

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

CHILDS & HAMILTON,

(Succeeded by W. B. HAMILTON)

MANUFACTURERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

TORONTO, ONT.

1873.

1873.

DAVID ARNOTT & Co.,

ARE NOW

FULLY ASSORTED

In Every Department.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

44 Yonge and 3 Wellington St. West.

Either the bank would require to stop payment, or government would require to allow it to issue notes, for which no equivalent was held, and make them legal tenders; this has been done.

As to the second statement anent the "rate of discount." When the drain of gold from the Bank of England is excessive and likely to reduce the balances in the *issue* department below a safe requisite amount the Court of Directors increase the rate in order to, in the first place, stop the drain, and secondly attract the gold back again, and as soon as it has been accomplished and the balances have returned to their normal condition the rate is lowered. Knowing this as he must do, how can Sir Francis Hincks say that the putting up of the rate of discount is not a vital part of the redemption of issues.

And to argue as I have above quoted, "That basing a note issue on government securities and gold," as by law established, makes a government issue, is somewhat peculiar reasoning. In Scotland the banks invariably hold a large amount of funds in government securities, and for every £1 issued above a certain fixed sum, they are required to hold gold, but no one thinks of calling their issue a government issue. Nor can the same argument applied to the Bank of England issue, make it other than a matter between the bank and the public, with which government have nothing whatever to do, otherwise than to see that the laws enacted from time to time to regulate it are carried out, just as they have to do with any other laws that may be put in force.

It is true, special and extraordinary laws for the benefit of the country, have sometimes been passed with regard to the Bank of England, in times of sudden or general panic, when the usual remedies were unavailing. As he says, "The government has had to authorize the issue department to loan its notes to the banking department." To do so and make these notes of any avail, government must at the same time have made them legal tender, so far as internal contracts were concerned, and thus given them the place of gold, and at once putting an end to their redemption for the time being; this regulation, of course, being kept in force no longer than till the gold had got back to the bank again, so that then, even on his own shew-

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SESSIONS, COOPER & SMITH,MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN**Boots and Shoes,**

36, 38 & 40 FRONT STREET WEST,

Toronto, Ontario.

JAS. COOPER.

J. C. SMITH.

DISSOLUTION.**W. & R. GRIFFITH,****WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.,**

Corner of Church and Front Streets,

Established 1861.

In future the above business will be continued by the undersigned, who begs to assure the customers and friends of the Old Firm that every effort will be made to merit a continuance of the confidence extended to the House for the last Twelve Years.

ROBERT J. GRIFFITH.

Toronto, Aug. 1st, 1873.

ing, what he calls a government issue, is liable to just the condition you deprecate.

As to obtaining gold for the purposes of redemption it is of course easily enough got, at times when trade is good and the country prosperous, but in the event of a crisis or panic—a state of things, by the way, Sir Francis in his arguments under this head seems to ignore—how many banks would have gold enough and to spare for their own wants, and also to supply the government. Even such a simple transaction as the purchasing of a gold draft on New York might be found very hard of accomplishment, and if got, gold might be as hard to get in New York, as those banks having agencies there would, before government could be in the market, have placed their funds in an available position for shipment to Canada when wanted, which without doubt would have a material effect on the New York market, and the government would then find that having balances at call in the banks, which could be paid them in their own notes would be no remedy for the difficulty. G.

THE COFFEE CROP.—As regards the prospects of supply for 1874, we have, in the first place, to notice a deficiency in the Ceylon crop, now coming forward of nearly 20,000 tons as compared with 1872-3. Secondly, a deficiency of quite 25,000 tons in the quantity to be received from Rio in the current half year. In the seven months, from 30th November, 1872, to the 30th June 1873, 590,000 bags were exported from Rio to Europe, and 625,000 to the States, a total of 1,215,000 bags; whereas the quantity available for export from 30th of Nov. last, to the 30th of June next, will owing to the small crop, probably not reach 800,000 bags, of which the States will require at least 600,000! Thirdly the Java crop will also be short, the latest official estimate being 906,000 bags, against 1,085,000 in the previous season; but this will not materially affect the quantity to be offered at the Dutch sales, as the Trading company hold a larger stock in Holland than last year. The position of coffee is undoubtedly very strong; we must, however, expect great fluctuations; pending the arrival of adequate supplies prices are likely to go still higher, but a few months hence, if the Brazil crop of 1874-5 should promise favorably, we may experience a sharp reaction.

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MOFFATT BROS. & CO.

Will show this week their

FALL IMPORTATIONS

Of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS**CANADIAN GOODS**

IN GREAT VARIETY.

NEW BRUNSWICK COTTON YARN,**CANADIAN COTTON BAGS.**

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Guelph.

MASSIE, PATERSON & Co.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS**ALMA BLOCK,****GUELPH.****ROBT. RAE & Co.,**

Wholesale Importers of

CHINA, GLASS,**AND EARTHENWARE,****Lamps, Cutlery, Cruet Stands, Fancy Goods****GUELPH. Ont.**

AMALGAMATIONS.—A committee of the U. S. National Insurance Convention of which Superintendent Chapman is a member appointed to consider this subject report that, in their opinion, the evil resulting from the power given life insurance companies to reinsure each other's risks is greater than the good resulting from the exercise of that power, and would therefore recommend their brother Commissioners and Superintendents of Insurance to urge upon the Legislatures of their respective States such legislation as will prohibit life insurance companies from reinsuring each other's risks, until some plan can be devised, if possible, that shall prevent what are known as amalgamations, and, at the same time, permit proper and healthful reinsurance.

—In New Westminster taxation is laid heavily on all unimproved lands within the city limits. A little pressure of this kind on the owners of vacant lots might have a good effect in encouraging improvements.