

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

3 Wellington Street West.

DOBBIE & CARRIE.

Now coming forward LARGE SHIPMENTS
of

S U M M E R

AND EARLY FALL GOODS.

DOBBIE & CARRIE.

June 28th, 1872.

M. STAUNTON

Begg respectfully to inform his customers that in consequence of

The Late Fire,

His office in connection with his

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

is at present over

Retail Warerooms,

Corner of King and Yonge Streets,

and that he will rebuild the factory without delay.

\$500. "Now we find," says Judge Mackay, as reported in the *Herald*, "Plaintiff's claim to be grossly exaggerated. For instance, they charge 24 per cent. on £529 stg. as commission, which they would have to pay on the purchase of the rice, and yet from Mr. Reford's evidence it appears that the rice never was theirs at all, being sent to them by Ross & Co. to be sold on commission. There is also an item for 80 days' interest on money which was never advanced at all. There is also more charged for fire insurance and storage than was actually paid. Pothier says that in such a case the measure of damages is the difference between what the goods brought and what they would have been worth here if not injured. Judged by this standard Plaintiff's charges are excessive. The business of a port would never be built up if such charges were allowed in a Court of Justice, and that under the British flag. Now, it is a truth proved by chemistry that chloride of lime does not permanently injure rice, as it only needs exposure to the air to be all right again. In this case Reford & Dillon brought over 400 bags at the auction, and sold them again at nearly the price of good rice. We find the tender to have been more than enough. It is declared sufficient, costs subsequent to tender will go against Plaintiffs, and the attachment will be dissolved, the judgment of the Superior Court being reversed."

OIL MATTERS IN PETROLIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PETROLIA, July 8, 1872.

Oil matters rather dull, but Kennedy and Jeffrey have struck a splendid well on the Monroe lot; it began pumping a week ago, and is fully up to 500 brls. per day. This will give a new impetus to that territory, which of late had shown evidence of giving out. The production of this week has been increased by this well, but cannot be over 9,000 to 10,000 brls. The shipments are large, and business generally slightly improved. Refiners are preparing for

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

SESSIONS, TURNER & COOPER

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN

Boots and Shoes,

FRONT STREET WEST,

Toronto, Ontario.

JNO. TURNER,
177.

JAS. COOPER.

J. C. SMITH.

their autumn work, and exporters are doing a fair business. The sale of oil lands is dull, and no lands have changed hands for some time.

A Mr. Gordon is starting up a refinery in Dundas, intended for the treatment of refined and lubricating oils, he having engaged the services of one of the best lubricating refiners from the United States. His capacity is about 100 brls. per week; he will commence operations about 15th July.

EXPRESS BUSINESS IN CANADA.

To the Editor of the *MONETARY TIMES*, Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—Amongst the many commercial enterprises in Canada, there is none, considering its importance, that seems to attract so little attention as the Express or Parcel delivery business, as carried on under the name of the Canadian Express Co. The object of this article is to call public attention to the fact that this so-called Canadian Express Co. is a close corporation, controlled by Americans—enjoying chartered privileges—and exercising a monopoly over the Grand Trunk Railway. Applications have been made from time to time by gentlemen of competence and business capacity for permission to use the passenger trains for express purposes, and they have been informed that owing to existing engagements with the Canadian Express Co., they could do nothing. While I have no objection to our neighbors over the line doing this business in Canada, I do object to their monopoly of it. It is contended by the Express people that there is not sufficient business for two companies. If such is the case—which I by no means believe—that does not alter the fact of their being a monopoly. I claim that our own people should have, at least, the privilege of competing by tender. And I do complain that they exclude Canadians, equally responsible, from participating in the Profit and Loss of this Express business, and hope the English Board of Directors will institute an enquiry into this matter.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

July 9th, 1872.

THE WOOL CLIP.—It appears that the wool clip of the North-west promises to come in late this season, owing to the backward spring, which has retarded general farm work, and hence made it necessary to postpone shearing very generally until other work has been disposed of. As to the amount of the clip, there is reason to fear that it will not exceed, if indeed it will not fall somewhat below that of last year. In Wisconsin the flocks are not as large as at this time last year, and in Michigan it is estimated that there will be a falling off of at least ten per cent. There seems to have been no general effort made to keep up and increase the flocks in the Northwest, owing to the moderate price of wool last spring; while

the drouth of last fall injured the pastures and compelled many of the sheep raisers to begin foddering a month or so earlier than usual; consequently flocks were reduced in number to save fodder, which was neither abundant nor cheap. The advance in the price of wool later in the season came too late to stimulate production, and there seems, therefore, to be good grounds for the belief that the amount of the clip in the Northwest will be somewhat, and possibly considerably less this year than last. In Ohio, the largest wool-growing State east of the Rocky Mountains, the condition of affairs is reported to be much the same. Nor is there any good reason for believing that there will be any considerable increase of production in this or the New England States. In West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas and Iowa, however, the clip is likely to be in excess of last year, though not sufficient to offset the deficiency reported elsewhere, while the production of Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and other States is so small as not to affect the supply materially.—*Financial Chronicle*.

COPYRIGHT.—The following resolutions relating to copyright have been introduced into the House of Commons by Sir F. Hincks and are made the basis of a bill on the subject:—1. *Resolved*,—That it is expedient to provide that subject to the approval of Her Majesty in Council, Works of which Copyright is subsisting in the United Kingdom, but not in Canada, may be re-printed, published and sold in Canada, under the following conditions:—1. The person or printer of any such work shall obtain a license to that effect from the Governor, and give bond for the payment of the duty hereinafter mentioned, and shall register any work so re-printed, before publishing it, in the office of the Minister of Agriculture, and pay one dollar for such Registration. 2. *Resolved*,—There shall be imposed on work so re-printed for the benefit of the owners of the British Copyright an excise duty of twelve and a half per cent on the wholesale value of the reprints to be levied under regulations to be made by the Governor in Council and distributed among the parties interested under regulations made in like manner, and approved by one of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State:—3. *Resolved*,—On the said provisions becoming law, the importation of foreign reprints of works on which copyright is then subsisting in the United Kingdom, and which are registered as aforesaid as re-printed in Canada shall be prohibited:—and all works published in the United Kingdom shall as regards the importation thereof into Canada, be deemed to be British Copyright Works, whether they be or be not mentioned in any list furnished to the Collectors of Customs at the places of importation unless the importer makes a solemn declaration that they are not so.

—Captain Geo. M. Colvocoressess, of the United States navy, lately deceased, had insurance policies on his life as follows:—Connecticut Mutual, \$25,000; Northwestern, \$20,000; Commonwealth, Equitable, Mutual Benefit, New England, Mutual Life, North America, Phoenix, New York Life, Travelers, each \$10,000; St. Louis Mutual, \$8,000; Manhattan, John Hancock, National, of Vermont, State Mutual, and Berkshire County, each \$5,000, and the Atlantic Mutual, and Charter Oak, \$2,500 each—in all \$173,000. Of this large sum, all except \$19,000 was negotiated in January last. The Captain was found lying on the street dead from a pistol shot.

—The receipts of lumber at Oswego to the 1st June, were much below the figures of last year, as will be seen from a comparison of the returns for three years as follows:—1872, 36,000,000 feet; 1871, 61,000,000 feet; 1870, 56,000,000 feet; 1869, 45,000,000 feet.