

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*

OF

**HARDWARE AND AGRICULTURAL****IMPLEMENTS,**

10 &amp; 12 Front Street West, Toronto.

**JOHN MACNAB & CO.,**

Late Lyman &amp; Macnab,

**WHOLESALE***Hardware Merchants,***TORONTO.**

5 Front Street East, opposite American Hotel.

**JOHN MACNAB.****T. HERBERT MARSH**

lines, millinery; John Masterson, Chatham, general store; G. J. Rumsey & Bro., Newmarket, general store; Chas. Dawbarn & Co., Toronto, seedsmen; J. M. Tweedale, Tilsonburg, druggist; Cooper & Craig, St. Catharines, clothiers.

**THE TRICK** of selling out stocks of goods *en bloc* which were not paid for, with the object of defrauding creditors, has been tried a good many times within the past twelve months in Ontario, and unfortunately, in some instances, with success. Such good fortune does not seem to have attended the attempt referred to in the case stated in the subjoined report of a recent trial before Vice-Chancellor Mowatt. We copy from the *London Free Press* :—

**CHURCHER VS. STANLEY.**—This suit was instituted on behalf of certain creditors of Jas. S. Hodgins, formerly of Granton, to recover from the defendant three notes under the following circumstances:—On the 27th of January last, Hodgins being then indebted to the extent of \$1,000, sold out his stock to Stanley Bros., for \$2,000, taking the three notes for \$1,000 each in payment. About the same time he disposed of his other available assets, and on an attachment issuing some six weeks later there were no assets for the creditors, other than a worthless lot of book debts and notes. The three notes for \$1,000 each were taken by the insolvent and the defendant to the Bank of Commerce in this city, and left by Stanley to retire paper on which he was the endorser. The plaintiff charged that the notes were transferred in contemplation of insolvency and with intent to give a fraudulent preference to the deft., who is his uncle. Decree for plaintiff for full amount of notes, \$3,000, and costs. Messrs. MacMalion and Gibbons for plaintiff; Mr. Ed. Blake and Mr. Macdougall for defendant.

The Leading Wholesale Trade in Toronto.

**OGILVY and CO.,**

CORNER OF WELLINGTON AND JORDAN STS.

We invite an inspection of our Stock, which is now complete in all Departments,

**WOOLLENS, COTTONS, LINENS,**

SILKS, SMALL WARES AND

**FANCY GOODS.***Liberal Terms and Close Prices.***OGILVY & CO.**

Toronto, 13th September, 1871.

**R. H. GRAY & CO.,**

43, YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

**KNITTED JACKETS.**

MENS' GRAY JACKETS,

MENS' CANADIAN CARDIGAN JACKETS,

MENS' ENGLISH CARDIGAN JACKETS,

BOYS' CARDIGAN JACKETS,

*In Great Variety.***R. H. GRAY & CO.**

NOTE.—Haberdashery and Furnishing Stock complete.

**THE SUSPENSION** of the firm of Messrs. Chas. Dawbarn & Co., seedsmen, of this city, a few days ago, has created considerable surprise. The firm have done a large business in this locality for some years. The late Mr. J. H. Baker, recently drowned, had latterly the charge of the business, and recently devoted a good deal of attention to land speculations. Since his decease, it has been discovered that the name of the firm was so extensively pledged in connection with his operations that it was considered impossible to continue the business, and an assignment was made to Messrs. Kerr & Anderson, official assignees. Canada was too small a field for Mr. Baker's ideas, and we believe a good deal of the means raised on the credit of the firm was invested in lands in Kansas and building lots in Chicago. This latter speculation was the means of bringing him in contact with several of our citizens, whose acquaintance was so far improved by Mr. Baker as to be made available for the purpose of obtaining means with which to extend his ventures. The sudden *denouement* is likely to cause great inconvenience to several of them who relied too implicitly on Mr. Baker's judgment and discretion. The manner in which Mr. B. misused his privileges as a member of the firm, shows that he should never have been entrusted with the position assigned him. This firm took a prominent part in the promotion of the Madoc gold mining bubble, shortly after the bursting of which, Mr. Dawbarn took up his residence in the States, where he had a branch establishment. Whether all the transactions engaged in by the firm in connection with these

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**THOMAS WALLS and Co.,**

7 Front Street,

*(The New Iron Block,,***TORONTO.**

ARE prepared to shew the contents of 400 packages of well assorted

**DRY GOODS.***Terms liberal to close buyers.***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, (1lb. tins.)

Cases Fresh Salmon (2lb. tins.)

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.,

**THOMAS GRIFFITH & CO.,**

Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants,

37 &amp; 39 Front Street, Toronto

mining schemes were conducted in a strictly honorable manner, Mr. Dawbarn is best aware and if he left a sharp man behind him to look after his interests, who has overreached him, he has little claim to sympathy. It is unfortunate that third parties, entirely dissociated with, and possessing no interest in the schemes in question, should be inconvenienced by the loss they are likely to sustain. This case teaches the lesson that men in business should never under any pretext lend their names to speculators.

It is a very old adage that "Example is better than precept." If wholesale dealers ever expect to meet with honorable and fair treatment from the retail trade, they must not only frown down all attempts at fraud or sharp practice, but must keep out of the reach even of the suspicion of such conduct themselves. Any deviation from the strict line of commercial rectitude by the larger houses is sure to find ready imitators among those whose moral sentiments are too apt to be influenced by the precedents set by the more wealthy firms. A knowledge of some circumstances connected with a recent failure in a country town, north of Toronto, gives point to these remarks. In that case a wholesale firm made a most discreditable effort to extricate themselves from a prospective loss, at the expense of the interests of other creditors. The facts as stated are simply these: A failure was imminent, and a friend of the creditor in question attempted to obtain a large quantity and variety of goods from the retailer concerned, under the cloak of a purchase, paying for the same in unmatred notes which had been given to the wholesale firm. It is not doubted by the other creditors for whom these goods were purchased, especially