

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

**THOMSON and BURNS,**

IMPORTERS OF

*Shelf & Heavy Hardware,*

Crockery, China, Glassware,

AND DEALERS IN

*Canadian and American Manufactures*

OF

**HARDWARE AND AGRICULTURAL  
IMPLEMENTS,****10 & 12 Front Street West, Toronto.****GRAY, RENNIE & CO****25 Front Street West, Toronto.**

FOR

**GENT'S FURNISHINGS,****CORSETS & SKIRTS,**

AND

**General Small Wares,**

SEE

**GRAY, RENNIE & Co.,**

The Street Railway Company, which so bitterly opposed it, tenders \$20,600 for the plant, but a better offer has been made, it is understood, by the Montreal Transfer Company (a baggage and freight-carrying organization), aided by other parties, the subscription to the stock of the new company already reaches \$40,000. The prospects are that a new management will eventually work the affair into success, as it already had a decided measure of popular support.

At a meeting of the London, Ont., Board of Trade, held on Monday last, a report from the delegates to the meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade at St. John was presented and explanations added by some of the delegates. A statement of Mr. Waterman's requires correction. He said that only two delegates—Mr. Trout, of Toronto, and Mr. Howlan, of P. E. I.—expressed themselves in favor of the Treaty as it stands. We do not think either of those delegates so expressed themselves—certainly Mr. Trout did not. He declared himself anxious to see the Treaty amended; but did not approve of a sweeping resolution condemning it in general terms without specifying the particular features regarded as objectionable. After some discussion the London Board referred the Treaty to a special committee to draft a resolution and present a report in two weeks.

DURING the investigation into the McMinn case (he was charged with defrauding Molson's Bank) it came out that the firm of Brown, McMinn & Co., of Montreal, which recently failed, were insolvent last year, being about \$40,000 worse than nothing. Half of this amount was due to the Merchants Bank, and being entirely unsecured is a total loss. The firm knew themselves to be insolvent, it being proved that one partner stated so to the other. This bad state

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*SHELF AND HEAVY***HARDWARE,**

British, French, German, American and Canadian manufacture.

Agents for the unrivalled Chester Emery; also, Foundry Facings.

**5 FRONT STREET, TORONTO.**

JOHN MACNAB.

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**P. G. CLOSE & CO.,**

WHOLESALE

**G R O C E R S,****TORONTO.****59, 61 and 63 Front St. East,**

of affairs was only made worse by the present season's operations. At the time of their assignment they owed \$125,000 and had nothing to pay with.

FALL TRADE in lumber is expected to be brisker by the middle of September in Whitehall and Albany. The Chaudiere mill owners met on the 21st August at Ottawa, and resolved without dissent that they would shut down their saw mills on the 26th September, this being made needful by the scarcity of ground to pile upon, and by the desire not to further overstock already glutted markets.

IN THE year 1868, the aggregate trade of the whole United States was \$17.09 per head of the population. The trade of Canada that year was \$50 per head. In 1870 the trade of the States amounted to nine hundred and sixty-one millions, equal to \$25.30 per head. Whereas the total trade of the Dominion for the year ending 30th June, 1873, was two hundred and sixteen millions, or nearly \$54 per head. This suggests a sum in simple proportion: "as forty millions of people is to four millions, so is, &c., &c.," and thereby would hang a comparison not by any means injurious to our pride.

THE NEW oil combination is based on a proposal from the following firms, viz: W. & J. Duffield; S. A. Adams & Co.; F. A. Fitzgerald & Co.; Minhinnick, Geary & Co.; Wm. Spencer & Son. The proposition following was made to all the refiners, including thirty-five to forty firms:—"First, we propose to take a bond (for lease) from each one named in schedule, and when we have said bond, before taking a lease, we propose making an arrangement with all merchants and dealers now holding stocks of refined oil, by which we will advance the price and get from them a sufficient division of such

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**REMOVED.**

We beg to inform our customers and the Trade generally, that we have removed to our

**New Warehouse, 39 Front St. West.**

We have opened out this week and can show the contents of

**410 Packages of New Autumn Goods.**

Each Department has a full assorted stock. Merchants visiting the city are respectfully invited to call.

Back orders will now receive immediate attention.

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**THOMAS WALLS & CO.****39 FRONT STREET WEST.****DOBBIE & CARRIE****9 FRONT STREET WEST.**

Stock kept Constantly Assorted

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**FRESH ARRIVALS**

OF

**NEW GOODS.****DOBBIE & CARRIE.****TORONTO.**

advance to meet all rents until such oil is disposed of, by which we will realize a sufficient sum over and above the present market prices to meet the balance of rentals monthly, as shown in schedule; and, as you will see, we make the rentals monthly in proportion to the demand for oil each month; so that the larger balance of rents are payable in six months, thereby making the division of rents equal to the demand of the market. But, should the merchants refuse to make such division with us upon said stock of oil now in their possession and under contract, we then cancel all bonds for a lease with you, and let the trade take its now ruinous course." This arrangement was consummated on the 1st inst., and is now in force. Only one refiner has failed to come in. As a consequence, oil has been advanced to 22 cents.

THERE is such a thing as looseness in business, and "going it blind" in manufactures, even in the staid old country; witness the case of a firm near Glasgow, who were a year in business and then failed, owing £2,335, and showing £871 deficit. A Scotch paper says:—George and Mathew Rogers, Lambhill Forge, were examined in bankruptcy. George deposed that he commenced business in 1873 at Lambhill with his brother. They had no capital of their own, but borrowed £650 from their mother. Subsequently they borrowed £350 from their mother, and £400 from an uncle. Bankrupt acted as commercial manager of the works, and his brother took charge of the practical department. It took seven months from June, 1873, to build and prepare the premises for work. They began to do work at the end of February, 1874. He kept no books. He had no sources from which he could make up a state of cash transactions except the bank book and receipts. Besides that he had some jottings as to cash spent for wages. They had done work since they commenced to the extent of £85, of