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WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER

AND

BISCUIT MANUFACTURER.

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THE LEADING HOUSE IN TORONTO FOR

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and Blank Book Manufacturer.

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SEVERAL Customs appointments have been recently made. It is stated in an Ottawa despatch that Mr. Spencer, of Hamilton, is to be collector of customs for Manitoba, and that Winnipeg is to be a port of entry. Mr. B. Borland has been appointed collector at St. Johns, Q., and J. R. Buell, at St. John N. B., the former officers having been superannuated.

It is mentioned, incidentally, in the annual report of the Grand Trunk Railway, that the trade between Nova Scotia and the other provinces of the Dominion, as indicated by the traffic of the railway, showed an increase of 12 per cent. and that of New Brunswick 39 per cent. These are gratifying facts; they show that our ability to supply each others wants is better understood and increasing. One important result of this intercourse will be to cement closer the ties of nationality, until "like kindred drops we mingle into one."

BANKRUPT PEERS are among the latest novelties in England. Included in the 10,396 cases adjudicated upon in the past year, there were such famous names as the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Winchester and Lord de Manley, whose fall

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TORONTO.

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 Alea and Porter. All orders will receive prompt attention.

CRAMP, TORRANCES & 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, Sun-hong, and Congon.

COFFEES—Old Government Java, Maracaibo, Laguayra and Rio.

SUGARS—Hercules and barrels Scotch Refined. Barrels Bright Porto, Rico.

Also, now landing, 25 cases German Cigars.

CRAMP, TORRANCES & CO.

10 Wellington St. East.

11-17

THOMAS GRIFFITH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

WINE AND

SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

37 AND 39 FRONT STREET,

TORONTO, ONTARIO.

12-17

proves, as a cotemporary observes, "that a sounding Norman title does not lift its owner above the wheel of fortune. The Commons ostracises bankrupts; but the Lords have not yet been called upon to provide for the contingency. What they will do—remains to be seen, but one thing is certain—bankrupt peers can never lead solvent plebeians."

THE Canal Commission promised at last session of the Dominion Parliament has been appointed, as follows:—From Ontario—Messrs. C. S. Gzowski and George Laidlaw, Toronto; D. D. Calvin, Kingston. From Quebec—Messrs. Hugh Allan, Montreal, and Pierre Garneau, Mayor of Quebec. From Nova Scotia—Hon. Wm. Stairs, Halifax. From New Brunswick—Mr. A. Jardine, of St. John. Mr. Samuel Keefer, of Brockville, is to be Secretary of the Commission. The first meeting of the Board will be held in Ottawa on the 24th inst. These are excellent appointments; the gentlemen named are not known to be committed to any of the schemes on the carpet. To have appointed the advocate or promoter of any of these projects would have destroyed the value of the report, and converted the whole business into a mere farce.

A TABLE of Commercial Longevity might be an interesting addition to the statistics of our Dominion, as showing how many business men live to "years of discretion": how many die a natural death, (commercially speaking, of course,) of old age, and rusting out; how many commit financial suicide; how a complication of monetary diseases

shortens the life of a number; and how many disappear from amongst the crowd of active traders, as the unfortunates dropped through the bridge in the *Vision of Mirza*, chased to death by the scymetars of justice. The average duration of business life is, we cannot help thinking, shortened materially of late: we cannot undertake to say without further research, whether the births exceed the deaths, but a death rate could be shown which would make a life assurance actuary tear his hair. Here are two young men, in the ancient capital, who began a commission business in 1868, got credit, of course, and abused it. In about a year offered ten shillings in the pound, which was refused, so they offered fifteen, with security, which was accepted. They met the first dividend, thought it a good moment to fail again, made default on a bill, and assigned in October, 1870, to a Quebec assignee. A committee of creditors now go from Montreal to look after the estate, and find, scattered upon the desk of these ingenious youths—what?—protested bills? executions? dunning letters? no, but a lapful of receipts from Quebec merchants for accounts squared, moneys and goods given within a day or two of their assignment, settlements generalized, accounts "jumped." Fancy the pleasing impression made on these committeemen from Montreal, at seeing receipts worded "*Regu par effets*," signed by several of the local creditors of the firm, and finding that this affectionate pair had deliberately handed over merchandize, customers' paper, or whatever assets they had handiest, to pay off their Quebec friends, determined that whoever suffered these should not. Such gains, however, won't be allowed to remain with their recipients, but must be available for the whole body of creditors. There are some other features in the case partaking of fraud which may yet give the insolvents a taste of prison fare.

GAS WELLS.—A correspondent of THE MONETARY TIMES recently drew attention to the value of gas wells for the purpose of supplying fuel and light. An Erie (Pa.) journal mentions that there are about a dozen of those wells completed in that city, and half as many more going down. The pressure is said to range from 100 to 200 lbs. to the square inch. A recent telegram to a New York paper from Erie, dated Oct. 27, is as follows: "This city was lighted last night and to-night by natural gas, obtained by the Erie Gas Company from a well sunk near their works. Thirteen gas wells are now in successful operation in various parts of the city. The gas is found at an average depth of 550 feet, and the average yield per well per day is upwards of 20,000 cubic feet. It requires no purifying, and is being rapidly introduced into private houses. Thus far, every well put down has proved a success."

—The shipments of salt from Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal up to 30th Sept., this year, have been 42,581 tons, against 44,241 tons up to the same date in 1869. This shews a decrease in 1870 of 1,660 tons, equal to 16,600 sacks of ten to the ton.

—The property of the Nova Scotia Salt Works Company at Antigonish, was sold at auction in Halifax. The land, buildings and machinery were purchased by Mr. W. C. Moir for \$2,520, and some other materials brought the total up to \$2,710. It was stated that the concern had cost the company \$30,000.