

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

THOMSON and BURNS,

IMPORTERS OF

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

Crockery, China, Glassware,

AND DEALERS IN

Canadian and American Manufactures

OF

**HARDWARE AND AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTS,**

10 & 12 Front Street West, Toronto.

GRAY, RENNIE & CO.

43 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

FALL STOCK

now complete in every department.

1,000 doz. of Shirts, 600 doz Linen Collars,

1,800 doz. Scarfs and Ties,

1,200 doz. Bows (in variety.)

HOSIERY, GLOVES & HABERDASHERY

DEPARTMENTS EQUALLY LARGE AND COMPLETE.

GRAY, RENNIE & CO.

pecuniary responsibility was incurred. It is good news for Canada that this difficulty has been settled, even if Great Britain is compelled to pay \$15,500,000 in addition to the sacrifices that the Dominion has made in order to secure the same object. Now that this long rankling wound has been healed, we may regard peace as secured for this country; and that fact must have a powerful influence in promoting our prosperity. Foreign capitalists will have much less hesitation in placing funds in Canada; and to a new country such as this, an abundant supply of money is the great requisite which is indispensable to our progress and prosperity.

MR. ANDREW CHISHOLM for many years a successful dry goods merchant in London, Ont., died recently in Britain whether he had gone to spend the winter for his health. He went to London about 1854, and by severe industry had obtained a good position among the traders of that city.

WE FREQUENTLY publish an array of figures showing the losses by such disasters as that which overtook Ingersoll, Mitchell, and Orillia, during this season; but these figures usually give but an imperfect indication of the actual aggregate loss sustained. In numerous cases the sufferers find themselves so weakened financially that they have to ask their creditors to cancel, some a small and others a large portion of their obligations, in order to enable them to resume business. One of the sufferers by the Orillia fire got his affairs settled last week at 87½¢ in the dollar on time, his creditors voluntarily making the deduction of 12½¢ for their claims. The cause of the deficiency was that the insurance was inadequate to cover the loss. The reason for this was explained to be that

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JOHN MACNAB & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

SHELF AND HEAVY**HARDWARE,**

British, French, German, American and Canadian manufacture.

Agents for the unrivalled Chester Emery; also, Foundry Facings.

5 FRONT STREET, TORONTO.

JOHN MACNAB.

T. HERBERT MARSH

P. G. CLOSE & Co.,*Wholesale Grocers*

AND

WINE MERCHANTS

Corner of Church and Front Streets,

TORONTO

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the rate demanded, 4 per cent, seemed so excessive as to render the wisdom of the expenditure doubtful. This case suggests a serious question for the wholesale trade of the country. The insurance companies have found it to be necessary in self protection to advance their rates, and especially for all the hundreds of towns and villages who are unprovided with facilities for extinguishing fires. This advance in rates will certainly give rise to numerous cases similar to that in Orillia just cited. It is then for the wholesale trade to consider how largely increased an aggregate risk they are carrying on the retail stocks in the country. This danger is in various ways heightened by the closeness in money matters, especially from the liability to allow policies to lapse and form an increase of the moral hazard. These matters demand serious consideration on the part of all classes interested. We would suggest to wholesale merchants that they should not allow a customer to return after making his season's purchases without a distinct understanding on the question of insurance.

OIL MATTERS IN PETROLIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PETROLIA, Sept. 16, 1872.

Oil matters are more lively. The very heavy rains this week have supplied enough water for the present wants of developers. The new wells reported last week on the Webster lot is still yielding well, and without any symptoms of giving out, no new wells are reported. The demand for crude oil is good and all on the market is greedily bought up, the supply at present not being equal to the demand. The production is about the same. Shipments ditto. Export business is looking up and home con-

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1872. JULY. 1872.

THOMAS WALLS & Co.,

38 YONGE STREET,

Have received and opened 287 packages

New Fall Goods!

AS FOLLOWS:

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

THOS. WALLS & CO.**BOOTS AND SHOES**

WHOLESALE:

CHILDS & HAMILTON,
MANUFACTURERS.

THIS Business was established in 1847, and is 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 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.

sumption, oil is held firmly at combination rates. The small supply of crude is causing some of the old wells to be started up. In fact the upward tendency of the New York market has made a very marked change for the better in oil matters here.

Crude..... \$1.24 to 1.30 per blr.
Refined..... 30c to 33c gallon.

THE DEMAND FOR IRON, AND THE PRICES.—The great question still continues to be, not so much what direction the prices of copper and tin will take, but how much money we shall have to give for iron. Merchants and others are making a persistent attempt to induce the makers of best iron to give way, but they are only seldom successful. As a rule, iron of first quality remains in sufficient demand to make the producers very strong in their quotations. The noted makers of marked bars, for example, will not vary their terms in any degree; nothing under £16 will be accepted for the ordinary makes, and when more than the usual number of letters are required (the letters indicating quality) more money has to be given, in proportion to the quality. With the orders such firms have in hand the new business is sufficient to keep them well employed. Again, if a small quantity of plates are needed, it may be to complete some boat building, commenced before the prices went up so high; no less than £18 10s. a ton has to be paid. It is easy to understand that such demands seriously check all work where large quantities of iron are required, or indeed iron in any quantity that can be done without. The effect is that girder makers, bridge builders, and such-like traders, whose prices depend so greatly on the value of iron, are only in slack work. Such manufacturers are beginning now to complain very much of the difficulty they find in getting new orders. There are firms in those important branches who assert that without an accession of new business they shall in a fortnight have nothing for their men to do. It is not to be concealed that the winter prospects are by no means encouraging, in respect of several departments of the constructive trades of this part of the kingdom.