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THE MONETARY TIMES AND TRADE REVIEW. - INSURANCE CHRONICLE -

VOL. V—NO. 12.

TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1871.

{ SUBSCRIPTION,
\$2 a Year.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

JOHN MACDONALD and CO.,

OFFER TO JOBBERS

13 BALES BLANKETS,
6 CASES FLANNELS, SCARLET AND FANCY,
23 CASES CLARK'S SPOOLS,
4 CASES LINEN THREADS,
6 CASES PINS, &c.
30 CASES PAPER COLLARS.
ORIGINAL PACKAGES
JNO. MACDONALD & CO.
21 and 23 WELLINGTON ST. } TORONTO.
28 and 30 FRONT STREET, }
3 YORK STREET, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.
Toronto, Sept. 13th, 1871. 32-1y

J. GILLESPIE and CO.,

INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR
FALL STOCK
CONSISTING OF
CANADIAN, ENGLISH & AMERICAN
FELT AND SILK HATS,
LADIES FURS,
KID, CALF & BUCK GLOVES & MITTS,
FUR, BEAVER AND WHITNEY CAPS,
BUFFALO AND ALASKA ROBES, etc.
J. GILLESPIE & CO.,
34 Yonge Street.
Toronto, August, 1871

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

1871. FALL. 1871.

A. R. McMASTER
and BROTHER,
TORONTO.

Will be prepared to show a complete assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
To their Customers and friends on and after
MONDAY NEXT, THE 11TH INSTANT,
AT
3 YONGE STREET
SEPTEMBER.

"BEAVER MILLS" CARPET WARP COTTON
YARN, COTTON BAGS.

OFFICE:
102 Cross St., Albert Square, Manchester, England.
Toronto, 1871. 32-1y

SMITH and KEIGHLEY,
IMPORTERS OF TEAS,
English and Foreign Groceries,
Have just received a cargo of BRIGHT MUSCOVADO
SUGARS, also,
1,200 barrels Yellow Refined and Crushed Sugars,
1,500 half chest new season Young Hyson Teas,
Ex "Avonvale," "Benefactor," and "Riga."
300 half-chests Gunpowder do.
200 half-chests uncolored Japan do.
200 half-chests Moning and Kaisow Congous.
250 Caddies do. do. do.
Also, a large and well assorted stock of
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GROCERIES,
To which they invite the special attention of the
trade.
A. M. SMITH.
Toronto, 1871

W. W. KEIGHLEY.

32

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

AUTUMN, 1871.

GORDON MACKAY and CO.
Have received the greater portion of this Season's
Importations, and by
Tuesday. the 29th instant,
will have Complete Assortments in the various Depart-
ments, including full lines of
CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.
The Attention of the Trade is respect-
fully solicited.
N.B.—Also full lines of their Celebrated
LYBSTER MILLS PRODUCTIONS.
GORDON, MACKAY & Co.
Toronto, 1871. 32-1y

SAMSON,
KENNEDY,
and **GEMMEL,**
Are in receipt of
10 PACKAGES
Ex St. David.
FURTHER ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK
Expected in a few days.
56 PACKAGES ON THE WAY.
SAMSON, KENNEDY & GEMMEL.
Corner of Scott and Colborne Sts.,
TORONTO.
September 1, 1871.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

REMOVAL.

John Charlesworth & Co.,

Beg to announce their removal to their new and commodious premises

IRON BLOCK, 13 FRONT ST. WEST,

And are now showing a

LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED

Stock of

NEW FALL DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY.*Special inducements to all buyers: An inspection respectfully solicited.***JNO. CHARLESWORTH & CO.,**

Iron Block, 13 Front Street West, Toronto.

Toronto, September, 1871.

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

Stationers, Book-Binders, etc.,

68 and 68 King Street East, Toronto, Ontario.

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

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

Ridout, Aikenhead and 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.***Henderson and Bostwick,**

IMPORTERS OF

MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STRAW GOODS,**CORNER OF FRONT AND BAY STREETS,****TORONTO, ONT.****Robert McPhail,**

IMPORTER OF

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN**FANCY GOODS,****STATIONER, SCHOOL BOOK PUBLISHER,**

and Blank Book Manufacturer.

8 FRONT STREET, TORONTO.**S. H. MAY and CO.,**

Importers and Dealers in

PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH, etc.,**CHANCES SMITHWICK; 26 AND 21 OZ.***Star, Diamond Star, and Double Thick Glass.*

274, ST. PAUL ST., MONTREAL. 17Oct71

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

THOMAS LAILEY and CO.,

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS

DEALERS IN

AMERICAN RUBBER CLOTHING.

WAREHOUSE:

6 FRONT STREET WEST,**TORONTO.****GOODERHAM and WORTS,****DISTILLERS, MALTSTERS,****AND MILLERS,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE SPIRITS,

ALCOHOL,

OLD RYE,

TODDY AND

MALT WHISKIES.

MALT FOR BREWERS,

AND

"TEA ROSE" FLOUR.

*Canada Confectionery and Biscuit Works.***WILLIAM HESSIN,****WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER**

AND

BISCUIT MANUFACTURER,

OFFICES AND FACTORY:

No. 7, FRONT STREET, TORONTO.**THOMSON and BURNS,**

IMPORTERS OF

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,**Crockery, China, Glassware,**

AND DEALERS IN

Canadian and American Manufactures

OF

HARDWARE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,**10 & 12 Front Street West, Toronto.**

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

FALL 1871.

Buchanans, Binny and McKenzie,

HAMILTON, ONT.

Will have their

FALL IMPORTATIONS

OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

complete and opened for inspection on

FRIDAY THE 1st SEPTEMBER,

to which they invite the attention of their customers and of the trade generally.

*IN CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.***TWEEDS, BLANKETS, KNITTED GOODS,****COTTONS, COTTON YARNS, BATS, &c.**

Their Stock will be found large and well bought.

BUCHANANS, BINNIE & MCKENZIE.

Hamilton, 21st August, 1871.

Sugars.*Just arrived—286 Tierces Scotch Refined, 100 hds. Barbadoes.*

FOR SALE BY

JAMES TURNER & Co.**John Boice and Co.,**

Are prepared to show an

ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT

—OF—

Gentlemen's Furnishings,**Fancy Goods,****Small Wares, etc.**

Hamilton, Sept. 1, 1871.

Thompson, Birkett and Bell,

HAMILTON.

Have their

STOCK FULLY ASSORTED

For the

FALL TRADE.**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. 16Oct71

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.
J. G. Mackenzie & Company,
Importers
 AND
Wholesale Dealers in
 BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
 381 & 383 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

FERRIER & CO.,
 IRON & HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
St. Francois Xavier Street,
 MONTREAL.
 Agents for:
 Windsor Powder Mills.
 La Tortu Rope-Walk.
 Burrill's Axe Factory..
 Sherbrooke's Safety Fuse. 31Dec70

Kingan and Kinloch,
 IMPORTERS OF
 TEAS, GENERAL GROCERIES,
 WINES, &c.,
Corner of St. Peter and St. Sacrament Streets,
 MONTREAL.

JOHN McARTHUR and SON,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
 Window Glass (Star and Diamond Star Brands),
 Sheet and Plate Glass of every description,
 Linseed Oil, Paints, Colors, Varnishes;
 Japans, Artists' and Painters' Materials,
 Naval Stores, Chemical Dye Stuffs, etc.,
*Cod, Seal, Whale, Lard, Sperm, Olive,
 Machinery and Wool Oils.*
 18 LEMOINE STREET.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,
 FOR THE
 PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF TRADE.
Established in 1845.
 DUN, WIMAN & CO.:
 Montreal, Toronto, and Halifax.
 REFERENCE BOOK, containing Names and ratings
 of Business Men in the Dominion, published semi-
 annually. 24-17

J. A. MATHEWSON,
 202 MCGILL ST., and LONGUEUIL LANE,
**TEAS AND
 GENERAL GROCERIES.**
 Stock and assortment kept large and attractive.
 ORDERS CAREFULLY EXECUTED. 16Oct71

W. and F. P. Currie and Co.,
 60 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, Paint
 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. 34-4

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.
David Torrance & Co.,
 EAST and WEST INDIA MERCHANTS,
 EXCHANGE COURT,
 MONTREAL.
 Montreal, 1871. 10July71

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

R. Dunn, Fish and Co.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
 479, St. Paul Street, Montreal.
 Sole Importers of the celebrated
**GLADSTONE BRAND DOUBLE WARP
 RAVEN BLACK LUSTRE.**
Trade Mark Registered.

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,
 Prunella Linings, etc.,
 14 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL.

B. HUTCHINS,
TEA MERCHANT,
 188 & 190 McGill Street,
 MONTREAL.
 ORDERS BY LETTER PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

W. R. ROSS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
 AND IMPORTERS OF
TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES,
 464 and 466, St. Paul Street,
 MONTREAL.

CANADA MARBLE WORKS.
 R. FORSYTH, PROPRIETOR.
 OFFICE—130 Bleury Street. MILL—552 William Street
 MONTREAL.
 Marble, Slate Mantles, Grates, etc.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.
FURS. FURS. FURS.
GREENE and SONS,
 MONTREAL.

WE are now fully prepared to supply our customers
 with all the leading novelties of HOME AND
 FOREIGN MANUFACTURE of
*Furs, Felt Hats, Cloth Caps, Buckskin
 and Kid Gloves and Mitts, Moose
 Moccasins, and Mitts, Snow
 Shoes, Buffalo Robes, &c.*
 Forty years experience our firm have had in the manu-
 facture of the various lines pertaining to the Fur and
 Hat trade. We seek to please our customers by produc-
 ing goods well made and cheap, and we hope by careful
 attention to maintain the standing we now hold amongst
 our customers and the business community.
 FACTORIES:
 FUR GOODS—525 ST. PAUL STREET.
 FELT HATS—114 QUEEN STREET.
 STRAW GOODS—624 ST. PAUL STREET.
 MOCCASINS AND SNOW SHOES—LORETTE, QUEBEC.
 WAREHOUSE—517, 519, 521 St. Paul St., Montreal.
GREENE & SONS.

FALL TRADE, 1871.
T. JAMES CLAXTON & Co.,
 IMPORTERS OF
DRY GOODS,
 Our Stock is now complete in every Department.
T. JAMES CLAXTON & Co.,
 Caverhill's Buildings,
 St. Peter St., Montreal.

Mercantile Summary.
 A TELEGRAM from Hong Kong, dated 19th
 August, gives the total exports of tea from
 China and Japan up to that time as 66,000,000
 lbs., against 47,000,000 lbs., and 63,000,000 lbs.,
 about the same date in 1870 and 1869 respec-
 tively.
 A MR. HARRIS who had been for eleven years
 station master at Lennoxville, eastern township,
 recently resigned his post and forthwith left the
 place. Since his departure an examination of
 his accounts has revealed a deficiency of more
 than \$6,000. So says the St. Johns News.
 MR. ASHTON the book-keeper who absconded
 lately with funds of Messrs. Cox & Co., of To-
 ronto, was traced to Chelsea, near Boston,
 Mass. He had there fitted up a small saloon or
 restaurant and was awaiting the arrival of his
 wife when he was pounced upon by an officer of
 the law. He was at first defiant, but cooled
 down after being twenty-four hours in the cells,
 where he was placed for safe-keeping. On re-
 flection he concluded to disgorge, and nearly
 the whole amount was recovered, the miserable
 creature begging enough to enable him to return
 to Canada.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

NEW PREMISES.

No. 3 FRONT STREET WEST,

THE NEW IRON BLOCK.

DOBBIE and CARRIE

ARE OPENING OUT

LARGE SHIPMENTS

OF

NEW GOODS DAILY.

NOTICE..

THE undersigned beg to notify the Trade that they have been appointed Agents for the City of Toronto, and points East, for the sale of Messrs. DOW & CO.'S Celebrated Ales and Porter. All orders will receive prompt attention.

Cramp, Torrance and Co.

FOR SALE, in store and to arrive:—

TEAS,
COFFEES,
SUGARS,
and
NEW CROP (1870) FRUITS
TEAS.—Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial Natural Leaf Japan, Oolong, Souchong, and Congou.
COFFEES.—Old Government Java, Maracaibo, Laguayra and Rio.
SUGARS.—Tierces and barrels Scotch Refined. Barrels Bright Porto Rico.
Also, now landing, 25 cases German cigars.
CRAMP, TORRANCES & CO.,
10, Wellington Street East.

THE FOLLOWING is the list of new insolvents, published in the Quebec *Official Gazette* for Sept. 9th:—Charles Poloquin, Trader, St. Jules Samuel Davis, grocer, Montreal; Elizabeth E. Thompson, marchande publique, wife of Cleveland W. Goff, Montreal; Zoel Gagnon, Quebec; Labbe & Gingras, grocers, Quebec city; Wm. Kent & Son, stevedores, Quebec city; William Kent, senior, William Kent, junior, partners.

THE OPENING of the European and North American Railway, about to take place, is an event of more than local interest. By that means the Maritime Provinces will have daily mail communication with the other Provinces and the United States, and their principal cities will be brought within a two days' ride from Toronto. This much needed facility will tend greatly to the advantage and convenience of the residents of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and will be a boon to merchants having trading connections there. The present tardiness of mail communication between these most important Provinces and the other parts of the Dominion has always operated as a serious drag on commercial operations.

THE BRITISH Parliament have passed an Act abolishing the days of grace in the case of bills of exchange and promissory notes payable on presentation. It recites that doubts have arisen whether, by the custom of merchants, a bill of exchange or promissory note, purporting to be payable at sight or on presentation, is

The Leading Wholesale Trade in Toronto.

OGILVY and CO.,

CORNER OF WELLINGTON AND JORDAN STS.

We invite an inspection of our Stock, which is now complete in all Departments,

WOOLLENS, COTTONS, LINENS,

SILKS, SMALL WARES AND

FANCY GOODS.

Liberal Terms and Close Prices.

OGILVY & CO.

Toronto, 13th September, 1871.

R. H. GRAY & CO.,

43, YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

Have opened out their Fall purchases, which is the largest stock of the kind imported into Canada. Our specialities are,—

Gents' Furnishings.

Tailors' Trimmings.

Corsets (French and English.)

Skirts (the Newest Styles.)

R. H. GRAY & CO.

payable until the expiration of a certain number of "days of grace," and it is expedient that such bills of exchange and promissory notes should bear the same stamp, and should be payable in the same manner, as bills of exchange and promissory notes purporting to be payable on demand. It is enacted that bills payable at sight or on presentation shall be payable on demand, any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the statement compiled by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, showing the results of the harvest in various districts intersected by their lines of railway. The returns are made out by the station agents, who have generally very good opportunities of forming a correct opinion; so that the information furnished is entitled to much weight in making an estimate of the season's crops. After looking through the report carefully, we draw the conclusion that it quite corroborates the prevailing belief that the yield of cereals was unusually plenteous. Throughout the Western and Buffalo and Goderich districts, embracing the whole of the country west of Toronto, fall wheat has given an average of 25 to 30 bushels per acre, the latter figures being probably the nearest to the actual fact, if it could be accurately known; spring wheat was not nearly so good, but will turn out 15 to 20 bushels. If the grand average of wheat can be put as high as 24 to 25 bushels, which is not wide of the mark, then it may fearlessly be said that the farmers of Ontario have not had so good a return for their labor, at any time within the past fifteen

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

THOMAS WALLS and Co.,

7 Front Street,

(The New Iron Block,)

TORONTO,

ARE prepared to shew the contents of 400 packages of well assorted

DRY GOODS.

Terms liberal to close buyers.

LAKE SUPERIOR

TROUT AND WHITE FISH.

SEASON 1871.

Now receiving direct from our own Fisheries

AT MICHIPICOTEN ISLAND,

Half barrels of the above fish, which, being put up under the superintendence of a most reliable and experienced fish curer and packer, we can guarantee as to quality and weight on delivery.
The fish are now arriving by each trip of steamers, and we shall be glad to receive the orders of our friends and the trade generally.

THOMAS GRIFFITH & CO.,

37 & 39 Front Street, Toronto.

years! There is an important wheat growing section not traversed by the Grand Trunk, to which the Company's report makes no reference—we mean the counties of Simcoe, Bruce and Grey. In these counties the weather was dry, and cereals will be in consequence light, with a short supply of straw. A considerable deduction will, therefore, have to be made for the deficiency in these districts, when forming an estimate on the basis of the other counties. There are many complaints of dry weather from other districts, but it seems to have set in too late in the season to damage wheat materially. Its effects on roots, hay and the later cereals was to greatly diminish their yield. This fact is a further discount upon our wheat harvest, since the supply of food for man and beast is thereby lessened; wheat will often be required as a substitute for coarse grains and roots. On the whole, the facts show abundant room for thankfulness and rejoicing.

WE ARE glad to see, by a circular just issued, that the Toronto Board of Trade have given the weight of their influence in urging upon traders everywhere the duty and necessity of fire insurance. It is shown that more especially in new countries, such as this, where business is done largely on credit, it is a duty incumbent upon all to protect their property to the fullest extent in the interest of those who confide in them for the fulfilment of their obligations. It is mentioned that the losses of insurance com-

CHILDS & COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Boots and Shoes,

WHOLESALE,

No. 51 YONGE STREET,

TORONTO.

BOOTS AND SHOES

WHOLESALE.

CHILDS & HAMILTON,

MANUFACTURERS.

THIS Business was established in 1847, and is continued at the OLD STAND, No. 7, Wellington St. East, Toronto.

Our Productive Power has so much increased, that we are now producing all classes of Boots and Shoes, and of just the kinds required by our largely increasing TRADE. We have only to say that all dealers in Boots and Shoes requiring goods to suit the wants of this Province, will do well to send their orders to, or call on

CHILDS & HAMILTON.

Factory and Warehouse—No. 7 Wellington St., Toronto.

panies last year exceeded two millions of dollars. The circular next alludes to the well known fact that the most disastrous fires have occurred in villages or towns, where the buildings are mostly of wood, and where the appliances for extinguishing fires are at best imperfect and ineffective. All doing business in such localities are earnestly urged to use their best efforts to secure adequate means for extinguishing fires. The losses in such places have fallen to a considerable extent upon the wholesale merchant. Instances of this are given as follows:—"Bradford has one whose liabilities were over \$30,000, insured for \$7,000; compromised with creditors for 50c in the dollar. Newmarket, another whose liabilities were \$54,000, insured for \$8,000; compromised with creditors for 32½c in the dollar. Barrie, another whose liabilities were \$11,000, insured for \$1,300; compromised for 50c. Instances *ad libitum* might be given of the above nature." It is given as the opinion of the Board that not 25 per cent. of the value of property is insured—a statement, which, if correct, indicate a state of things not creditable to the shrewdness of our traders. The excellent advice is added that merchants should keep a correct inventory of their stock annually or semi-annually, so that in case of loss a claim can readily be established; and that their books and papers should be safe from fire, as the loss of them is generally a serious matter, besides rendering it impossible to prove their claim for insurance. In reference to this latter suggestion, it may be said that the insurance companies make every allowance when books are burnt, and show a willingness to accept whatever proof is available and pay the loss. Although such is the fact, it does not break the force of the excellent suggestions of the Board of Trade, which should come to the notice of all our traders, and be promptly acted upon by all who have neglected duties so manifestly urgent.

NEW PROCESS OF UTILIZING FRUIT.

The new process of preserving fruit and vegetables by evaporation, though in its infancy, has developed sufficiently to show that a great revolution is to be effected in housekeeping. At Middletown there has just been put in operation an establishment for preserving fruit by evaporation. The principal machinery is a steam engine and what is called an evaporator. The latter is made of wood, being about five feet square and fifteen feet high. On the outside of the evaporator are four endless chains, one at each corner, which pass up the outside and into the top of the evaporator. Upon these chains are loose bearers, nine inches apart, which, entering the evaporator, become supporters to wire hurdles, upon which the fruit has been placed. The hurdles are made five feet square, and being put in the evaporator nine inches apart, about twenty are required to fill it. In the bottom of the evaporator is a coil of 3,000 feet, which is heated by steam from the boiler of the engine; the temperature at the bottom is 180 degrees. A fan is so arranged that the hot air is tempered by a blast of cold air. The fruit is all put into the evaporator at the top and taken out at the bottom, with the watery matter entirely extracted, and the sugar and nutritious elements are not only preserved but increased, when compared with its raw condition. The hurdles resting upon the endless chains are lowered by means of a crank, which regulates the fruit according to the capacity and temperature of the evaporator. After the fruit is taken from the hurdles it is placed in paper boxes, generally two pound boxes, and sent to market.

One bushel of tomatoes makes four pounds after having gone through the process. These four pounds are said to equal twelve quart airtight cans of the same fruit, costing one-half the price now paid for canned tomatoes.

Of berries the proportion of pounds to the bushel is greater and varies according to the quantity of liquid in the fruit, which has all to be evaporated.

Of peaches, the proportion of preserved fruit to the bushel is said to be from eight to ten pounds, sold at half price of canned fruit.

CREDIT VERSUS CASH.

Knowledge is power and greater than wealth; is happiness and contentment. The allegation has frequently been made that the man who possesses the knowledge of what to eat, what to drink, and what to avoid, is supremely happy among mortals; and it is sufficiently certain that the grocer who knows who to trust is incomparably fortunate among grocers. Few can boast of the possession of this grand secret to commercial prosperity. It is unquestionably difficult of attainment. There is no royal road to the proper comprehension of business principles: experience is necessary, and practical, thorough-going hard work is imperatively essential. There are few more complete trading failures than those made by amateur grocers. It is frequently observable, indeed, that where youthful aspirants for commercial prosperity have selected the grocery trade as a field for the exercise of their abilities, they discover such numerous difficulties in the realization of success as lead them to the belief that ignorance of trading matters is not precisely calculated to achieve the well-doing of the grocer; and a mysterious absorption of what little capital they originally possessed to launch them in the ways of trade serves the probably useful purpose of convincing such would-be-traders that before they can succeed as grocers they must perforce study the exigencies of the grocery trade, and that before they are able to satisfactorily compete with their neighbours they must necessar-

ily acquire some knowledge of the laws of commercial rivalry.

One of the greatest difficulties which the young—and, indeed, the old—shopkeeper has to contend against is distinctively—Credit. The practice of giving credit would seem to contain those elements of destruction which are simply necessary for the complete ruin of the business man. In the grocery trade, too, credit is indispensable, inevitable—and customers must have it. Philosophy inculcates the futility of our contending against the Nemesis of fate, and, as a rule, it is unquestionably equally futile for the grocer to attempt to overreach the Nemesis of credit. Without allowing it, he can't push trade in a manner which he deems compatible with enterprise; while, in consequence of adopting the practice of trusting customers, he is necessarily in imminent danger of making innumerable bad debts; and not infrequently, despite the most cautious discrimination, he loses an amount of money through the allowance of extended credit, which cripples the operations of his trade, involves him in vexatious pecuniary difficulties, and leaves him probably in a condition of irremediable insolvency. Recognising the fact, moreover, that the nature of the grocer's trade is peculiarly amenable to the disastrous influences of an aggregation of bad debts, it will be readily perceived how incumbent it is upon the grocer, in the manifold operations of his trade, to most carefully consider this question of credit as one of the most important exigencies of his dealings, and as the great cause of his success or failure.

Perusing the records of our bankruptcy courts, and reading the particulars of the numerous cases of insolvency connected with the trade which reach us, we cannot fail to observe the significant fact that one of the most common causes which lead to the failure of grocers is the want of judgment in giving credit, the ruinous effects of which are never surmounted. Quick returns are indubitably very beneficial to business operations, and directly favor the possibility of smaller profits; and as these are days of small profits—as the grocer finds it imperatively necessary, by the sweeping competition of the time, to content himself with a limited realized profit in the hope of future advantage in consequence of the increased extent of his trade—it surely behoves him to exert every care and watchfulness in order to enjoy the benefits (so far as he possibly can) of ready-money transactions.—*London Grocer.*

THE FUTURE OF SUGAR.—The *London Produce Markets Review* of August 26th, says:—The continued firmness of the raw sugar market is somewhat remarkable, in the face of the many circumstances which ought, according to all precedent, to have an extremely depressing effect upon prices. The promise of an extraordinary beet crop of 1,150,000 tons, an increase of 205,000 tons on the yield of the season just ending, is alone sufficient to bring about a serious depression; for in addition to so heavy an increase in quantity as one-fifth, the whole crop is virtually made and thrown upon the market in three months, and the manufacturers are generally not able to hold for higher rates. It must be said that ten months' home consumption of Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Russia, and the Low Countries have to be disposed of without reserve in three months, in addition to an European stock of something like 250,000 tons of cane sugar, and constant arrivals from the tropics. It is not improbable, in addition, that there will be an increased production of cane sugar, amounting to 100,000 tons in the Eastern countries, and if so the increase in the world's production will be about ten per cent. Cane sugar is at present very dear, although it is known that beet sugar will be obtainable a few weeks hence at several shillings below present rates in the London market.

1871.] AUTUMN TRADE. [1871,

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THE MONETARY TIMES,
AND TRADE REVIEW.

TORONTO. CAN., FRIDAY, SEPT. 22, 1871.

IMMIGRATION CONFERENCE AND
IMMIGRATION LITERATURE.

A conference of delegates representing several provinces and the Dominion, met at Ottawa, a few days ago, to devise means of increasing the stream of immigration which flows into the Dominion. Manitoba was represented, as it deserved to be, for after provision shall have been made for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, immigration will become the question of questions in the north-west. A railroad some two thousand miles in length will depend for its success upon a future population; a population of which the distribution will depend on the railroad. Without the latter there can be no continuous settlements, and without such settlements the railroad could not be a success. In the north-west we have something new to offer to immigrants—we have there a full set-off to the attractions of the prairies of the Western States. But it will be necessary to circulate full and accurate descriptions of the character of the country, the nature of the climate, productions, animals, and other particulars which intending immigrants would naturally seek.

Our emigration literature is, for the most

part, below par. Much of it looks as if it were the work of mechanical clerks in government departments. Sometimes much space is consumed by comparisons between the productiveness of the soil of New York State, and of the better parts of Canada. The result shows greatly in favor of the latter; but this is not the kind of information that is required. Immigrants do not go to the State of New York in search of land; they go to the west, and if any comparison should be made, it should be between the best provinces of Canada, and those Western States and territories which absorb the largest number of immigrants. Besides, it should be remembered that the immigrants who remain in the Atlantic States are chiefly artificers, and that they there find an extended field of labor. The opportunities which Canada offers for this class of immigrants should be discussed on their merits. If the field is more limited, taxation is much lighter; and almost any manufacture produced in Canada can be sold at a price which renders American competition impossible.

Nor does it follow that comparative wages—that is, wages tested by their purchasing power—are less in Canada than in the United States. Mr. Larned, in his report on reciprocity, tried to prove that they are; and though he did not succeed, superficial readers may conclude that he did. The fact of his making the attempt, shows that Americans make use of every side they can control, to set in a favorable light the comparative advantages of their country as a home for immigrants. Nothing is so calculated to decide a large class of immigrants in the choice of a new home as the rate of wages; and they cannot always be expected to stop to enquire into the relative purchasing power of wages in the countries they compare. Mr. Larned undertook to do this; and considering the way in which he executed his work, it would have been well if his official effort had been met by an authoritative reply. Even if we took his figures as representing the true nominal wages in Canada and the State of New York, to which he confesses himself as correct, it would be impossible not to see that his method is fallacious. But we cannot admit the accuracy of a wages table of the mechanical employments, laborers, and female servants of Ontario, which leaves out of the account the chief city, where wages rule the highest. His method is this: he takes the cost of nineteen articles of provisions, of seven of groceries, of two of fuel, of one light producing material, of seven of dry goods, of house rent (four and six room tenements), of board for men and board for

women. If, again, we admitted the accuracy of these, which there is much reason to doubt, nothing is easier than to show that the whole comparison rests on a fallacy, and is entirely worthless. In the case of each article he strikes the average, and then gives the total of all the averages, and draws his conclusions. By this process, he makes the excess of purchasing value in New York wages over Ontario wages, 2.88 per cent., gold measurement. This is a very poor result to claim—an advantage for New York of less than three per cent. The comparison, if it were true, would be of no value, for the reason we have mentioned in connection with Canadian emigration literature. New York contains handicraftsmen of every kind, and their wages rule exceptionally high. Mr. Larned felt that he could not apply the New York average to the whole Union, and prudently abstained from the attempt. But even, as applied to that single State, the comparison is valueless. To make it fair, it would be necessary to show that mechanics invest equal proportions of their earnings in all the numerous articles mentioned. If the item of rent Ontario eats up between a sixth and a fifth of the income, in one case, and only a tenth in the other, the true comparison would be with the relative purchasing power of the balance. Let us see how this stands. The average rent in Ontario, of four room tenements is set down by Mr. Larned at \$4.12½ a month, and in New York at \$8.40. For six room tenements, the difference is much greater: \$4 and \$11.20 respectively. In other words, the New York mechanic pays for a six room tenement nearly three times as much as an Ontario mechanic pays. The New York mechanic, occupying a six room tenement, pays \$135 against the \$48 paid by the Ontario mechanic. Taking sickness and time lost from severity of the season, in some employments, it may fairly be assumed, that the former pays between one-fifth and one-sixth of his income in rent, while the latter will not pay over one-tenth. It is the proportion expended on each item that constitutes a proper ground of comparison.

We cannot here attempt to refute in detail the erroneous figures and false conclusions of this writer; but we have done enough to show the rottenness of the superstructure. Official advocates of immigration could have rendered no greater service than by preparing and distributing a complete answer to Mr. Larned. His publication offered a fair opportunity for Canadian authorities to place the true state of the case before the emigrating population of Europe; but it has not been taken advan-

tage of. We trust the Ottawa conference may lead to an improvement in our immigration literature.

BUSINESS RESUME.

We are now in the midst of our Fall Trade, and since the first of the month an unusual activity has been manifested in all branches of business. The Grocery Trade during the summer months has been, in the aggregate, much larger than in any previous year, and the Dry Goods houses are now reaping a harvest of trade that promises to exceed in volume the busiest season of the last decade. Fortunately most of the stocks of heavy woollen goods were purchased before the late large advance had disturbed the market, and it is doubtful whether cheaper or better bought stocks have ever been brought to this market. Our buyers were unusually early on the ground, and the result is likely to be a double advantage to the trade. First, the large amount of heavy goods needed for our long and inclement winters, and which are as necessary as food, will reach the consumers at least ten or fifteen per cent. cheaper than if purchases had been delayed a month later. Secondly, it will probably have the effect of preventing the objectionable system of duplicating invoices, that has invariably resulted in over-stocking the trade and unsettling values, by the indiscriminate manner in which goods have been forced, at reduced advances, on shopkeepers with shelves already filled to repletion. We sincerely trust that this error may not be repeated this season, and we desire to sound the warning, especially as some houses are already expressing the opinion that notwithstanding their large purchases, in many instances from thirty to forty per cent. over those of last year, that their stocks are even now running short.

The Wholesale Dry Goods Trade has earned the unenviable notoriety of being frequently the disturbers of our business equilibrium, and it is questionable if the circumstances of the country are such as to have warranted the already large importations in this line that we have received. It is true we have had a bountiful harvest, but it by no means follows that the consuming capacity of the country has correspondingly increased. The short crop of last season found many of our farmers largely in debt; of this the books of all our country storekeepers bear ample testimony, and these have to be wiped off. The time to pay bills is when the pocket is full, and this condition should be taken advantage of. We have already heard of one or two shrewd traders who wisely intend availing them-

selves of this opportunity of going out of business for the purpose of collecting their large outstanding accounts, while their customers have the means of paying. This sensible resolve could be well imitated by a good many who have been dragging along for years in an unsatisfactory condition, burdened with a mill-stone of heavy book debts.

An additional reason against pushing trade beyond a healthy limit was slightly manifested last season and will develop into a serious evil upon the first symptom of monetary pressure. We allude to the unwholesome practice of over-trading upon the false basis of borrowed capital. During the last few years we have enjoyed a plethora of money. The large amount seeking investment in banking institutions and the keen competition for business has induced these establishments to dot the country with agencies, so that it is now rare to find a respectably sized village that has not two or three competing for patronage. These granting to the small trader the privilege of discounts (on a moderate scale,) proportionate to that enjoyed by the large importer, with this difference that the ordinary customers paper is substituted by the friendly loan of a substantial name, or the kite of a neighbour—in both cases simply accommodation paper; yet such is the superstructure upon which a large portion of the business rests. This system is fraught with the greatest danger to the best interests of trade. To it is due in a measure what we are now pleased to imagine is prosperity, but is in reality inflation so far as it is based on this unsound mode of doing business, and accounts for the absorption of much of the largely increased importations of recent years. The fact is we are importing heavy stocks, loaning our customers the money to pay for them, and hugging the pleasing delusion that we are growing rich and that this is prosperity. Some of us will awake at some future time to the fact that our day dreams have been rudely dispelled and our visions of wealth completely vanished.

TORONTO, GREY AND BRUCE RAILWAY.

It appears from a report elsewhere of this Company's operations, to the 31st August, that the receipts to that date from all sources were \$1,139,767, nearly the whole of which has been expended. The line is now open to Orangeville, and the extension to Owen Sound has been placed under contract, to be completed during the course of next year. As to the extension to Kincardine that is yet contingent on the granting

by the municipalities interested of the sum of \$225,000, according to the terms of the arrangement for joint action with the Board of the London, Huron and Bruce Company. The Company's financial position is quite satisfactory, and now that its credit in England may be said to have been established, there should be no delay in pushing the work vigorously forward to completion. Some new blood was introduced into the Board, owing to the retirement of two or three of the former directors for various reasons. The meeting passed off pleasantly, the shareholders being confident as to the future and perfectly satisfied with what has been accomplished.

TENDENCIES OF THE TIMES.

A scorching and well-merited rebuke has been given by the leading newspapers of Great Britain and this Continent, to what might be termed the prudish tendencies of the times, which are being pandered to so successfully by novelists, theatre-managers and others. A noteworthy instance is the appearance of a scandalous novel, rendered doubly dangerous because its author possesses a name, and a fame, as a writer of fiction, and which has been made the text of some well-written articles, with the true ring about them, in the *London Times*, the *New York Times*, the *Toronto Globe*, *Leader* and other influential journals. It is a satisfactory reflection that thousands will see and read these articles, who will not purchase or read Mr. Reade's book, so that altogether the balance of the account may be on the side of morality and virtue—more good than mischief may be done. It is a really pitiable sight to witness the efforts used to cater to a depraved taste, by men possessed of shining talents, because the devotees of passion and lust will pay for the gratification. It becomes the duty of all lovers of virtue and purity to set their faces against the class of pestilential publications of which Mr. Reade's latest work is a notable specimen, by refusing to purchase or countenance them in any way.

We refer to those articles for the purpose of applauding their tone, and endorsing their sentiments. That they are much needed is abundantly evident from the indications that are traceable in every circle of society, and at every turn of life. Even in mercantile affairs this poisonous leaven can be traced. Quite recently our attention was called to the character of the figures with which some foreign manufacturers of certain articles of dry goods, have learned to embellish their paste-board boxes. A box of gentlemen's shirt fronts are perhaps decorated with a semi-nude picture of a female,

in an attitude which too well betrays the design of the engraver. And that the inventor of this new attraction for his wares has correctly estimated its effect is shown by the fact that some buyers have been known to enquire specially for that particular kind of package bearing the "smutty pictures." It is highly satisfactory to know that this immoral innovation has met with a cold shoulder by those of our wholesale firms with whom we have spoken. The offensive "pictures" have been torn off, and the British exporter assessed with the damage. This is as it ought to be. We are not aware that the evil has yet become very wide spread, but it should be resolutely nipped in the bud, and those who encourage such base conduct by selling goods so decorated should be promptly snubbed, and made to pay the price of their temerity. Society must be protected against such debasing and undermining influences at all hazards.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.—A special meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held on the 19th, to consider the propriety of embarking in the business of Life Assurance. Power is given in the Charter to transact three classes of business—fire, marine and life. It was suggested that the life branch be opened at once, the directors depositing with the government the sum of \$100,000 as a guarantee of the life liabilities. After discussion, however, it was finally resolved, unanimously, that application be made to the Dominion Parliament at its next session for certain amendments to the charter, which would require the complete separation of the Company's funds, the life premiums being set aside so that in no case could they be made applicable to the payment of any other debts or liabilities of the Company. It was resolved further that instead of making a special deposit for the life branch, the whole capital and assets shall be liable for the debts of the life department, in common with the other two branches. There was some difference of opinion on the subject matter of this resolution; but it was carried with only three or four dissenting votes; proxies were not used. About four thousand shares were represented at the meeting. We presume that all the arrangements necessary to the issue of life policies will be completed and in readiness, so that when the proposed amendments are secured, if Parliament grants them, operations in this branch will be commenced at once.

WHITBY & PORT PERRY RAILWAY.—This railway seems to have been born to trouble, as the sparks fly upward. The directors have quarrelled with three different contractors, and

are at last trying to build the road themselves. The last contractor, Mr. C. E. English, has abandoned the job because, as he alleges, the company were unable or unwilling to find the funds which they were to hand over to him according to contract, and because further, as it is asserted, certain indications rendered it apparent that an attempt was being made to render a lien he was to hold on the property of the company for a balance of the contract price, worthless. It is represented that this was to have been effected by keeping the rolling stock in private hands, though used for the purposes of the company. On the other hand, the directors say that the fault was the contractor's; that they owed him but a trifle, if anything at all, and that his refusal to proceed with the work is no fault of theirs. For a long time the undertaking has been in hot water from a variety of causes, and while the whole line was to have been running in July, only a short piece of the track is yet laid. The press and people of the locality are now calling loudly for less wrangling and more work.

LONDON AND PORT STANLEY RAILWAY.—The City Council of London, Ont., have reported in favor of leasing this line to the Great Western Company on as good terms as they can obtain, so that the lease is pretty certain to be effected. By its proposed terms the Great Western is to pay an annual rental of \$20,000 for twenty years, keep the road in good working order, supply it with the necessary plant, keep the tariff as low as it has hitherto been, allow a third rail to be laid (3 ft. 6 in. gauge), for the accommodation of the London, Huron and Bruce cars; to concede running powers to that line over the London and Port Stanley road; to erect car shops at London, and employ at that place at least 200 more men than they now do; to change the gauge of the L. and P. S. R. from the 5 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge, at the expense of the Great Western; the road to be kept and returned at the expiration of the lease, in as good repair as it now is, &c., &c. We are not surprised at the people of London falling in with such an arrangement, for we cannot see that their position as to trade facilities will be in the least degree jeopardized, and the financial position of the city would be improved. Besides, the London and Port Stanley line will be kept in a much better state of efficiency, and being made of the proper gauge, will serve the interests of all concerned better than it can possibly do now.

WOODEN RAILWAYS.—Mr. Bellingham said in substance at the opening of the Nipissing Railway, that the Quebec and Gosford wooden railway was a failure; that at a difficult curve the wheels would not stick, and that rubber was put on as a remedy, which, however, only made the matter worse. We were not prepared for this statement. Will some reliable merchant among our numerous readers in Quebec give us his opinion on this statement? We cannot accept it without further proof, for our information

has been of a different tenor. If the Quebec road were such a failure from mechanical obstacles, we cannot see why other municipalities in that same province should be so stupid as to duplicate the blunder, if such it is. The Sorel and Drummondville Railway is copied after the Quebec and Gosford and is being pushed forward vigorously, and is expected to be completed this fall. If the above statement is incorrect it is due to those interested in wooden railways to see the matter set right at once.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE.—A meeting of representatives of the Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of Ontario, was held at the Rossin House, Toronto, on the 15th inst., as previously announced. Various matters of interest were discussed, relating to the business of the companies, and with special reference to the bill introduced at the last session of the Local Legislature, but laid over till the next session. A committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. S. Thompson, Thos. M. Simons and Geo. H. Mills, to revise the bill and report to a meeting to be held at the beginning of the session. There are differences of opinion amongst the managing offices of the Mutuals about what the bill should contain in reference to cash premiums, the one per cent liability in case of the insolvency of a company, and other matters, which it is most desirable to harmonize if the companies expect to succeed in carrying such a measure as would command even a general approval among themselves.

AMERICAN LIFE COMPANIES IN ENGLAND.—Very unfavorable indications are abundantly apparent in the tone and remarks of the journals, English and American, as to the success of the attempts by several United States Companies, to establish a footing in Great Britain. Obstacle after obstacle has been encountered; and with respect to the limited business already done it may truthfully be said that the companies are paying much too dearly for their whistle. The efforts of English Life companies to do business in the United States were not rewarded with success, and now it seems more than likely that those of the United States with all their much lauded advantages will not be more fortunate in Great Britain.

TORONTO AND NIPISSING RAILWAY.—The formal opening of this line to Uxbridge, 40 miles from Toronto, took place on the 14th inst. A large number of prominent gentlemen from Toronto were present. A special train, gaily decorated with banners, carried the guests of the day—about 300 in all—out and back in good style. The occasion was altogether a most pleasant one, and we hope that the line so auspiciously opened will become as perfect a success in every respect as its most sanguine well-wishers anticipate.

—The Dominion Bank has declared its first dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

—Mr. F. W. Cumberland, managing director of the Northern Railway, returned from a visit of some months to Europe, on Thursday, the 14th inst. His trip is understood to have been taken in connection with the two new lines, the Toronto and Muskoka, and the North Grey, now under construction, and which are to be operated by the Northern. We believe Mr. C. was entirely successful in making the arrangements desired.

Meetings.

TORONTO, GREY AND BRUCE RAILWAY.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company was held, in compliance with the by-law of the Company, on the 13th Sept., in their office, Toronto. Mr. John Gordon, President, in the chair. There was a good attendance of shareholders.

The routine business having been completed, the Secretary read the

Annual Report.

The President and Directors of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company, in submitting to the shareholders their report for the year ending 31st August, 1871, have the honor to lay before them the balance sheet of receipts and expenditure, accompanied by the report of the auditors, and a report from the chief engineer of the Company.

The directors are glad to be able to announce that regular trains will commence running between Toronto and Orangeville, on Monday next, the 18th inst., and they anticipate a good business to result therefrom.

The Board in January last concluded a contract with Mr. Frank Shanly for the construction of that part of the road between Arthur and Mount Forest. The work on that section is now completed, ready for the rails, which are now being carried up to Arthur ready for laying; and the directors trust that the representations made to them that the road will be ready for opening for traffic as far as Mount Forest by the 1st of December next, will be realized, and if the fall keeps favorable for working, they see no reason to doubt this being accomplished.

The directors have entered into an agreement with the county of Grey, to construct the railway direct from Orangeville to Owen Sound, for a bonus of \$300,000. The location has been completed, and the contracts have been awarded to Mr. F. Shanly, for the first and second sections, and to Messrs. Mackenzie & Co., for the third section. The contracts to be completed by the 1st of January, 1873. The president while in England during the past summer, arranged for the purchase of the whole of the rails for this section upon similar terms to those already purchased, and was further enabled to place the whole of the bonds of the company required to complete the line to Mount Forest upon advantageous terms.

An arrangement has been made with the harbor commissioners for a lease of the Queen's wharf premises for a term of ten years; and the Queen's wharf shops of the Grand Trunk Railway company have also been rented for a similar term. This gives the company a valuable property for both freight and wharfage purposes, as well as for repairing shops.

An agreement has been arranged between the directors and the board of the London, Huron and Bruce Railway Company, by which both companies will have a joint use of that portion of the Kincardine extension from the

point of junction to Kincardine, and the directors have faith that they will be able at no distant day to complete the road in its entirety.

(Signed), JOHN GORDON, President.
(Signed), W. SUTHERLAND TAYLOR, Secretary-Treasurer.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company from June, 1869, when work was commenced, to 31st August, 1871:—

RECEIPTS.	
Calls on stock.....	\$138,550 00
Loan from revenue.....	461 35
Bonuses received from Trustees	
Municipal Debentures.....	434,264 56
Bonds sold.....	368,277 78
Bills payable.....	179,516 31
Intercolonial Iron and Steel Co..	200 00
Drawback retained from Contractors, viz:	
Messrs. Dickey, Neil & Co....	1,273 20
Mr. Frank Shanly.....	11,739 17
Messrs. Wardrop & Co.....	4,285 44
Mr. Jas. Crossen.....	945 00
Mr. Alex. Fraser.....	255 00
	\$1,139,767 81

EXPENDITURE.	
Expenditure to 7th Sept., 1870, per last audited statement.....	\$248,252 02
Preliminary expenses.....	500 00
Advertising and printing.....	2,696 15
Office expenses.....	4,594 79
Law Expenses.....	4,216 48
Engineering.....	28,131 38
Office furniture.....	150 26
Ballasting and track-laying.....	35,918 15
Stations, tanks and tank-houses..	19,781 88
Insurance.....	190 00
Construction account.....	244,559 91
Rolling stock.....	103,956 66
Directors' fees.....	2,325 00
Discount on Bonds.....	45,330 00
Cordwood.....	627 72
Iron rails and fastenings.....	348,091 56
G. T. R. maintenance account...	225 00
Interest on bonds.....	9,503 25
Trustees' fees.....	4,000 00
Suspense account.....	4 50
Interest and discount.....	7,963 19
Cash in banks and on hand.....	4,861 39
	\$1,139,767 81

W. SUTHERLAND TAYLOR,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Chief Engineer's Report.

Toronto, Sept. 11, 1871.

To the President and Directors of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway.

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to report that the present state of the work upon the railway is as follows:—

The road is finished from Weston to Bolton. From Bolton to Orangeville the road is so far advanced as to enable us to commence undertaking traffic between the latter place and Toronto on Monday next, the 18th inst. Between Orangeville and Arthur the track is laid, and the ballasting being pushed forward with speed, about nine miles of the distance being now done, and I anticipate that the whole will be sufficiently advanced for traffic to be commenced in about six weeks. From Arthur to Mount Forest the road is ready for the track, which will be laid in or about a month. The large bridge, 600 feet in length, at Mount Forest, is finished, and all the station buildings are well forward. If the fall keeps open I see no reason to prevent our running to that place by the 1st of December next.

Since the 17th of July last we have been run-

ning a passenger car and carrying a little freight also for the accommodation of the public, in connection with our construction trains, working between Weston and Bolton. This has been done with regularity and without meeting with any accident. When the road is opened to Orangeville I anticipate a good traffic, and I am of opinion that when we open to Mount Forest the anticipations of the promoters will be realized.

Our present rolling stock consists of 6 locomotives here, 2 additional in transit from Philadelphia, already at Suspension Bridge, and 2 building in England, will be here say in October or November, 8 passenger cars, 50 box cars, 50 large platform cars, 50 small platform cars, 3 vans and 10 cattle cars building, to be ready next month.

In view of the construction next summer through Grey, a considerable addition will have to be made during the winter.

I have the honor to be, Gentleman,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed), EDMUND WRAGGE,
Chief Engineer.

The Chairman then proposed the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. Lee, and carried.

Mr. John Shedden moved, seconded by Mr. J. G. Worts, "That in acknowledgement of the very valuable services of George Laidlaw, Esq., the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company appropriate the sum of twelve thousand five hundred dollars in the bonds of the company, to be placed in the hands of trustees for the benefit of the said George Laidlaw's wife and family in such a manner as the directors of the company shall determine, and the said directors are hereby authorized to grant bonds to the amount aforesaid to such person or persons as they think fit, upon such trusts as will carry out the spirit and object of the resolution. The bonds to bear 7 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, and at 50 years date from January, 1872. In addition thereto it is resolved that Mr. Laidlaw be presented with a free pass for himself and wife as long as they live." Carried.

Mr. W. S. Lee moved, seconded by Mr. J. J. Vickers, that in the absence of both the president and vice-president, the directors present at any meeting of the board shall have power to appoint a chairman *pro tem.*, and with such chairman to transact the business of such meeting. Carried.

Mr. Shanly moved, seconded by Mr. Beatty, that the following by-law be added to the by-laws of the Company. If any director shall become a bankrupt or insolvent, or compound with his creditors, or cease to hold the required number of shares, or shall for three months successively be absent from the meeting of the board, without the consent of directors, he shall thereupon cease to be a director of the Company, and the board of directors shall appoint another qualified shareholder of the company to be a director in his place. Carried.

Mr. Adamson moved, seconded by Mr. Scott, that in consideration of the services of the directors, the sum of \$5 be paid to each of them for every meeting they attend. Carried.

The scrutineers then proceeded to take the ballot for the directors, when the following gentlemen were elected: Messrs. Jno. Gordon, Jno. McMurrich, John Morison, W. F. McMaster, B. H. Dixon, Wm. Ramsay, Thos. Dick, John Macnab, G. Gooderham.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Mr. John Gordon was elected president and the Hon. John McMurrich vice-president.

—By-laws for various amounts footing up to \$227,000 will be submitted to the townships along the line of the London, Huron & Bruce Railway, granting aid to that undertaking during the present month.

Insurance.

FIRE RECORD.—Madoc, Sept.—The Eldorado Mining Company's mill was consumed. Insured for \$10,000 in the London Assurance Corporation, and \$10,000 in the "Phoenix," of England.

St. Mary's, Sept. 9.—Barn of Mr. Help's, on the farm rented by R. Kelly, who loses \$500. Mr. Help's loss is stated at \$800, with \$400 insurance. Incendiarism is alleged.

Whitby, Sept. 10.—A small barn belonging to Thos. Candon; insured for \$80 in Liverpool and London and Globe.

Caledon, Sept. 13.—The house and outbuildings of Mr. Clarke were burned.

Garafraxa Township, Sept. 12.—Barn of Robt. McClelland, with contents.

Port Hope, Sept. 12.—The insurances at this fire are stated as follows:—Wm. Fraser, in Western, \$2,000; Wm. Fraser, in Royal, \$2,000; Judge Smith, British American, \$2,000; W. B. Butterfield, Western, \$1,000; John Pollock, furniture, Beaver, \$600; Mrs. Gregory, Queen, \$500; H. C. Russell, stock, Imperial, \$1,000—total, \$9,100.

—Immediate written notice should be given of loss by fire, in all cases, to the company in which property was insured.

Oswego, N. Y., Sept. 14th.—The schooner Clyde, from Oshawa, for this port, with barley, is ashore at Big Sodus, and is full of water.

Kingston, Sept. 14th.—The schooner J. G. Beard, with a load of lumber, bound for Oswego, went ashore last night at Nine-mile Point, and is reported full of water.

ABSORPTION.—The Standard Life, a young American Company, having about \$3,000,000 at risk, has closed its career, re-insuring all its risks with the Government Security Life. This is another of the sickly crop of new companies which has sprung up very recently, but which does not possess the necessary amount of backbone to stand the pressure of violent and relentless competition, especially against the older companies.

LITIGIOUS.—One Goodwin has been suing the Lancashire Insurance Company in the Eastern Townships for loss by fire. An interim receipt had been given, but no policy issued at the time of the fire. Defendants pleaded that the property was not situated as represented by plaintiff. Secondly, that the conditions of the policy were not complied with. The Judge said it was clear that Defendants were bound by interim receipt, which insured plaintiff until company repudiated. The policy was never issued, and the conditions of the policy could not have been binding upon plaintiff because he never saw them. Judgment for \$2,500, interest, and costs. This is not the first time that we have had to notice the unduly litigious tendencies of this Montreal manager.

SUBSCRIBED BUT UNPAID.—The case of the European Assurance Society, just placed in charge of the Court of Chancery, is a good illustration of what is called "ratting" in joint stock companies, and shows the danger of placing too much dependence on capital that is subscribed but not paid. The only hope which remained for the company last year was to call in its unpaid capital of over \$2,500,000; but it appears the original shareholders in many instances had sold or transferred their stock in the company to men of straw, who were unable to comply with the terms of the call. Nearly \$600,000 of the subscribed capital is irrecoverable. The Vice-chancellor, in delivering judgment, referred to the transfers which had been made to irresponsible parties, citing two instances as samples of the rest, viz.: William Holt, holder of 4,450

shares, (recently transferred to him) on which was a liability of \$27,810, who was described on the list as "a clerk at a co-operative store," whose total earnings for the year did not exceed \$500, and James Broadbent, the holder of 4,020 shares, with an unpaid liability of \$25,125, whose gross earnings as a stone-cutter did not exceed \$5 per week. One of the two petitioners in the present case bought 100 shares for \$25 in June last, and altogether there appears to be 33 shareholders holding no less than 45,161 shares liable to future calls amounting to \$288,506, of which not a dollar was recoverable.

BENEFICIAL MORAL INFLUENCE OF LIFE INSURANCE.—The practice of life insurance, like every other form of saving, helps to develop the better faculties by stimulating the energies and inciting and sustaining habits of economy and forethought. Man is not naturally acquisitive. The preponderance of the mental over the physical faculties makes him so. The savage takes no thought for the morrow—the civilized man extends his calculations far into the future. The actions of the savage say: "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die," those of the civilized man: "He that provideth not for those of his own household is worse than an infidel—A good man leaveth an inheritance." And the greater the extremes of barbarism and civilization, the more vehement will be the opposite expressions; for as a community rises in the scale of intelligence the evidences of prudence and forecast are multiplied; savings banks and building societies spring up where beer saloons stood, and life insurance agents receive much of the small change that was formerly squandered for the gratification of fictitious appetites. Every man capable of observation and thought must know these things to be true; and being true, it will surely be admitted that any device, scheme or system which helps to stimulate and sustain these concomitants of a better civilization, deserves individual support as well as governmental encouragement. Life insurance is such a system, pre-eminently. In approaching man it appeals to the highest human feelings; it calls forth the purest paternal emotions and, as it were, consolidates them, giving them form and consistency and a practical realization. Nor does it leave off here; it sustains the work. Its engagements are of a nature to stimulate continually economical habits, its regular periodical demands for fresh deposits being ever-present warnings against extravagance and potential incentives to saving, assuaged as they are with the domestic affections.

—It is said that the profits of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, on a railway insurance business of over \$20,000,000, were only \$12,000.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.—The London Free Press states the financial position of this undertaking thus:—Bonuses actually granted, \$105,000; bonuses passed Councils, \$50,000; bonuses promised to be advanced, \$78,000; Government grant, \$210,000; stock subscribed, \$100,000; gifts of land, &c., promised, \$25,000; total, \$658,000. Now, seventy miles of railway, at \$11,000 per mile (which, after careful investigation, seems to be a trustworthy average), will cost but \$770,000, so that the company will not be called upon to issue bonds for more than \$112,000.

—Herepath's Journal says: "We believe that measures will soon be adopted for altering the gauge of the Grand Trunk from opposite Buffalo to Sarnia, from the 5ft. 6in. to 4ft. 8½in. which is the general gauge of American railways."

—The County of Berthier has voted \$100,000 to the North Shore Railway.

Financial.

TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

Reported by Blaikie & Alexander, Brokers.

TORONTO, Sep. 20, 1871.

The business of the week has been very small and at declining rates. Though sellers have reduced their figures there is little disposition to operate in the existing state of the money market.

Banks.—In Commerce a decline is noted, the sales of the week being made at from 127 down to 121½, closing rather better, and none to be had under 123½. Sales of Toronto were made at 188½ to 185, closing without buyers over 180. Royal fell off from 110 and sold down to 105½, 105 being now asked. The quotations of Ontario are nominal at 106 to 110, there being no transactions. Buyers of Dominion offer 109 and sellers ask 110. The sales of the week in Montreal show a decline from 264½ down to latest sales at 240½, that being now bid with sellers at 251. Holders of Merchants' reduced their figures from 131½ to 127, with large transactions at the latter rate.

Bonds.—Governments are very inactive, sixes being offered at 105½ without takers, and Fives nominal at 98½. For Dominion Stock 111½ is asked with no takers. Long date City's were placed at 97½, and are held at that. First class Counties are procurable at 103½ to 103½, and Townships at 97 to 98½.

Sundries.—There is little or no movement to report in Building and other fancy stocks, the quotations of last week almost without exception remaining unchanged. Western Building Society was offered to-day at 138 and 137½ without takers. Landed Credit sold at 109½ with buyers at 109. Buyers of Western Assurance would give 125. City Gas is wanted at 127½. Narrow Gauge Railway Bonds are offered at 92½ and 93.

MONTREAL STOCK & MONEY MARKET.

Reported by Macdougall & Davidson, Brokers.

MONTREAL, 6 p. m., 19th Sept., 1871.

Banks.—Montreal has been dealt in since our last at steadily declining rates, viz.: 265, 263½, 260, 255, 254½ and 254. This afternoon the stock has again given way, and sales of round lots have taken place at 250, which would still be paid for small lots. But little British in market; 112½ would be paid, buyers asking 116. City is heavy and inactive at quoted rates—85 to 90. Sales of People's at 107 and 108 to some extent, none now offering under 110. Ontario has been sold at 111 and 110; it is still procurable at the latter rate, buyers offer 107. The last sale of Molson's was at 120; the transfer books are now closed until the payment of half-yearly dividend of 4 per cent. on—prox. Merchants' has been dealt in at rates ranging from 131½ down to 127; no present buyers over 125. Toronto has been neglected until to-day, when sales have been made at 185, which is still the buying rate. Metropolitan has been actively dealt in at 105, at which shares are still procurable, 104½ being freely offered. Nothing doing in Jacques Cartier; is nominally worth 115 to 121. No late sales of Quebec. Nothing doing in Nationale or Eastern Townships. Nothing doing in Union, 106 would be paid. Mechanics'—there are sellers at 94, buyers offer 91. Commerce has been sold at 127, 126 and 125½; this afternoon, however, under pressure to sell, round lots have been disposed of at 122½ and 122, closing weak at 121½ to 122½. Sales of Royal Canadian at 105½, closing dull at that price.

Railway Stocks and Bonds.—Montreal and Champlain old stock has been sold at 23 and 25

none to-day offering, the latter rate would still be paid.

Debentures.—Nothing doing in Governments. Nothing doing in Dominion Stock and Bonds; the transfer books of the former are now closed. Corporation bonds have been largely sold at par, and since at 99½. No late sales of Corporation 7 per cent. stock; holders firm at 120. Nothing doing in 6 per cent. stock; offers to sell at 105 and to buy at 103. Harbor Bonds—For 6½ per cents., due 1883, 105 is asked and 104 would be paid.

Sundries.—Last sales of Montreal Telegraph were at 190, but little now offering. Nothing doing in People's Telegraph. Richelieu Navigation—transfer books closed, 208 ex. d. would be paid. There is some demand for Canadian Navigation at 100 to 102½. Canadian Engine and Machinery Co.—nothing doing; there are sellers at 100. Sales of Canada Rolling stock at 112 and 110. City Passenger Railway sold at 255; no shares now in market. City Gas is nominal at 170 to 180. The last sales of Intercolonial Coal was at 85, holders to-day asking 87½, buyers offering 82. Nothing doing in Mining Stocks. Montreal Mining Shares are nominal at \$1 to \$1.75.

DOMINION NOTES.—The following is the official statement of Dominion Notes in circulation, and is dated Sept. 11th, Ontario and Quebec

Quebec	\$7,879,641 00
Nova Scotia.....	587,730 00
New Brunswick.....	783,244 00
Total circulation	\$9,250,615 00

Debentures held against circulation	\$8,000,000 00
Specie held in Montreal.....	\$1,354,697
Toronto	1,223,486
Halifax	150,000
St. John	250,000
	2,988,183 00
	\$10,978,183 00

—An agency of the Dominion Bank has been opened in Oshawa, with Mr. McClellan as agent.

INSPECTION OF RAW HIDES.—The defendant bought hides, some of which had been produced within and some without the County of Middlesex, but all without the City of London. Some were purchased by him in and some out of the county, but none within the city; and they were brought by him into the city, placed in his tannery there, and manufactured into leather. The plaintiff was an inspector of raw hides and leather, appointed under 27-28 Vic. ch. 21, 29-30 Vic. ch. 24, and 33 Vic. ch. 37, for the city and county, having a place of inspection within the city, but not elsewhere. *Held*, 1. That his compulsory powers extended only to the city, but that his limits of inspection might extend to the area assigned to him as the district in which the city was situate, although his acting therein would be optional with him; and he might in his discretion go also into any part of the Province not within another inspector's limits. 2. That all raw hides or green raw hides produced within a city or town for which there is an inspector must be inspected before being sold there; that if produced and sold without such city or town they are exempt from such inspection until brought within it; and the then purchaser must have them inspected before selling or disposing of them in any way whatever. 3. That the tanning or using the hides in his own business was not a "disposing of them in any way whatever," within the statute, 29-30 Vic. ch. 24, sec. 1. *Wilson, J.*, dissenting. The defendant therefore was held not liable to the penalty for not having these hides inspected.—*Olivier qui tam v. Hyam*, 517 Q. B. R., 1871.

DECISIONS.—WARRANTY—MISREPRESENTATIONS—ADMISSIONS.—*Admissions.*—In an action upon a life policy by the party for whose benefit it was made, letters of the insured written a few days before the application was made, in which she speaks of the state of her health, are admissible in evidence to contradict the statements made in the application. *Warranty, Misrepresentation.*—A life policy contained the provision that the statements made therein were in all respects true, and without the suppression of any fact relating to the health of the insured. *Held*, that the statements were thus made warranties; but that even if not warranties, such statements were material to the risk, and if untrue would avoid the policy.—*Otis S. Kelsey vs. The Universal Life Insurance Company.*

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.—Traffic for week ending Sept. 15, 1871:

Passengers	\$ 41,988 03
Freight and Live Stock.....	58,612 91
Mails and Sundries.....	2,053 77
	102,654 71
Corresponding week of 1870	91,114 68
Increase.....	11,540 03

PETROLEUM IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The oil region during August, as compared with the production of July, shows an average increase per day of over 200 barrels, or a total production for the month of 541,660 barrels against 535,102 barrels the preceding month. The following table shows the production for August, 1871:

Total shipment of crude for 1871, of barrels of 45 gallons each.....	507,131
Add to reduce to barrels of 43 gallons each.....	23,587
Total shipment of barrels of 43 gallons each	530,718
Stock on hand August 1.....	530,933
Stock on hand September 1.....	541,875
Add increase on September 1.....	10,942

Total production during August.....	541,660
Average per day for 31 days.....	17,472
Average per day in August, 1870.....	17,777
Daily increase, August 1870, over August, 1871	305

There were but few new wells completed during the month, and the increase resulted mainly from the strikes of the preceding month, which rendered the production at the 1st of August much larger than the daily average of the preceding month.

Commercial.

OIL MATTERS IN PETROLIA.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

PETROLIA, Sept. 18, '71.
The news for this week is very meagre. On Tuesday morning last the treating house of the Standard Refinery was burnt to the ground, together with a quantity of heavy oil; the fire was caused by sparks from the engine house; the loss, taking time &c., at least \$5,000, without insurance; this gives another damper to Refiners. I learn that the Messrs. William, of Hamilton, have placed their large oil treating establishment at the disposal of the Carbon Oil Co., until they can rebuild, so that they will not be debarred from exporting. The business of developing is very brisk, some 25 new wells going down, and many of them spread over new territory. Several are being tested this week; east of the railroad is now the favorite territory, including lot 14, 12th concession. The shipments of oil, not quite so large, and production

slightly less than last week. Refined oil not quite so firm; crude the same with the usual demand. No inquiry for outside lands.

Crude.....	\$1.50 Export.
	2.50 Home Con.
Refined.....	24cts per gall.

MONTREAL LEATHER REPORT.

Reported by M. H. Seymour.

MONTREAL, SEPT. 19th, 1871.

Business the past two weeks has been very quiet, and sales have been restricted to the more immediate wants of consumers, yet prices in the main have undergone little if any change, although the tendency is downwards.

Spanish Sole is in good demand, and receipts barely equal the requirements of the trade.

Slaughter Sole has also a fair enquiry, and prime stock finds ready sale.

Rough is less sought after. Carriers finding its conversion into upper stock unremunerative.

Waxed Upper is more than usually dull, and no large lots could be placed except at a reduced rate.

Buff and Pebble are selling moderately, but are not particularly active; prices are unchanged.

Patent and Enamel are very quiet, the former selling only in small parcels.

Calfskins.—There is a better supply in market, without inducing any special inquiry.

Splits.—There is no animation in this stock. Choice prime lots still command quotations, but inferior are sold according to quality.

Sheepskins.—Colors are abundant. Russets are less plentiful; but there is no special call for either.

MONTREAL MARKET.

MONTREAL, Sept. 19, '71.

The weather of the past week has been very cool for the season. Money for all legitimate purposes is easy; for call loans on stock collateral it is tight, and ranges at about 10 per cent. per annum. In consequence stocks have ruled dull, with a downward tendency, Montreal Bank having fallen to 250. Breadstuffs are quiet, and closed dull.

ASHES.—We quote pots steady at \$6.60 to 6.65 for firsts; \$5.90 to 5.95 for seconds; and \$5.15 to 5.20 for thirds. Pearls are unaltered at \$7.60 to 7.65 for firsts; and \$7.05 for seconds.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—A quiet trade is being done at unchanged prices. Stocks of seasonable goods are well reduced, and an advance is regarded at a later stage of the season. We quote men's coarse boots, \$2 to 2.75; do. kip, \$2.60 to \$3; calf, \$3 to 3.75; boy's stoga boots, \$1.80 to \$2; do. kip, \$1.90 to 2.00; youth's coarse boots, \$1.50; women's split boots, 95c. to 1.10; do. calf, \$1.20 to 1.30; misses' split boots, 80c. to \$1.

CHEMICALS.—Soda has recently advanced in response to advices from the home market; \$4 is asked for good brands of bicarb, with late sales at \$3.85; caustic soda, \$3.50 to 3.57½; sal. soda, \$1.70 per cwt. net; soda ash, 28c.; saltpetre, 9c.; sal. epsom, 2c.

FREIGHTS.—Engagements by steamers to Liverpool and Glasgow at 7s. 3d. to 7s. 9d. per 480 lbs. for wheat, and by sail vessels to out-ports, and f.o.b., at 8s. to 8s. 6d. Flour rates to Liverpool and Glasgow by steamers, 3s. 9d. to 4s. per brl. Other rates by steamers are:—Ashes, pots, 35s. per gross ton; pearls, 42s. 6d.; butter, 50s.; cheese 50s. The rate for flour to Maritime Provinces by sailing vessels to St. Johns, Newfoundland, is 50c.; to Gulf-ports, 45c. per brl.

GROCERIES.—Fruit.—Prices are fully maintained, but trade is quiet. Layer raisins are

TORONTO MARKET.

worth \$1.55 to 1.65. Valencias 6½c. to 6¾c. Currants 6½c. to 7c. *Fish*.—dry cod is held at \$4.25 to 4.75. Salmon is worth \$15 to 15.25. Herrings neglected. *Liquors* are inactive; high wines are worth 47½c to 50c. for Upper Canada, and 52½c. for Montreal. *Rice*—Is in fair demand at \$4.25 to 4.50 and firm. *Sugar*—Trade is quiet and prices steady; common to good grades of raw are worth \$8.12½ to 8.13; choice parcels \$9 to 9.25; refined is dull and weak, which is reported to be the state also of the New York market. Stocks in that city are 86,774 bshls. of Cuba, 63,538 hhd. Porto Rico, and 344,656 bags, being rather lighter stocks than at the corresponding date of the past two years.

HARDWARE.—The general tone of the market is firm but without any advance on last week's figures. Pig iron, No. 1 Eglinton, ex-ship, has been placed at \$23, and Gartsherric at \$25 per ton; Summerlee is very firm at \$24.50. Other brands are firm at quotations. Bar iron is in very active demand, prices ranging from \$50 to \$54 per ton, according to brand. Scotch bars are scarce. Hoops, bands and sheets are in moderate request at \$3 to \$3.10 per cwt. Boiler plates are moving off steadily at \$3 to \$3.25 per cwt. Canada plates continue very scarce, the very best brands cannot be got under \$4 per box. Tin plates—stocks not heavy, and higher figures are looked for. Cut nails—all lots under one thousand kegs are worth \$3.35 to \$3.40. It is very difficult to secure prompt delivery for large lots.

OILS.—Cod has sold to some extent at 51c. to 52c. Seal is neglected at 55c. to 57½c for steam refined, and 48c. to 51c. for other grades. Crude whale is scarce and nominal at 50c. to 52½c.; olive, \$1 to \$1.10; lard unchanged. Petroleum.—The sales of the last ten days have been larger at 26c to 26½c. for good brands.

PRODUCE.—*Flour*—Foreign advices have latterly been of a discouraging nature, and exercised a depressing influence on this market. Sales towards the close of the week have been rather limited. The market fell off about 10c on Tuesday. We quote: Superior Extra, \$6.40 to 6.50; extra, \$6.15 to 6.20; fancy, \$5.95 to 6.00; fresh supers (Western wheat), \$5.52½ to 5.60; ordinary superiors, (Canada wheat), \$5.55 to 5.65; strong bakers', \$5.75 to 6.15; superiors from Western wheat (Welland Canal), \$5.57½ to 5.65; superiors, city brands, (Western wheat), \$5.75 to 5.80; Canada superiors, No. 2, \$5.10 to 5.20; Western States, No. 2, \$5.10 to 5.20; fine, \$4.80 to 4.85; middlings, \$3.80 to 3.90; Pollards, \$3.25 to 3.50; U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs., \$2.45 to 2.55; city bags (delivered), \$2.70 to 2.75; oatmeal, per 200 lbs., \$5.70 to 5.75. *Wheat*—Continues quiet and unchanged. A lot of 20,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring brought \$1.27½ yesterday afternoon. No. 1 Spring is worth about \$1.32. *Corn*—Holders offering to sell cargoes at 63c. *Oats*—Remain quiet and unaltered at 34c to 37c. *Barley*—Inactive, and purely nominal. *Peas*—Recent sales have been made at 83c to 84c per bushel by sample, but at present the market is quiet.

PROVISIONS.—*Butter*.—The market continues to rule dull and quiet at about 9c. to 11½c. per lb., according to quality. *Cheese*—There have been sales of factory at 8½c. to 9c. per lb. *Eggs* Strictly fresh lots are saleable at about 15c. to 16c. *Honey*—We quote box honey at 12½c to 15c. *Pork*.—The demand for barrelled pork continues to improve, and prices are firm. We quote: mess pork, \$16 to 16.50; thin mess, \$14.50 to 15; prime pork, \$13 to 13.50; extra prime pork, \$11 to 11.25; smoked hams, \$12. *Lard*—Is dull and lifeless at 9c. to 9½c. per lb. *Tallow*—Rules quiet and nominally unchanged, at about \$8.50 to \$9.50 per bbl. for rendered, and 5½c. per lb. for unrendered.

Business has been active during the past week in nearly all departments of the wholesale trade, in some of which they are actually pressed beyond their capacity to keep pace with the demand for goods, and are working day and night almost. A considerable advance is already seen in the amount of sales made as compared with the corresponding season of last year; and notwithstanding the heavy imports it now seems probable that not more than the average amount of goods will require to be wintered over. Grain is still moving slowly through the country, and though the delivery of wheat by waggons has been unusually large during the past week—30,000 to 40,000 bushels perhaps in the aggregate, yet very little has yet come in by rail. Barley, usually the first to come forward, is this year held back, and so far deliveries both by rail and wagon have been trivial. Other grains, also, offer to a very limited extent. The weather has been cold all over the country, and in the early part of the week there was some rain, but not enough yet to supply the requirements in most sections of Ontario.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Trade is active, and orders are sufficiently liberal to keep the factories fully employed. Prices are firm and unchanged.

DRUGS.—Trade is fairly active, but there is no special enquiry. Prices are generally firm, and in a number of articles have materially advanced. *Soda Bicarb* has been in fair supply here, and prices have been accepted below those at which it could be imported, but recently it has been scarcer, with considerable enquiry, and holders are now firm at \$4.25 to 4.50. *Potass Iodide*—in common with all compounds of iodine—has further advanced, the gain during the week being over ten per cent., now quoted at \$7.50 to \$8. *Potash Bichromate* is also firmer, worth 26c. to 27c.

DRY GOODS.—Business continues to be very active, purchasers buying with more and more confidence as the bright prospects of the country are rendered more and more certain by the more accurate knowledge obtained of the magnificent crops that have almost everywhere been garnered. Goods are being taken with unusual celerity, and stocks which were supposed ample to supply all the requirements of the season are already beginning to exhibit symptoms of requiring to be replenished before long. Prices of all articles are very firm, and where it has been found necessary to ask an advance on prices as they ruled a year ago, it has not generally been found difficult to obtain that advance.

FREIGHTS.—There is more enquiry for freights principally for flour to Montreal and the lower ports, and rates have advanced somewhat. Steamer freights for flour are Kingston 15c; to Brockville or Prescott, 20c; to Montreal, 25c. Grain in bags nominal, 10c to Kingston; 12½c to Brockville or Prescott; and 15c to Montreal. By Grand Trunk the rates now in force are as follows:—To Halifax, 85c. for flour, and 43c. for grain; to St. John, 80c. for flour, and 40c. for grain; to Kingston, 25c. and 13c. for flour and grain; to Prescott, 30c. and 15c.; to Montreal, 35c. and 18c.; to Point Levis, 25c. and 28c.; to Portland or New York, 75c. and 38c.; and to Boston, 80c. and 40c.

GROCERIES.—There has been a fairly active trade during the past week, and a good many parcels of teas, sugars, and dried fruit have changed hands. The trade sale referred to last week, and in progress at time of going to press, was fairly, though not eminently, satisfactory. About 1,800 packages of tea were placed, and good prices were generally realized for such samples as were considered suitable for this market. Of general groceries there was only a limited amount taken, the bidding being devoid of animation, and the sale

in this respect a very dragging one.—*Coffee*.—Stocks are light and prices are very firm, but there is not much enquiry at present. *Fish*.—Not much doing worthy of record; about an ordinary trade in dry cod at quotations. *Fruit*.—Layer raisins are rather more firmly held than previously, the prospects being that slightly higher prices will shortly rule. Valencias, on the contrary, though for the time if anything higher than recently, are not expected to maintain present rates. Currants are firm, stocks being comparatively light. *Rice*.—There are very few desirable lots on the spot, but it is offering freely to arrive at quotations. *Spices*.—Nutmegs are scarce and higher, ordinarily good samples being fully worth advanced rates. Cassia is unchanged. Black pepper is firm, and supply limited. *Sugars*.—The market has been fairly active, and prices of raws fully maintained. The competition with Scotch makes has kept down the prices of Montreal soft yellows, which are now selling at rates at which the Clyde refiners no longer find it profitable to place their sugar in this market. Several round lots of both raw and refined and a good many parcels of a retail character have found purchasers at current quotations. In foreign markets prices are firm and not expected to recede, at all events, before the next crop begins to come to market. *Teas*.—There has been a brisk demand for desirable samples, and a good many lines of fine Young Hysons, as well as a few low and medium grades, have changed hands. Of the fine grades the market is now pretty bare, and prices are firm. The supply of medium and low teas is larger, but there is no surplus, and prices of all kinds are well maintained. *Tobacco*.—There is nothing new to report. Manufacturers' lists are unchanged, and there is only the ordinary business passing.

HARDWARE.—Trade is very active, and orders are being received faster than they can be filled by the leading houses. There is no special enquiry for any one class of goods, but all kinds are being taken. Prices are without change, but are very firm, and will probably experience a decided advance at the close of navigation, even if not earlier established.

Hops have advanced rapidly, owing to a greatly deficient crop, both in England and the United States. A great many American buyers have been purchasing in Canada within the past fortnight, and have run the price for the new crop to 30c. and upwards, as high as 40c. having in some instances been paid. It is not impossible that the price will be forced much higher, unless the present advance develop the fact that a good deal of last year's crop is still held, or unless old and inferior hops are used by brewers at the expense of the quality of their beer. If English orders, however, should be sent over to compete with those from the United States—the deficiency in Britain is estimated at two-thirds of the average crop—it is difficult to see to what point prices may reach. Meanwhile, until facts concerning the probable yield are a little better known than at present, it will be well for dealers to operate in them with a good deal of caution, and not to be caught with too many on hand, should there come a break in prices.

LEATHER.—This has been a decidedly dull market during the past week. *Spanish Sole*, which is very scarce, is in demand, especially for heavy, for which full prices are being paid. All other descriptions meet with very little enquiry, and only a considerable reduction in prices would be likely to induce operations.

LUMBER.—Trade is brisk, with no perceptible change in prices. Shipping lumber is being brought forward as rapidly as possible, but there is still a large quantity to come. An average week's shipping has been done, the bulk

of which has been clear lumber. Prices at last week's quotations.

PAINTS AND OILS.—There is a moderate business being done, mostly at unchanged rates. Spirits of turpentine are higher and firm at the advance, now quoted at 70c. to 75c.

PETROLEUM.—Trade is steadily improving, and the sales of refined oils are larger than at the corresponding date of last year. There is no change, however, to note in prices, which are firmly maintained. There has been a slight weakness in crude at the wells, in consequence of stoppage of the demand for distillate from the Carbon Oil Company at Hamilton. That Company, however, having obtained a settlement from the insurance companies, is energetically proceeding with the construction of new works, which it is expected will be in operation in the course of five or six weeks.

PRODUCE.—There has been an active demand for the finer grades of flour and for white wheat, as also for barley, during the past week, other grains being comparatively neglected. The tendency during the greater part of the week was strongly upwards in prices, and although there was a slight falling off at the close, a decided advance was established over last week's quotations. **Flour.**—There has been a steady demand for extras throughout the week, with sales to a considerable extent in round lots, chiefly at \$5.75. The demand still continues, but buyers have moderated their views slightly, and \$5.65 to \$5.75 may be looked upon as the range within which business would be done at the close. Very little fancy has been on offer, and no sales are reported; generally held at \$5.60, with buyers at about \$5.50. Superfine has only been in moderate request, with sales principally of 100 bbl. lots, at \$5.40 to \$5.45. At the close holders were asking \$5.45 to \$5.50, but as a material decline had taken place in Montreal and other outside markets, buyers were completely off in their ideas, and sales could probably be effected only at a considerable giving way from the above figures. **Oatmeal.**—A sale of a small round lot was made within a few days at \$4.85, and from that to \$5 may be considered the value for wholesale parcels. **Wheat.**—There continued to be a very active demand for Soules' and Treadwell, with sales of the former up to \$1.30 for car-loads, and of the latter to \$1.28. The receipts by rail were not large, but the deliveries from farmers' wagons were unusually liberal, and for these there was a brisk competition at from \$1.28 to \$1.32. The quality offered is reported to be almost universally very fine. At the close of the week buyers were somewhat less eager to operate at current rates, and with rather more offering, cars sold down to \$1.27 for Soules. Spring has not been in active demand, and quotations are nominal. **Barley.**—Receipts have been very light, and the local demand has been sufficient to sustain prices, and even to secure an advance. Sales of car-loads have ranged from 60c. at the beginning to 63c. at the close, with up to 65c. paid on the street market; No. 2 is worth about 55c; **Oats.**—Owing to light receipts and small stock, holders have become more firm, asking 35c. to 37c., and latest sales have been at 36c. on the track. **Peas.**—None offering, and nothing done. **Hay** has been in moderate supply, and sold at \$15 to \$18. **Straw** scarce, at \$10 to \$14.

PROVISIONS.—There is no shipping demand whatever, but to meet home requirements there is a moderately active trade. **Butter** is without change. **Cheese** is offered freely by the factories, and 8c. to 8½c. would probably be accepted by the majority of them. Sales are made in a retail way at 9½c. to 10c. **Eggs** offer freely, and are somewhat more freely taken—10c. to 11c. would be paid for packed. **Bacon and Hams** continue in demand to meet local trade at late rates. No round lots changing hands. **Pork** quiet and unchanged. **Lard** selling to a small extent at previous prices.

DOMINION BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that
A DIVIDEND
At the rate of
EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM

Upon the paid up Capital Stock of this institution has been this day declared, and that the same will be payable at the Banking House in this city, on and after Wednesday, the

First day of November next.

The Dividend will be calculated from the date of the organization of the Bank, viz.: the 10th day of January last, and upon subsequent payments from their dates.

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

By Order of the Board.

R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier.
Toronto, 8th Sept., 1871.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of **Wm. B. Yeats, of Toronto, an Insolvent.**

THE Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, No. 232 Yonge Street, Toronto, on Tuesday, the third day of October next, at ten a.m., to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an assignee.

Toronto, Sept. 14, 1871. JOHN KERR, Interim Assignee.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. *—Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—**JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.** Also, makers of Epp's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk).

NATIONAL

Life Insurance Company,
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
(Incorporated by Special Act of Congress.)

OFFICERS:

President—C. H. Clark, Esquire, President First National Bank of Philadelphia.
Vice-Presidents—Hon. E. A. Rollins, late Com. Inland Revenue, United States; Hon. Henry D. Cooke, Governor of the District of Columbia.
Chairman Fin. and Ex. Committee—Jay Cooke, Esq., (of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.) Bankers, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and London, England.
Chief Medical Director—Francis Gurney Smith, Esq., M.D., Medical Faculty, University of Pennsylvania.
Secretary and Actuary—Emerson W. Peet, Esquire, Philadelphia, late of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York.

CANADA BRANCH.

General Agents for Canada—Livingston, Moore & Co., Hamilton, Ontario.
Chief Medical Referee—J. M. Drake, Esq., M.D., Medical Faculty, University of McGill College, Montreal.
Manager for the Province of Quebec—H. J. Johnston, Esq., Montreal, General Agent Scottish Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Manager at Toronto—Clark & Fielde.
General Manager for Canada—T. C. Livingston, Esq., Hamilton.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

LARGE cash capital (\$1,000,000.00), large accumulations, cash system, stock plans, low rates of premium, no dividend delusions, plans simple, contracts definite, nearly a world-wide policy, perfect security, liberal non-forfeiting features, conservative influence of capital, two dollars of Assets to every dollar of Liability, the only American Life Company that has made a deposit in Canada for the exclusive benefit of "Canadian Policy-holders."

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

Age	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
Rate	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.25	2.50	2.75	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50

Rates for Endowment and other plans of Insurance equally favorable.

N.B. Active Agents and Medical examiners wanted in all places where the Company is not represented. Address the General Agents.
Sept. 30th.

THE EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society.

From the Daily Telegraph June 10.

It would be impossible for any one at all conversant with the feelings of the Canadian people to mistake the fact that there exists a strong attachment in favor of Home Life Insurance Companies. This arises not from any feeling that they are sounder, or more liberal in their dealing with the assured than the Foreign Companies, but because their assets are in the country and subject to the control of our laws, and the jurisdiction of our courts. It is felt, too, that the deposit required by the present Insurance Act is not graduated according to the liabilities of Foreign Companies, but is arbitrary and fixed, the amount of deposit being the same for all Companies, and hence having no relation to the liabilities they are intended to secure. This state of facts is fully recognized by the intelligent management of the "Equitable," and seeing the justice of this view, they have resolved to secure Canadian policy-holders beyond the possibility of loss by depositing in this country the full amount of the re-insurance fund! that is, a sum which, in case of such an almost unimaginable possibility as the failure of the "Equitable," would be accepted by any other Company as compensation for assuming the entire responsibility of paying off these risks at maturity. Such a step makes the Equitable substantially a Canadian Company, with the additional advantage of the strict and careful supervision of the State laws of New York and Massachusetts, which are enforced over all American Co's. The premiums are invested here where the risks are taken, and hence the money does not go to diminish the floating capital of the country. This wise arrangement must tend greatly to increase the popularity of the Equitable in this country and to extend its business.

We publish below the letter of the 2nd Vice-President to Mr. R. W. Gale, the talented and energetic manager of the society for the Dominion of Canada, as to their determination to make this voluntary deposit. Mr. Geo. B. Holland of this city, an old and respected citizen, the representative of the Equitable in the Province, and is now organizing agencies throughout Ontario, and has openings in unrepresented districts for energetic agents, and for a few gentlemen of experience to act as special agents, to whom liberal inducements will be offered.

Branch Office of the Equitable Assurance Society of the United States, 198 St. James St., adjoining Molson's Bank.

MONTRBAL, 5th JULY, 1871.

Geo. B. HOLLAND, Esq.,
General Agent for Ontario of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose a copy of letter received from J. W. Alexander, Esq., 2nd Vice-President, to the effect that the society have determined to keep in Canada always a deposit sufficient to reinsure all Canadian risks. This will forever set at rest the question raised by some parties as to the protection of Canadian policy holders, so far as the Equitable is concerned, and virtually make the Equitable a Home Company in Canada. You will therefore give this the necessary publicity, and notify your sub-agents of this important voluntary step on the part of the society.

Your obedient servant,
R. W. GALE,
Manager for Dominion of Canada.

Office of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 120 Broadway.

New York, June 9th, 1871.

R. W. GALE, Esq., Manager,
198 St. James Street, Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—After much deliberation and careful examination of the subject, we have determined whether the Government of Canada require it or not, to keep a deposit in the Dominion of Canada always sufficient to reinsure the Canadian risks on the basis of the New York State Tables, at 4½ per cent. interest.

Yours truly,
J. W. ALEXANDER,
and Vice-President.

Grand Trunk Railway.

TRAINS ARRIVE AND DEPART AS FOLLOWS at and from Toronto:

EAST.					
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Depart	5:37	5:58	12:07	6:22	7:07
Arrive	9:07	10:37	9:22	5:07	9:52
WEST.					
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Depart	7:30	11:45	3:45	5:30	11:30
Arrive	5:15	10:10	1:05	6:00	9:05

Great Western Railway.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Depart	7:00	11:45	4:00	5:30	8:00
Arrive	9:20	11:00	1:15	5:30	9:20

Northern Railway.

	a.m.	p.m.
Depart	7:00	4:00
Arrive	10:35	9:10

Trains leave Brock Street Station 15 minutes later.

PHENIX

Fire Insurance Company. of London.

ESTABLISHED IN 1782.

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

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

JAMES DAVISON, Manager.

D. Mitchell McDonald,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Toronto Street, Toronto, Ont.

COLLECTION OF DEBTS.

Cupples & Hunter,

Managers of the

Canada Mercantile Protective Association,

Established in 1864, for the Collection of Debts throughout the Dominion, &c. Commission charged only on the amount collected.

20 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.



Intercolonial Railway.

THE Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway hereby give public notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders for Track-laying and Ballasting on 75 1/2 miles of the line, being Sections 4, 7, and 12, in the Province of Nova Scotia. Tenders may be for the whole distance, or for separate Sections. Specifications and forms of tender can be obtained at the Commissioner's Office, Ottawa, and at the offices of the Engineers at Truro and Amherst.

Sealed Tenders, marked "Tenders," and addressed to the Commissioners, will be received at their office, in Ottawa, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday, the 25th day of September, 1871.

Tenders will also be received at the same time and place for 300 tons of Spikes, according to samples to be seen at the above-named offices.

Tenders to state price per ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered in equal quantities at Truro and Amherst Railway Stations. 50 tons to be delivered at Amherst by the 16th October, and 50 tons by the 1st November next. Balance of delivery by 1st July, 1872.

A. WALSH,
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. MCLELAN,
Commissioners.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY,
Commissioner's Office
Ottawa, 14th August, 1871.

5t.

AGRICULTURAL

Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE—KINGSTON, ONT.

Cash Assets - - - - \$600,000.
Deposit at Ottawa - - - - 100,000.

This Company commenced business in Canada in June, 1870, and up to the present time has issued upwards of 8,000 Policies—a result in first year's business unparalleled in the history of Canadian Insurance.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED.

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

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

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

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

ISAAC MANSON, Secretary.

JOHN C. COOPER, President.

E. H. GOFF, General Agent and Adjuster.

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL

Life Assurance Company

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

WM. HENDRY, Manager,
Waterloo, Ont.

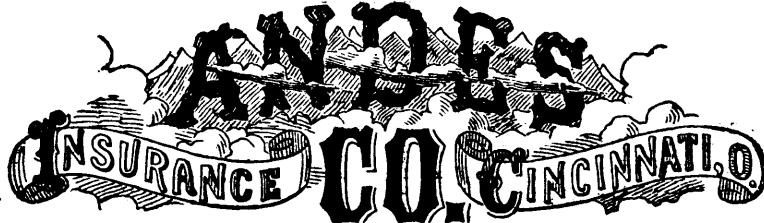
1-17

J. B. BENNETT,

President.

J. J. BERNE,

Supl. of Agencies.



J. H. BEATTIE,

Secretary.

BYRON D. WEST,

Ass't Secretary.

ASSETS JUNE 30, '71

2,128 agencies have been established and are fully prepared for service. A large and very valuable business is already secured. \$290,976.93 have been promptly disbursed for losses, clearly indicating the means and determination to perform all obligations quickly. No suit has yet been brought against the Company. Business has been larger, expenses lighter, and results better and more encouraging than represented to subscribers upon organization. The unvarnished truth has been our polar star and consequently all pledges have been abundantly fulfilled.

An ample reinsurance fund and outstanding claims are provided

AGENCIES IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.

Cash on hand in Bank and in transit.....	\$182,885 75
U. S. Bonds, market value.....	347,263 50
Ohio Bonds, with ac'd interest.	101,420 02
Other State bonds with accrued interest	41,467 01
Collateral Loans }	94,600 00
and } ac'd interest..	36,446 52
First Mortgages }	654,081 53
Due from Agents.....	6,961 35
Due from other Parties.....	5,480 83
Bills Receivable.....	15,443 66
Miscellaneous	15,772 34
TOTAL ASSETS.....	\$1,501,822 51
Outstanding Losses Not Due...	37,507 43

for, and a liberal dividend declared.

It is a noteworthy fact, per contra, but correctly indicating the fine volume of business at our command, that fully Six Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$600,000) in premiums have been refused. No less than 12 Insurance Co.'s, closing an unproductive business, applied to us for reinsurance, which, at the terms offered, was respectfully declined. The cause of this gravitation will in a few years become better understood when the patient study, complete system, high order, capital and character which Insurance needs to command legitimate equivalents are properly accepted without any discount.

SCOTT & WALMSLEY, Agents for Toronto.

Mercantile.

Lawson, Harrington & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 DEALERS IN
 DRY AND PICKLED FISH, FISH OIL AND KEROSENE,
Commercial Wharf,
 Halifax, N. S.

Joseph S. Belcher,
 (Late Geo. H. Starr & Co.)
Commission and West India Merchant,
 HALIFAX, N. S.
Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Dry and Pickled Fish, Flow 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

W. J. PITON. R. M. HUNTER.
Piton & Hunter,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND MANUFACTURERS AGENTS,
 WINNEPEG, PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.
Consignments Solicited.

J. F. Lawton,
 Manufacturer of every description of
 PATENT GROUND
WARRANTED CAST STEEL SAWS.
 ST. JOHN, N.B.
 For Price List and Terms send address.

EXTRA SHOE NAILS, TACKS, &c.
S. R. Foster's
NAIL, SHOE NAIL AND TACK WORKS,
 ST. JOHN, N.B.
 For Price List and Samples please address our Agent at Montreal.
JOHN A. ADAMS,
 30 St. Francois-Xavier Street.

Richard Hall & Co.,
HARDWARE MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,
 37 Front Street, Toronto.

L. Coffee & Co.,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 No. 2 Manning's Block, Front Street, Toronto, Ont.
 Advances made on Consignments of Produce.

Parson Bros.,
PETROLEUM REFINERS, AND WHOLSALE DEALERS
 in Lamps, Chimneys, etc. Warerooms, 57 Front St.; Refinery, cor. River and Don Sts., Toronto.

Childs & Hamilton,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
 in Boots and Shoes, No. 7 Wellington Street East, Toronto, Ontario. 28

Sessions, Turner & Cooper,
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS
 in Boots and Shoes, Leather Findings, etc. Warehouse, Front St., and next door to that of Jas. Campbell.

John Beard,
WOODSTOCK, ONT., MANUFACTURER OF
 First-Class Turned Flour Barrel Heading. Insurance and Land Agent. 24

Dickson & Macgregor,
INSURANCE AND GENERAL AGENTS AND ACCOUNTANTS.
 Marine and Fire Losses carefully adjusted; accounts audited, and prompt attention given to collections. No. 8 Ontario Chambers, corner Church and Wellington Streets.
CHARLES R. DICKSON. **ALEX. MURRAY MACGREGOR.**

Hotels.

St. James' Hotel, Montreal.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG TO NOTIFY THE public that they have purchased the above well known first-class Hotel, and which is now carried on as a **Branch Establishment of the St. Lawrence Hall,**

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

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

H. HOGAN & CO.

Real Estate.

Wadsworth & Unwin,

(Successors to Dennis & Gossage.)

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, VALUATORS,
 Civil Engineers and Land Agents. Office—42 Adelaide Street East, opposite the Court House, Toronto.
 N.B.—Surveys of every description performed in all parts of Ontario. Mining Lands and Timber Limits, in unsurveyed territory, surveyed in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Crown Lands Department.
V. B. WADSWORTH, **CHARLES UNWIN,**
 27-17t P. L. Surveyor. P. P. Suaveyor.

The Canadian Land and Emigration Company.

OFFERS for Sale, on conditions of Settlement.
GOOD FARM LANDS,
 the COUNTY OF PETERBORO', Ontario, in the well-settled **TOWNSHIP OF DYSART,**
 where there are Grist and Saw Mills, Stores, &c., &c.

At One Dollar and a Half an Acre.
 In the adjoining Townships of Guilford, Dudley, Harburn, Harcourt and Bruton, connected with Dysart, and the Village of Haliburton, by the Peterson Road,
At One Dollar an Acre.

For particulars, apply to
CHAS. JAS. BLOMFIELD,
 Manager, C. L. & E. Company, Peterboro.
 Or to **ALEX. NIVEN, P.L.S.**
 Agent C. L. & E. Company, Haliburton, Ontario.

Insurance.

THE ISOLATED RISK FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE:
King Street, Corner of Church, Toronto.

CAPITAL - - - - - \$500,000
DEPOSITED WITH GOVERNMENT - - - - - 50,000

President,
ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, Esq., M. P.

Manager,
JOHN MAUGHAN, JUN.
 (Late Assistant-Secretary Western Assurance Co.)
 Bankers—Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Advantages Offered:
 1st. Absolute security to Policy Holders, in the shape of a very large Cash Capital.
 2nd. The important feature introduced by this Company of insuring *non-hazardous property only*, being the means of giving its Policy Holders *very low rates* on detached dwellings, &c.
 3rd. The Stockholders, Directors and Agents, being all resident in Canada, losses will be adjusted without delay, and paid in cash at once. t.f.

Financial.

Philip Browne & Co.,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
 DEALERS IN

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

No. 67 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
JAMES BROWNE. 8 **PHILIP BROWNE, Notary Public.**

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY,

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

Interest at Eight per Cent.

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

Annual Instalments,

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

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

For further particulars apply to
J. W. G. WHITNEY,
 Appriser of Trust and Loan Company for the City of Toronto and County of York.
 And Hamilton, to

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

Herrick & Crombie,
BANKERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 AND GENERAL AGENTS.

For the Purchase and Sale of Manufacturers, Produce Bank and other Stocks, &c.,
OTTAWA AND PEMBROKE.
 Consignments solicited. Parliamentary business attended
 G. H. HERRICK. 35 EDWARD B. CROMBIE.

Robert Beaty & Co.,
EXCHANGE OFFICE,

BANKERS, BROKERS &c.,
 53 King Street East, opposite Toronto St., Toronto.

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK, GOLD, SILVER, UN-
 current money, Mortgages, Stocks, Lands, Houses, &c., bought and sold at best rates. Orders by Telegraph or letter, promptly attended to.
 Interest paid on Deposits. 18-3m

Toronto Savings Bank,

72 CHURCH STREET.

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

BANKS OF DEPOSIT:
 Ontario Bank and Canadian Bank of Commerce
W. J. MACDONELL,
Manager

THE BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE OF

R. Henry Brett,

TORONTO, CANADA.

In addition to a local business this office draws Exchange on London and Liverpool and also small bills at sight for the accommodation of emigrants and others.

APPLICATION FOR DISCOUNT may be made daily at the counter from ten to twelve o'clock.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES,
 Sterling Exchange, American Currency bought and sold

R. H. BRETT,
 Toronto, August, 1897.
 Toronto Street

Insurance.

THE ATLANTIC

Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OF ALBANY, N. Y.,

Is the only Company in Canada authorized to issue Registered Policies

SECURED BY STATE GUARANTEE.

The Superintendent certifies that every

Registered Policy

IS SECURED BY SPECIAL DEPOSIT.

"The deposits of Stocks in this Department are for the purpose of securing the payment of the Policies, and such Deposits are adequate for the purpose."—HON. WM. BARNES, Sup't. Insurance Dept't. N.Y.

SUPERINTENDENT MILLER, in his last Report, says that a Registered Policy offers the following advantages:

1st. That the legal reserve according to the Department computation, is faithfully set aside to meet the company's liabilities.

2nd. That such reserve fund consist of securities of the highest class, and which have passed not only the examination of the officers and counsel of the Company, but also the scrutiny of the Department.

3rd. The obligation of the State that the deposits shall be faithfully kept and applied.

4th. The impossibility of any loss or great inconvenience even, from the loss of any policy, a duplicate always being on the file in the Department, and a copy obtainable on application.

Perfect assurance that a company has, securely invested and in entirely safe keeping, the amount which, by the legal standard, will be sufficient to meet its liabilities, is about the highest security which can reasonably be expected. This assurance would seem to be fairly the result of the registered policy system. It certainly removes all question as to the amount of a company's reserve fund being made up of fictitious items, or assets which look large on paper, but fail to meet expectations when wanted to pay losses. There are but few of our non-registering companies but which credit themselves with items of assets to make up the required reserve, which would be entirely unavailable as a deposit under the registered policy system. There are many who believe that this system should be made compulsory; that the public interests demand that the Legislature should provide this protection to those interested in life insurance. The Superintendent, however, in this, as in other particulars, is inclined to think it the better policy to leave both insurer and insured unrestricted by law to the widest possible degree compatible with ultimate security. *If investigation discloses that companies are not honestly and faithfully reserving assets to an amount and of a character adequate to meet their ultimate liabilities, a remedy will very likely be provided by the Legislature compelling the adoption of this system.*—HON. GEO. W. MILLER, Supt. Ins. Dept. New York.

ALL POLICIES ARE NON-FORFEITABLE.

Annual Dividends to Policyholders on the Contribution Plan.

Losses paid on proof, and not as usual, in ninety days.

AGENTS

wanted in unrepresented localities, to whom every assistance will be rendered in conducting an honorable competition.

For particulars or Agencies, address

H. C. ALLEN,

General Manager,

BRANTFORD.

Agents' Directory.

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

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

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

JOHN TISSIMAN, Agent, Hartford Fire and Canada Life Insurance Companies, General Land Agent, &c., &c., Chatham, Ont.

A. C. BUCK, Agent of Liverpool and London and Globe Provincial, and Canada Life Insurance Companies; Exchange Broker; Money loaned and received on deposit, Caledonia, Ont.

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

C. E. L. JARVIS, Insurance and Commission Agent and London. St. John, N.B.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Insurance.

PHENIX MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company,

HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS, securely invested.....\$6,090,562 13
SURPLUS, free of all liabilities.....1,761,147 19
Ratio of Assets to Liabilities larger than that of any other Company of equal age, being

144.62 of Assets to every 100 of Liabilities.

DIVIDENDS paid to Policy-holders.....\$1,021,217 32
INCOME in 1870.....2,827,638 16

The progress of the Company for the last five years has been as follows:—

Assets at end of year.		Income for the year.	
1866.....	\$1,457,314 95	\$	848,607 71
1867.....	2,218,344 29		1,179,044 28
1868.....	3,664,060 18		1,930,833 64
1869.....	5,081,973 50		2,432,979 00
1870.....	6,090,562 13		2,827,638 16

Within the past five years the Assets of the Company have increased more than five million dollars, notwithstanding nearly a million dollars have been returned to Policy-holders in Dividends, and one and a quarter million dollars paid in losses by death during that period.

That this is a progressive Company is demonstrated by the following comparative statement of business in 1865 and 1870, respectively:—

	No. of Policies Issued.	Sum Assured.
1865.....	4,302	\$ 8,779,425
1870.....	9,065	19,466,767

	Income.	Assets.
1865.....	\$ 606,681 00	\$ 903,284 71
1870.....	2,827,038 16	6,090,562 13

That the business of the Company is managed with strictest economy, is indicated by the fact that notwithstanding the large increase of business the expenses have been in inverse proportion, as will be seen by the following table:—

	1870.	1869.
Ratio of Expense to Premium Receipts.....	17.39.	19.27
Ratio of Expense to Gross Receipts.....	18.07.	20.53

As evidence of the special care taken by the Company in the selection of risks, it is sufficient to state that its ratio of losses paid to amount at risk, is smaller than that of any other Company of equal age, namely, 0.91.

Since the commencement of business, the Company has issued more than

52,000 POLICIES,

and has paid in losses

One and three quarters Million Dollars

To the families of those who have deceased while members of the Company.

J. F. BURNS, Sec. E. FESSENDER, Pres

ANGUS R. BETHUNE,

General Agent for Canada—Montreal.

Good, active men wanted to act as agents in Canada, on reasonable terms. Address the General Agent, Montreal.

A. H. FOX,

AGENT, TORONTO.

Office, 22 Toronto Street

British Advertisements.

Dunville & Co.'s



OLD IRISH WHISKY, BELFAST,

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

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867, And now regularly to the House of Lords, the quality of which is equal to the finest French Brandy, may be had in casks and cases from the principal Spirit Merchants in Canada. The Trade only supplied.

Quotations on application to Messrs. DUNVILLE & Co., Royal Irish Distillers, BELFAST, IRELAND.

JOHN HEATH,

(Late Thos. Lowe & Co.)

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

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, STEEL PEN MANUFACTURER,

AND STATIONERS' IRONMONGER.

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

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

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

A liberal Discount to Wholesale Stationers.

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



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

Seymer's Straw Bottle Envelopes,



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

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

Campbell & Cassels,

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

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

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

ORDERS EXECUTED PROMPTLY ON BEST TERMS.

DRY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,

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

THE Subscribers have on hand an unlimited supply of Dry boards of all kinds, 1 1/2" and 1 3/4" Flooring, 1 1/2" and 2" Pickings, Clear Strips, Sheeting and cut-offs, all thoroughly dry, and loaded on cars to suit purchasers, at the lowest wholesale prices.

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

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.—SEPT. 21, 1871.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
Boots and Shoes:	\$ c. \$ c.	Groceries—continued.	\$ c. \$ c.	Leather—continued.	\$ c. \$ c.
Mens' Gn. Kneeb. Tapsl	0 00 3 85	Dry Crushed	0 13 13 1/2	Spanish Sole, 1st quality	0 26 1/2 0 29
" French Calf Boots..	3 75 4 00	Extra Ground	0 14 1/2 0 14 3/4	" middle, heavy, wghts. lb	0 24 0 25
" Tapsole Kip Boots..	2 40 2 50	Teas:		Slaughter, heavy	0 26 0 29
" " No. IX	0 00 3 25	Japan common to good	0 42 0 50	Do. light	0 24 0 27
" " " " No. IX	0 00 3 75	" fine to choicest ..	0 60 0 65	Do. light	0 26 0 34
" " " " No. IX	2 40 2 50	Colored, common to fine	0 50 0 70	Do. light	0 28 0 30
" " " " No. 2	2 20 2 30	Congou & Souchong ..	0 38 0 75	" No. 2	0 26 0 30
" " " " " Split	0 00 2 30	Oolong, good to fine...	0 50 0 65	Upper heavy	0 36 0 38
" Hy. Dbl. Sole Bals. .	1 80 2 00	Y. Hyson, com. to good.	0 34 0 55	" light	0 40 0 44
" " " Cf. Ford Congtrs.	2 00 2 60	Medium to choice	0 65 0 80	Kip skins, Patna	0 35 0 40
" " " " " Buff & Gn. do.	1 75 2 30	Extra choice	0 85 0 95	French	0 70 0 80
" " " " " Felt Congs. Gaiters.	1 45 2 25	Gunpowdr. com. to med.	0 55 0 70	English	0 65 0 90
Boys' Dbl. Sl. Thk. Bts. No. IX	0 00 1 95	" " " med. to fine...	0 70 0 85	Hemlock Calf (30 to 35	0 70 0 85
" " " " " Stogie do.	1 55 1 75	" " " fine to finest.	0 85 0 95	lbs.), per doz.	0 65 0 70
" " " " " Bals & Congs.	1 40 1 80	Hyson	0 45 0 60	Do. light	0 65 0 70
Youths' Thick Boots	1 35 1 60	Imperial	0 42 0 80	French Calf	1 20 1 40
" " " " " Bals & Congs.	0 85 1 35	Tobacco—Manufactured:		Splits, large, # lb	0 30 0 55
" " " " " Kip Boots S. sole	1 25 1 40	Darks & tos Cn Leaf # lb	0 32 0 35	" " small	0 20 0 24
Womens' Cf. Bals. Dbl. sole	1 50 1 75	" " " West do. com.	0 32 0 35	Enamelled Cow, per ft.	0 20 0 21
" " " " " Buff & Gn. do.	1 20 1 60	" " " Western Leaf.		Pebble Grain	0 15 0 18
" " " " " Kid & Goat Bals.		" " " gd. to fine ..	0 38 0 50	Buff	0 15 0 18
" " " " " & Congs. Dbl. sl.	2 00 2 60	Bright sorts, good to fine.	0 42 0 50		
" " " " " Felt Balmorals ..	1 25 1 85	choice	0 55 0 80		
" " " " " Dbl. sole Split Batts	1 00 1 10	Hardware.			
" " " " " Buff Batts	1 20 1 30	(net cash prices):			
Misses' Buff Batts, Dbl. sl.	0 90 1 00	Block, # lb	0 35 0 36		
" " " " " Buff & Gn. Bals..	0 80 0 90	Grain	0 36 0 37		
Childs' Buff & Gn. Bts. Dbl. sl.	0 70 1 10	Copper:			
" " " " " Buff Batts, Dbl. sl.	0 60 0 72 1/2	Fig	0 20 0 22		
" " " " " Split	0 55 0 65	Sheet	0 29 0 31		
		Cut Nails:			
		Assorted 1/4 Shingles,			
		# 100 lbs	0 00 3 50		
		Shingle alone do.	0 00 3 75		
		Lathe	0 00 4 00		
		Galvanized Iron:			
		Assorted sizes	0 00 0 00		
		Best No. 24	0 00 0 00		
		" 26	0 07 0 08		
		" 28	0 08 1 09		
		Horse Nails:			
		Guest's or Griffin's as-			
		sorted sizes	0 00 0 00		
		For W. ass'd. sizes ..	0 18 0 19		
		Patent Hammered do.	0 16 0 17		
		Iron (at 4 months):			
		Pig—Gartsherrrie, No. 1	0 00 0 00		
		Calder, No. 1	0 00 0 26		
		" No. 3	0 00 0 25		
		Other brands, No. 1 ..	25 50 26 50		
		" No. 2	0 00 0 00		
		Refined # 100 lb	2 40 2 60		
		Swedes	3 00 3 25		
		Hoops—Coopers	3 00 3 25		
		" Band	3 00 3 25		
		Boiler Plates	0 00 0 00		
		Canada Plates	0 00 0 00		
		Coatbridge	0 00 0 00		
		Pontypool	0 00 0 00		
		Swansea	4 00 4 10		
		Lead (at 4 months):			
		Bar # 100 lbs	0 06 1/2 0 07		
		Sheet	0 06 1/2 0 08		
		Shot	0 07 0 07 1/2		
		Iron Wire (net cash):			
		No. 6, # bundle	2 50 0 00		
		" 9	2 80 0 00		
		" 12	3 20 0 00		
		" 16	3 80 0 00		
		Powder:			
		Blasting, Canada	3 75 0 00		
		FF	4 75 0 00		
		FFF	5 25 0 00		
		Blasting, English	0 00 0 00		
		FF	5 00 5 50		
		FFF	5 50 6 00		
		Pressed Spikes (4 months):			
		Regular sizes, 100 ..	4 00 4 25		
		Extra	4 50 5 00		
		Tin Plate (net cash):			
		IC Coke	7 25 0 00		
		IC Charcoal	3 25 8 50		
		IX	1 25 10 50		
		ICX	1 10 13 25		
		DX	7 50 7 75		
		IX	9 50 9 75		
		Hides & Skins, # lb:			
		Green, No. 1	0 00 0 08		
		" No. 2	0 00 0 07		
		Cured	0 09 0 00		
		Calfskins, green	0 00 12		
		" " " cured	0 00 7 1/2		
		Sheepskins	0 00 0 75		
		Hops.			
		Medium to good	0 30 0 35		
		Leather, @ 4 months:			
		In lots of less than			
		50 sides, 10 # cent.			
		higher			
		Spanish Sole, 1st quality			
		heavy, weights, # lb.	0 25 0 27		

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Soap and Candles, Brandy, Whisky, Wines, and Liqueurs.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ENGLISH.—Quotations on the London Market, Sept. 1.

Table listing insurance companies, their shares, dividends, and names, categorized under English and Canadian.

AMERICAN.

Table listing American insurance companies with columns for when organized, number of shares, last dividend, name of company, par value, offered, and asked.

RAILWAYS.

Table listing railway companies, their shares, paid amounts, and prices in Toronto and London.

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

Main table for Stock and Bond Report, listing bank shares, capital paid up, dividends, and closing prices in Toronto and Montreal.

SECURITIES.

Table listing securities such as Canadian Government Debentures, Dominion Bonds, and various corporate bonds.

EXCHANGE.

Table listing exchange rates for Bank on London, Private on New York, and American Silver.

PRODUCE.

Comparative Prices in Toronto Market.

Table comparing produce prices (Wheat, Oats, Peas, etc.) in Toronto for the years 1871, 1870, 1869, and 1868.

Insurance.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

THE BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:

Corner of Church and Court Streets,
TORONTO.

BOARD OF DIRECTION:

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

Governor: GEORGE PERCIVAL RIDOUT, Esq.
Deputy Governor: PETER PATERSON, Esq.

Fire Inspector: E. ROBY O'BRIEN.
Marine Inspector: CAPT. R. COURNEEN.
Insurances granted on all descriptions of property against loss and damage by fire and the perils of inland navigation.

Agencies established in the principal cities, towns, and ports of shipment throughout the Province;
THOS. WM. BIRCHALL,
23-1y. *Manager.*

Canada Farmers'

Mutual Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE,.....HAMILTON, ONTARIO,

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

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary and Treasurer.

26

Ætna

Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

THE ÆTNA IS NOT SURPASSED IN ECON- omical 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 NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM,
Commend themselves to those desiring Insurance in any form.
JOHN GARVIN,
General Agent, No. 2 Toronto St., Toronto.

Agricultural

Insurance Company of Watertown.

CASH ASSETS..... \$500,000
DEPOSITED AT OTTAWA..... 100,000

THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO DO A FARM LIFE STOCK, and NON-HAZARDOUS business throughout Ontario.

A. W. SMITH,
Agent for Toronto and vicinity.
HENRY CLINE, General Agent, Kingston.
OFFICE—WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

The Ontario

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON, ONT.

THIS COMPANY IS ESTABLISHED FOR THE Insurance of Dwelling-houses and non-hazardous property in Cities, Towns, Villages, and Country.
Applications for Insurance made through any of the Agents.

S. McBRIDE, *President.*
JAMES JOHNSON, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

Montreal

Assurance Company.

INCORPORATED 1840.

CAPITAL.....\$800,000
INVESTED FUNDS (approximately)..... 400,000
HEAD OFFICE.....MONTREAL
A. MURRAY.....MANAGER.
BRANCH OFFICE—22 Wellington Street, Toronto.
Marine Inspector.....CAPT. DAVID ROSS KERR.
Local Secretary and Agent.....R. N. GOOCH.
Inland Navigation, also Ocean Risks (to and from Ports of Great Britain) covered at moderate rates.
34-6m.

Insurance.

PROVINCIAL

Insurance Company of Canada.

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

HEAD OFFICE.....TORONTO STREET.....TORONTO, ONT.
PRESIDENT:

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

VICE-PRESIDENT:

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

OTHER DIRECTORS:

C. J. Campbell, Esq., of Campbell & Cassells, Toronto.
W. J. MacDonell, Esq., President, Toronto Savings Bank, Toronto.
A. R. McMaster, Esq., of A. R. McMaster & Bro., Toronto.
H. S. Howland, Esq., Vice-President Bank of Commerce, Toronto.

Manager.—Arthur Harvey, Esq. Geo. C. Hime, Esq. Asst.-Sec'y. Fire Inspector.—Wm. Henderson, Esq. General Agent, Marine Department.—Capt. C. G. Fortier. Bankers.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Insurances effected at reasonable rates on all description of property. Fairness in settlement and an equitable construction of Insurance contracts, are the invariable rules of the Company.

ARTHUR HARVEY, *Manager.*

ROYAL

Insurance Company.

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 Stg.
ANNUAL INCOME, over.....£800,000

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA—MONTREAL.

Unlimited liability, and large Reserve Funds.
All descriptions of property insured, and at Moderate Premiums.

H. L. ROUTH,
Chief Agent.

COMMERCIAL UNION

Assurance Company (Fire and Life).

CHIEF OFFICES:

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

CAPITAL.....\$2,500,000 Stg.
MORLAND WATSON & Co., Gen'l Agents for Canada
FRED. COLE, *Secretary.*

39-1y W. M. WESTMACOTT, *Agent at Toronto.*

The Agricultural

Mutual Assurance Association of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE.....London, Ont.

A purely mutual Company, avoiding all hazardous risks

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

THIS old, well established, and reliable Company, continues to do the largest Farmers' business of any Company in Canada. For the month of June, 1871, it issued the unprecedentedly large number of 1822 Policies!! a greater number than the total yearly issue of many Companies.

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

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

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

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

Having in the last ten years distributed over \$400,000 in settlement of losses, and ever having been up to the mark in paying honest claims, and meeting all its engagements, the Directors look forward for a continuance of the preference already shewn in favor of this Company over all foreign offices and new local ventures.
D. C. MACDONALD, *Secretary.*
C. G. COADY, *General Agent and Inspector.*

Insurance.

The Waterloo County

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE.....WATERLOO, ONT.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

THE BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY IS DIVIDED into three separate and distinct branches, the VILLAGE, FARM, AND MANUFACTURES, Each Branch paying its own losses and its just proportion of the Managing expenses of the Company.
C. M. TAYLOR, Sec. J. W. WALDEN, M.D., *Pres.*
J. HUGHES, *Inspector.*

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
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.*

The Lancashire

Insurance Company.

CAPITAL . £2,000,000 Stg.

Head Office for Ontario

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

GENERAL AGENTS,—
S. C. DUNCAN-CLARK & CO.,

MANAGER,—
Wm. CAMPBELL.

43-3m

THE EDINBURGH
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1823,

Accumulate Funds—Over One Million Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE OF CANADA:
WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO.

The LONG STANDING of this office, the CARE exercised in the selection of LIVES, the EXTENT of the COMPANY'S RESOURCES, and the ECONOMY with which the WHOLE AFFAIRS are managed, RENDER THE SECURITY UNQUESTIONABLE.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and also the Annual Report, containing the Balance Sheet, and giving illustrations of the Company's Bonus System, and all information on the subject of Life Assurance may be had on Application at any of the Company's Agencies throughout Canada.

46-3m

DAVID HIGGINS,
Secretary

Reliance

Mutual Life Assurance Society,
Established 1840.

Head Office for the Dominion of Canada:

229 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
DIRECTORS—Walter Shanly, Esq., M.P.; Duncan Macdonald, Esq.; Major T. E. Campbell, C.B., the Hon. J. Hamilton, F. W. Thomas, Esq., Cashier Molson's Bank. Net Assets, as at 31st Dec., 1870.....\$1,400,145 00
Net Liabilities, do..... 1,208,625 00

Surplus.....\$101,520 00
JAS. GRANT, *Resident Secretary.*

Agents:—MESSRS. CLARK & FIELDS, *Stock Brokers.*
&c., 2 Wellington Chambers, Jordan Street, Toronto.



Insurance.

CANADA

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE RECENT FAILURES OF INSURANCE Companies, and the discoveries of frauds in their accounts and securities, naturally causing anxiety, it will be satisfactory to assurers in the

CANADA LIFE

to know that in it every means are adopted to secure accuracy and faithfulness in its accounts and statements, as well as for the

SECURITY AND SAFE CUSTODY

of its funds and property. This may be seen by the following documents:

1st. The report by a COMPETENT AND SKILFUL AUDITOR, showing that the books, accounts, and securities are accurately and safely kept.

2nd. The Report by a Committee of Directors, showing that they have SEEN and IDENTIFIED the VARIOUS SECURITIES held by the Company, and that these are valuable for the sums they represent.

3rd, The report and valuation of the position of the Company by the highest and most competent actuarial authority, the

HON. ELIZUR WRIGHT, of BOSTON,

A Comparison of the Company's Profit Bonuses, and its rates for assurances, with those of other offices is invited. Agencies throughout the Dominion, where every information can be obtained, or at the

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17

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And General Life Association,

with which is united the

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

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

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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.

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ORGANIZED IN 1849.

Gross Receipts\$5,295,233 27

Premium reserve..... 4,600,001 36

Income for 1871..... 1,828,238 21

The Company is purely mutual, returning the entire surplus to the policy-holders in dividends.

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LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

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THIS INSTITUTION DIFFERS FROM OTHER Life Offices, in that the BONUS 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.

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Assurance Company,

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Aug. 15-17r

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Life Reserve Fund..... 9,865,100
Daily Cash Receipts..... 20,000

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17 Montreal.

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The £6 5s. paid shares of this Company are now quoted on the London Stock Exchange at £8 10s. Stg.

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Canadian Postage pre-paid on Foreign Subscriptions.

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

J. M. TROUT,

Business Manager.

Printed at THE EXPRESS Printing, Bookbinding, and
Publishing Establishment 67 Yonge St., Toronto.