The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

## THOMSON and BURNS,

## IMPORTERS OF

SHELF AND YEAVY HARDWARE,
Crockery, China, Glassware, AND DEALBRS IN

Canadian and American Manufactures
${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
HARDWARE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, 10 É 12 Front Street West, Toronto.

JOHN MACNAB \& CO.,
Late Lyman \& Macnab,
WHOLESALE Hardivare Merchants, TORONTO.

ES5 Front Street East, opposite American Hotel.

JOHN MACNAB.
T. HERBERT MARSH

Street Railways, so far as yet attempted in the cities of Canada have been remarkably successful. Shares in the Montreal Company are quoted higher than Bank of Montreal stock, in fact, head the list, selling at 250 and upwards. The Quebec undertaking has also proved profitable, and the shares are at a premium. The Toponto Railway, for a long time in deep water, and afflicted with backslidings of the purse, and besides, most unpopular with the citizens, has done well since it fell into the present hands. It is now settled beyond doubt that the new proprietors made a most profitable venture when purchasing the property. The annual profits are something handsome; indeed it is believed that principal and interest have already been repaid out of surplus earnings.
In looking over the estates of eight insolvents who have recently failed, two of which were outside of Toronto, there is to be found valuable food for thought. It appears that the deficiencies in these estates represent an aggregate loss to creditors of about $\$ 125,000$, and may possibly extend to $\$ 150,000$ before they are all closed. If we were passing through a period of greater stringency, the losses would reach 2 much larger amount. Taking the minimum loss as above, these few failures show that business to the amount of a million and a quarter of dollars has been done for nothing, the profit on that sum being absorbed by the deficiencies in those estates. Every one of these failures is clearly attributable to incapacity and speculation, or both combined. Let creditors ponder this well.

The Leading Wholesale Trade in Toronte.
OGILVY and CO.,
CORNER OF WELLINGTON AND JORDAN STS.

We invite an inspeciion of our Stock, which is now complete in all Departments,
WOOLLENS, COTTONS, LINENS, SILks, Small wares and
¥AMCTMGOODS.

Liberal Terms and Close Prices.
OGILVY \& CO.
Toronto, 13th September, 1871.

## R. H. GRAY \& CO.,

43, YONGE STREET, TORONTO,
Are closing out the balance of their stock of NUBIAS,

## HOODS,

SHAWLS,
CROSS-OVERS, SCARFS,
Al prices that will secure their sale. R. H. GRAY \& CO.

Toronto, Nov. 15th, 1871.

A FIRM doing a general country-store business in a small way at Mount Albert, a little village near Newmarket, under the style of Leake \& Hunter, dissolved partnership in May last, and at the same time obtained from their creditors an extension. They represented their business to be prosperous, and that they were the possessors of $\$ 3,000$ surplus. On the ist October Mr. H. D. Hunter, the partner who continued the business since May, declared himself insolvent, and offered the creditors 50 cents. His estate shows a deficiency of about $\$ 3,000$, the transformation from a surplus of a like amount having occurred in six months. All the assets, such as book accounts, stock, \&c., have dwindled away in the most mysterious manner, while the liabilities have increased in a corresponding ratio. The everconvenient "relations" crop to the surface at the last minute with claims for board-money loaned and services rendered; while the wife insists on retaining as her exclusive property all the household goods. As for the real creditors they are left out in the cold.
We have heard of men in the prize-ring who, when they were knocked down, invariably " came up smiling." Perhaps this was intended to give confidence to their backers, or to show the by-standers that "it didn't hurt," or, indeed, it is possible that these men can train themselves into such a physical insensibility to pummelling that their good nature is not perturbed by what to an ordinary man would seem a dreadful smashing. A Quebec correspondent sends us a sketch (which will be found else-

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## THOMAS WALLS and Co.,

## 7 Front Street,

(The New Iron Block, TORONTO,:
$A^{\text {RE prepared to shew the contents of } 400 \text { packages }}$ of well assorted

## DRY GOODS.

E- Terms liberal to close buyers. 雷

## FISH! FISH!! FISH!!!

 LAKE SUPERIOR
## Trout and White Fish,

500 half Barrels just received from our own Fishery. Also on hand
Bbls. Round Herrings.
Bbls. and $\frac{1}{2}$ bbls. Mackerel.
Quintals prime Table Codfish.
$\frac{1}{2}$ Boxes choice scaled Digby Herrings.
Cases Fresh Mackerel, (ilb. tins.)
Cases Fresh Salmon (2lb. tins.)
\&c., \&c., \&cc.,
THOMAS GRIFFITH \& CO.,
Wholesale Grocers Wine and Spirit Merchá

$$
37 \& 39 \text { Front Street, }
$$

where in to-day's issue) of the three years' training of " a little, fair-faced, stout Frenchman," who kept a dry goods store for this period down in St. Roch's suburb, and who, when commercially knocked'down, by failing a month ago for some \$20.000, "came up smiling" to his audience at the meeting of creditors, and showed a moral insensibility to truth and honesty, and a carelessness of the disgrace and shame that should attach to fraudulent failures, which, whether innate or acquired, tends to lull the consciences of his abettors, and to cause the imitation of his career by any who have smart scoundrelism enough in their brains to follow his lead. It will be seen that at stock-taking, in January of the present year, this man showed a deficit of a thousand pounds. He says he had, at least. Without disputing this for the moment, notice his admission that, knowing this, he bought goods in September and October last to a large amount, expecting to pay for them out of the profits of his sales. (These profits, by the way, he says on a previous questioning, were " on Montreal goods, ro to 15 per cent. on invoice cost; Quebec goods I sometimes sold at cost, and sometimes at io per cent. advance.") Here, surely, is a case which the
section of the Insolvent Act meets. "I kept no cash book," says this latter-day merchant ; "in my ledger I kept no account of my purchases. Of course he didn't. "I kept no record of my daily sales." That would'nt,suit his purpose at all. "I have no copy of my last inventory," and Honi soit qui mal $y$ pense of all these opportune omissions, he might have

