THE TIMES

louble SheetIto Semi-weekly and Weekly

SYNOPSISOF THE HISTORY OF ST. THOMAS.

[By request, we publish in this double-sheet of the TIMES a few extracts from the 'History of St. Thomas' as it appeared in the County Atlas.]

St Thomas was named from Thomas Talbot, with the Saint prefixed for euphony, It is situated in the centre of the county of Elgin, east and west, on an elavated peninsula formed by the winding of Kettle Creek. The view, especially from the west is very fine, and in the autumn, when the forest and shade trees have put on their glory of gold and crimson. these, with the green valleys below he many brick walls and glistening, spires beyond, and the long, high bridge spanning the stream, altogether form a picture of which Charles Sangster might write as he did of the "St-Lawrence and Saguenay.

The men who first made their homes here, when the place was not even a village but simply a part of the town-ship of Yarmouth, are worthy of men-tion They are Captain R. D. Drake, the Mandeville family, Garret Smith, Capt. Daniel Rapelje, Arch. Mc Neil and Mr. Curtis. They settled here about the year 1810 and were cotemporary with the other early set tlers of Yarmouth. The first marriage in St. Thomas was that of Richard Mandeville and Ann Smith in 1818. Archibald McNeil gave the lot on which now stands the R. C. Church as a site for a church and burial ground. Daniel Rapelje was one of the strong-hearted pioneers; his log house was near the site of the present residence of Mr. Farley; he built the first mill at St. Thomas. The trials of these early settlers have been often recounted, and those who read or think of them must conclude that St. Thomas then and now, are widely different. A bushel of wheat for a yard of cotton, and eighteen bushels for a barrel of salt, seems a strange tale in 1878, but it was true in 1817.

James Hamilton, for many years the respected sheriff of Middlesex, was the first merchant of St. Thomas. In 1817 he brought a few goods by water to Port Stanley, and finally took in as a partner Mr. John Warren, and the oldest resident still remember the firm. Bela Shaw and Lucius Bigelow are also remembered in a similar capacity, and from the files of a newspaper published in St. Themas in 1832, it would appear that the only mercantile firm was that of Shaw & Co. Goodhue & Duncombe also sold goods as well as formed a partnership in the practice of medicine. Between this brief list and even the imperfect one the TIMES gives to-day the contrasts are great enough to form food for reflection.

About the year 1825 St. Thomas had a beginning as a village and in the year 1822 a bird's eve view would have been widely different from that of to-day. At that time the village commenced at the foot of the hill near the bank of the creek, and extended on Talbot Street to Mr. Shaw's store, which was nearly opposite where the TIMES now is. The first substantial brick block was built in 1854-5, the Metcalfe buildings, by Benjamin Drake Esq., which were first occupied by the Koe Brothers in 1855. The growth of the place has since been until lately very spasmodic; but on the whole, sound and progressive.

The gas works of St. Thomas are the property of a company of our citizens, and were built and finished in 1874 by Connelly, Naylor & Co., of Pitsburg, on a contract for \$59,700. They are located on Scott Street; the main building has a frontage of 71 feet and contains the retort house, the purifing house and the meter house; the gasometer is a brick tank near by 50 feet diameter, 20 feet deep and

may be attached hose to throw two powerful streams. The reservoir is of stone, laid in water lime, and has a diameter of 22 feet by 13 deep. The engine house is built over the reservoir; there are two engines each of 40 horse power and two separate boilers, all of the best material.

Those familiar with St. Thomas wil-remark some notable omissions in this resume. The reasons therefor are apparent. A number of manufacturers, merchants and others whose names do not appear have been called upon, but either they were not in or else they took no interest in the west have not intentionally slighted any one, when all the space was exhausted, the ani when all the space was exhausted, the work had, of necessity to cease. To those who have extended the writer aid and endent of t

The South-Western Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings and Loan Society.

Mechanics' Savings and
Loan Society.

When the above-named Society was organized, in 1875, the feeling of the public generally may be said to have been en rapport with the movement. The success that had attended similar enterprises throughout the Province was indicative of the prosperity that might reasonably be expected for it, and the gentlemen who associated themselves together in the incorporation of the Society certainly had a lively faith in its future. Among those who took a prominent part in the inception and carrying out of the scheme were the late Mr. George Kains, Dr. Gustin, M. A. Gilbert, and Mr. Ermatinger, of St. Thomas; John Peirce and Meredith Conn, of Tyrconnel; James Warwick, of Dorchester; T. W. Kirkpatrick, of Rodney, and others. The county as well as the town was thus represented in the organization. The first President was the late Mr. Kains, who retained the position until his death a few days ago; the other officials now are: Dr. Gustin, V. P. and acting Press; and M. A. Gilbert, Sec. Treas., and Manager. The Board of Directors now comprises, besides the Vice President, Messrs. T. L. Lindop, Joseph McAdam, W. H. Tucker, Isaac Courser, James Warwick, Samuel Shepard, John Dodd, Meredith Conn, John Peirce, and T. W. Kirkpatrick. These gentlemen, naturally enough, feel a deep interest in the welfare of the Society, and their efforts have resulted in substantial good.

The subscribed stock is now \$60,000, of which \$50,000 is paid up. This stock can now be subscribed for at par, but we understand that it is the intention of the Board to advance it to a premium at its next meeting in January—a fact that tells very succinctly how stisfactorily, the affairs of the Society have been managed. We are in possession of but few figures stative to the operations of the Society, but we sent that the volume of business has steadily progressed, and that the Board, beside paying its regular dividends, has already formed a rest or reserve fund, which will be increased this year. There are reasons why profit

should be good when we know that all the capital is employed, and the expense account is merely nominal. The officers and directors will never be able to retire from business upon the emoluments of their respective positions, and as the expense account is so small somebody must derive benefits from such an economic policy. That "somebody" is composed of two classes, the stockholders and the borrowers. The the stockholders and the borrowers. The Society has money to loan upon reasonable rates for the simple reason that a large staff of ornamental efficers have not to be supported from the interest fund. Although empowered to carry on a Savings Department, the Society has not yet done so, for the simple reason that there is not enough demand for money to justify paying interest upon deposits. In other words, unemployed funds are not desirable. It is probable that a savings department will be instituted that a savings department will be instituted whenever the Board deems it desirable or whenever the Board deems it desirable or to the interest of the Society. The busi-ness is therefore purely leaning. Leans are not restricted to any specified amount—the value of the property offered as security regulates that. Nor are the affairs of the Society bound up with red tape. A lean committee meets weekly, or oftener if de-sired; amulications are entertained, and the sired; applications are entertained, and the borrower obtains his money. The leans are made shiefly upon property in Elgin and the counties lyingalong the Canada Southern

the countieslying along the Canada Southern Railway.

It is quite needless for us to go further into details relative to the Society. Its operations have been closely watched by intelligent, observant men, and their judgsuccess that has marked the enterprise since its inception-has been of a character to warrant us in speaking highly of it, and the Times can certainly extend it not only con-gratulations, but earnest wishes for a long career of usefulness and prosperity.

The Southern Counties Permanent Building and Loan Society.

One of the financial interests of S-

One of the funcial interests of Sta-Thomas that has reached successful prom-inence is the enterprise whose name is given above. Originated in 1870—now just about eight years ago, it has since passed through the various phases of experimental life—its infancy and youth hav developed into stur-dy manhood, and the enterprise now holds a position that has been honestly, faithful-ly and conscientiously worked for and won. It is almost needless to say that the coterprise was called into existence to meet a felt want—to further opportunities for aiding farmers and others, and to provide a safe repository for the accumulating savings of a large class of people who rarely enter a chartered bank. The first meeting of the society was held on the 23rd of November, 1870. The officers chosen were; A. McLanghlin, Exc. President, Saving English. a chartered bank. society was held on the 23rd of Noyember, 1870. The officers chosen were; A. Mc-Laughlin, Esq., President; Samuel Eccles, Esq., Secretary-Treasurer, and these gentlemen retained their respective positions until 1873. In that year Mr. McLaughlin retired and was succeeded in the Presidency by Mr. Eccles, while Mr. A. J. All-worth was chosen Secretary-Treasurer vice. Eccles. The Society then held \$13,200 o Eccles. The Society then 'held \$13,200 of permanent stock, besides some thousands of 'accumulating stock,' but the business was not so systematized as now. Stockholders had rather looked upon their accumulating stock as certificates of deposit, and were in the habit of drawing 'money upon them as they would upon balances in bank, Mr. Allworth called the attention of the Board to the fact, and as a result the second Board to the fact, and as a result the permanency of stock was secured, and the growth of the institution greatly promoted. growth of the institution greatly promoted. At the end of his first year's management the permanent stock had swelled to \$110,.000, and at the present time it is \$257,750. Of that large amount 220,000 is paid up. The Company first had its office in a little 7 x 9 room, upstairs, and certainly there was nothing in its appointments to indicate that a husbess of any magnifular was being was nothing in its appointments to indicate that a business of any magnitude was being or about to be taansacted. One or two removals of office headquarter have sinceben made, and the present offices are worthy the Company and the magnitude of its business. One of thing is yet lacking, however, and that is additional clerical force—we can admire the Board of Directors adhering decly the exponential preserves. wer, and that is additional clerical force over, and some the streets, and to any one of these may be attached hose, to throw two of the streets, and to any one of these may be attached hose, to throw two of the streets, and to any one of these may be attached hose, to throw two of the streets, and to any one of these may be attached hose, to throw two of the streets, and to any one of the streets, and to any one of these may be attached hose, to throw two of the streets. Not only the bolds as savings account, giving a large as a savings account, giving a laberal to the same very those who wish to open a savings account, giving a laberal to the same very saving as a savings account, giving a laberal to the same very saving as a saving saccount, giving a laberal to the same very saving as a saving saccount, giving a laberal to the same very saving as a savings account, giving a laberal to the same very saving as a savings account, giving a laberal to the same very saving as a savings account, giving a laberal to the saving as a savings account, giving a laberal to the saving as a savings account, giving a laberal to the saving as a savings account, giving a laberal to the saving as a savings account, giving a laberal to the saving as a saving account, giving a laberal to the saving as a saving account, giving a laberal to the saving as a saving account, giving a laberal to the saving as a saving account, giving a laberal to the saving as a saving as a saving as a saving as a saving account, giving a laberal to the saving as a savi

ly, it provides security for those who wish to open a savings account, giving a liberal rate of interest upon deposits. Not only that, but use is made of home capital and the interest thus becomes of peculiar local benefit although its operations extend to nearly every part of the Province. In the management of the enterprise are associated together gentlemen of known means and integrify, and the result of their liberal and yet careful management like hear a spaces. tegrify, and the result of their liberal and yet careful management has been a success as gratifying as it is commendable. The Society has never sustained a loss worth chronicling, and to the officers and directors too much praise can hardly be accorded for such results. Neither need the Company fear disastrous results while the same business sagacity characterizes their management of affairs. The Board of Directors comprises, besides the President of President of the same business sagacity characterizes their management of affairs. ement of affairs. The Board comprises, besides the Presi-

Green, and T. Stacey. The solicitors of the Company are Messrs. Farley, & Doherty, well-known barristers. These names are familiar to most of our readers; many of the gentlemen are retired and wealthy farmers, while others are still in active business, but they comprise a strong board—a board that has in its make-up a large quantity of that commodity known as "commonisense," and they are working with a will toward making the Company more and more successful.

The Times can heartily endorse the Southern Counties Permanent Building and

goes via rail to New York and Boston. The grain purchases of the firm have brought them in contact with the farmers of a large area of country, and we believe these farmers will admit that their business relations with Shepard & Griffin (harring the low prices of grain that at times prevail) have been of the pleasantest possible character.

prevail) have been of the pleasantest possible character.

Large as is the grain trade of the firm, it is but one item of the business. Their coal trade is exceptionally large. They import direct from the mines, and the quantity of black diamonds handled is simply immense. We would be afraid to tell how many car loads of anthracite and bituminous coal are now stored in the large sheds and under the grain warehouses. It would seem as if there was enough to last the county for a year or two, but it is coming and going so rapidly that the stock is constantly changing. We also notice in what excellent shape the coal is sent out to the retail consumer here in town and country. It is all carefully screened, full weight is guaranteed, and the utmost pains are taken to give the most complete satisfaction to every customer.

The larghest rade of the firm also calls

The lumber trade of the firm also calls The lumber trade of the firm also calls for separate mention. Their yards are bounded upon two sides by the railway tracks, so that the material is easily received and shipped—indeed, the firm have so systematized all the departments of the so systematized all the departments of the business that there are few suggestions of improvements that we could make. The stock of lumber usually carried ranges from a quarter to half a million feet, and during the past season the demand has been especially good. The firm buys from different sources, but the bulk of lumber handled comes from the Georgian Bay region. In both coal and lumber a large wholesale trade is had, even up the line of the London, Huron & Bruce Railway, as well as to nearly all the towns and villages near here. Then again, there is still another department of trade that must not be overlooked. The firm 1 a c a large wood yard, and at all seasons of the year are prepared to fill orders for fire-wood in any quantity. To manage the business, waried and extensive as it is, leaves Mr. Griffin little leisure manage the business, warred and extensive as it is, leaves Mr. Griffin little leisure time. He never appears quite happy, how-ever, unless thoroughly busy, and he seems to be quite well satisfied with the way the

J. Doyle & Co

One of the most successful of our many grocery houses is that of J. Doyle & Co., and although established hardly one year, yet it has gained not only an excellent interests that speaks well for the future of the house. The original firm consisted of Messrs. J. Doyle and James O'Shea, their partnership having been formed on the first of January, this year. Within the past two or three weeks another co-partner has been admitted, in the person of Mr. James been admitted, in the person of Mr. James L. Armstrong. These gentlemen are all young men who have been connected, in one way or another, with the business interests of 8t. Thomas or vicinity for a number of years, and they are working with a will toward making their trade connections with the people of the most satisfactory character—satisfactory to themselves and to the public. The general lines of trade engaged in by the firm are groceries, provisions, and liquors. The house shows very full stocks, and not only are staple articles to be found in abundance, but particular attention is also paid to what are known as tancy groceries. The house makes it quite ts general family business is second to non-tere. A very considerable jobbing trade is ad with smaller dealers in this section o nau with smarrer dealers in this section of the country, also—indeed Messrs, Doyle & Co. are sparing no efforts in any direction that promise to further their business suc-cess in an honorable way. The year's trade has been very satisfactory—the sales of the house have been considerably in setzence of that promise to further their business success in an honorable way. The year's trade has been very satisfactory—the sales of the house have been considerably in advance of expectations, and every indication points to equally gratifying results for the coming year.

McPherson & Armstrong About two months ago a new firm en gaged in business here, the co-partners being Mr. Hugh McPherson and Mr. Robt. Armstrong. These gentlemen associated themselves together for the purpose of carthemselves together for the purpose of carrying forward a general merchant tailoring and gentlemen's furnishings business. They secured excellent premises in the Southwick Block, on the north side of Talbot street, and these they stocked with an exceptionally well selected and large assortment of tweeds, eloths, &c., both of French, English, Scotch, and Canadian manufacture. Everything is fresh, the styles of goods are the latest, and the people here have shown lish, Scotch, and Canadian manuacure. Everything is fresh, the styles of goods are the latest, and the people here have shown their appreciation of the efforts of the firm by extending them a patronage already beyond their expectations.— Each of the co-partners attends to the business, Mr. McPherson managing the sales department and Mr. Armstrong doing the cutting. The least named contleman has been similarly last named gentleman has been similarly engaged here for the past five years, and abundant evidences of his skill have been abundant evidences of his skill have been given. The firm have thus far employed an average force of twelve, to fourteen persons, and they expect to increase the force. Shirt making is another of the specialties of the house, and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed on orders. The stock of gentlemen's furnishings shown is large—there is a host of nobby and stylish articles, and any host of nobby and stylish articles, and any taste or purse can be suited. Messrs. Mc-Pherson & Armstrong are each young men—they are active workers, and we believe they have entered upon a successful trade

Since 1861 the drug house of C. Mitchell, established that year, has held a prominent while others are still in active basis. St. Thomas It has partalent in so small makes, but they comprise a strong boardalboard that has in its make-up a large quant through the strong board and the strong of the strong board and the strong of the strong place in the list of business interests of St. Thomas. It has partaken in no small

stock of Thomas Arkell, taking possession of the premises occupied by the old house, and he began the task of working off one of the premises occupied by the old house, and he began the task of working off one of the largest stocks of goods ever brought to St. Thomas. He had a thorough knowledge of the duties and responsibilities before him—before engaging in trade in London he had been buyer for one of the Toronto houses, and in that capacity had familiarized himself with the markets of old world and rew, and his efforts as a merchant here have been eminently successful. The old stock was rapidly disposed of, and thomsands upon thousands of dollars worth of new goods have since been bought and sold. Upon the counters and shelves of the establishment can now be found a choicely selected as well as large stock of fresh goods, the selections having been made by Mr. Hanratty, and to expressly meet the demands of the trade that centres here. The stock is a comprehensive one, too. In the line of dry goods the visitor to the house can find almost any and everything and not only that, but courteous saless for are in attendance, ready and willing to farow boods. The millinery department is a leading feature of the trade, and so lare cloths, nice goods and department is a leading feature of the trade, and so are cloths, piece goods and merchant tailoring. In brief, there is not a more complete establishment of the kind in

nery room and manment, which makes a most excellent apart-ment for clothing, hats and caps. The house thus has a metropolitan appearance, and is in keeping with the trade which it ment for clothing, hats and caps. The house thus has a metropolitan appearance, and is in keeping with the trade which it commands. Though competitition is and has been very lively, Mr. Hanratty expresses himself well pleased with the results of his business action. His trade has grown each year, and to-day the house occupies a leading alead an each year and very service. tile interests. The personal management of affairs is with Mr. Hanratty. He is a young man, but he has nevertheless had about twenty-five years' experience in the trade. That experience is put to good account, and, as a result, the enterprise thrives. ding place among our mercan-The personal management of

The Union Mills.

Messrs. Haight & Willson fill a triple place in the husiness community of the county. They are woolen manufacturers, millers and merchants, and we refer to each millers and merchants, and we refer to each of the interests represented by them. The firm own and operate the Union Woolen Mills, located at Union, five miles south of St. Thomas. The mills are located upon Beaver Creek, and the firm unquestionably possess the best water power in the county. It is an old water privilege, too. Nearly or quite half a century ago Mr. James Haight, father of the senior member of the firm of which we write, established mills there, and he continued operating them until sucfather of the semor member of the firm of which we write, established mills there, and he continued operating them until suc-ceeded by Haight & Willson some twelve or fourteen years ago. The woolen mill is a one sett affair, operating 360 spindles, in-cluding the twister. Its looms, dyeing, cluding the twister. Its looms, dyeing, fulling, scouring, and other machinery is complete and modern, and in addition to tulling, securing and other machinery is complete and modern, and in addition to this manufacturing machinery are roll eards for custom work. The product of the factory is various. Tweeds, blankets, flamels, yarns, horse blankets, wincies, jeans, &c., are made, and we believe this is the only woolen factory in this portion of Ontario that manufactures the last-named articles. Nearly all the goods made are for the retail or home trade, too, and this fact tells louder than words in what esteem the enterprise is held by the people. The consumption of wool for manufacturing purposes is about one hundred pounds per day. A large per cent. of this wool is of domestic growth—the remainder (especially used in making the finer grades of goods) is imported. The product of the mills is sold both at Union and at the warerooms of the firm here. Connected with the woolen factory is a flouring mill for custom and merchant work. It has three run of stone, and it, also, is doing a presperous business, which we would be the sure of market.

merchant work. It has three run of stone, and it, also, is doing a prosperous business, chiefly supplying a local market.

Last March Messrs. Haight & Willson jeet is to afford those who trade in St. Thomas the opportunity of buying the best quality of home made goods from first hands, and, to add to the general usefulness of the house, other lines of dry goods and of boots and shoes have been added to the stock. Wool is also purchased here or taken in exchange for goods, and Mr. Willson informs us that he has already received about 25,000 pounds of wool from farmers' wagons since the house was opened. Mr. Haight remains at the mills, while Mr. Willson puts in his time here. Both are practical woolen manufacturers—they have practical woolen manufacturers-they have rirtually grown up in the business, and ither is competent to direct all its details. enterprises they conduct.

John Midgley.

Although Mr. Midgley has none of the appearance of a patriarch he "bears the blushing honors" of now having been longer in trade (without interruption) in St. Thomas than any other of our merchants. By nativity he is an Englishman—from Yorkshire—but he has been a resident of Canada since 1856. Mr. Midgley came to St. Thomas from the neighboring, city of London. There he had been engaged in clerking, but upon coming here he opened a ready-made clothing and furnishing goods house, the first of its kind, we believe, to be established here. At all events, it is now the only one, nor is there room for any other while nearly all the dry goods dealers dabble more or less in the same premises all the time. He owns the property, and he has converted it into a most excellent place of business. The building is of brick, three floors, and uniform with most of the business blocks upon the street. The trade held by the house is the outerway to fill.

cosses with each passing twelve-month.

J. J. Hanratty.

When Mr. Hanratty established a dry goods, millinery, and clothing house in St. Thomas nearly three years ago, he was not exactly a stranger to the community, for many of our people, in their shopping excursions to the neighboring city of London, had had occasion to drop into his establishment there, and those who knew him as a London merchant were ready to extend to him a cordial greeting upon his locating here. Still, he was a comparative stranger to this community. He purchased the stock of Thomas Arkell, taking possession of the premises occupied by the old house, and he began the task of working off one of the largest stocks of goods ever brought connection with our other leading mer chants. Though no extravagant pretensions are indulged in, and no resort is had to bom bastic assertions, yet everything along smoothly—the staff of salesme along smoothly—the staff of salesmen show that a prosperous trade is had, and in asserting the fact we only make mention of what everybody in the community has observed. And while the dry goods department is complete the millinery and mantle departments are equally so. Especial attention is given to them—the house spares no pains to have the latest patterns of fashionable millinery, and under the manipulation of deft fingers in the work rooms spring into being many of those "loves of bonnets." which we all admire. In the millinery work-rooms fourteen | ers. as are employed. Mr. Neal reports trade with him as showing quite an improvement this year over ing quite an improvement this year over last, still he joins the other merchants in wishing for the advent of "the beantiful

The grain business of St. Thomas, as will be seen by the brief summary the TIMES

Mr. Hanratty occupies one of the finest salesrooms in the town, in the Free Trade buildings, Talbot street, opposite the Merchants' Bank. It is 24x100 feet, the rear portion, used as a millinery room and man. cerning him and his business. Mr. Roe is a native Canadian. He came to St. Thomas cerning him and his business. Mr. Roe is a native Canadian. He came to St. Thomas in the year 1843, and ever since has been connected, in one capacity or another, with our grain trade—indeed, we believe he is now the oldest grain buyer in the county of Elgin. His first experience here was as a clerk for Mr. James Blackwood, now deceased, and in 1849 he became a co-partner with Mr. Blackwood, the business being a oneer compound of merchandizing. milling, with Mr. Blackwood, the business being a queer compound of merchandizing. milling, and grain buying—the firm then operating the St. Thomas Mills, which were burned in 1851. In 1852 Mr. Roe formed partner ship with a brother, under the style of J. A. and C. Roe, general merchants, and two years after another brother, Mr. Peter Roe became a partner, under the style of Roe Bros. They rented the Metcalf Block, and did a general dry goods, groeery, and hard, did a general dry goods, groeery, and hard. did a general dry goods, grocery, and hard ware business until 1863. The partnership was then dissolved, and since then Mr. Roc was then dissolved, and since then Mr. Roe has done an exclusive grain trade. In former years he was also connected with ship-owning. In 1860 he built a vessel—the Mary Roe—which made one or more trips to Hamburg, Germany, and he has also owned three other vessels, among them the steamer Banshee, which was lost in Lake Ontario about the year 1860. In January, 1865, Mr. Roe feund himself in financial difficulties. A compromise was effected after about six months, so that really there has been no cessation to his really there has been no cessation to his business, except that resulting from a fire, which burned his warehouse about four years ago. Last year he built a convenient and commodious warehouse by the side of the G. W. Railway, on Talbot street, and his last fall's operations resulted in hand-ling not far from 30,000 bushels of barley, as well as large quantities of other grain. His purchases and shipments of grain this year will reach at least 100,000 bushels. His purchase of peas, for exportation to England, will be about 20,000 bushels, and England, will be about 20,000 busness, and, in one way or another, he is managing to disburse a good deal of money among our farmers. There is scarcely a busier man to be met with in St. Thomas, or one who is more in sympathy with the progressive element of the town. He is now, and for when the first time for the next want years. most of the time for the past twenty years has been, a member of the Town Council and he is also now a candidate for th Mayoralty.

Lindop & Cooper.

The "art photographic" has its numerous representatives in St. Thomas, as well as in other places of like size, and in the rooms of Messrs. Lindop & Cooper one can while away an hour very pleasantly. Twork exhibited is really artistic, instead work exhibited is really artistic, instead of that trash which characterizes too many so-called photographic parlors, and that leads us to digress long enough to say that the word "photography," like "charity," is made to cover a multitude of sins. Inspecting the many portraits on exhibition in the rooms of which we write, we notice several things. We observe that attention is paid to pose—not a constrained but a natural attitude is had, and we also notice that deattitude is had, and we also notice that deserved attention is given to the arrangement of drapery. Then, too, every detail is clearly defined. Instead of blurs and indistinct outlines, the work is as clearly cut as in the finest steel engravings. Especially is this true of the "artotype" process, and that leads us to say that Messrs, Lindop & Corner to long since purposes. is this true of the "artotype" process, and that leads us to say that Messrs. Lindop & Cooper not long since purchased the right for North and South America for the secalled artotype process, and a company has already been formed to introduce the dis-

covery. The company has its headquarters in New York, and they are, we believe, about to revolutionize the photographic business of the country. We haven t space to write of the discovery in detail, and, if we had, probably would not make ourselves understood, but one point we name, and that is that the "printing" is done upon a lithographic press, instead of by the old system, and that copies can be stricken off with the same case that impressions are made upon a printing press. Messrs. Lindop & Cooper also introduced the "carbon' process to the photographers of Canada,

lop & Cooper also introduced the "carbon' process to the photographers of Canada, and most beautiful work is the result. In their rooms here we notice that a large er cent. of the work done is of the more expensive character. India ink, silver

Comparatively few of our readers, we dare say, have anything like an accurate idea of the extent of business done by Mr. Martin. They may drop into the store and observe that it is fully stocked with everything that appertains to the dry goods trade; they may notice the fact that sales men are busy and that a good trade is being carried forward, but they learn but little of the full extent of the business of the house. A Timbs reporter has simed to pierce below the surface, and he learns, among other things, that the house is quite an employer of labor. To illustrate, one of the leading specialties of the business is the manufacture of gentlemen's, ladies and children's underwearfremall raunerofmaterial; overalls and smocks, ladies' mantles, ulsters, dresses and skirts, and the same class of goods for misses are made, as well as boys ulsters, overceats, suits, &c., the latter being appecialty. In other words, the house is a modern furnishings establishment, as well as a dry goods emporium, and in establishing and successfully carrying forward, she has an dry goods emporium, and in establishing and successfully carrying forward, she has husiness. Mr. Martin has deserved. ing a specialty. In other words, the house is a modern furnishing establishment, as well as a dry goods emporium, and in establishing and successfully carrying forward spich a business, Mr. Martin has deserved the success that has attended it. Fourteen or more ladies are employed upon the premises, as well as quite a number out of the house, and the facilities of the house are such that any order can be promptly, and satisfactorily filled. The various other departments of the house are in equally good shape. In dress goods, in house furnishings, in hosiery, and the thousand other things, the needs of the community have been consulted, and the result is that everything moves along smoothly as can be. The manufacturing department is under the charge of Mr. Lindsay, but to the entire business Mr. Martin gives his personal attention. Though yet a young man, he has been long and favorably known in connection with the dry goods trade of this portion of the Province. He was divided the Martin of ion of the Province. He used to be con-tected with the house of Wall & Martin, of nected with the nouse of Wall & Martin, of Chatham, (in which town he now has a brother doing a large dry goods trade—firm of Laing & Martin), and he came from Chatham here two years ago, buying out the firm of Jones & Co., long and favorably known to the trade hereabouts. The old prestine of the house has not been lost unknown to the trade hereabouts. The old prestige of the house has not been lost under the new management, and Mr. Martin has not only added very largely to the resources of the house, but its trade has very materially grown under his management. He is a live business man, and his efforts here have not been without their results.

The "Red Star" grocery house, in the Arkell block, Talbot street, is one of the institutions" of the street. Certainly it so one of the neatest appearing houses of its kind here, and so far as stock is concerned or character of trade done, we are inclined to think the Messrs. Kerr have little to complain of. Their firm was formed in July, then succeeding to the ignocery and provision trade of Mr. Arkell. They not only largely increased the stock, but added wines and liquors, so that the wants of either hungry or thirsty are catered to. This firm is composed of two brothers, W. J. and G. C. Kerr. They are young men, and if not natives of this vicinity, have passed most of their lives here. For some time W. J. Kerr was in trade at Aylmer, and G. C. used to be in the liquor business here. They both have an extended acquaintance, and it is evident their friends and here, and so far as stock is concerned are extending them a hearty patronage. The house has a considerable wholesale, as well as large retail trade, but we believe they do not do any traveling for orders now, the wholesale trade coming to the house. It is easily apparent that the firm is prepared to fill orders, large or small, and is prepared to fill orders, large or small, and they are certainly sparing no efforts to give satisfaction to their numerous customers. Everything about the house looks well—the stock is kept in good shape, and the Red Star grocery house may, in every respect, challenge comparison with its numerous competitors in St. Thomas.

D. Ferguson.

Upon the completion of the "Victoria Buildings" Talbot street, corner of the market square, about seven years ago, Mr. Dregruson became one of the "noble army of martyrs" known to the world at large as grocery and provision dealers. He soon attracted a trade of sufficient importance to bring his house into prominence, and through all the mutations incident to mer cantile operations during the next source. through all the mutations incident to mer-cantile operations during the past seven years he has not only held his own, but materially increased the annual sales of the house. This, too, in the face of the fact that grocery and provision houses have be-come almost "thick as leaves in the Vale of Valenders". that groces y account that groces y account almost "thick as leaves in the Vale of Valambrosa." For the year now closing the amount and value of goods handled has been considerably greater than for the previous twelvemonth, and Mr. Ferguson naturally takes solid comfort in contemplating

and in the States, and his practical, matter-of-fact observation of men and things, and his careful study of trade principles so far as they apply to his own business has re-sulted in matter-of-fact ideas, as well as ap-plication of those ideas. As a grocer and provision merchant he caters to the retail trade of town and country—it is here that he has won his trade success, and it is here that he anticipates winning still greater the has won his trade success, and it is here that he anticipates winning still greater success. Carrying large and well-selected stocks of goods, giving customers value re-ceived for their money, and extending cour-teous attentions to all, have resulted in a prosperous business, and we accordingly make note of it.

H. M. Willson.

As we have elsewhere had occasion to re-mark, nearly every line of trade is well represented in St. Thomas. The boot and represented in St. Thomas. The boot and shoe trade is no exception, and among others who make it a specialty is Mr H. M. Willson, whose place of business is upon Taibot street, just opposite the market, Mr Willson is a native of the neighboring county of Kent. He came here from Ridgetown about fifteen years ago, but he did not engage in trade for himself until seven years ago then occuping the same location as he does now. He is, a thoroughly practical man, having had twenty or more years' ex. doos now. He is a thoroughly practical man, having had twenty or more years' experience, and he continues to do all the citing fo the manufacturing department of his bussiness, which employs a half-dozen workmen. This custom munufacturing is a leading specialty of Mr. Willson's trade, but not to the exclusion of carrying a general stock of goods from the leading wholesale manufacturers of the country. It the selection of this stock Mr. Willson has shown the taste and judgment of a has shown the taste and judgment of a practical man, and he has received a trade that is is of the best order. A young man and a worker, he is doing all in his power to further his own interests and the general

A. J. Wood. Renders of the TIMES, whether reside

Readers of the Times, whether residents of St. Thomas and vicinity or not have beenen acquainted with Mr. Wood's name through the medium of the advertising columns of the paper. Placing a proper appreciation upon the value of printer's ink he has taken that method to make himself and his business known, and we think his observation of the results would be summed up in the expression "it pays". Be that as it may, not a business enterprise of any character has more rapidly won friends and trade than has his during the past twelve months. Mr. Wood came here from business. The printing, oil, and all the systems that give the best results, are used, and while we don't wish to unduly compliment the firm, we can truthfully say that their work will by comparison rank with the finest made. We can most cordially extend an invitation to our readers to visit their rooms, nearly to prosite the Hutchinson House As we have said, much will be found to interest and instruct.

W. F. Martia.

W. F. Martia.

Business. Fin actively engaged in trade for twenty year, actively engaged in trade for twenty year. rear of it is a commodious warehouse feet deep. Here are displayed all the coponent elements of a modern govern hour A large per cent of the goods handled the house are imported direct, and all the canital and begin and leaf.

and the Turvill family have carried milling there for nearly a quarter of a cetury. Twenty-three years ago the late M Richard Turvill first became propriets and he remained connected with the buness until his death, four years ago.

The firm of Turvill Bros. comprises to co-partners: Messrs. G., R., H. and Turvill, the three former attending to

also a 25 horse power engine. The mill is kept busy upon both merchant and custon work. The custom grinding amounts to kept busy upon both merchant and custom work. The custom grinding amounts to about 200 bushels perday, and the store receives from two to three tons of flour perday. A local market is had for the product of the mill, nearly all the flour made being sold in this immediate vicinity.

The Messrs. Turvill Bros. are not only known as millers, but they are building up large trade as seedsmou. In elever and

a large trade as seedsmen. In solover and timothy seeds a pecially they have a whole sale business, and this trade embraces the community by establishing this branch of usiness, and we are glad to know that the interprise has been successful.

The City Flouring Mills. Messrs. Weldon, Lunn & Co. are carry

Messrs. Weldon, Lunn & Co. are carrying forward a good work, and vs "ye honest millers" are deserving of mention in these columns. The firm comprises three co-partners: Wm. Weldon, J. T. Lunn, and H. Livens, all of whom devote their personal attention to the business. The firm, as it now is, was formed last May, succeeding to Weldon, Reed & Lunn, who built the mill in August, 1877. It is very conveniently situated by the side of very conveniently situated by the side of very conveniently situated by the side of the Great Western and Canada Southern the Great Western and Canada Southern Railway tracks, thus having every facility for shipping any surplus-of flour manufactured, and the capacity of the mill, which has three run of stone, may be fairly placed at 100 barrels per day. One of these run, however, is for chopped feed. Both merchant and custom work is done, but nearly if not quite the entire market for flour made is here or in this immediate vicinity, a fact that speaks well for the estimation in which the City Flouring Mills are held. Especial the City Flouring Mills are held. attention is paid to custom grinding our farmer friends will find every a modation extended them that

modation extended them that they could reasonably ask for.

The motive power of the mill is steam, a 40-horse-power engine being in place. Mr. J. T. Lunn is the engineer, (and bookkeeper also, we believe) Mr. Wm. Weldou attends to the general outside management, while all the preject of the control of the while all the praises or curses for good of bad flour must call apon Mr. H. Livens, who is the practical miller. The firm re-port business as thaving been right good, and they are a tainly sparing no effort to make it better.

The Royal Oak Mills.

St. Thomas is indebted to Messrs. Oill & Reed for a new manufacturing interest Until recently, we have been dependan until recently, we have been dependant upon other sections for our supply of oat meal, but now those who take their morning porridge can do so with the knowledge—that they are aiding to sustain a home interest, therefore

"Let those now eat who never ate before, And those who are now eat the more." The enterprise, as a St. Thomas interest, has but a brief history. The firm of Oill & Reed, until between two and three months ago, had been operating an oat meal mill at Springfield. For various good and sufficient reasons they resolved to remay here. been considerably greater than for the previous twelvemonth, and Mr. Ferguson naturally takes solid comfort in contemplating the fact.

Mr. Ferguson is a native of St. Thomas, and, almost as a matter of course, is a young man. His life, has been passed here and in the States, and his practical, matter-of-fact observation of men and things, and his careful study of trade principles so far as they apply to his own business has resulted in matter-of-fact ideas, as well as application of those ideas. As a grocer and in provision merchant he caters to the relation and since their mills have been provision merchant he caters to the relation. tation, and since their mills have been fairly in running order here, they have turned out a grade of goods that attests how omplete are all their facilities and how horoughly they desire to produce only the best. Naturally enough, they look for a largely increased trade since they have so improved their shipping facilities, and we have no hesitation in predicting that the most sanguine expectations of the firm will be realized.

G. W. Wilcox.

Another of our "East End" friends who s building up a large and remunerative rade is Mr. G. W. Wilcox. He is one of trade is Mr. G. W. Wilcox. He is one of our wholesale wine and liquor merchants, and though his business was established no longer ago than last May, it has grown to occupy, a prominent place in the trade circle of the town. Mr. Wilcox is by no means a stranger to the people of Elgin County, as he belongs to one of our oldest families. Before engaging in trade he was a farmer—indeed, he still owns a fine farm near here—a sort of anchor, we suppose. Since open, a sort of anchor, we suppose. a sort of anchor, we suppose. Since opening his wine and liquor house he has given the business his entire attention, and though the business transacted is of a character that extends to most of the surrounding towns, little or no traveline; is done. towns, little or no traveling is done. The wholesale orders come to the house, and from all we can learn, the enterprise is in a prosperous condition. We wouldn't advise any one to patronize the house- the matte of purchasing liquors or using them be left to individual option—but if a our readers require pure wines, good brandies, excellent liquors or ales, we can simply say that Wilcox keeps them, and we don't doubt he will give large or small or.