBBER CLOTHING.

WAREHOUSE:

6 FRONT STREET WEST,  
TORONTO.

**PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.**

The undersigned having entered into partnership as

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Will carry on business under the style of

**ELLIOT & CO.,**

No. 3 FRONT STREET, TORONTO,

In the premises lately occupied by Dunsbaugh & Watson.

WILLIAM ELLIOT.

ROBERT W. ELLIOT.

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

WILLIAM A. DUNSPAUGH,  
JAMES WATSON.

Toronto, April 8th, 1870.

36-3m

**GOODERHAM & WORTS,**

DISTILLERS, MALSTERS & MILLERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE SPIRITS,

ALCOHOL,

OLD RYE,

TODDY AND

MALT WHISKIES.

MALT FOR BREWERS,

AND

"TEA ROSE" FLOUR.

**John Morison,**

IMPORTER OF

Teas, Groceries, Wines and Liquors,

38 & 40 WELLINGTON STREET,

TORONTO

Toronto, May 13, '70.

m

**LEADING MANUFACTURERS.**

**WILSON, BOWMAN & Co.,**

SEWING MACHINE

MANUFACTURERS,

HAMILTON, ONT.

THIS FIRM MANUFACTURES THE CELEBRATED

LOCKMAN PATENT

FAMILY

SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE,

WHICH HAS ALL

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS

AND IS SOLD AT

VERY LOW RATES.

AGENTS WANTED. Address

WILSON, BOWMAN & Co.,

HAMILTON, ONT.

**CHARLES D. EDWARDS,**

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

SALESROOM—19 VICTORIA SQUARE,

MONTREAL.

LOCAL AGENTS.

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

**RICE BROTHERS,**

PAPER COLLAR MANUFACTURERS,

MONTREAL.

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

**Mulholland & Baker,**

IMPORTERS OF

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

419 and 421 St. Paul Street,

Yard Entrance—St. Francois Xavier Street.

**Robert Mitchell,**

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND BROKER,

24 Sacrament Street, Montreal.

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

Advances made on shipments to Europe.

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



THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF HAMILTON.

**BUCHANANS, BINNY & MCKENZIE,**

Have now received and opened the greater portion of their  
**FALL IMPORTATIONS**  
 OF  
**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
 FROM THE  
 EUROPEAN MARKETS,

And with further shipments immediately arriving, we shall have full assortments opened out by  
**THURSDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER.**

Our stock will be found fresh and new in every line, and to indicate great care and judgment in the selection. In  
**STAPLE COTTON GOODS,**  
 having purchased after the fall in price caused by the European War, we are able to offer the best value in the market.

Full lines open of  
**CANADIAN TWEEDS, KNITTED GOODS, AND BLANKETS.**

Also, at reduced Mill Prices,  
**DUNDAS COTTONS,**  
 Do. Do. **YARNS,**  
 Do. Do. **BAGS,**

**BUCHANANS, BINNY & MCKENZIE.**  
 Hamilton, 23rd August, 1870. 34-ly

**Thomson, Birkett & Bell,**  
 (Successors to Young, Law & Co.)

**WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,**  
 HAMILTON.

**DUNDAS COTTON YARNS,**  
 2 **BAGS AND DOMESTICS.**

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF MONTREAL.

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

Importers and Dealers in  
**PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH, &c.**  
 CHANCEES SMITHWICK, 26 AND 21 OL.  
 STAR, DIAMOND STAR, AND DOUBLE THICK GLASS.  
 17 July 70 274 St. Paul st., Montreal.

**Angus Logan & Co.,**  
**PAPER MANUFACTURERS,**

AND  
**WHOLESALE STATIONERS,**

378 St. Paul Street.

**W. & F. P. Currie & Co.,**  
 100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,  
 Importers of  
**IRON, TIN, STEEL, BOILER PLATES,**  
 GALVANIZED IRON, CANADA PLATES,  
 BOILER TUBES, GAS TUBES, IRON WIRE  
 Gas Tube Fittings, Boiler Rivets, Gauge Glasses, Paints  
 and Putty, Cements, Window Glass, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay  
 Drain Pipes, Patent Encaustic Tiles, &c., &c.

MANUFACTURER OF  
**"CROWN" SOFA, CHAIR AND BED SPRINGS.**  
 A large stock always on hand. 34-ly

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF MONTREAL.

**David Torrance & Co.,**

**EAST AND WEST INDIA MERCHANTS,**  
**EXCHANGE COURT,**  
 MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 9, 1870. 10Ja71

**James Robertson,**  
**METAL MERCHANT,**  
 AND MANUFACTURER OF  
**LEAD PIPE, SHOT, PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.,**  
 ALSO,  
 Circular, Gang, Cross Cut, and other Saws.  
 PROPRIETOR, } Also { Dominion Saw Works  
 Canada Lead & Saw Works, } Montreal. } Toronto.

**Crathern & Caverhill,**

61 ST. PETER STREET,  
**IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, IRON,**  
**Steel, Tin Plates, &c.,**  
**WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS AND OILS.**  
 AGENTS:—Victoria Rope Walk.  
 1 July 70 Vieille Montagne Zinc Company.

**Established 1818.**

**SAVAGE, LYMAN & Co.**

**FINE Watches, and Rich Jewellery, Silver and Electro-Plated Ware, French Clocks and Bronzes,**  
**CATHEDRAL BLOCK, 271 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.**  
 N. B. Sole Agents in Canada for the celebrated ULYSSE NARDIN WATCH. 52-ly

**J. A. Mathewson,**

202 M-GILL STREET AND LONGUEUIL LANE,  
**TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES,**

Stock and assortment kept large and attractive.

ORDERS CAREFULLY EXECUTED. 1y

**Joseph Gould,**

(SUCCESSOR TO GOULD & HILL)  
 IMPORTER OF THE  
**CELEBRATED CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND OTHER PIANOFORTES,**

AND THE WELL-KNOWN

**MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.**  
 115 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, 24Aug70

**N. S. Whitney,**

IMPORTER OF FOREIGN LEATHER, ELASTIC  
 WEBS, PRUNELLAS, LININGS, &c.,  
 14 St. Helen Street, Montreal. 1Ja71

**A. Ramsay & Son,**

Importers of  
**OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, &c.,**  
 Rolled, Rough and Polished Plate Glass, English and German Sheet Glass, Glaziers' Diamonds,  
**GOLD AND SILVER LEAF BRONZES, &c.**  
 37, 39 & 41 Recollet Street,  
 MONTREAL.

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF MONTREAL.

**GREENE & SONS.**

**BUFFALO ROBES,**  
**COLLECTION OF 1870.**

**FRESH SKINS.**

THE FIRST DIRECT IMPORTATION  
 FROM  
**HUDSON BAY TERRITORY.**

Our Collection is THE BEST we have had for many years.

**GREENE & SONS.**

417, 519, 521, 523 and 525 St. Paul Street,  
 MONTREAL.

**FERRIER & Co.,**

**IRON AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS,**

**ST. FRANCIS XAVIER STREET,**

**MONTREAL.**

AGENTS FOR:

Windsor Powder Mills.  
 La Tortu Rope-Walk.  
 Burrill's Axe Factory.  
 Sherbrooke's Safety Fuse. 31Dec70

**Chapman, Fraser & Tylee.**

Successors to Maitland, Tylee & Co.,  
**WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

Feb 71 10 Hospital Street.

**W. R. Ross & Co.,**

**GENERAL MERCHANTS,**  
 AND IMPORTERS OF  
**TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES,**  
 464 & 466 St. Paul Street,  
 MONTREAL.

**Mercantile Summary.**

SHIPBUILDING in the Lower Provinces appears to be active; reports of the launching of five new vessels appear in almost every copy of the Halifax and St. John daily papers.

HENRY HARRISON who kept a hotel, in St. Catherine's, left there rather suddenly, a short time since; some local claimants seized and sold what they could get, but are still worse off for their dealings with him.

THE total shipments of barley from the Toronto warehouses from the beginning of the season to September 26th, were 260,556 bushels. But for the extreme dullness of the American market, the



THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF  
TORONTO.Canada Confectionary and Biscuit  
Works.**William Hessin,**  
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER  
AND  
BISCUIT MANUFACTURER.OFFICES AND FACTORY:  
No. 7 FRONT STREET.  
TORONTO.**R. H. GRAY & CO.,**

THE LEADING HOUSE IN TORONTO FOR

PAPER GOODS, all kinds.  
GENTS' FURNISHINGS.  
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.  
KNITTED WOOL GOODS.  
CORSETS AND UNDER-SKIRTS.  
HABERDASHERY, and  
GENERAL SMALL WARES.Also the leading Manufactory in Ontario for all kinds of  
HOOP-SKIRTS.

Warehouse—43 YONGE STREET.

**Robert McPhail,**

IMPORTER OF

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN  
FANCY GOODS,  
STATIONER, SCHOOL BOOK PUBLISHER,  
and Blank Book Manufacturer.  
8 FRONT STREET, TORONTO.quantity would have been much larger; 678,683  
bushels of wheat were shipped in the same time.MESSRS. CRAMP, TORRANCES & Co., Montreal,  
have opened a house in this city, where they will  
conduct a general grocery business, and have ad-  
vertised a sale of teas for next week. We learn  
also, that an enterprising and wealthy Hamilton  
firm is contemplating the establishment of a  
branch house here immediately. These are hope-  
ful indications of the growing mercantile impor-  
tance of Toronto.MENTION was made last week of the fact that  
Mr. Peter Nicholson, of Wellington Mines, had  
made an assignment. To this was added a state-  
ment, which proves to be entirely incorrect, in  
these words: "This is said to be an old dodge of  
Mr. Nicholson's, which he finds very profitable."  
The information published in these columns is all  
from thoroughly reliable sources, and the error in  
this case was purely accidental. We regret itnone the less, however. The country abounds  
with schemers plotting to get rid of their debts  
without payment, but Mr. Nicholson, as we now  
know beyond all doubt, is not one of these; he  
simply met with misfortunes as any honest man  
may, and for which he is to be rather pitied than  
blamed.It is a singular fact that wheat is now lower in  
price in the English market than at any time  
since 1866, notwithstanding the presence of an  
European war. This appears from the following  
figures, which show the average prices for British  
grown wheat in 150 towns in England and Wales;  
on the 3rd Sept. this year, and for four years  
previous:—1870, 49s 1d; 1869, 52s 11d; 1868,  
55s 3d; 1867, 62s 5d; 1866, 47s 3d;—average  
5 years, 64,735 53s 2d.A MEETING of delegates from the different  
Boards of Trade in Ontario and Quebec will as-  
semble in Montreal on the 5th October for the  
purpose of forming a Dominion Board of Trade.  
If Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will send  
delegates, and a real representation of the intelli-  
gence of our mercantile men can be secured, the  
opinion of such a body on the commercial policy  
of Canada would justly possess much influence.  
It will be difficult, however, to secure the desired  
unanimity. Still that is not a sufficient reason  
for abandoning the effort to form a central Board,  
which, if properly constituted, would tend to give  
the commercial element greater weight in the  
country's counsels than it has hitherto possessed.F. A. ASHBAUGH, a retail grocer, in King St.,  
Hamilton, has sold a stock estimated at \$5,000 to  
a Mr. White, formerly of Killbride, Ont., for  
\$1,500 cash. As might be supposed, Mr. Ash-  
baugh had not more than completed the transac-  
tion when he disappeared suddenly, taking with  
him a horse valued at \$1,000, the proceeds of the  
sale of his stock, and whatever cash he had accu-  
mulated in the course of his business. The  
amount of liabilities is stated at \$12,000 to \$15,-  
000. The very suspicious nature of this transac-  
tion has caused the creditors to entertain the  
belief that there was collusion between these two  
traders. The creditors have accordingly put  
the Sheriff in possession, and are determined to  
sift the matter to the bottom. This is an aggra-  
vated specimen of what has become a serious evil  
and one very difficult to prevent.UP TO THE present the barley market has been  
excessively dull and heavy, and the general tend-  
ency downwards. It is impossible to make sales  
in Oswego, except at ruinous concessions; the  
highest that was offered there on Tuesday, was  
\$1.05. Though the season, so far has been un-  
satisfactory, the view is entertained by some  
that the market must take a turn. The large  
receipts, reported at Western U. S., markets, it is  
thought cannot be maintained; that although  
they undoubtedly have a surplus in the West  
this year, instead of a deficiency, as last year,  
that surplus cannot be so large as to sustain very  
long the heavy drafts that are being made upon  
it. Besides, the rapidly increasing consumption  
of beer, is an element that exerts a powerful in-fluence on prices. It is maintained, also, by  
shrewd dealers, that our crop is one-fourth less  
than last year, and that as deliveries began two  
weeks earlier this season than last, the bulk of  
the crop will be in market that much sooner. On  
the other hand, the fact is cited that much of the  
Western barley is better than ours this year; that  
the West will export barley all the season; that  
the Americans do not and will not want our  
crop, and that, therefore, prices must go much  
lower. Meantime, buying has been discontinued  
in some of the country towns in Ontario. The  
stock at Oswego, on the 23rd was 154,000 bushels.**Financial.**

## STOCKS AND MONEY.

Reported by Blaikie &amp; Alexander, Brokers.

TORONTO, Sept. 28, 1870.

The market for stocks still continues very quiet  
with few transactions, but at well sustained figures.  
Sterling exchange remains steady at 109½ for 60  
day Bank Bills.**Banks.**—Commerce is to-day procurable at 122  
with a fair demand at 121 to 121½. Some small  
lots of Toronto has been sold at 155. Royal con-  
tinues to be enquired for at 67, but holders look  
for higher figures. Ontario has been dealt in to a  
considerable extent at 105½, sellers are now ask-  
ing 106. Buyers of British would give 106 but  
there is not a share in the market. Montreal dur-  
ing the week was sold as high as 201½ and 201½,  
but 201 would now be taken, and 200 is offered.  
Some transactions in Merchants are reported at  
116½ and 117. City shows a slight advance and  
is firmer at 88 to 89.**Bonds.**—Governments are more active and in-  
quired for, with sales of "Sixes" sterling at 104  
to 105. Dominion stock continues in good de-  
mand at 108½. Toronto City bonds are firm at  
92½ with sales at this figure. Some County De-  
bentures are offered at 103, but buyers are un-  
willing to give better than 102 to 102½. Town-  
ships Debentures are quiet but firm at 94 to 95.**Sundries.**—Some enquiry is made for Freehold  
Building Society at 126½, but this figure would  
not be taken. There is not much activity in Can-  
ada Permanent, quoted at 134½ to 135, or in West-  
ern Canada quoted at 125½. Union is in demand  
at 111½ but holders are looking for higher figures.  
Canada Landed Credit would command par but  
there are no sellers. Western Assurance is offer-  
ing at 90 to 90½. The market has been cleared of  
British America Assurance at 67 to 67½.

## TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

Reported by Pellatt &amp; Osler, Brokers.

TORONTO, Sept. 27th, 1870.

The business done during the past week has  
been unimportant, the amounts offering being  
very small, and only at outside quotations.**Banks.**—Montreal sold during the week as high  
as 201½, and closes with buyers at 200 and sellers  
at 201. British would readily be taken at 106,  
not a share on the market. Considerable transac-  
tions have taken place in Ontario at 105, 105½,  
105½; holders now ask 106. Sales of small lots  
of Toronto at 155; a round lot could be placed at  
about 154. Small sales of Royal Canadian have  
been made at 66½ and 67, closing firm at latter  
rate. Commerce sold at 122, at which rate stock  
is still procurable; buyers generally offering 121.  
Merchants' sold at 116, closing with buyers at 115½,  
and sellers at 116. Quebec would sell at 108½;  
none on market. Molson's, books closed. Buyers  
offer 88 for City, holders ask 90. There are buyers  
of du-Peuple at 102½. Nothing doing in Nation-



ale, last sale at 168. Buyers, of Jacques Cartier at 113. Mechanics, nothing doing; no sales. Union would be taken at 103; holders want 107.

**Debentures.**—Canada Sterling "Fives" sold as high as 97. Dominion stock is asked for at 108. In other denominations nothing doing. Toronto are in fair demand at 92. Large sales of Counties at 102 and 102, still on market at latter rate.

**Sundries.**—Not a share of City Gas on the market, a slight advance would probably be paid. Large sales of British America Assurance at 67 and 67, the latter price would still be paid. A small sale of Western Assurance at 85, at which rate there are buyers but no sellers under 89. Canada Life Assurance is in demand at 103, none on market. No sales of Canada Building Society; stock held at 135 and 134, buyers offer 135. No sales of Western, 125 would be paid, stock held at 126. Freehold would be taken at 126 to 127, no stock on market. Huron and Erie nominal at 116 to 117, no sales. Union sold at 111 and 112. Buyers offer 186 for Montreal Telegraph, but there are no sellers. Canada Landed Credit is asked for at par, none on market. Mortgages are much inquired for, and first class ones for large amounts would be readily taken at 7 per cent.

**BANK OF ENGLAND.**—The return for the week ending Sept. 7th, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest.....	£3,666,773.	Increase.	£4,264
Public Deposits...	6,110,544.	Increase.	529,351
Other Deposits.....	19,315,454.	Decrease.	621,449

On the other side of the account:  
 Gov't Securities...£12,483,861. No alteration.  
 Other " " 19,442,033. Decrease. £391,281  
 Notes unempl'd... 11,695,155. Increase. 303,700

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,466,835, being a decrease of £110,385; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £20,996,669, showing an increase of £359,936 when compared with the preceding return.

**NEW YORK MONEY MARKET, Sept. 23.**—Business in Wall Street is very quiet and the transactions are on a small scale. Money on call is freely offered at 5 per cent. on Government Bonds and at 5 to 6 per cent. on miscellaneous collaterals. Discounts are firm, prime commercial acceptances passing at 7 to 8 1/2 per cent. Gold is very heavy and holders are free sellers; the opening price this morning was 113 1/2 whence the rate rapidly dropped to 113, at which the market closes, being the lowest point touched since the commencement of the uncalled for France-Prussian War.

**Insurance.**

**INSURANCE MATTERS IN MONTREAL.**

(From our own Correspondent.)

MONTREAL, Sept. 27, 1870.

Encouraged up to the afternoon of Saturday last, by a few consecutive halcyon days of immunity from alarms of fires, your correspondent suffered himself to be beguiled into the hope that his report to day would be as brief as the word "Nil" could express it. Although his hopes were not destined to be crowned with perfect fruition, yet he is happy to report that since last advices there have been but three alarms of fire in the city: these all occurred between the hours of 4 p.m. on Saturday, and 6 a.m. on Sunday, and were not marked by any very calamitous results.

Sept. 24.—An alarm of a fire at the carpenter's shop of Maise Martin, corner of St. Denis and Ontario streets: burned a few shavings: extinguished without damage.

Sept. 25.—A fire broke out in rear of a small wooden house belonging to Michael Barras, and occupied by James O'Mealy as a fruit shop, No. 873 St. Catherine street. Building insured

with British America, for \$1,000; damage perhaps, \$100. Tenant not insured. Cause assigned, incendiarism; real cause believed to be the old tale of hot ashes.

Same morning.—A fire discovered in the garret of a first-class house, No. 189 and 191 Fortification lane, belonging to Robert Campbell, Esq. No. 189 is occupied by James Cox as a shirt and collar Manufactory; No. 191, as a boarding house. The fire appears to have originated in the latter, and to have spread through the roof of the entire building, which will have to be replaced. The whole building is seriously damaged by smoke and water. Owners covered by insurance with "Montreal"—damage, from \$800 to \$1,000. Cox insured with Liverpool, London and Globe for \$1,200; damage, probably 40 to 50 per cent. Mrs. Steele, the other tenant, uninsured.

The ascertained loss by the fire reported last week in Kempt and Colborne streets, to be borne by the respective offices are as follows: viz:—

Howley's Cooper's shop, B. America.....	\$408
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Royal..... 314
" " " " " " " " " " " "	— \$722
" " Stock in do., B. America.....	136
" " Sheds and stable B. America.....	550
" " Stock in stable and yard, B. America.....	500
" " Stock in Citizens.....	1,000
" " " " " " " " " " " "	— 1,500
" " 40 and 42 Colborne St. Royal	695
" " 44 and 46 " " " " " "	1,543
" " 4 Smith street " " " " " "	420
" " Stable " " " " " "	50
" " " " " " " " " " " "	— 2,708
Doherty's stock, Colborne St., B. America...	400
E. J. Maxwell & Co., Kempt St., B. America.....	100
E. J. Maxwell & Co., Kempt street Lancashire.....	4,000
" " " " " " " " " " " "	— 4,100
Total.....	\$10,116

It is a fact worthy of remark, that among the hundreds of splendid edifices which have sprung up almost by magic in this city within the last twelve or fourteen years, some of the most imposing and pleasing in their effect, owe their existence to the taste and munificence of British Insurance Corporations which are represented here, such as the Liverpool, London and Globe, which led the van,—the Royal whose magnificent structure has been deemed worthy of acquisition by the Dominion Government for a custom house:—the North British and Mercantile, whose building is a perfect gem of its kind; and most recent of all, the elegant building erected for

*The Life Association of Scotland,*

at the corner of St. James' street and Place d'Arms Hill, opposite the City Bank, which deserves more than a mere passing allusion, being, in its way, one of the most beautiful structures, and occupying one of the finest sites, in the whole city. It consists of a deep basement,—four full stories, and a mansard roof. The basement, which, owing to the fall of the ground, is chiefly shewn on Place d'Arms Hill, is of plain ent Montreal limestone: the superstructure of the two fronts, of wrought Ohio landstone. The angle at the junction of the streets, in which is the principal entrance, is gracefully rounded off. The front on Place d'Arms Hill has four windows on each story, that on St. James' street three only. The style is Composite Italian, richly, but chastely decorated. The door and window openings of the three lower stories have semicircular headings, springing from plain pilasters, surrounded with capitals, adapted from the Ionic, Corinthian and Composite orders; those of the fourth story have segmental headings; the whole have richly sculptured keystones, those of the second story being charged with an heraldic thistle and grasping, as it were, a wreath of boldly sculptured thistle leaves pendant over the arch; the same ornament, on a much larger scale, also overshadows the principal entrance, ex-

cept that the keystone is charged with the arms and surmounted by the crown of Scotland. The Scottish motto *Nemo me impune lacessit*, is nowhere seen, but the hint which it conveys is perfectly embodied in these typical thistles, which no foe of a sane mind would dream of touching with ungloved hands. Between the door and window openings on every story are panelled pilasters, harmonizing with those already described, sustaining appropriate entablatures of elegant design, the frieze of the topmost bearing, in highly relieved gilded characters, the style of the company. The whole composition is crowned by a rich block cornice, from which springs the stately mansard roof, with its donor windows. As it strikes us, one feature is still wanting to complete the external effect of this work, viz., a crest of harmonious design to carry off the monotony of the roof line. The business offices of the company on the first and second stories are appropriately and handsomely fitted up, and the residue of the interior—approached by a separate entrance from St. James Street—is let off in suites of offices, the principal one being occupied by the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada. This building as well as those of the "Royal" and "North British," was erected from the designs, and under the superintendence of Messrs. Hopkins & Wiley, Architects of this city, and forms another addition to the long list of architectural ornaments, for which the city is indebted to their skill and taste. The "Liverpool and London" was the work of the late lamented Frederick Lawford.

Of course nothing that is British can be placed in the foreign category, but when corporations, whose head-quarters are three thousand miles off, do not hesitate to invest their tens of thousands in palatial edifices in our midst, does it not suggest something like reproach that similar institutions of indigenous growth should, in the commercial metropolis of this Dominion, be content with the status of tenants at will; at the end of blind passages and up dark stairways, to be cast out at brief notice as the convenience or the caprice of the proprietor may direct?

**FIRE RECORD.**—Peterboro', Sept. 25.—The late residence of Col. Haultain was completely destroyed by fire. The fire is supposed to have been accidental. The family and all the valuable furniture had been removed. Loss, about \$1,200, said to be fully covered by insurance in the Provincial and other companies. There being no water the fire engines stood still while the building burned.

Waterloo, Sept.—Barn and stables of C. M. Taylor; the loss is said to be covered by insurance.

South Norwich, Sept. 12.—A barn belonging to Adam Spencer, 10th concession, was completely destroyed by fire, together with its contents. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss estimated at \$1,000; of which \$200 was insured.

Otterville, Ont., Sept. 15.—Mr. Cleveland's Store-house and granery, were burned. Loss \$800—not insured.

Blyth, Sept. 34.—One of the most dreadful fires ever occurred in this vicinity, took place this morning, resulting in the destruction of a carding mill and shingle factory, belonging to McQuerry & Co. Loss about \$5,000; insurance only \$800. Cause accidental.

Duart, Sept.—The saw mill owned by W. J. Gosnel, two miles west of here, was destroyed by fire. From the fact that a pan used in melting babbitt metal was found, after the fire, on the spot where an oil barrel stood it is considered conclusive that an incendiary did the work—the pan having been used to carry coals to the oil. Loss \$1,500; insurance \$1,000.

Whitby Township, Ont. Sept.—A barn belonging to Messrs. Tweedie, was struck by lightning, and, with its contents, entirely destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at \$1,500, on which there was no insurance.



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Toronto, September 6, 1870.

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THE  
**Monetary and Commercial Times.**

WITH WHICH HAS BEEN INCORPORATED

**THE MONTREAL TRADE REVIEW.**

TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY, SEPT. 30, 1870.

**REVIEW OF THE AUDITOR'S BANK STATEMENT FOR AUGUST.**

The monthly returns issued by the banks afford such valuable information upon the financial movements, condition, and prospects of the country, that we purpose placing them periodically on record here, with such comments as will enable our readers to understand their full import.

We would incidentally remark that if traders would as carefully watch their operations as the necessity for publishing these returns compels the banks to note theirs, it would highly conduce to increased prosperity and success. While it would be impracticable for many to ascertain with such precision what their exact position is month by month, as a stock of goods cannot be valued so readily as a banker's assets, yet there are very few who could not so arrange their books as to show approximately, at short intervals, what had been the result of their business up to each period without much labor. It cannot be too frequently urged, or too strongly impressed, especially upon our younger merchants, that it is a prime necessity to success, to so systematize the keeping of accounts that they will serve as a financial barometer, which almost he who runs may read, just as may be done with the returns we publish below:

*Liabilities of Ontario and Quebec Banks, August, 1870.*

## LIABILITIES:

Authorized capital.....	\$39,466,666
Paid-up capital.....	29,850,221
Circulation.....	\$15,009,690
Due to other banks.....	1,779,919
Deposits not bearing interest....	18,349,427
Deposits bearing interest.....	30,929,192
Total liabilities.....	\$66,068,228

## ASSETS.

Specie and Provincial notes.....	\$14,025,092
Due from other banks.....	12,155,202
	\$26,180,294
Notes of other banks.....	2,060,218
Notes discounted.....	64,444,076
Government securities.....	5,390,160
Landed and other property.....	1,645,702
Other debts.....	2,093,401
Total assets.....	\$101,813,851

The most salient feature in the above statement is that of the discounts, which are nearly one and a half millions higher than they have ever been before. As might be expected, the circulation is also unprecedentedly high—fully one million over that of June this year, and little short of double the same period in 1869, at which period it was seven and a half millions. The amount of paper under discount last year at the same period was \$51,965,041—less than this year by \$12,480,000, or about 20 per cent. If, then, so much more has been advanced to the public, it may be asked—as only \$7,500,000 has been obtained by increase of circulation, whence has the remainder come? If we turn to last year's returns, we find that the means for affording this large accommodation has come from the deposits, which show a remarkable and gradual increase for some months past. In August, 1869, the banks held money at call not bearing interest, credit balances, in fact of current accounts, to the extent of \$14,616,040, and this year they hold of this class of funds, \$18,349,000. That is to say, the trading community had more available resources in the banks this August than last by 25 per cent, or \$3,700,000—a very significant and surprising indication of the growing strength of the mercantile classes. If, however, we turn to the same period, and compare the amounts held of deposits, more strictly falling under that head, that is, money left at interest, we find that the amount in 1869 was \$22,680,000, while this year it is \$30,930,000, an increase of \$8,250,000, or over 36 per cent. To clearly grasp the story told by these figures we may compare the country to a single trader, and we can at once see how prosperous the business of such an one would have been, which has not only found him 25 per cent. richer in capital or reserved assets,

but enabled him to lay by a sum equal to 36 per cent. of the whole amount of his accumulated savings for many years out of one year's operations. The increased life and activity of trade this year is very manifest in comparing the range of discounts from January to August in any previous year. Not unfrequently this item has been larger in January than in any of the summer months. In 1865 and 1868 the diminution amounted to several millions as between January and February and July and August; in 1867, August discounts were in excess of January by \$5,700,000; in 1869 by barely \$800,000, whereas this year the increase since the commencement has reached \$7,600,000, and bids fair to reach soon a much higher figure. We notice that these striking evidences of the growing financial power of the Dominion have excited considerable notice in the States, and a very ably conducted journal has recently urged upon Congress to take some steps for enabling American traders to participate in the prosperity of their Canadian neighbors by a re-arranged treaty of reciprocity.

One of the most striking points in our banking returns is the evidence of financial strength as exhibited in the proportion between liabilities and available assets. It is generally conceded that if a banker has about one-fourth of his liabilities in the shape of specie on hand, he is in a sufficiently strong position. The statement above given, however, shows a far larger proportion than that, viz:—\$26,000,000 of specie and bank balances against \$66,000,000 of liabilities. It is evident therefore, that with the large growth of liabilities, there is a cautious spirit at work which will prevent the growth of undue speculation.

Our daily contemporaries sometimes make singular mistakes in referring to banking matters. One of them in recently commenting on the last statement, sagely ascribed the present soundness of our banks to the wise legislation of the last session, and implied, in its remarks, that the present system of bank returns originated with it. The truth is that these returns have been regularly made by the banks for some twelve years back at least. And, more singular still, the Act of last Session is not yet in force.

Another of our dailies also gave a summary of the paid-up-capital of the banks from a blue-book just published, stating that the bank with the lowest capital in the Dominion is the Union Bank of Quebec. The statement was that this bank had a paid-up-capital of \$85,000. Now the auditor's returns show this bank to have a paid-up-capital of \$1,200,000; and on referring to former returns we find that at no time whatever did it have so small a sum as \$35,000.



The first time the bank's name appeared in the returns was in March, 1866, and its paid-up capital at that time was \$209,000.

#### NORTHERN RAILWAY.

The traffic receipts of this line, as shown by the half-yearly report, shows the same steady increase which has been maintained for many years. For the six months, the gross traffic amounted to \$333,423, as against \$310,012 in the corresponding period of last year—an increase of over seven and a half per cent. Working expenses were, however, larger, being 59.90 of the gross earnings, against 54.22 in 1869. This is attributable to more liberal expenditure in repairs, and an excessive outlay on account of the snow-storms of last winter. A balance of \$79,399 was available for dividends, which sufficed to pay interest on all classes of the Company's bonds, leaving a small balance to carry forward.

About a week ago the public were taken somewhat by surprise at the announcement that an agreement had been entered into with the directors of the proposed Muskoka line, to lease that road for twenty-one years, on certain specified terms. The surprise was, however, a pleasant one to the citizens of Toronto, since it assured to that city a new and most important feeder to its growing trade. In other columns the documents will be found, which set forth the details of this arrangement, and of the progress made in the Muskoka project. The provisional directors of this new undertaking have shown a creditable amount of enterprise, and they must view with satisfaction the degree of success which has already crowned their efforts.

#### MOVING THE CROPS—THE RACE OF "SCALPERS."

Moving the crops to market is a line of trade which employs large sums of ready cash. Because of this fact, and the circumstance that bankers may advance money on the security of produce with safety, and often realize speedy and handsome returns, the banking capital of the country is largely made use of to aid the movement. The usual practice is this: The bank advances money on the security of bills of lading, leaving a small margin of say 10c. on grain and 50c. per barrel on flour (these margins varying with circumstances) to be covered by security of some other kind. In the case of a trader whose position is at all doubtful, the produce is shipped, and consigned to the order of the bank making the advance, on whose account the produce is sold and the transaction credited with the proceeds, so that all the dealer

can get is the profit on the transaction, if any, which is placed to his credit, subject to cheque.

Now, the enticing nature of produce operations to persons of speculative minds, is such that great numbers are from time to time enticed into the business, although they have neither the necessary practical knowledge, nor the requisite capital, to carry it on successfully. But from the exceptional nature of the business, as just shown, these important deficiencies in the dealer are of no account to the Bank. The customer's character, antecedents, capital or credit, are disregarded, the sole condition of advances being the presence of the "margin" and the produce itself. The comparatively small margin on which a large transaction may be financed is a standing temptation to gambling in produce which thousands, have not the firmness to resist.

In Chicago the generic name of "scalpers" designates this class of operators. The title is due to the fact that they may make money by a transaction, but cannot lose to any extent; if a loss is to be faced that disagreeable duty falls on the party from whom they have borrowed their margin, or upon some one else who has something to lose. And it cannot be denied that the presence of these gentry in the produce market is solely due to the support they derive from the banks. By these institutions they are patted on the back, and in every way encouraged. The reason is, that money is made out of them. They are wholly dependent on the banks, whose word becomes law; they do not grumble about the rate of discount, about an extra charge on exchange,  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. for commission, and another  $\frac{1}{4}$  p. c. for collection; the insurances are also controlled by the bank on which, perhaps, a nice little perquisite is realized by the cashier, and all without grumbling. These "charges" the operator of capital and in good credit, would not submit to; perhaps indeed, he would carry on the transaction principally with his own capital. Hence these "scalpers" are encouraged till their name is "legion." As a banker said when the gambling career of one of his customers was pointed out to him, "Oh, never mind, let him play away as long as his money lasts." This is gambling, pure and simple. But if we were to charge the banker who encourages and facilitates it with keeping a gambling-house, we should give offense. Yet what is the difference? "Fighting the tiger" at faro is as likely to succeed as contending against such odds in the produce market with everything staked on the result. The difference is little else than imaginary, and the practice is about as demoralizing in the one case as in the other.

It seldom turns out that a bank which lends its funds to these "scalpers" loses them; for every precaution is taken to avoid that; but the owners of the borrowed margins, and others in the same line of trade—perhaps even the butcher, the baker and the tailor—are made the victims of an ignominious flight, while the real offender, the bank, escapes harmless. We contend that this policy is not a wise one; that the banks should not encourage these men as against the legitimate trade; that they are setting up men in business, contrary to all sound commercial doctrines, who know nothing, practically, of what they have entered upon; that the tendency is to promote speculation, and foster periodical panics, to render the markets unsteady, and in many other respects to do the country harm. Any system which operates against the man of character, capital and thrift, must be wrong, whatever temporary advantages it may offer, and it is because we believe the systematic encouragement of these "scalpers" in the produce trade to be such a system that we protest against it, and urge upon the banks its abandonment as soon as possible.

#### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Much fault has at various times been found with this line of railway. But it is gratifying now to be able to say that, from almost every point of view, the affairs of the Grand Trunk are looking up. The road bed is gradually improving, and the new freight and passenger cars turned out by the Canada Rolling Stock Company are rapidly increasing the capacity of the road to accommodate promptly and efficiently the business of the country. The fast trains which commenced running this summer, appear to have added largely to the passenger traffic. The number of through passenger, in particular, has recently been quite large, a fact which manifests increased confidence in the Grand Trunk on the part of our neighbours across the lines. We are also glad to observe that the traffic returns show a marked increase of receipts. The following figures embrace the total receipts for the months of July and August, and the returns for the corresponding months of last year:—

	Receipts 1869.	Receipts 1870.
July.....	\$657,120	\$701,967
August.....	547,690	474,280

The increase in receipts, as shown by these returns, is considerable; in July, the augmentation amounts to nearly \$45,000, and in August, to \$26,500. It is to be hoped this increased traffic will enable the Company to make still further improvements in their road. Although there are evident signs of improvement, it is scarcely in the condition



it should be to meet the requirements of the rapidly increasing business of the country. But from what we have seen this season, both in regard to the improvement of the road, and the increase of the traffic, we think there is reason to hope that in two or three years the Grand Trunk will be in a thoroughly efficient condition, with its financial difficulties surmounted. It is certainly not less the interest of the people of Canada, than of its stock-holders, that these expectations should be realized.

#### CONNECTING LINKS.

Another link in the chain which binds the people of Canada and the United States—commercially—is being rapidly proceeded with. We refer to the great International Bridge, which is intended to span the Niagara river, and unite Buffalo and Fort Erie. Messrs. Gzowski & Co., who have the contract, are pushing forward the work with their usual energy, and considerable progress in laying the foundations of the abutments has already been made. Some of the stone used is brought all the way from the neighborhood of Georgetown, (between this city and Guelph) and it is reported that the iron super-structure is being made at Phoenixville, Pa. Sub-contracts both for masonry and wood work have been given—the former to a Mr. McCaul and the latter to Mr. Henry McFarland. Mr. Joseph Hobson is the resident engineer, and Mr. A. W. Schweigert is the chief agent at Fort Erie, of the contractors.

When completed, this bridge will be a noble structure—not so extensive as the Victoria bridge at Montreal, but still one of the finest Railway bridges on the continent. It must have a most beneficial effect upon the railway traffic of the Buffalo and Lake Huron section of the Grand Trunk, whose attractions to American passengers must increase from the day the bridge is opened. The city of Buffalo, which has taken a lively interest in the work, will also be benefitted largely, for with so safe and easy a crossing between Fort Erie and that city, much passenger traffic will pass through Buffalo, which at present reaches the east by other routes. The bridge is expected to be finished before the close of 1871, and the high standing of Messrs. Gzowski & Co., affords the best guarantee that nothing will be left undone by these contractors to realize present expectations.

One result likely to flow from the progress which the International bridge is making, is the early ripening of the long-talked-of project of uniting Windsor and Detroit, either by a bridge or a tunnel. When the Grand Trunk will soon be able to cross the Niagara river without stoppage at Fort Erie, the Great

Western cannot long rest content to bear the detention in crossing the Detroit river at Windsor, which now takes place. The expense which is incurred at present, not to speak of the vexation, is something formidable; and it is to be hoped the commencement of a tunnel below the Detroit river will not be much longer delayed. We say a tunnel, because a bridge at that point would seriously interfere with the shipping of the lakes, and a tunnel is quite practicable, although it may be more costly. Whilst we are constantly adding to the links like this International bridge which unite the two countries, how absurd does the commercial policy of our neighbours towards us appear? What both countries need is, free commercial intercourse. We had this for eleven years under the Reciprocity treaty, and during that period both countries prospered as they never had done before. Under a like sensible policy, the Fort Erie bridge, the Detroit tunnel, and other projected International works, will have all they can do to accommodate the future trade of the two countries.

#### MORE LEGISLATION WANTED.

The near approach of the period for the assembling of the Local Legislature of Ontario, which, it is rumored, will be early in November, has already called forth a shoal of "notices" praying for Bills of various kinds. Two new railway charters are to be asked for: one to construct a road from Orangeville by the valley of the Credit River to Brampton and Streetsville, with a branch to Milton and another to Toronto, crossing the Humber at or near the village of Lambton; the other is to construct a railroad from some point in the township of Eldon to Fenelon Falls. The Muskoka Railway Company will apply for amendments to their charter; and certain persons in the county of Peel to be incorporated under the name of the "Streetsville Plank Road Company." The Grand Junction Railway Company desire to have all by-laws passed by municipalities, granting bonuses to them, legalized by an Act, and also power given to grant aid to the road by all municipalities through which it will pass. Mr. W. H. Steele, of Toronto, will apply for an Act to enable the Law Society to admit him to the degree of barrister-at-law; and Cairn R. Wilkes, of Brantford, for one to vest in her and her heirs all the real and personal estate in the hands of her trustees, Maria Wilkins, Miles O'Reilly, and Samuel Black Freeman. All the new townships known as the Muskoka District want to be incorporated, and to have a provisional council for municipal purposes; and power is to be sought by the Brantford Council to sell the Grand River Navigation Works, near that town. The "Sisters of St. Joseph" of the diocese of London desire to be incorporated. Another effort is to be made to render the Benchers of the Law Society elective, which will not unlikely be successful. There is also notice for an Act to incorporate the News

Boys' Lodging and Industrial Home of Toronto, and also notices from several municipalities, but generally relating to matters unimportant to the general public.

INCENDIARIES.—Contrary to the usual experience in prosecutions for incendiarism, the trial of the Cliffords for the burning of their premises, in St. Catharines, on the 4th June last, has resulted in their conviction. Owen Clifford, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, Francis J., the son, previously to five years, and Ellen to four years. Mr. Justice Gwynne, in his charge to the jury, said there was no legal evidence of their guilt, but that moral evidence was strong against them. Mr. Peter McCallum, who represents several companies in St. Catharines, deserves credit for the stand he took in this matter. The connection of these incendiaries is due to his efforts; and we are informed he set aside the \$500 reward paid him in connection with these Clifford cases, as a standing reward for the conviction of future incendiaries. Managers of Insurance Companies show great hesitation about the prosecution of suspected incendiaries, because more or less public odium is always incurred. As a matter of dollars and cents it is usually cheaper for a company to pay a small loss than to defend it and run the risk of sustaining a prosecution for arson. Agents often render themselves unpopular in the same way, in discharging the duty they owe to their principals, and when they have the courage to face this obstacle, as in the case of Mr. McCallum, they should receive the public thanks.

SUFFERERS BY THE OTTAWA FIRE.—"Another Stockholder" writes from Ottawa, in reply to the remarks of a "Stockholder" of the Quebec Bank, published last week, respecting the gift of \$500 by the bank, to the Ottawa relief fund:

I am astonished that an Ottawa stockholder of the Bank should write as he does in relation to the subscription of \$500 for the relief of the sufferers by the late calamitous fires, and that he should call upon you to "denounce such a misappropriation of funds" as he is pleased to call it. I am sure all the Ottawa stockholders are not of his way of thinking. I am no lawyer, and can't say as to the legality of the proceeding of the Directors, in subscribing the sum of \$500 towards the relief of the sufferers, and I don't know much about the custom in connection with the business of banking; but this I do know—that many of the sufferers have contributed largely, and all perhaps more or less indirectly in promoting the prosperity of the Quebec Bank. I for one am perfectly satisfied with the proceedings and far from denouncing it as a "misappropriation of funds," commend the subscription as an act entirely consistent with the duty of the Directors, who, I believe, have taken a broad view of the subject, and have done what is right in relation to those who have always befriended the bank. It is moreover remarkable, that in addition, some of the Directors of the bank are individually among the most liberal contributors to the relief fund. It is surely gratifying to find sympathy taking such a substantial form.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE.—We learn from good authority that the Bill relating to mutual fire insurance companies, which was brought before the Ontario Legislature last session, is again



to be introduced. The object of the measure is "to consolidate the laws having reference to the mutual fire insurance companies doing business in the Province of Ontario." We have not had opportunity to examine the Bill in detail, but from the cursory glance we have been able to give it, we are enabled to say that many of the clauses would improve the existing laws relating to fire insurance, whilst all are deserving of the serious consideration of the "collective wisdom." A measure so important as this, and containing, as it does, some eighty clauses, should be introduced early in the session, so as to receive the closest scrutiny at the hands of the people's representatives.

**THE AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF WATERTOWN, N. Y.**—The head office of this Company is located at Watertown, New York State, and the fact that it has to comply with the pretty rigid laws of that State is a guarantee of its perfect solvency. The capital stock is \$100,000, and a surplus of \$136,096 had been accumulated at the end of 1868, making the stock stand at a very high premium. The net cash premiums received in 1868 were \$204,335. A cash deposit has been made with the Dominion Government of \$54,500, under the Insurance Act of 1868, with the terms of which the Company has fully complied. This appears from the official certificates in another column. Mr. A. W. Smith has been appointed agent for Toronto and vicinity, and will, no doubt, be able to secure a full share of the class of business which his Company cultivates.

**CANADA FARMERS' INSURANCE CO'Y.**—This Mutual Company was among the sufferers by the late fire near Ottawa, to the extent of \$5,200, all of which is settled, and mostly paid. This is regarded as a lucky escape, in view of the number of policies held in two of the townships which were embraced within the range of the conflagration. The Canada Farmers' appears to be doing a good business; in the four months ending August 30th, 3,369 policies were issued; these figures in comparison with the business of the previous year show a very satisfactory increase.

**NATIONAL LIFE.**—In another column an article reprinted from an American insurance paper, gives pretty fully the peculiar features of this Company. Examples of their rates and other particulars, may be seen by reference to their announcement in our advertising columns.

Mr. WM. SACHE who, it was expected, would have been engaged as the cashier of the Dominion Bank, about to be organized, has taken the post of Montreal Agent of the Royal Canadian Bank.

TORONTO is to have a fire alarm Telegraph, cost not to exceed \$12,000.

—It is said that the Rutland Railway in conjunction with the Cheshire and Fitchburg Railroad companies, will subscribe the sum of six hundred thousand dollars for the Caughnawaga Canal.

### HASTINGS MINING REGION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BELLEVILLE, Sept. 24, 1870.

It is now over six months since I sent you any intelligence from the Hastings mining region. This delay has been occasioned partly by personal reasons, with which I shall not trouble you; but chiefly because so little regular work has been going on, and most of those who were working kept their results under the seal of strict secrecy, so that very little information could be obtained, and that which was obtainable was often far from trustworthy.

Having lately, however, had a week's leisure, I devoted it to a run through the mining region, in the course of which I visited every working mine in the county, so as to inform myself, by personal inspection, of the state and prospects of the mining interests of the district.

My first visit was paid to the Cook mine, which I reached by a walk of some six miles from Marmoraville. The mill stands on the bank of the river Moira, on lot 6 in the 8th concession of the township of Marmoraville, the mine being situated on lot 7 in the 9th concession, distant from the mill about half-a-mile. The reducing apparatus is driven by steam power, and consists of a battery of five stamps, of capacity to crush four tons of ore in 24 hours; a grinding pan, an amalgamating pan, a seven-foot settler, and a set of shoots lined with blanket for concentration. The ore is a glassy quartz, of a greyish color, with an abundance of "mispickel" (arsenical iron pyrites) in which the gold exists, partly in a free state, and partly enveloped in the sulphurets. That which is free is alone obtained by the process now in use, while the much larger quantity contained in the sulphurets awaits the application of some decomposing process before it can be realized. The shaft is 60 feet deep, and from the bottom a drift has been run 40 feet in a northerly direction. The vein at that depth is five feet wide, well defined, and with every appearance of permanency. The dip is nearly vertical, and the direction of the vein is from S. E. to N. W.

Since the mill was erected on its present site, about 500 tons of ore have been run through it, 300 tons of which have yielded gold at the average rate of \$11 per ton, at an outlay for mining, milling, and all expenses, of \$6 per ton. The whole has been done under the superintendence of J. D. R. Williams, Esq., M. D., to whose persevering energy it is chiefly owing that mining enterprise is still alive in this region.

The Gillen mine, owned by Messrs. Gilbert & Co., is situated on lot No. 6 in the 8th concession of Marmoraville, close to the road between the Cook mine and mill. It is on a vein similar to the last described, and at least of equal apparent richness. When I was there, no regular work was being done on it, but some miners from Madoc were working on a contract for 100 tons, to be crushed as a test quantity in the Cook mill. The workmen in the mine picked up from among their feet, and handed to me for inspection, several pieces of ore containing grains of visible gold. Gilbert's own crusher has not been working this season. The dam was carried away by the spring freshet, and has not yet been rebuilt, owing to a dispute among the partners.

While going up to inspect lots 9 and 10 in the 8th concession, where two gentlemen from the United States are opening up veins similar to those I have described, and, like them, showing gold, I chanced upon a party of three, a man with his wife and son, who were "panning out" gold from the surface soil of the road allowance between the 8th and 9th concessions. They showed me a pan containing nearly an ounce of gold, worth \$15, which they assured me they had taken from not more than two quarts of "dirt." They had hit upon a "pocket," from which, in their rude way, they took over \$60 worth of gold in a few hours.

From this place I went to Malone, near the old Feigel mine, which is now completely exhausted. Here I met Mr. W. H. Palmer, who showed me several promising veins on a portion of the Powell property, which he had leased. He was engaged in making a trial crushing of ten tons from one of them in the Severn mill, but I have not learned the result yet. The veins, like those of the Cook and Gillen mines, contain much arsenical iron.

I next walked across country to Eldorado, crossing the Moira three times in my journey—once by a bridge at Gordineers', and twice on its dry rocky bed, at Wannamaker's and Jackson's. Next morning I went to the Phoenix mine (old Richardson), which, at the time of my visit, had forty feet of water in the shaft, but with a pump rigged to go by horse power, and everything ready to begin pumping as soon as the miners should return from Marmoraville. The manager, Mr. J. H. Dunstan, still expresses unabated confidence in the future of this mine.

Thence I rode over to the Barry mine, lot No. 5 in the 2nd concession of the township of Elzevir, where I found everything ready to begin work as soon as the fall rains should set in, Black Creek having been all but dry for several weeks. The mill has been refitted with new machinery, the dam rebuilt, and forty tons of "pay-rock" laid down at the mill, ready to start upon, besides a considerable quantity more at the mine. The ore is a very white granular quartz, showing free gold. From the many rich specimens found while mining recently, the proprietors expect it to give at least \$20 to the ton.

Altogether, the prospects of the miner in this region are assuming a very encouraging aspect. The factitious excitement got up by a few designing and dishonest men, who came hither for the sole purpose of "making a strike," is extinguished forever, and there is now fair scope for legitimate enterprise, in which capital and labor, skilfully applied and judiciously expended, will not fail to secure a permanent and paying investment.

### MERCANTILE AFFAIRS IN ST. JOHN, N. B.

(From a Correspondent.)

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 23, '70.

Considerable activity has been manifested in the wholesale trade of this port during the last week or two. Our dry goods merchants are commencing to receive their fall and winter supply, two of the regular ships of the Anchor Line having arrived with heavy cargoes, and merchants are busy laying out for the inspection of customers. This branch of business may be regarded as fairly healthy, although occasionally a pretentious firm with two or three long and high-sounding names, resorts to the dodge, (not uncommon in the trade) of writing off their liabilities by giving their creditors fifty cents on the dollar.

The wholesale grocers report a fair business doing; heavier articles, such as West India goods, have not yet commenced to move.

Our breadstuffs market is rather a peculiar one. Two or three houses do the great bulk of the business, and, to an outsider, would seem to control the trade. Such is not the case, however; probably some fifty or sixty petty dealers are in the habit of occasionally purchasing lots of a hundred barrels in the Western or American markets, and in the event of a sudden advance abroad, this class of men often peddle out their little lots at a rate which, though it may yield them a small profit, is yet twenty-five or fifty cents beneath cost of importation. These men thus virtually make the price, and not the large dealers. I give this explanation, as I have often heard complaints from millers and others who have sent consignments here, they being unable to understand why this market did not readily respond to an advance in the West, while it was always sure to respond fast enough when a downward movement took place. These



petty dealers who happened to have fifty or a hundred barrels on hand, had either to be cleaned out by the large dealers or left to dribble out their little stores before any advance could be established.

On the 17th inst. the Liverpool market was reported up, nine-pence sterling; no movement here took place until the 20th, when rates were advanced 25c; next morning, however, one of our city papers published what it professed to call, *reliable* telegrams from Toronto and Montreal, quoting the market off and very dull, and although private telegrams affirmed the reverse, yet down went the rate; nearly the whole advance was lost, and dealers are, at this moment, from causes mentioned above, compelled to sell at bare cost, and in some cases below cost of importation.

The manufacturing interests are all in a healthy state, and the volume of business in each department is constantly increasing.

The high rates of freight, which for some time past have ruled in American ports, has diminished our deal freighting business, and for the last month or two comparatively few charters have been effected. Handy sized vessels of 400 to 600 tons, however, have found employment mostly to Irish ports, at remunerative rates. Much lumber has been left in the streams this summer, owing to the scarcity of water, not enough being available to float the logs over the shoals which occur in most of the tributaries of the St. John. A marked feature in the milling business the past year, has been the great number of mills destroyed by fire, almost every week such an event being chronicled in some part of New Brunswick. Such wholesale destruction of property calls for careful and searching investigation. Every one interested in lumbering in this province will have cause to remember the summer of 1870, it being variously estimated that from two to six million dollars worth of valuable lumber has been destroyed by the fires which have swept over some of the finest timber lands we have.

In the present complicated state of affairs in Europe, it is impossible to predict with any degree of accuracy, whether the coming winter will witness any unusual degree of activity in our lumber trade or not. At present the prospects are that the larger operators will increase their contracts considerably over those of last year. The shook trade which has opened up almost entirely within the last three years, promises to be brisk, and already we hear of several shipments at good rates of freight. It is too early in the season, however, to charter vessels to the West Indies.

From a careful consideration of all the facts obtained, we may confidently look forward to a healthy and prosperous business through the autumn and coming winter. Money is abundant for all legitimate wants, our merchants are disposed to go carefully, and a spirit of enterprise and self reliance is gradually but surely being developed, which must inevitably lead to the very best results.

### Meetings.

#### NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The adjourned ordinary half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Northern Railway Company was held on the 28th September, at the offices of the Company, Toronto. The Hon. J. Beverley Robinson, President of the Company, in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, and the minutes of the meeting of the 10th of August confirmed,

The Chairman read the following

#### REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

To the Proprietors of the Northern Railway of Canada.

TORONTO, 28th Sept., 1870.

1. The Canadian Directors have the pleasure to

submit their report for the half year ending 30th June, 1870, with the usual returns of income and expenditure, details of accounts, and Auditors' reports; observing that in consequence of certain questions of importance then pending and calling for the presence of the Managing Director in England, it was thought expedient to adjourn the half-yearly meeting held *pro forma* on the 10th August.

2. The gross traffic receipts from all sources have amounted to \$333,423.36 (£68,511 13s. 0d. stg.), as against \$310,012.69 (£63,701 4s. 9d. stg.) for the corresponding period of 1869, being an increase of 7.55 per cent. in favor of the last half year.

3. The ordinary working expenses of the half year have amounted to \$199,812.42 (£41,057 6s. 11d. stg.), as against \$168,094.89 (£34,540 0s. 11d. stg.), in 1869, being at the rate of 59.90 per cent. of the gross earnings, as in comparison with 54.22 per cent. in the previous year—an increase due in part to a more liberal expenditure in repairs of permanent way and of locomotive and rolling stock; and in part to exceptional outlay caused by the excessive snow storms of last winter, and to the loss of cordwood by fires upon and in the neighbourhood of the line.

4. The additional outlay on works of extension has been \$54,211.84 (£11,139 8s. 5d. stg.), as against \$62,020.08 (£12,743 17s. 1. stg.) in 1869.

5. The net revenue of the half year available for dividend has been \$79,399.10 (£16,314 17s. 8d. stg.), as against \$79,897.72 (£16,417 6s. 9d. stg.) After payment of current interest dividends on all classes of the Company's bonds (including Third Preference A), a balance has been carried forward of \$1,069.39 to the credit of revenue account.

6. During the half-year three locomotive engines and sixty-three cars of all classes have been added to the rolling stock equipment. The Toronto elevator and wharf have been finished in a manner highly creditable to all concerned; and the works, now in full and successful operation, are regarded by all authorities as the most substantial, complete and convenient of their class in this country.

7. On the 1st March the old elevator at Queen's Wharf was destroyed by fire, together with its contents. The Company was partially insured, and the proceeds of the policies have been appropriated to the reconstruction of wharf and the erection of a flour shed, which latter place is now under contract.

8. The construction of a new wharf and elevator at Collingwood has been commenced, of less capacity but of similar character to those erected at Toronto. The works have already sufficiently advanced to justify the expectation that they will be completed by the 1st of August next, in time for the Fall traffic. When this shall have been done, the present wharf will be made available for the largely increasing lumber trade of the Georgian Bay district.

9. In the last annual report the Directors drew the attention of the proprietors to the proposals of the "Toronto, Simcoe and Muskoka Junction Railway Company," and in pursuance with the terms of the resolution then adopted they have continued to give to that enterprise a cordial support. Having been invited to consider the provisions of a lease, under which the new line should be stocked and worked for a term of years, negotiations were entered upon and a scheme matured which has since received the sanction of both companies.

The arrangements of the Muskoka Company are approaching such completeness as would seem to promise the finishing of their line for traffic early in the Fall of next year. It will therefore be necessary to engage in such extension of Rolling Stock and other equipment works as will enable the Directors then to enter upon possession without delay and with all such facilities as

will secure the efficient operation of the new traffic.

(Signed) FRED. CUMBERLAND,  
Managing Director.  
JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON,  
President.

The Chairman, in moving a resolution for the adoption of the report, said the proprietors would gather from it that the Northern Railway Company were keeping pace with the general advancement and prosperity of the country. The returns for the past half year had been as great, if not greater, than those of any previous six months; and everything connected with the Northern road was working steadily and well. The usual half-yearly meeting was called in August, but it was adjourned in order that the deputation then in England arranging matters materially affecting the Northern road should have an opportunity of acquainting the stockholders and bondholders with the result of their exertions. He believed that no better deputation could have been appointed; and judging from the business character of their Directors in England, very fair results were to have been anticipated. He had heard from the statements of the President of the Muskoka Company that the suggestions made by the deputation received the most cordial and full consideration, and that most, if not all, of their propositions were acceded to. The charter granted to the Muskoka Company was, in its general terms, a most liberal one; but some discussion took place at the time of its being granted with reference to the limitations of the time in which the work was to be commenced and the road to Orillia to be completed, which in their stringency were almost unprecedented. He believed, however, owing to the fair and liberal manner in which the deputation had been met, that these conditions would form no real impediment to the successful prosecution of the work, and its completion within the time mentioned in the Act. All who were interested in the prosperity of the country would be glad to learn that by July, 1871, Toronto would have close railway connection with the free grant territory. He had heard, and it was no doubt true, that from 50 to 70 per cent of the Muskoka country was made up of good and reliable land, and for some time past about fifty settlers had been pouring weekly into that territory. When the railway was constructed it would tend to the general advancement of the country, and the prosperity of this city in particular.

Mr. George Percival Ridout, in seconding the motion, expressed the pleasure he felt at the cordial reception accorded to the deputation. He believed that the Chairman's remarks as to the applicability of the territory for settlement would be borne out by experience, and that the road would afford a medium whereby a large immigration might be settled with advantage, not only to the Mother Country, but to Canada. He looked forward with a great deal of satisfaction to the opening out of the road, and hoped by the period that had been named, they would see it in successful operation.

The motion was then put and carried unanimously. At the request of the meeting,

Mr. F. W. Cumberland gave some explanations with reference to the labors of the deputation in England. He said the company were now in a condition to conclude absolutely with the Muskoka Company upon the terms arranged in London between the Northern Directors and the President of the Muskoka road, Mr. Frank Smith. The terms agreed upon in London were extremely liberal, even more so than the Board in Toronto were disposed to concede; but at the same time, inasmuch as that liberality was probably induced by the desire to have a really good railway, through the construction of stone or iron bridges, such as would enable the Northern Company to work the line with more economy and efficiency, he, as Managing Director, did not dissent from the view taken by his London colleagues. He thought it would be necessary to call the Company together



at a special general meeting whenever the works on the Muskoka road were so nearly approaching completion as to justify the execution of the lease. In the mean time, there would be an agreement signed providing for the Northern Company taking possession of the road as soon as it was in working order. The report suggested the necessity of augmenting their road equipment to meet the requirements of the increased length of line, and he hoped by this time next year that the Company would have so augmented its mechanical equipment as to be able to work the new line without disadvantage to the old. If the prospects of the Muskoka road were not strong, he could not have consented to the terms which had been agreed to, for they were really giving to the Muskoka Company, on an average over the whole period of the lease, the ordinary profits of the working of the line, less only the ordinary working expenses. After ten years of the lease had expired, the Northern Company would be called upon to give 45 per cent. of the gross earnings of the road over to the Muskoka Company, only reserving 55 per cent. to pay not simply the working expenses, but the interest of the cost of the locomotive and rolling stock equipment. But 55 per cent. was a low average for working expenses, and in fact it would seem that the Northern Company were stocking the road for nothing, taking an average of the whole 25 years. On the other hand, however, he thought that the traffic of the Muskoka line would possibly develop itself with greater rapidity than that of the Northern line above Allandale, and he therefore looked for compensation for the capital to be invested in the rolling stock and locomotive equipment out of the new revenue to be brought to the main line. (Hear, hear.) Were this otherwise, he should not feel justified in assenting to any such arrangement as had been concluded with the Muskoka Company. He believed the Muskoka stock in the course of three or four years would not be a bad stock. (Hear, hear.) Some objection had been taken to the length of the road, and to the duration of the lease, the Northern proprietors viewing with some regret any possible termination of the road at Washago. The value of the Muskoka road depended entirely on its being carried through until it tapped the waters of Lakes Muskoka, Joseph, and Rosseau, and the Northern Company could not have afforded to lease the road simply from Washago, because the traffic up to that place would be far less hopeful than if the line were carried further. It was on the faith of the Provincial Government, or some one else laying the basis for the capital of the remaining fourteen miles, and on the early construction of the road to Lake Muskoka, that the Northern Company had approved of the lease. From his own observation, he believed that no better investment of money could be made for the benefit of the Province at large than with a view to bring the great territory watered by these three lakes into direct communication with the railway system of the front and Lake Ontario. It would make all the difference of settling the country in five years, or waiting twenty-five years. It did not require any very skilful advocate to show that if that development could be gained with such rapidity, a coast line of about 150 miles on the three lakes be obtained, and the whole district be brought within six hours of Lake Ontario, by the Provincial investment of say half the cost of the 14 miles of line—not \$100,000—neither the country, the people, nor the Government would hesitate, he thought, for one moment to supply the funds. It was very gratifying to the Directors of the Northern Company, and to himself personally, to find that the support which they had promised to the Muskoka Company at the outset had been found to be such as to justify public recognition at the hands of their fellow citizens. (Hear, hear.) The Northern Road felt that it had duties as well as rights, and those duties were recognized not only in Toronto, but in London; and he hoped the policy of the

present Board and of their successors would be to use their power to extend the commercial interests of the country, and especially of the city of Toronto. It was peculiarly a Toronto railway, and he felt sure that Mr. Frank Smith would admit that he found in the London Board that liberal spirit which recognized the duties of the Company; and was ready to fulfil them to the very utmost of their power.

A vote of thanks having been passed to the chairman, the meeting terminated.

#### TORONTO, SIMCOE AND MUSKOKA JUNCTION RAILWAY.

A meeting of the Provisional Directors of the Toronto, Simcoe and Muskoka Junction Railway Company in Toronto, on the 23rd Sept. The following gentlemen were present:—Mr. Frank Smith, President; Mr. F. W. Cumberland, M.P.P.; His Worship the Mayor; Messrs. W. D. Ardagh, Reeve of Barrie; C. W. Moberley, James D. Edgar, Hon. John McMurich, John Turner, Geo. Percival Ridout, W. H. Howland, J. D. Merrick, Noah Barnhart, Ald. Metcalf, Wm. Elliot, President of the Board of Trade, &c., &c.

The President took the chair, and stated the objects of the meeting, which were to receive a report from the Executive Committee of all transactions and arrangements to date, to authorize the opening of stock-books, and other business. As President of the company, he had gone to England, to meet the London Board of the Northern Railway. That Board treated him with kindness and courtesy, and showed a great deal of liberality and good feeling to the Muskoka Company. This and other matters would be found in the report.

Mr. W. F. Munro, Secretary, then read the following reports:—

T. S. & M. Railway,  
Toronto, 22nd September, 1870.

To the Provisional Directors:—

The Executive Committee beg leave to submit the following report of their transactions to present date:—

1. Your Committee, immediately after their appointment, instituted a preliminary survey of the whole line between Barrie and Bracebridge, which was satisfactorily performed by Mr. Legge, of Montreal, who presented maps, profiles, and estimates of the road, which were provisionally approved.

2. The location of Mr. Legge's lines contemplated a junction with the Northern Railway at Barrie, a diversion of the direct line so as to best serve the interests of the village of Orillia, a similar diversion in the interest of the village of Atherley, and thence a direct line via Washago and Gravenhurst to Bracebridge, which were adopted with a reservation contingent upon municipal aid forth coming from the respective municipalities.

3. Your Committee subsequently appealed to the respective municipalities for such assistance as seemed to be consistent with their respective interests in the undertaking, and necessary as a basis for the capital account; and whilst they are happy to report that the city of Toronto, and the town of Barrie took definite action of a satisfactory nature, and that the townships of Mara and Rama are favourably disposed towards the enterprise, they have to express their regret that the township of Oro, and the village and township of Orillia, have not recognized the advantages, which the company was at one time ready to secure to them.

4. A detailed survey of absolute location has been completed; conditional contracts for the right of way, have been executed, on very favourable terms, for nine-tenths of the line to Washago; and in a few days the quantities of all the necessary works will be reported, and the committee placed in a position to make an accurate estimate

of the cost of the line, preparatory to its submission to contract.

5. Before this shall be finally done, however, it will be essential that certain matters still pending between the company and some of the municipalities should be adjusted, as it is clear that, in particular localities, failing due municipal assistance, the final location for construction must be guided by economical considerations.

6. Your committee entered into early negotiations with the Toronto board of the Northern Railway, with a view to such arrangements between the two companies, in mutual interest, as should provide for the stocking and working of the new line, upon such terms as would best promote the construction of the works, and protect the commercial interests to be served by it.

7. A draft lease was discussed, and ultimately agreed to, at Toronto, under which the Northern should stock and work the line for twenty-one years, guaranteeing the interest upon the debentures to be issued for its construction, and ensuring upon the Muskoka line an advantageous tariff in common with the Northern, with a special provision for the cheap transport of cordwood.

8. It was essential that this lease should be approved by the London Board of the Northern Railway, and your committee are happy to report, that due to the services of your President, that sanction has been obtained, upon terms even more advantageous than then originally proposed, and under which the guarantee of debentures has been extended; whilst the division of the gross receipts of the line between the two companies has been considerably improved towards this company, conditional upon the standard of the works being the same as that of the Northern Railway.

9. Your committee appends to this report the report of the President, detailing the arrangements with the Northern, concluded by him in London; and whilst they congratulate you upon the very satisfactory terms which he has succeeded in closing, they feel it due to the Directors of the Northern Railway to bear testimony to the liberality with which they have dealt with this company.

10. In accordance with an understanding to that effect, the terms thus concluded between the two companies have been submitted for the consideration and judgment of the Mayor of Toronto and the President of the Board of Trade, and your committee are gratified to find that those authorities have expressed their cordial approval of the arrangements thus concluded, as being satisfactory and protective to the public interests.

11. Having regard to the position now attained, your committee recommend that the company be permanently organized without further delay, and they accordingly request your authority to open the stock books, to make calls, and to take all other necessary and preliminary steps under the charter to that end and with a view to the immediate construction of the works.

12. If these suggestions be approved, the powers of your committee should be enlarged by resolution, in which case, relying upon the support of the commercial and municipal interests involved, your committee confidently anticipate its ability to commence the works during the ensuing month.

All which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Committee,

FRANK SMITH, President.

Toronto, Simcoe and Muskoka  
Junction Railway,  
Toronto, 20th September, 1870.

GENTLEMEN—I have the pleasure to submit a short report of my recent negotiations with the Directors in London of the Northern Railway of Canada, having for their object the completion of such arrangements between the companies as should best promote the immediate construction of our line, and its subsequent stocking and working by the Northern Company on a basis protective of the commercial interests of this city,



of the country tributary to it, and of the Muskoka Railway Company.

It will be remembered that a draft lease had been provisionally sanctioned by the Canadian Board of the Northern and your committee before my departure for England.

The chief provisions of that lease were:—

1st. That it should be for a period of 21 years.  
2nd. That the Muskoka line should be constructed upon a specified standard;

3rd. That the Tariff of the Northern should at all times apply by mileage rates to the Muskoka traffic, save and except that special provisions was made for cordwood;

4th. That the Northern should provide the necessary equipment in rolling stock;

5th. That the Northern should guarantee the Muskoka debentures to a limit of £1,500 per mile of railway;

6th. That in consideration of stocking and working the line, the gross receipts thereof should be divided between the two companies, as follows:—

1st five years, 70 per cent to Northern and 30 to Muskoka;

2nd five years, 65 per cent. to Northern and 25 to Muskoka;

Remainder of term, 60 per cent. to Northern and 40 per cent. to Muskoka;

And, finally,

That any new and additional works required on the Muskoka line to meet increase of traffic during the term should be provided by the Northern at 6 per cent. for the outlay.

These provisions were generally assented to and the draft lease approved, by the London Board of the Northern, excepting only that it was deemed wiser in all the interests to provide for stone and iron bridges, and stone culverts throughout the works, a suggestion to which I readily assented on the increase of the guarantee to £1,800 sterling per mile, and a decrease of the proportion of gross-earning to the Northern to the extent of 5 per cent. of the rates declared by the draft leases as above.

The negotiations were closed on the latter basis, and the arrangements between the two companies may now be regarded as complete; subject, of course, to final sanction of the proper authorities.

A memorandum of the Northern London Board has been received embodying these arrangements, and I am authorized to say that the Northern Company is prepared to execute an agreement for a lease on those terms when called upon.

I congratulate the Committee upon this settlement, which I regard as most satisfactory and encouraging; and I desire to express my warmest appreciation of the very liberal and friendly spirit in which our enterprise has been considered and assisted by the Directors of the Northern Company.

I have also to acknowledge the kindly assistance of the Mayor of Toronto, of whose presence in London I availed in aid of these adjustments.

I take this opportunity to inform you that the survey of the location from Barrie to Washago has been completed; that in a few days the quantities of the works will be ready for estimate in every detail; and that at least nine-tenths of the right of way has been conditionally secured, under scaled agreements, and at such very moderate rates as testify to the popularity and local value of our undertaking.

Inasmuch, however, as the immediate prosecution of the works, and all the financial arrangements provisionally concluded, are wholly dependent on the municipal bonuses, I submit for your consideration whether you should not promote the early perfection of all by-laws in aid of the work, in order that any open questions as to location should be at once absolutely determined, and the works commenced without further delay.

The law requires that the line should be commenced within the year, and I am advised that all is now ready for such a commencement so soon as the by-laws referred to are finally passed.

Under all these circumstances, it would seem to be desirable to organize the Company on a permanent basis, in order to start the works of construction as soon as possible.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedt. servt.,  
FRANK SMITH, President.

## Commercial.

### TORONTO MARKET.

Business generally during the past week has been rather less brisk than previously, although, especially in Dry Goods, a larger trade has been done; but it is expected that any slackness which may occur up to the end of September, will be more than made up during the Exhibition week, when a large number of buyers from all sections north, east, and west are expected to visit Toronto. Many who have already been here buying more or less largely, have signified their intention of being here and buying what they might then need, and all our merchants expect to be occupied to their utmost capacity, and to sell all the goods they can possibly handle. The weather has in the main been fine and seasonable, with some few showery days.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**—The demand which has previously existed still continues unabated, and orders are being taken even faster than manufacturers are at the moment ready to file, and stocks are likely to be low for the rest of the season. Prices are firm, and, as leather is also very firm, are not likely to recede.

**DRY GOODS.**—A large number of buyers have been here during the past week, and have purchased heavily of staple and general goods. The business up to this date has been of an exceedingly satisfactory character, and the leading importing houses report sales so far to foot up considerably in excess of the corresponding period of last year.

**DRUGS.**—There has been less activity during the past week, which has been rather quiet than otherwise. Prices are entirely without alteration.

**GROCERIES.**—Trade has been decidedly dull, the principal business consisting of orders received by mail, there being an almost entire absence of buyers from the city. **Fish.**—There is still a demand for Dry Cod, but receipts are somewhat more liberal, and it is now quoted at \$5.50 to \$5.62. Nothing doing in other kinds. **Fruit.**—Not much doing. Good Currants are scarce and in demand, and would sell readily at quotations, but inferior are neglected. **Rice.**—Not much doing, desirable samples being scarce, and held at full figures. **Sugar.**—The general trade is quiet, but some round lots of raws have been placed at about quotations. Latest advices from Cuba report markets there as steady on the basis of 9 to 9½ reals for No. 12 Dutch Standard, with stocks probably being largely reduced by shipments this month in order to avoid the increased export duty on box and hogshead sugar which comes into force on the 1st of October. This duty is equivalent to an advance in Canada duty paid of from 20c. to 22c. per 100 lbs. according to quality. **Teas.**—Very little doing, with no special enquiry for any particular sorts. The trade sale of Messrs. Cramp, Torrance & Co., advertised for next week will probably attract a good deal of attention, and be well attended by the numerous buyers who will then be in the city.

**HARDWARE.**—There has been only a moderate business in heavy goods, but trade in general and shelf goods has again been active, many buyers having been here, purchasing pretty liberally. No change whatever in prices.

**HIDES AND SKINS.**—Receipts of domestic Hides though improving are still small, and entirely absorbed by the local demand. **Lambskins and Pelts** are in plentiful supply, but without change in price.

**LEATHER.**—Business has been quite brisk, all kinds of desirable stock having been in demand. **Harness and Russett** are scarce and wanted, there

being a demand from Montreal and other points. There is as yet no change in quotations, but higher prices are looked for.

**PAINTS AND OILS.**—Have had no special demand, and prices are entirely without alteration.

**PETROLEUM.**—Business has been active, both for single barrels and for car loads, and considerable orders have been filled, prices remaining as previously quoted.

**PRODUCE.**—The market generally has been dull and quotations for wheat and flour are nominal, there being no recent transactions on which to base them. **Flour.**—In the fore part of the week, holders were firm, on a basis of \$5.25 for superfine, with a few sales reported at this figure. Later, buyers became less disposed to operate, and though the market was slightly easier, nothing has been done for several days. **Wheat.**—Little or nothing doing. In the fore part of the week, 3,000 bush. choice Spring, changed hands at \$1.14 at Port Hope, and a sale of a car Treadwell, at \$1.08; and a car of Fall at \$1.13½ at Brampton was also reported. Since then, no sales have been made public. **Barley.**—The market has been weak and declining all through, and with heavy receipts both by rail and from farmers, the price has given way to an extent almost panicky. This has been owing partly to the heavy decline in the Western and the absence of demand in the Oswego and other Eastern markets; and no improvement can be looked for here while the Chicago market keeps at its present figure, consequent on unusually large receipts from the West. The total receipts here for the week are estimated at about 150,000 bushels, one half of which were by waggons; and the prices paid from day to day ranged from 75c. to 80c. at the beginning of the week, down to 65c. to 70c. at the close. The opinion here seems to be pretty generally held, that Barley is cheap at present prices, but it would not be safe to speculate for a rise without some means of knowing what the surplus will be to come forward from the West. Should Canada have even one million bushels more than the United States malsters' will require, the price must give way even still farther, unless, indeed, farmers are prepared to hold over till next season, which is not likely.

**Oats.**—Very limited business passing, holders asking 39c with 38c only bid, for car lots. **Peas.**—Although sales have been small, holders are firm, and decline to accept anything under 70c f.o.b. **Rye.**—Nominal and unchanged. **Hay.**—\$10 to \$12 50. **Straw.**—\$7 to \$8.

**PROVISIONS.**—The market has been quiet during the past week. **Butter** has been without special activity, except for choice dairy, which has been in demand, with sales at from 19 to 19½ for selected tubs. **Cheese** is unchanged and has only a moderate demand for local consumption. **Eggs** are unaltered in value, and very slow of sale. **Pork,** absence of stock prevents business. **Bacon and Hams** are still low in stock and in too limited supply to fill orders. **Lard** dull and unchanged.

**SALT.**—No American in market. **Goderich** wanted at quotations; stock unequal to requirements of trade, **Liverpool coarse** without change.

**WOOL.**—Is wanted, and dealers are paying 30c. for all marketable lots offering.

**MONEY.**—Sterling exchange, 60 days sight, or 75 days date, 109½ to 109¾. gold drafts on New York ¼ prem.; Currency Drafts on New York or Greenbacks 87½ to 88½; American silver, large 5 to 6; small 7 to 10 discount. Gold in New York in the early part of the week declined to 112½, but subsequently rallied to 114, at which it closed firm.

**FREIGHTS.**—There is no change to note in anyway. Very little grain or flour offering, and the business generally regarded as very unsatisfactory. We continue our rates of last week: Grain 2½c., greenbacks to Oswego, and 2c. gold to Kingston by sailing vessel; from Kingston to Montreal, by barge 4½c. Steamer rates unchanged, with no particular pressure from shippers. We quote for flour, 15c. to Kingston; 7½c.



to Brockville and Prescott, 25c. to Montreal and 20c. gold to Oswego and Ogdensburg Apples are taken at 30c. per bbl. to Montreal. Railway rates are without change. Per G. W. Railway:—Flour, from Detroit to Toronto 35c. per bbl.; grain, 18c. per 100 lbs. From Sarnia, 30c. per bbl.; grain 15c. per 100 lbs. From the Suspension Bridge, 25c.; grain, 13c. By Grand Trunk to Liverpool and Glasgow no rates are named. Very little freight offering. A few car loads of butter have been taken for Liverpool as well as for Montreal. The following are the current rates of the Grand Trunk Railway: to Halifax 75c. for flour and 33c. for grain; to St. John 75c. flour, 38c. grain. The rates to railway stations are—Flour to Kingston, 25c.; grain 13c.; flour to Prescott, 30c.; grain, 15c.; flour to Montreal, 30c.; grain 18c.; flour to St. John, Quebec, 45c.; grain, 23c.; flour to Point Levi, 55c.; grain, 28c.; flour to Portland 75c.; grain, 38c.; flour to New York 75c., grain 38c.; flour to Boston 80c., grain 40c. gold.

## MONTREAL MARKET.

MONTREAL, Sept. 27.

The fall trade, so far, has progressed most satisfactorily, fully justifying the sanguine expectation entertained respecting it at the opening of the season. A good many had their fears that foreign goods had been purchased more freely than was wise, but the large healthy movement of the past month has dispelled all doubts on that score.

**ASHES.**—Receipts from 1st January to 22nd September were 11,448 bbls. pots and 1,649 bbls. pearls. Stock on the 23rd—pots 715 bbls.; pearls 355 bbls. There is scarcely any business doing; the market closes as follows: pots firmer; sales of firsts at \$5 80 to \$5 85; seconds \$4 10; thirds \$4 45; pearls dull; firsts \$6 75 to \$6 80.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**—The trade continues brisk with a good number of buyers in market. The firmness in leather has led to the expectation that prices will be higher, especially in view of the reduced stocks of goods. Mens' coarse boots sell at \$2 to \$2 50; boys' stogas at \$1 80 to \$2; youths' coarse boots \$1 50; womens' calf boots 95 to \$1 05.

**COAL.**—American Anthracite is a shade firmer, but quotations are not altered. Buyers of steam are holding back in anticipation of lower prices, and holders offer cargoes freely. Steam is quoted at \$5.25 to \$5.50; Welsh Anthracite at \$7.50 to \$7.75; Pictou, \$4.25; Lehigh, \$7.75 to \$8.00.

**DRY GOODS.**—The imports of woollens for August were valued at \$1,085,571, and in August last year at \$694,092, showing an increase of \$399,471. The value of cottons was \$647,472, showing an increase of \$147,986 on last year. For the eight months of 1870, the increase in woollens was \$606,917, in cottons, \$320,815, and in silks, &c., \$170,315. The fact that these largely increased importations have not proved excessive, is the best illustration of the extent of the season's trade in this branch.

**DRUGS, &c.**—The market is firm and a good demand for all descriptions of goods. Bi-carb is steady with a better demand at \$3 18 to \$3 25; caustic is 1c. better; considerable sales at 3 1/4 to 3 1/2c. Sal. soda sold at \$1 40 per 112 lbs., and some round lots of soda ash at 2c. Epsom steady at \$2 to \$2 25 for small lots. Alum at \$2 25 to \$2 40 per cwt. Bleaching powder is held in few brands at 2 to 2 1/2c. Salt petre \$10 50 to \$11.

**FISH.**—The market for dry cod is easier; owing to more liberal offerings the decline on the week being about 25c. per quintal; sales at \$4 75 to \$5 according to size of lot. There is a steady enquiry for salmon, with only a moderate supply, and some sales of good to choice at \$14 25 to \$14 85c. Mackerel halves \$3 25 to \$3 50; whole barrels \$6; shore split herrings move off steady at \$3 50 to \$4, and in the case of small buyers a little higher is paid. There are a few good lots

of Conso offering and find some demand at \$4 25 to \$4 62 1/2.

**FLOUR.**—Receipts for the week ending Sept. 21st, 20,056 bbls., against 25,516 bbls. the previous week. The total receipts since January 1st were 699,331 bbls., against 618,933 bbls. in the corresponding period of last year, showing an increase of 80,398 bbls. Total shipments by all channels from 1st January to 21st Sept., 528,050 bbls., against 540,522 bbls. in the corresponding period of last year, being a decrease of 21,472 bbls. The market opened quiet, suppers from Western wheat selling at \$4.80 in bond, other brands from Western wheat ranging from \$4.90 to \$5.05 in bond. Throughout the week the quotations noticed at the opening has been maintained, few wholesale transactions taking place. A fair demand for local use, and for shipment to the Lower Ports, tend to maintain prices in the face of a slight decline in England and in the West. Quotations are:—Superior Extra, \$6.40 to \$6.75; Extra, \$5.90 to \$6.00; Fancy, \$5.60 to \$5.70; Fresh ground Suppers from Canada wheat, \$5.20 to \$5.30; Western State Superfine in bond, nominal; Medium strong Superf from Canada wheat, \$5.50 to \$5.70, nominal; Strong Bakers' Flour, \$6.00 to \$6.40 Suppers, from Western Wheat Welland Canal, \$5.00 to \$5.05 in bond; City brands of Suppers from Western Wheat, nominal \$5.05 to \$5.10 in bond; Canada Super No. 2, \$4.75 to \$4.80; Western States No. 3, in bond, \$4.50, nominal; Fine, \$4.40 to \$4.50; Middlings, \$3.75 to \$4.00; Pollards, \$3.25 to \$4.00, nominal; U. C. Bag Flour \$2.60 to \$2.65 per 100 lbs. according to quality; City Bags (delivered), \$2.70 to \$2.75; Oatmeal—Quiet at \$4.50 to \$5.00 according to quality.

**FREIGHTS.**—Ocean rates easier. Flour, 2s. 6d. per bbl. to Liverpool, and 3s. to Glasgow. Engagements for wheat to Liverpool are reported at 4s. 6d. to 5s.; and 6s. to London, per sailing ship. Steamers rates are, for Ashes, Pots, 30s. per gross ton; Pearls, 37s. 6d. to 40s.; Provisions, 45s.; Butter, 60s.; Cheese, 65s.

**GRAIN.**—Wheat receipts for the week ending 21st September, 90,907 bus., against 200,207 bus. in the preceding week. Total receipts by rail and canal, from 1st January, 4,592,784 bus., against 4,575,026 bus. in corresponding period of 1869. Shipments by all routes, from the 1st January, 3,952,486 bus., against 3,353,513 bus. in the corresponding period of 1869, showing an increase of 598,973 bus. Wheat has ruled dull, and closes with few transactions, buyers and sellers being apart in their views. Holders ask \$1 07 for new, and \$1 05 for old No. 2, with no buyers over \$1 05 and \$1 03. Corn—nominal, at 70 to 75c., to arrive. Peas—Buyers offer 75 to 80c. for good samples of new, per 60 lbs.; no late sales. Oats nominal. No sales of round lots during the week.

**GROCERIES.**—Sugars—There is a fair local enquiry, but large lots are not easy to place at current rates. Low grade grocery sold to a considerable extent at 7 1/2c. to 8c.; good to choice is held at 8 1/2c. to 8 3/4c. Scotch refined has been placed to a moderate extent, at 8 1/2c. to 9c.; refinery prices unchanged. The imports of raw for August are fully double those of the corresponding month of last year. Teas—An active jobbing demand has been experienced for all desirable kinds at prices fully equal to those previously quoted. Considerable sale of Twankays at 32c. to 37c., of uncolored Japans, at 50c. to 59c.; and some lines of lower grades at about 10c. reduction on these prices. Imperials have moved to a small extent, at 55c. to 60c. Imports of teas in August were largely in excess of the figures of August, 1869. Tobacco—is in a good demand, and prices are well maintained; Upper Canada leaf is quoted at 11 1/2c. to 12c. Molasses—Stock large and market dull, weak and nominal. Salt—Considerable sales of fine at 5c. reduction on late prices was reported; coarse is neglected, and sales are at 52c. 54c.; factory filled is easier at \$1.40 to \$1.42 1/2; fine 75c. to 80c. Rice—is easier, at

\$3.70 to \$4; but the latter is an outside figure for choice; a fair business has been done within the range quoted. Brandy—Hennessy's \$8.25 for cases; other brands as before quoted. Gin—unchanged. Rum—firm; Jamaica, \$1.90 to \$2.10; Demerara, \$1.70 to \$1.80. Highwines—Some sales of Montreal in bond at 60c. to 65c., and of Upper Canada, 57 1/2c. to 60c. Coffee—Rates are well maintained with a fair enquiry. Fruit—Valentia raisins quiet at \$7.25 to \$7.50; Layers, a considerable business done at \$2.50 to \$2.55. Job lots of currants sell at 6 1/2c.

**HARDWARE.**—A better demand is noticeable this week, which the various cargoes now on the way from Europe will be fully sufficient to meet. Scotch pigs are firm at \$23.50; No. 1 Gartscherrie sells ready at \$22.50 per ton. Canada plates are scarce and tending upwards. Cut nails meet with a good demand; orders in advance are the only kind received by makers, their looks being so full as to render prompt delivery impossible, stocks uncommonly light. Quotations are \$3.10 to \$3.15.

**LEATHER.**—During the past two weeks business has been less animated, the activity existing previously for several months having given place to a more moderate demand, still there is a fair inquiry for particular kinds of stock, of which the market is poorly supplied. Spanish Sole has undergone no change since last report, nor has the supply been sufficient to lead to any accumulation. Slaughter Sole—The receipts have been very limited of late, and there is little or no stock of consequence in market. Rough—The inquiry has fallen off, and while prices are nominally the same the stock requires to be good to command highest quotations. Harness is very scarce, and prime is wanted at full prices. Waxed Upper has had very little inquiry of late, most consumers having ceased working this stock for the present, Grafted Upper has no demand whatever. Buff and Pebble—Choice qualities, and only choice, find ready sale at outside figures, the stocks of which are insufficient to meet present wants. Patent and Enamel—Little or nothing doing in either. Calf Skins have no special inquiry. Splits are less called for, but as yet holders of strictly first-class stock have made no concessions. Sheep Skins—A fair demand prevails for light russets, which colours are moving off slowly.

**NAVAL STORES.**—Pine pitch and tar are quiet at \$3.50 to \$3.75; American coal tar and pitch wanted at \$2.65 to \$3.00; Spirits Turpentine sell readily at 50c to 52 1/2c; Rosins firm and unchanged.

**OILS.**—Jobbers are paying from 24c to 30c for petroleum, as to quality, in small lots. Cod is nominal at 55c to 57c; Linseed raw, 62 1/2c, and very quiet; boiled, 77 1/2c; Pale seal steady at 65c to 66c; Olive \$1.12 1/2 to \$1.20; Crude whale nominal at 52 1/2c to 62 1/2c; Lard, 95c to \$1.05 for Nos. 2 and 1 respectively, and dull.

**PROVISIONS.**—Butter—Dull for ordinary grades, holders find no trouble in placing table sorts at 22c to 23c; inferior neglected. Pork—Only a retail demand at \$27.25 to \$27.50 for mess; thin mess, \$25.50; prime mess, \$24; prime, \$22. Cheese—Very quiet; unfavorable advices from Europe cause shippers to pay but little attention to this branch, and holders are shipping on their own account. Eggs—18c to 20c for good fresh. Lard—quiet, at 13 1/2c to 14c.

## OIL MATTERS AT PETROLIA.

(From our Own Correspondent)

PETROLIA, Sept. 26, 1870.

The Prince well promises well but is not yet fairly tested. The Brake is flowing 120 barrels per day. The Reynolds pumping from 50 to 75 barrels, and the Cole doing about 50 or 60 barrels. All these are close to the famous Craze well, which is still producing largely, and as yet not tapped. There are 53 wells going down around there.

The production for the week between 5 and 6,000



barrels. The shipments some 24 car loads per day. Some 2,000 barrels have been sold to refiners, for immediate use. The export firms are still busy, and everything in the shape of business brisk. One well was burnt last week, loss small and a fire is raging in the Standard refinery, damage cannot be estimated as at present it is confined entirely to the stills one of which must have burst.

Crude, first quality .....\$1.75  
 " second " ..... 1.60  
 Refind..... 20 to 23c.

—On and after October 1, the duty on flour imported into Cuba (unless from Spain) will be raised \$2.50 per brl. in gold, making the duty altogether \$6.50 per brl. in specie.

**THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES.**

In reviewing the history and present condition of this remarkable company, we have been struck with several points, which we consider well worth noting.

The company is an assured success, and has taken its place in the front rank of our permanent institutions.

The amount of business secured in the limited time it has been organized is unprecedentedly large, but at the same time healthy, and not secured at too great expense. Unlike some others, the National does not absorb its premiums in commissions to agents and loans to policyholders, but has received a large income in cash.

The fact that the company has accumulated \$667,000 in solid cash assets in two years' time, is an evidence that the business has been conducted on business principles, that the company has sold its contracts in insurance for a consideration; and that consideration has been received in cash and saved, thus proving the ability to meet its contracts when they become due, and pay their policies in cash, and not in the paper of the policyholders.

A recent valuation of its policies shows that the company has available assets, aside from its capital, equal to the reserve fund, calculated upon the same basis as that upon which the premiums are made. It is unjust and oppressive to require a stock company charging low premiums to reserve upon the mutual or high premium standard.

The company is able to fulfill all of its contracts without using a dollar of its capital; provided it realizes six per cent. interest.

The proprietors have put up \$1,000,000 as an earnest that they can and will realize six per cent. interest.

The company has received and has on hand more actual cash than any other company of its age, notwithstanding its low premiums. The insured have paid less, and the company has saved more.

The wisdom and propriety of stock management has received a satisfactory demonstration in the experience of this company. Full justice has been rendered to the insured; ample security has been furnished. The contracts of the National mean all that they express; their policies are for their full face value and are the promises to pay of a body corporate, which has a substantial basis, and is not in the hands of inefficient or unprincipled officials.

The exact financial condition of the company is known every month, and policies are valued twice a year; thus the directors and stockholders know precisely how they stand, and in their determination to see that their stock is not imperiled, the policyholders are correspondingly protected more than by any other system of doing business. There can be no misrepresentation, (one of the greatest evils in life insurance), and no disappointment as to the expected cost of insurance; the low rates render it certain that the insurance will be furnished more cheaply than in the high rate companies, although no dividends are made to the insured. The divi-

dends of many mutuals are being diminished year by year, and in some companies have ceased entirely. It is a great consolation in these days of unsafe management, of extravagant expenditure, of irresponsibility, and of disregard of strict business principles, to see a company conducted as fairly and honestly and as carefully and successfully as the National. Between the large, well-established, honestly-managed mutual companies and the well-established stock companies, the large horde of new, irresponsible and weak mixed companies will be crushed out, as between the upper and nether millstone.— *Baltimore Underwriter.*

**James Turner & Co.,**

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAMILTON, ONT.

ly

**Grand Trunk Railway.**

TRAINS arrive and depart as follows at and from Toronto:

EAST.				
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Depart.....	5.37	6.37	5.37	7.07
Arrive.....	9.37	10.37	10.37	9.07
WEST.				
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Depart.....	7.30	11.40	3.45	10.37
Arrive.....	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
	5.39	12.50	5.20	9.05

**Northern Railway.**

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

Trains leave Brock Street Station 15 minutes later.

**Canada Insurance License.**

Under 31st Vic. Cap. 48.

No. 42. No. 42.

This is to be certify that the Agricultural Insurance Company have deposited in the hands of the Receiver General of Canada, the sum of fifty-four thousand five hundred dollars in the United States Bonds, as required by the Act of Canada, 31 Victoria, Cap. 48, Section 23, and is hereby licensed to carry on the business in Canada of Fire Insurance.

Dated at the City of Ottawa, the 2nd day of June, 1870.

(Signed,) JOHN LANGTON,  
 For Minister of Finance.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } S.S.  
 Jefferson County, }

Be it remembered, that I, Isaac Munson, resident of Watertown, New York, and Secretary of the Agricultural Insurance Company, of Watertown, State of New York, a Stock Company devoted to Fire Insurance on Farm Property, and detached Residences not considered more hazardous, do hereby certify that said Company is possessed of a capital of one hundred thousand dollars paid up and invested security on the following property, viz:—

Together with the accumulated Surplus of seventeen years of successful business, amounting to three hundred and ninety-two thousand, one hundred and twenty-nine dollars, twenty-five cents, viz:—

On first lien Mortgages on Real Estate valued at Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.....	\$275,062 13
On United States Bonds, Registered.....	55,500 00
On Real Estate, site of Company's Office....	15,000 00
On Loans secured by Stocks worth One Hundred Thousand Dollars.....	57,284 29
On Watertown and Rome Railway Bonds and County Bonds.....	1,100 00
Cash and other Securities on hand.....	42,595 33
Premiums due secured by bond.....	52,352 50
<b>Total Assets.....</b>	<b>\$498,804 25</b>

I further know that said Company has all of said Mortgages, Bonds, Stocks, Real Estate, and other loans properly entered, recorded, and assigned in its own name, having full right to same.

Witness my Hand and Seal this 31st day of May, 1870, at the City of Watertown, New York.

L.S. (Signed,) ISAAC MUNSON, Secretary.  
 Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of May, 1870.

L.S. (Signed,) C. H. VAN BRAKLE,  
 Notary Public,  
 Jefferson County.

**THE NATIONAL**

Life Insurance Company of the United States of America.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS.

CASH CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000, PAID IN FULL.

1. THIS COMPANY ISSUED IN THE FIRST YEAR of its existence 7,070 Policies; insuring over \$19,253,400, the annual Premiums upon which amounted to \$751,582.47.

2. It will be noticed, upon examination, that in character, standing, and efficiency, the Board of Direction is unsurpassed.

3. The Company's Charter expressly provides "That any Policy taken out in favor of a wife, child, relative, or other person having an interest in the life of the insured, shall not be liable to seizure by the creditors of the person so insured; Provided, that the Policy does not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars." The "NATIONAL" is the only Company doing business in Canada whose Charter provides as above.

4. While the NATIONAL LIFE rates are the lowest, its Cash Capital is the largest of any purely Life Office doing business in Canada; and it has by far the largest assets, in proportion to its liabilities of any Life Insurance Corporation in the world. IT IS THE ONLY AMERICAN LIFE COMPANY THAT HAS MADE A DEPOSIT IN CANADA FOR THE BENEFIT OF "CANADIAN POLICY-HOLDERS."

5. The insured is not restricted from travelling in any part of the United States or British Provinces, or in Europe, in time of peace. "Permits" to cross the ocean, or to visit California, are not required.

Annual Premium to Secure \$1,000, payable at Death. Age at nearest Birthday.

Prem.	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90
Age.	\$1.21	\$1.33	\$1.45	\$1.57	\$1.69	\$1.81	\$1.93	\$2.05	\$2.17	\$2.29	\$2.41	\$2.53	\$2.65	\$2.77

Rates for endowment and other plans of Insurance equally favorable.

Persons intending to insure, and those already insured, will do well to consider the advantages offered by the "NATIONAL," before insuring or renewing their present Policies with other Companies.

Special reduction made to Clergymen insuring with the General Agents direct.

Applications for Insurance or for agencies can be made to

LIVINGSTON, MOORE & CO.,

General Agts. for the Dominion of Canada.

ED. ROBINSON,  
 Manager, Hamilton.

AGENT FOR TORONTO,

J. A. CODD,

ly 25 King St. West.

**Agricultural**

Insurance Company of Watertown.

CASH ASSETS \$500,000  
 DEPOSITED AT OTTAWA \$54,500

THIS Company is prepared to do a FARM, LIVE STOCK, and NON-HAZARDOUS business throughout Ontario.

A. W. SMITH,

Agent for Toronto and Vicinity.

HENRY CLINE, General Agent, Kingston.

7-ly OFFICE—WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

**Insolvent Act of 1869.**

In the matter of ROBERT HUNTER, an Insolvent.

A FIRST and final Dividend Sheet has been prepared, open to objection until the 10th day of OCTOBER, 1870, after which Dividend will be paid.

JOHN KERR, Assignee.

Toronto, 23th September, 1870.

**Insolvent Act of 1869.**

In the matter of H. D. CLARK, an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are hereby notified to meet at my office, corner of Church and Court streets, in this city, on MONDAY, the TENTH day of OCTOBER, next, at TEN o'clock A.M., for the public examination of the Insolvent, and for ordering the affairs of the estate generally.

JOHN KERR,

Toronto, Sept. 22, 1870.

Assignee.

**Notice**

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Ontario, at its next Session, for an Act to incorporate "The Queen City Fire Insurance Company." Toronto, 29th September, 1870. 7-5t



**Mercantile.**

**Joseph S. Belcher,**  
(Late Geo. H. Starr & Co.)  
**COMMISSION & 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

**Toronto Auction Mart.**

Established 1834.

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

Manufacturers' Agents,  
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
KING STREET, TORONTO.

**The Mercantile Agency,**

FOR THE  
PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF TRADE.

Established in 1841.  
DUN, WIMAN & Co.  
Montreal, Toronto and Halifax.

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

**L Coffee & Co.**

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

**Parson Bros.,**

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

**Childs & Hamilton.**

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, No. 7 Wellington Street East, Toronto, Ontario. 23

**John Fisker & Co.**

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

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

J. M. TROUT,  
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**O'Connor & Waller**

EXCHANGE BROKERS, Commission Merchants, and Insurance Agents, Bell's Block, No. 2 Rideau Street, Ottawa. — Personal attention given to the Commission Business, and the utmost promptness by sales and returns strictly observed. All needless expenses carefully avoided. Consignments of Pork, Flour, Beans, Bacon, Cheese, Liquors, and General Produce, solicited. Liberal advances made in the usual form. Good references if required.  
E. E. O'CONNOR. 33-ly) W. H. WALLER

**The Canada Insurance Union.**

OCEAN MARINE,

Comprising the following Insurance Companies. Incorporated in Canada:

THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.  
THE MONTREAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,  
THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,

AND AN

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THE UNION will issue Binding Policies on HULLS, CARGOES, and FREIGHTS in MONTREAL and LIVERPOOL, and Losses will be paid in Great Britain or Canada, at the option of the assured.

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CASH ASSETS . . . . . \$13,000,000  
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NEW BUSINESS IN 1869, . . . . . \$91,021,141

THE leading company in the world for new business, by \$13,000,000. Purely Mutual, all profits annually divided among the Policyholders, on Contribution Plan. This Company has special advantageous features that no other Company in Canada offers. See "Tontine Dividend" circulars, being a 10 per cent. investment, in addition to a Life Insurance. Instalment and all kinds of Endowment Policies. The "Equitable" has fully complied with Dominion Law, by making deposit of \$100,000 in Canadian Securities. Branch office for the Dominion,  
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AT ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF AN ACRE.

In the adjoining Townships of Guilford, Dudley, Harburn, Harcourt and Bruton, connected with Dysart, and the Village of Haliburton, by the Peterson Road,

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

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

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

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The ST. JAMES' is favorably situated, facing Victoria Square, in the very centre of the city, and contiguous to the Post Office and Banks. Its convenience for business men is everything that can be desired, as it is in the immediate vicinity of the leading Wholesale Houses. The rooms being well appointed and ventilated, are cheerful for families, while the *meuble* will be unexceptionable, and no pains will be spared in ministering to the comfort of guests. The proprietors, having leased the adjoining premises, are prepared to offer every inducement to the Spring and Fall Trade; and as their tariff is unexceptionably reasonable, they hope to obtain a large share of public patronage.  
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Toronto, July 15, 1870. 49

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

**DIVIDEND PAYABLE IN 1870, \$2,300,000!**

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

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

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

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The necessary result of this economy in management, careful selection of lives, and highly productive investments, has been that the CONNECTICUT MUTUAL has afforded insurance to its members at a LESS AVERAGE COST, than any other Company.

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BELFAST,

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Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
<b>Boots and Shoes.</b>	\$ c. \$ c.	<b>Groceries—Contin'd</b>	\$ c. \$ c.	<b>Leather—Contin'd</b>	\$ c. \$ c.
Mens' Thr. Boots, 1 ex.	2 65 0 00	Dry Crushed	0 00 0 12 1/2	Do. 1st qual middle'd	0 24 0 26
" " " " No. 1	2 40 0 50	Extra Ground	0 73 0 13 1/2	Do. No. 2, light weights	0 22 0 23
" " " " No. 2	2 20 0 49	<b>Teas:</b>		Slaughter heavy	0 23 0 25
" Split Boots	2 00 0 00	Japan com'n to good	0 42 0 50	Do. light	0 26 0 26
" " " " " " " "	2 00 0 00	" " " " " " " "	0 50 0 65	Harness, best	0 20 0 24
" " " " " " " "	3 15 0 00	" " " " " " " "	0 50 0 70	" " " " " " " "	0 00 0 00
" " " " " " " "	2 90 0 00	Colored, com. to fine	0 40 0 70	Upper heavy	0 38 0 40
" " " " " " " "	2 50 0 00	Congou & Souch'ng	0 40 0 70	" " " " " " " "	0 40 0 42
" " " " " " " "	2 40 0 00	Oolong, good to fine	0 50 0 65	Light	0 40 0 42
Boys' Thick Boots, 1 ex.	1 90 0 00	Y. Hyson, com. to gd.	0 35 0 50	Kip. Skins, Patna	0 35 0 40
" " " " " " " "	1 75 1 80	Medium to choice	0 65 0 80	French	0 70 0 00
Youths' " " " " " "	1 55 1 60	Extra choice	0 85 0 90	English	0 65 0 80
" " " " " " " "	1 45 0 00	Gunpowd'r. to men.	0 55 0 70	Hemlock Calf (30 to 35 lbs.) per doz.	0 60 0 75
Child's fy top B's G to 9	1 20 0 00	" " " " " " " "	0 70 0 85	Do. light	0 45 0 60
Woman's Kid Bal. MS	2 25 2 50	" " " " " " " "	0 85 0 95	French Calf	1 10 1 20
" " " " " " " "	1 80 2 20	" " " " " " " "	0 45 0 60	Grain & Satn Clt per doz.	0 00 0 55
" " " " " " " "	1 30 1 75	Hyson	0 42 0 80	Splits, large per doz.	0 30 0 35
" " " " " " " "	1 75 2 00	Imperial	0 42 0 80	" " " " " " " "	0 00 0 25
" " " " " " " "	1 60 0 00	<b>Tobacco, Manufact'd:</b>		Enamelled Cow per foot	0 20 0 21
" " " " " " " "	1 20 1 45	Dark, 5s & 10s, Cu Lf, P B	0 30 0 32	Patent	0 20 0 21
" " " " " " " "	1 35 0 00	" " " " " " " "	0 31 0 33	Pebble Grain	0 15 0 17
" " " " " " " "	1 15 1 25	" " " " " " " "	0 38 0 50	Buff	0 15 0 17
" " " " " " " "	0 95 1 10	Bright sorts, good to fine choice	0 50 0 80	<b>Cils.</b>	
Misses' Polish Peb. Bal.	1 30 0 00	<b>Hardware</b>		Cod	0 65 0 68 1/2
" " " " " " " "	0 95 1 10	Tin (net cash prices)		Lard, extra	1 45 0 00
" " " " " " " "	0 95 0 00	Block, per lb.	0 33 0 35	" " " " " " " "	1 12 0 00
" " " " " " " "	0 85 0 00	Grain	0 35 0 00	" " " " " " " "	1 00 0 00
Child's Polish Peb. Bal.	1 05 0 00	<b>Copper:</b>		Lubricating, patent	0 00 0 00
" " " " " " " "	1 05 0 00	Pig	0 50 0 22	" " " " " " " "	0 30 0 00
" " " " " " " "	0 75 0 85	Sheet	0 29 0 31	Linseed, raw	0 75 0 80
" " " " " " " "	0 70 0 00	<b>Cut Nails:</b>		" " " " " " " "	0 80 0 85
" " " " " " " "	0 60 0 00	Assorted 1/4 Shingles,		Machinery	0 00 0 00
<b>Drugs</b>		" " " " " " " "	0 00 3 25	Olive, common, per gal.	1 30 1 35
Aloe Cape	0 15 0 20	Shingle alone do	3 30 3 40	" " " " " " " "	1 80 2 30
Alum	0 02 0 05 1/2	Lathe and 5 dy.	3 30 3 40	" " " " " " " "	3 60 3 75
Borax	0 19 0 20	<b>Galvanized Iron:</b>		Seal, pale	0 77 0 82 1/2
Camphor, refined	0 45 0 55	Assorted sizes	0 08 0 09	Spirits Turpentine	0 50 0 55
Castor Oil	0 14 0 17	Best No. 24	0 07 0 00	Whale, ref'd	0 85 1 00
Caustic Soda	0 03 0 05	" " " " " " " "	0 08 0 08 1/2	<b>Paints, &amp;c.</b>	
Cream Tartar	0 25 0 30	" " " " " " " "	0 09 0 09 1/2	White Lead, genuine	0 00 2
Epsom Salts	0 03 0 04	Guest's or Griffin's	0 00 0 00	in Oil, per 25 lbs.	0 00 2 10
Extract Logwood	0 10 0 13	assorted sizes	0 00 0 00	Do. No. 1	0 00 2 10
Gum Arabic, sorts	0 34 0 37	For W. ass'd sizes	0 18 0 19	" " " " " " " "	0 00 1 90
Indigo, Madras	1 05 1 15	Patent Hammer'd do.	0 17 0 18	" " " " " " " "	0 00 1 70
Licorice, com.	0 14 0 25	<b>Iron (at 4 months):</b>		Common	1 30 0 00
Madder	0 14 0 18	Pig—Cartsherie No. 1	00 00 00 00	White Lead, dry	0 05 0 09
Opium	9 50 10 00	Calder No. 1	00 00 24 00	Red Lead	0 06 0 08 1/2
Oxalic Acid	0 24 0 32	" " " " " " " "	00 00 23 00	Venetian Red, Eng'n.	0 02 0 08 1/2
Potash, Bi-tart.	0 25 0 28	No. 3	22 00 24 00	Yellow Ochre, French	0 02 0 08 1/2
" " " " " " " "	0 15 0 20	Other brands. No. 1	22 00 24 00	Whiting	0 80 1 25 1/2
Potass Iodide	3 80 4 50	" " " " " " " "	0 00 0 00	<b>Petroleum.</b>	
Soda Ash	0 03 0 04	Bar—Scotch, per 100 lb.	2 40 2 60	(Refined per gal.)	
Soda Bicarb	3 37 4 00	Refined	3 00 3 25	Water white, 5 bris.	0 27 0 00
Tartaric Acid	0 39 0 45	Swedes	5 00 5 50	" " " " " " " "	0 29 0 00
<b>Groceries</b>		Hoops—Coopers	3 19 3 25	" " " " " " " "	0 00 0 23
Java, per lb.	0 20 0 22	" " " " " " " "	3 19 3 25	Straw, 5 bris.	0 00 0 23
Laguayra	0 17 0 18	Boiler Plates	3 19 3 25	" " " " " " " "	0 00 0 24
Rio	0 15 0 17	Canada Plates	3 90 4 20	Amber, by car load	0 00 0 00
<b>Fish:</b>		Coatbridge	4 00 4 30	Benzine	0 35 0 38
Herrings, Lab. split	5 00 5 50	Pontypool	3 90 4 20	<b>Produce.</b>	
" " " " " " " "	4 00 4 75	Swansea	3 90 4 20	Wheat, Spring, 60 lb.	1 00 1 10
" " " " " " " "	3 00 3 75	<b>Lead (at 4 months):</b>		" " " " " " " "	1 15 1 20
" " " " " " " "	0 43 0 45	Bar, per 100 lbs.	0 06 0 07 1/2	Barley, new, 48 "	0 65 0 70
Mackerel, small kits	0 75 0 90	Sheet	0 06 0 08	Pens	0 00 0 70
Loch. Her. wh'e fish	2 50 2 75	Shot	0 07 0 07 1/2	Oats	0 38 0 39
" " " " " " " "	1 25 1 50	<b>Iron Wire (net cash):</b>		Eye	0 00 0 60
White Fish & Trout	3 50 3 75	No. 6, per bundle	2 70 2 80	Clover, choice 60 "	0 60 7 25
Salmon, saltwater	14 50 15 00	" " " " " " " "	3 10 3 20	Timothy, cho'e 4 "	0 00 0 60
Dry Cod, per 112 lbs.	5 50 5 62	" " " " " " " "	3 40 3 50	Flax	2 00 2 25
<b>Fruit:</b>		" " " " " " " "	4 30 4 40	<b>Flour (per brl.):</b>	
Raisins, Layers	2 65 2 75	<b>Powder:</b>		Superior extra	0 00 0 00
" " " " " " " "	2 50 2 55	Blasting, Canada	5 75 0 00	Extra superfine	5 50 5 75
" " " " " " " "	0 85 0 87 1/2	FF	4 75 5 00	Fancysuperfine	5 40 5 50
Currants, new	0 65 0 07	Blasting, English	5 00 5 00	Superfine No. 1	5 15 5 25
" " " " " " " "	0 05 0 50	FF loose	5 00 6 00	" " " " " " " "	4 50 4 60
Figs	0 11 0 15	FFF	6 00 6 30	<b>Provisions</b>	
<b>Molasses:</b>		<b>Pressed Spikes (4 mos):</b>		Butter, dairy tub per lb.	0 15 0 16 1/2
Clayed, per gal.	0 30 0 35	Regular sizes 400	4 00 4 25	" " " " " " " "	0 17 0 18
Syrups, Standard	0 48 0 50	Extra	4 50 5 00	store packed	0 12 0 13
" " " " " " " "	0 52 0 53	<b>Tin Plates (net cash):</b>		Cheese	0 12 0 13
" " " " " " " "	4 25 4 50	IC Coke	8 50 0 00	Pork, mess, new	27 50 28 50
Rice—Arracan	4 25 4 50	IC Charcoal	10 00 10 25	" " " " " " " "	23 00 23 50
" " " " " " " "	4 60 4 20	IX	12 50 0 00	" " " " " " " "	30 00 22 00
<b>Spices:</b>		LXX	7 25 0 00	Baron, Canada	0 12 0 13
Cassia, whole, per lb.	0 33 0 40	DC	9 25 0 00	" " " " " " " "	0 13 0 14 1/2
Cloves	0 10 0 12	DX	9 25 0 00	Cumber'd cut	0 13 0 14 1/2
Nutmegs	0 65 0 70	<b>Hides &amp; Skins, per lb</b>		" " " " " " " "	0 13 0 14 1/2
Ginger, ground	0 18 0 23	Green, No. 1	0 08 0 00	Hams, covered	0 15 0 17
" " " " " " " "	0 17 0 20	Green, No. 2	0 07 0 00	" " " " " " " "	0 15 0 16
Pepper, black	0 15 0 60	Cured	0 09 0 00	Shoulders, in salt	0 11 0 12
Pimento	0 60 0 60 1/2	Calfskins, green	0 00 0 12	Lard, in wags	0 14 0 15
<b>Sugars—(60 days):</b>		Calfskins, cured	0 00 0 12 1/2	Eggs, fresh	0 11 0 12
Port Rico, per lb.	0 9 0 9 1/2	Lambskins	0 00 0 00	Beef Hams	0 00 0 00
China	0 8 0 2 1/2	Pelts	0 00 0 00	Tallow	0 07 0 7 1/2
Barbadoes (bright)	0 9 0 9 1/2	Hoops		Hogs dressed, heavy	8 00 9 00
Canada Sugar Refine'y,		Medium to good	0 10 0 20	" " " " " " " "	7 50 8 50
yellow No. 2, 60 lbs.	0 02 0 03	<b>Leather, @ (4 mos.)</b>		" " " " " " " "	0 00 0 00
Yellow, No. 2 1/2	0 02 0 03	in lots of less than		<b>Salt, &amp;c.</b>	
" " " " " " " "	0 02 0 10	50 sides, 10 per cut		Liverpool coarse	0 75 0 85
Crushed X	0 11 0 11 1/2	higher		Goderich	1 55 1 60
" " " " " " " "	0 11 0 12	<b>Spanish Sole, 1st quality</b>		Plaster	1 05 1 10
Ground	0 12 0 13 1/2	heavy, weights per lb.	0 23 0 25	Water Lime	1 60 0 99



<b>Soap &amp; Candles.</b>		<b>Brandy:</b>	
D. Crawford & Co.'s	\$ c. \$ c.	Hennessy's, per gal.	2 30 2 50
Imperial	0 07 0 08	Martell's	2 30 2 50
Golden Bar	0 07 0 07	J. Robin & Co.'s	2 25 2 35
Silver Bar	0 07 0 07	Otard, Dupuy & Co	2 25 2 35
Crown	0 05 0 05	Brandy, cases	8 50 9 00
No. 1	0 03 0 03	Brandy, com. per c.	4 00 4 50
Candles	0 00 0 10		
<b>Wines, Liquors, &amp;c.</b>		<b>Whiskey:</b>	
<b>Ale:</b>		GOODERHAM & WORTS'	
English, per doz. qts.	2 30 2 40	Wholesale Prices:	
Guinness DubPort.	2 25 2 35	Terms Cash—Under 5	
<b>Spirits:</b>		brls., net; 5 to 10 brls.,	
Pure Jamaica Rum	1 80 2 25	2 1/2 p.c. off; 10 brls. and	
De Kuyper's H. Gin	1 55 1 65	over, 5 p.c. off.	
Booth's Old Tom	1 90 2 00		
<b>Gin:</b>		<b>In Duty</b>	
Green, cases	4 00 4 25	Old Rye	0 35 0 85
Booth's Old Tom, c.	5 57 6 60	" Toddy	0 35 0 85
<b>Wines:</b>		" Malt	0 35 0 85
Port, common	0 75 1 25	Alcohol, 65 o.p.	0 66 1 76
" fine old	2 00 4 00	Pure Spirits 65 o.p.	0 67 1 77
Sherry, common	0 75 1 50	" 50 o.p.	0 61 1 61
" medium	1 70 1 80	" 25 u.p.	0 32 0 82
" old pale or golden	2 50 4 00	Dom. Whiskey, 32 u.p.	0 26 0 72
		" 36 u.p.	0 25 0 68
		" 40 u.p.	0 24 0 64
		<b>Wool.</b>	
		Fleece; lb.	0 00 0 30
		Palled "	0 26 0 28

**INSURANCE COMPANIES**  
English—Quotations on the London Market.

No. Shares	Last Dividend	Name of Company	Shs. parval	Amount paid	Last Sale
20,000	8 b 15s	Briton Medical and General Life	10	12	2 1/2
50,000	10	Commer'l Union, Fire, Life and Mar.	50	5	7
24,000	8	City of Glasgow	25	2 1/2	4 1/2
50,000	9 1/2	Edinburgh Life	100	15	3 1/2
400,000	...	European Life and Guarantee	2 1/2	26 1/2	...
20,000	5 1/2	Guardian, £10 originally paid	100	50	5 1/2
12,000	£1 p.sh.	Imperial Fire	100	10	7 1/2
7,500	10	Imperial Life	100	10	16 1/2
100,000	10	Lancashire Fire and Life	20	2	3 1/2
10,000	11	Life Association of Scotland	40	7 1/2	25 1/2
35,862	36	London Assurance Corporation	25	12 1/2	48 1/2
10,000	5	London and Lancashire Life	10	1	...
391,752	40	Liverp'l & London & Globe F. & L.	20	2 1/2	8
20,000	14	Northern Fire and Life	100	5	15 1/2
40,000	16	North British and Mercantile	50	6 1/2	23 1/2
40,000	50	Ocean Marine	25	5	18 1/2
...	£9 p.s.	Phoenix	...	...	15 1/2
200,000	10	Queen Fire and Life	10	1	21 1/2
100,000	11 1/2	Royal Insurance	20	3	6 1/2
20,000	10	Scottish Provincial Fire and Life	50	2 1/2	5 1/2
10,000	25	Standard Life	50	12	7 1/2
4,000	5 bo	Star Life	25	1 1/2	...
	£4 15s 9d				

**CANADIAN.**

No. Shares	Last Dividend	Name of Company	Parval	Offered	Asked
8,000	4-6mo.	British America Fire and Marine	\$50	\$25	66 1/2 67 1/2
2,500	5	Canada Life	400	50	100 103
4,000	12	Montreal Assurance	£50	£5	135
10,000	None.	Provincial Fire and Marine	60	\$11	...
...	£3 p.sh.	Quebec Fire	40	32 1/2	£20 £21
...	10	" Marine	100	40	85 90
10,000	5 6 mo's.	Western Assurance	40	10	85 80

**AMERICAN.**

When org'niz'd	No. of Shares	Last Dividend	Name of Company	Parval of Sh's	Offered	Asked
1853	1,500	...	Etna Life, of Hartford	\$100	...	250
1819	30,000	6	Etna Fire, of Hartford	100	216 1/2	219
1810	10,000	10	Hartford, of Hartford	100	255	...
1859	10,000	...	Home, of New Haven, Ct	100	...	...
1863	5,000	...	Trav'lers' Life & Accident	101	119	125

**RAILWAYS**

Line	Sh's	Parl	Montr Sept 27	London Sept 10
Atlantic and St. Lawrence	£100	All.	...	78 82
Do. do 6 p.c. stg. mort. bonds	100	"	...	92 95
Buffalo and Lake Huron Pref.	100	"	...	3 1/4
Do. do 5 1/2 p.c. bonds, 1873-3-4	100	"	...	77 80
Montreal and Champlain	200	"	16 21	...
Do. do Pref.	...	...	100 101	...
Grand Trunk	100	"	12 13	12 1/2 13 1/2
Do. Eq. G. M. Bds. 1 ch. 6 p.c.	100	"	...	93 95
Do. First Preference, 5 p.c.	100	"	...	61 63
Do. Second Pref. Bonds, 5 p.c.	100	"	...	41 43
Do. Third Pref. Stock, 4 p.c.	100	"	...	32 34
Do. Fourth Pref. Stock, 3 p.c.	100	"	...	17 18 1/2
Great Western	20 1/2	"	14 14 1/2	14 1/2 14 1/2
Do. 6 p.c. Bds. due 1873-76	100	All.	...	99 101
Do. 5 1/2 p.c. Bds. due 1877-78	100	"	...	96 98
Do. 5 p.c. Pref. issue at 80	...	...	...	par 2 p.m.
Northern of Canada, 6 p.c. 1st Pref. Bds	100	"	...	90 95
Do. do 2nd	100	"	...	85 90

**EXCHANGE.**

	Montr'l.	Quebec.	Toronto
Bank on London, 60 days	9 1/2 9 1/2	9 1/2 9 1/2	9 1/2 9 1/2
Sight or 75 days date	8 1/2 9	9 9 1/2	8 1/2 8 1/2
Private do.	11 1/2 12	12 12 1/2	11 1/2 12
Bank on New York	12 12 1/2	12 13	12 12 1/2
Private do.	1 1/2 dis	1/2 distoprem.	...
Gold Drafts do.	6 6 1/2	6 1/2	5 10
American Silver	...	...	...

**STOCK AND BOND REPORT.**

NAME.	Shares.	Paid up.	Divid'd last 6 Months	Dividend Day.	CLOSING PRICES.		
					Toronto, Sept. 27.	Montre'l Sept. 27.	Quebec, Sept. 24.
<b>BANKS.</b>							
British North America	£50	All.	3 1/2 b/pe	July and Jan.	105 1/2 106	105 106	104 1/2 105 1/2
Canadian Bank of Com'e	£50	All.	4	...	121 1/2 122 1/2	121 122	121 122
City Bank Montreal	100	"	3	1 June, 1 Dec.	88 89	89 89 1/2	88 89
Du Peuple	50	"	3 1/2	1 Mar., 1 Sept.	102 103	102 1/2 103	102 103
Eastern Townships	50	"	4	1 July, 1 Jan.	105 105 1/2	105 106	105 106
Jacques Cartier	50	All.	4	1 June, 1 Dec.	113 000	113 114	113 114
Mechanics' Bank	50	80	4	1 Nov., 1 May.	89 91	89 90	89 90 1/2
Merchants' Bank of Canada	100	All.	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	116 116 1/2	116 116 1/2	116 116 1/2
Molson's Bank	50	"	2	1 Apr., 1 Oct.	bks clsd	bks clsd	bks clsd
Montreal	200	"	6	1 June, 1 Dec.	200 202	200 200	200 201
Nationale	50	"	3 1/2	1 Nov. 1 May.	108 000	108 109	108 108 1/2
Niagara District	100	75	3	1 Jan., 1 July.	105 1/2 106	105 106	105 106
Ontario Bank	40	All.	4	1 June, 1 Dec.	108 109	108 109	108 109
Quebec Bank	100	"	3	1 Jan., 1 July.	67 68	67 69	67 68
Royal Canadian	50	60	None.	1 Jan., 1 July.	153 155	152 155	152 154
Toronto	100	"	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	106 107	106 107	106 107
Union Bank	100	"	4	1 Jan., 1 July.	...	...	...
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>							
Canada Landed Credit Co.	50	£25	3 1/2	...	99 100	...	...
Canada Per. B'ldg Society	50	All.	5	...	135 136 1/2	135 136 1/2	...
Do. In'l'd Steam Nav. Co.	100	All.	5 12 m	...	...	101 103	101 103
Do. Gas Company	100	"	None.	...	...	...	...
Freehold Building Society	100	All.	5	...	126 127	...	...
Hamilton Gas Company	...	...	4 1/2	...	...	...	...
Huron Copper Bay Co.	...	...	25	...	...	20 32 1/2	...
Huron & Erie Sv'gs & Loan Soc	50	All.	4 1/2	...	...	...	...
Montreal Mining Consols.	20	15 1	...	...	...	4 05 4 15	...
Do. Telegraph Co.	40	All.	5	...	186 190	187 191	185 190
Do. Elevating Co.	100	"	5	...	112 115	112 115	...
Do. City Gas Co.	40	"	4	15 Mar. 15 Sep	...	165 175	165 170
Do. City Pass. R. Co.	50	"	4	...	...	bks clsd	bks clsd
Quebec Gas Company	200	All.	4	1 Mar., 1 Sep.	...	...	121 122
Quebec Street R. R.	50	25	4	...	...	...	90 95
Richelieu Navigation Co.	100	All.	15-12 m	1 Jan., 1 July.	...	bks clsd	bks clsd
St. Lawrence Glass Company	100	"	None.	...	...	...	...
St. Lawrence Tow Boat Co.	100	"	2 p.c. 3 m	3 Feb.	...	...	40 45
Tor'nto Consumers' Gas Co.	50	"	2 p.c. 3 m	1 My Au Mar Fe	114 114 1/2	...	114 114 1/2
Union Per. Building Society	50	"	5	...	111 112	...	...
West'n Canada Bldg Soc'y	50	All.	5	...	125 126	...	...

**SECURITIES.**

	Toronto.	Montreal.	Quebec.
Canadian Gov't Deb. 6 p.c. stg.	105 105 1/2	103 106	104 1/2 105
Do. do. 5 p.c. eur., 1882	96 97	96 1/2 97 1/2	96 97
Do. do. 5 do. stg., 1885	96 97	96 1/2 97 1/2	95 97
Do. do. 7 do. eur.,	...	...	...
Dominion 6 p.c. 1878 cy	bks clsd	bks clsd	bks clsd
Dominion Bonds	...	...	...
Hamilton Corporation	...	...	...
Montreal Harbor, 8 p.c. d. 1869	...	...	...
Do. do. 7 do. 1870	...	...	...
Do. do. 6 1/2 do. 1875	103 104	104 105	...
Do. Corporation, 6 p.c. 1891	99 99 1/2	99 100	114 115
Do. 7 p.c. stock.	114 115	114 116	114 115
Do. Water Works, 6 p.c. stg. 1885	99 99 1/2	99 100	...
Ottawa City 6 p.c. d. 1880	...	95 97	...
Quebec Harbour, 6 p.c. d. 1883	...	...	40 50
Do. do. 7 do. do.	...	...	55 60
Do. do. 8 do. 1886	...	...	60 70
Do. City, 7 p.c. stock	...	...	100 100 1/2
Do. do. 7 do. 8 do.	...	...	100 100 1/2
Do. do. 7 do. 5 do.	...	...	100 100 1/2
Do. Water Works 6 p.c. stg., 5 years	...	...	95 96
Do. do. 6 do. 1 1/2 do.	...	...	...
Toronto Corporation, 6 p.c.	...	90 92	...
Kingston City 6 p.c. 1872	...	92 95	...
County Debentures	...	...	...

**PRODUCE—Comparative Prices in Toronto Market.**

	1870.		1870.		1869.		1868.		1867.	
	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28.	WEDNESDAY, September 21.	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28.	WEDNESDAY, September 21.	September 28.	September 28.	September 23.	September 23.	September 28.	September 28.
Wheat, Fall ... 60 lbs	1 15 @ 1 20	1 10 @ 1 15	1 05 @ 1 06	1 06 @ 1 06	1 30 @ 1 35	1 30 @ 1 35	1 40 @ 1 52	1 40 @ 1 52	1 40 @ 1 52	1 40 @ 1 52
Spring	1 00 @ 1 10	1 00 @ 1 10	1 00 @ 1 05	1 15 @ 1 20	1 15 @ 1 20	1 30 @ 1 35	1 30 @ 1 35	1 40 @ 1 52	1 40 @ 1 52	1 40 @ 1 52
Barley ... 48 lbs	0 65 @ 0 70	0 83 @ 0 89	0 55 @ 0 78	0 55 @ 0 78	1 05 @ 1 09	1 05 @ 1 09	0 68 @ 0 65	0 68 @ 0 65	0 68 @ 0 65	0 68 @ 0 65
Oats ... 34 lbs	0 38 @ 0 39	0 37 @ 0 38	0 40 @ 0 42	0 43 @ 0 50	0 43 @ 0 50	0 50 @ 0 50	0 70 @ 0 71	0 70 @ 0 71	0 70 @ 0 71	0 70 @ 0 71
Peas ... 60 lbs	0 70 @ 0 80	0 68 @ 0 70	0 65 @ 0 70	0 65 @ 0 70	0 95 @ 0 98	0 95 @ 0 98	0 70 @ 0 70	0 70 @ 0 70	0 70 @ 0 70	0 70 @ 0 70
Flour, No. 1 Super. brl	5 15 @ 5 25	5 00 @ 5 10	4 75 @ 4 80	5 45 @ 5 55	5 45 @ 5 55	6 75 @ 6 75	6 02 @ 6 02	6 75 @ 6 75	6 02 @ 6 02	6 02 @ 6 02
Fancy ... brl	5 40 @ 5 50	5 40								



**Insurance.**

**PROVINCIAL**

**Insurance Company of Canada.**

**FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.**

HEAD OFFICE.....TORONTO, ONT.

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

ARTHUR HARVEY, Manager.

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

**PHENIX MUTUAL**

**Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.**

ASSETS OVER.....\$5,000,000.

ISSUES POLICIES OF ALL KINDS,

either on the "HALF-NOTE" or "ALL CASH" plans,  
 AND DIVIDES ALL THE  
 PROFITS ANNUALLY AMONGST THE INSURED.

ANGUS R. BETHUNE,  
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GOOD ACTIVE MEN WANTED  
 to act as Agents in unrepresented localities.

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**Fire Assurance Company**

LOMBARD ST. AND CHANCING CROSS,  
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Insurances effected in all parts of the World.

Claims paid

WITH PROMPTITUDE and LIBERALITY.

MOFFATT, MURRAY & BEATTIE,  
 Agents for Toronto,  
 36 Yonge Street.

**Insurance.**

**LONDON and LANCASHIRE**

**Life Assurance Company.**

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 Stg.  
 Deposited at Ottawa for the security of Canadian  
 Policyholders.....\$67,000

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THIS Company transacts every description of Life Insurance on favorable terms.

Policies issued on the Limited Payment and Endowment Plans; and one-half the Premium loaned at 5 per cent. per annum.

A special reduced Table of Premiums, applicable to Clergymen, has been adopted, copies of which can be had on application.

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**Etna**

**Life Insurance Company,**

OF  
**HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.**

THE ETNA is not surpassed in economical management in financial ability, in complete success, in absolute security, by any company in the world.

Its valuable features

**LOW CASH RATES**

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS, JUST NOT-FORFEITURE SYSTEM,

Commend themselves to those desiring Insurance in any form.

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**The Citizens' Insurance Company**

(OF CANADA.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000  
 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000

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OFFICE.....71 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

THIS Company—formed by the Association of nearly 100 of the wealthiest citizens of Montreal—is now prepared to grant policies of LIFE ASSURANCE and Bonds of FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

Applications can be made to the Office in Montreal, or through any of the Company's Agents.  
 EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager. 44

**Insurance.**

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**Mutual Fire Insurance Company.**

OFFICE, BANK OF TORONTO BUILDINGS, WELLINGTON ST.

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

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

**CLASS OF PROPERTY INSURED.**

**MERCANTILE BRANCH.**

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

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

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

This company has authority under the Statute 27 and 28 Victoria, cap 99, to issue Policies of Insurance on

**LIVE STOCK.**

Applications will be received through any Agent of the Company, for Insurance against death from any cause, of Horses, Bulls, Oxen, Steers, and Cows.

**HOUSEHOLD BRANCH.**

Non-hazardous Household Property will be insured for three years or less, on which a Premium Note averaging from 1 1/2 to 4 per cent. will be taken, of which a small sum must be paid in Cash at the time of insuring, and endorsed on the Note.

**FARMERS' BRANCH.**

Country Dwelling Houses, isolated, with the Household Furniture, &c., contained therein. Also, Barns and Out-houses, and Farm Produce; Hay and Grain in Stacks; Horses and other Cattle, Waggon, Sleighs and Harness; and Farm Implements and Machines generally; Churches and School Houses, not situated in cities, towns or villages, and isolated from all other buildings.

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

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

1-ly

**Hastings**

**Mutual Insurance Company.**

HEAD OFFICE.....BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO

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First-class influential Agents wanted, East and West, to whom exclusive country will be assigned, and good Commissions allowed. Good testimonials and security will be required. Applications will be received, accompanied with good testimonials, by

JAMES H. PECK, Secretary,  
 Belleville, Ont.

30-11

**LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.**

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

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

CANADA—MONTREAL—PLACE D'ARMES.

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TORONTO OFFICE—No. 32 WELLINGTON STREET EAST.

R. N. GOOCH, Agent.

**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE**

**INSURANCE COMPANY.**

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

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 HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq., Merchant.  
 THOS. CRAMP, Esq., Merchant.

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

JAMES FRASER, Esq., Agent Fire Department, 5 King street West, Toronto.

THOMAS BRIGGS Esq, Agent, Kingston.

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

T. W. MEDLEY, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Life Branch.

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

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

1y



**Insurance.**

**BRITON MEDICAL  
And General Life Association,**

with which is united the  
BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.  
Capital and Invested Funds.....£750,000 Sterling.  
ANNUAL INCOME, £220,000 Stg. :  
Yearly increasing at the rate of £25,000 Sterling.

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

No extra charge made to members of Volunteer Corps or services within the British Provinces.  
TORONTO AGENCY, 5 KING ST. WEST.  
Oct 17-9-1yr JAMES FRASER, Agent.

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

**Governor:**

GEORGE PERCIVAL RIDOUT, Esq.

**Deputy Governor:**

PETER PATERSON, Esq.

**Fire Inspector:**

B. ROBY O'BRIEN.

**Marine Inspector:**

CAPT. R. COURNEEN.

Insurances granted on all descriptions of property against loss and damage by fire and the perils of inland navigation. Agencies established in the principal cities, towns, and ports of shipment throughout the Province.

THOS. WM. BIRCHALL,  
23-ly Manager.

**Canada Farmers'**

**Mutual Insurance Company.**

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

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

THOMAS STOCK,  
President.

RICHARD P. STREET,  
Secretary and Treasurer. 26

**Home District**

**Mutual Fire Insurance Company.**

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

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

PRESIDENT—The Hon. J. McMURRICH.

VICE-PRESIDENT—JOHN BURNS, Esq.

JOHN RAINS, Secretary.

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

**The Orient**

**Mutual Insurance Company, New York.**

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

EUGENE DUTILH, President.

ALFRED OGDEN, Vice-President.

CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

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

HENRY McKAY, No. 1 Merchants' Exchange.

Montreal 1st Feb., 1877

27-ly

**Insurance.**

**CANADA**

**Life Assurance Company.**

ESTABLISHED 1847.

**THE RECENT FAILURES**

OF TWO OF THE LARGEST

ENGLISH ASSURANCE OFFICES,

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

**CANADA LIFE**

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

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

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

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

HEAD OFFICE, IN HAMILTON, ONT.

A. G. RAMSAY, Manager.

Agent in Toronto, E. BRADBURNE, Esq.,  
May 25. 1y Toronto Street.

**Reliance**

**Mutual Life Assurance Society**

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

Head Office for the Dominion of Canada:  
229 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.  
DIRECTORS—Walter Shanly, Esq., M.P.; Duncan Macdonald, Esq.; Major T. E. Campbell, C.B., St. Hilaire: the Hon. John Hamilton, Hawkesbury.

RESIDENT SECRETARY—James Grant.

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

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

Surplus.....\$77,955 00  
Prospectuses, &c., can be had on application at the Head Office, or at any of the Agencies.

JAS. GRANT, Resident Secretary.

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

**The Gore District**

**Mutual Fire Insurance Company**

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

THOS. M. SIMONS,

Secretary & Treasurer

ROBT. McLEAN, Inspector of Agencies.

15-ly

Galt, 25th Nov., 1868.

**Queen**

**Fire and Life Insurance Company,**

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON,  
Accepts all ordinary Fire Risks on the most favorable terms.

**LIFE RISKS**

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

**CAPITAL, - - - £2,000,000 Stg.**

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

A. MACKENZIE FORBES,

13 St. Sacrament St., Merchants' Exchange, Montreal.  
Wm. ROWLAND, Agent, Toronto. 1-ly

**The Agricultural**

**Mutual Assurance Association of Canada.**

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON, ONT.

A purely Mutual—Purely Farmers' Company.

Capital, 1st January, 1870.....\$228,773 66

Cash and Cash Items.....\$76,874 66

With 32,822 Members.

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

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

**Insurance.**

**WESTERN**

**Assurance Company.**

INCORPORATED 1851.  
CAPITAL, .....\$400,000.

FIRE AND MARINE.

HEAD OFFICE.....TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Hon. JNO. McMURRICH, President.  
CHARLES MAGRATH, Vice-President.

**DIRECTORS.**

JAMES MICHIE, Esq.	NOAH BARNHART, Esq.
JOHN FISKEN, Esq.	ROBERT BEATY, Esq.
A. M. SMITH, Esq.	WM. GOODERHAM, Jr., Esq.

JAMES G. HARPER, Esq.

B. HALDAN, Secretary.

J. MAUGHAN, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

WM. BLIGHT, Fire Inspector.

CAPT. J. T. DOUGLAS, Marine Inspector.

JAMES PRINGLE, General Agent.

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

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

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

On Cargoes by steamers to and from British Ports.

**The Waterloo County**

**Mutual Fire Insurance Company.**

HEAD OFFICE: WATERLOO, ONTARIO.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

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

VILLAGE, FARM, AND MANUFACTURES.

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

C. M. TAYLOR, Sec. J. W. WALDEN, M.D., Pres.

J. HUGHES, Inspector. 15-ly

**London Assurance Corporation.**

CAPITAL.....£896,550 Stg.

PAID UP.....448,275 "

FUNDS IN HAND.....£2,463,533 17s 4d. "

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

S. E. HOLCOMB, Agent,

No. 2 Exchange, Toronto.

**The Victoria**

**Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada.**

Insures only Non-Hazardous Property, at Low Rates.

BUSINESS STRICTLY MUTUAL.

GEORGE H. MILLS, President.

W. D. BOOKER, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE . . . . . HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Aug 15-1yr

**Montreal**

**Assurance Company.**

INCORPORATED 1840.

CAPITAL.....\$800,000

INVESTED FUNDS (approximately).. 400,000

HEAD OFFICE.....MONTREAL.

BRANCH OFFICE—32 Wellington Street, Toronto.

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

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

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

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

**Imperial**

**Fire Insurance Company of London.**

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

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Canada General Agency,

RINTOUL BROS.,

24 St. Sacrament Street.

JAMES E. SMITH, Agent.

Toronto, Corner Church and Colborne Streets

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