

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*

OR

**HARDWARE AND AGRICULTURAL  
IMPLEMENTS,**

10 &amp; 12 Front Street West, Toronto.

**GRAY, RENNIE & CO.**

43 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

**MENS UNDER-CLOTHING.**

- Mens Stout Merino Shirts.
- Mens Gauze Merino Shirts.
- Mens "Nove Spun" Shirts.
- Mens Silk Shirts.
- Mens White Cashmere Shirts.
- Mens Scarlet Cashmere Shirts.
- Mens Drawers to match.

**GRAY, RENNIE & CO.**

A TUNNEL under the Straits of Dover is seriously talked of in English railway circles; Mr. Hawkshaw the eminent English engineer said at a railway meeting that a tunnel from shore to shore could be constructed for £10,000,000 stg. in seven years. The suggestion is that the French and English Governments should subscribe £2,000,000 towards running a drift way through the chalk, when, if successful, the work could be commenced immediately.

AS AN illustration of the commerce carried on at the Port of Halifax, a journal of that city mentions the fact that on a given day there were 55 large vessels in the harbor having a registered tonnage of 21,590 tons. Besides these there were a great fleet of schooners engaged in foreign and coastwise trade, not less than 150, whose tonnage (say an average of 50 tons each) would probably bring the total in port up to about thirty thousand tons. The greater part of this large fleet was of course British, but it includes also vessels flying the American, North German, Portuguese, Norwegian, Swedish, Dutch, and French flags.

WE LEARN that Messrs. John Macdonald & Co., wholesale dry goods importers, have bought the large vacant lot on the south-west corner of Scott and Front streets, Toronto. The frontage is 88 ft. on Front street by about 108 on Scott street. It is not improbable that the firm may erect a suitable warehouse on this property to meet the requirements of their growing trade, the present warehouse, although spacious, having become too small for their business.

ONE JOHN ORAM was indicted in the Southampton, (Eng.) County Court for having purchased certain goods on credit within four months previous to the presentation of his

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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,

17r

TORONTO

bankruptcy petition. The jury found him guilty and sent him to gaol for six months.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND has adopted a new tariff: flour and grain will now be admitted free and an increase of seven to eight cents per gallon will be levied on brandy and whiskey. The old tariff discriminated in favor of flour imported from the Dominion.

A QUESTION of interest to grocers was tried before an English Police Court, whether, in selling sugar, paper may be placed in the scales and charged as a part of the goods weighed. It had been the practice of some of the witnesses to weigh and sell sugar in this way for forty years, and the custom of trade was therefore pleaded in justification. It was contended, on the other hand that if the Bench sanctioned the practice because it was a custom of trade a butcher might place a piece of lead on the beam of his scales simply because it was a custom and on that account only. A fine of one shilling and costs was inflicted, and the case carried to a higher court in order to test the question involved.

IMPORTATIONS AT HALIFAX for April show a considerable increase on the figures of last year:

	1872.	1871.
Dutiable Goods.....	\$1,289,983	1,155,151
Free Goods.....	526,718	266,360
Entered for consumption..	1,438,520	1,150,156

SEVERAL destructive fires within the past fortnight have excited a good deal of attention in business circles, aside from the insurance companies, who are largely interested. In some unimportant instances embarrassment will follow, as much of the property burned was not insured. In this way the wholesale trade will have to suffer a share of the loss. The neglect of in-

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SPRING. 1872. SPRING.

**THOS. WALLS & Co.**

HAVE REMOVED TO

**NO. 38 YONGE STREET**

Where they will show a full assortment in every department, on Monday, March 18th.

*Terms Liberal to Short Date Buyers.***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.

insurance on the part of their customers is one of the chief dangers to which importers are exposed, and against which it seems almost impossible to provide. Retailers forget that so long as they have to ask credit they have no right to assume the risk of fires, that they are in some sense a trustee for their creditors, and are bound according to all rules of prudence and business foresight to keep their property insured. It is often well said that any business which will not pay for insurance is not worth conducting, and we think this a sound maxim. Companies may always be found ready and anxious to assume risks, and, as we have time and again demonstrated, at as low a rate as it is possible to carry them. The fact that they are making no money out of the business sufficiently proves that those who are insured in the aggregate are the gainers. We say to every trader, retail or wholesale, "Are you insured?" if not, delays, which are proverbially dangerous, are doubly so in your case.

TEN OR TWELVE manufacturing firms of Hamilton have locked out their employees in anticipation of the strike on the 15th inst. This must have a most injurious effect on the business of these firms and on the trade of that city; indeed it is impossible to foresee the full extent of the mischief both to employers and employed which may grow out of the strife thus commenced. To discover the remedy for these difficulties has puzzled the best minds which have been devoted to the examination of the subject. So far as we have watched the developments of this question both on this and on the other side of the Atlantic, it appears that the forcing process has given little satisfaction to either party; employers are not