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1884



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1884



COMMERCIAL INDUSTRIES

OF THE

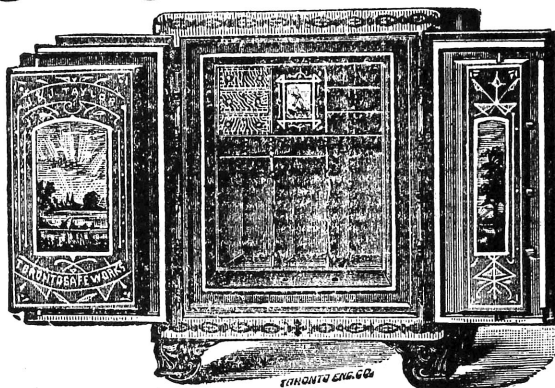
CITY OF TORONTO, ONT.

CONTAINING

Statistics of the Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests
of the City, together with a Review of
Toronto's Principal Houses.

Circulated throughout the Dominion by the Detroit, Grand
Haven and Milwaukee Railway

J. & J. TAYLOR



Toronto

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Works

ESTABLISHED - 1885

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— AND —
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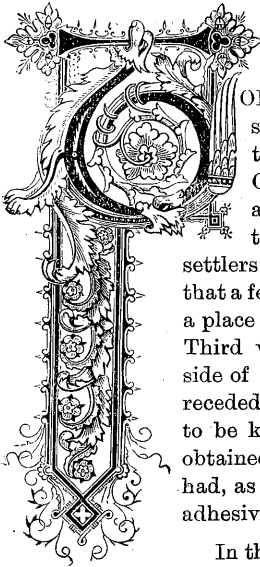


THE COMMERCIAL INDUSTRIES

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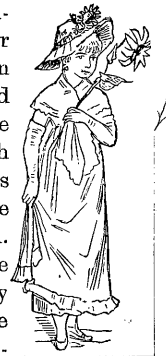
CITY OF TORONTO, ONTARIO

✧ 1884 ✧



TORONTO derives its name from an Indian word, signifying a Meeting of the Beautiful—referring to its charming situation on the banks of Lake Ontario, in a safe inlet, sheltered by what is now an island, but which in earlier days was a promontory. It first attracted the attention of white settlers towards the close of the last century, and we find that a few venturesome Englishmen moved from Niagara, a place of considerable importance “when George the Third was king,” and took up their residence on this side of the lake. As the whites advanced the Indians receded, and a small village was formed, which came to be known as Little Muddy York, a *sobriquet* that it obtained from the peculiar composition of the soil, which had, as it still has, a tendency to form a particularly adhesive mud on very slight provocation.

In the year 1805 the Town of York had a population of 119 men, 82 women, 218 children under the age of sixteen, and 54 servants, or a total of 473, compared with the 109,000 inhabitants of the present time. The reasons which doubtless determined the Indians in selecting the site of their village commended themselves to their white successors, and from year to year there was a large accession to the population, and in March, 1834, an Act of Incorporation was obtained, and York resumed its former name of Toronto. At this time the entire available income of the city was \$3,480, with a debt of \$48,150. But when the civic government was placed in the hands of a corporation responsible to the people, a new state of things was quickly inaugurated. The debt year by year was decreased, and the income rolled up in a most gratifying manner. In 1834 city property was assessed at \$934,410, and last year the assessment roll amounted to \$65,212,598. This remark-



able increase of \$64,278,188, in the value of property in half a century, speaks volumes for the prosperity of the city.

Toronto is essentially a commercial city. It owed its first supremacy to its harbor accommodation; but owing to the facilities afforded by railway transport, the opening up of the Welland Canal, and the gradual reduction of the timber supply to the north as a place of shipment, it is of less importance now than it was twenty years ago. But the mercantile business of Ontario is largely transacted here, and gradually but surely manufacturers are selecting Toronto as their headquarters, affording as it does a central location from which goods can be transported to all parts of the Dominion. As might be expected in a city where so large a banking business is necessarily transacted, the banks are prosperous, and their buildings are amongst the chief architectural ornaments of Toronto. The Dominion Bank, on the corner of Yonge and King Streets; the British American, on Yonge and Wellington; the Toronto, on Church and Wellington; and the Ontario, on Scott and Wellington, all vie with each other in structural elegance and magnificence of appearance. The Bank of Montreal, which cannot be omitted on account of its commercial importance, is a very unpretentious building on the corner of Yonge and Front Streets. Insurance companies are also well represented, and amongst the most striking are the British American, on the corner of Scott and Front Streets; the Western Assurance, on the corner of Scott and Wellington; the Queen City, on Church Street, near Front; the North Scottish, on King Street, near Yonge; and the Canada Permanent Loan Company, on Toronto Street, in the building known as the Masonic Hall. These companies are all flourishing, and can well afford the handsome offices in which their business is transacted.

Toronto not only prides herself as a commercial, but also as an intellectual centre. It has twenty-two Public Schools, with efficient teachers and well equipped with all the most modern teaching apparatus. In addition, there is the Normal School on Gould Street, surrounded by handsome gardens, and provided with a museum of valuable paintings, statuary, geological specimens and scientific instruments. Here pupils are trained as teachers, and granted certificates after a very searching examination. In the higher walks of learning there are Toronto University, a massive stone building, beautifully situated in the Queen's Park, and Trinity College, a quaint structure of Norman architecture, on Queen Street. Both these halls of learning have the power of granting degrees.

Toronto specially merits the title of the City of Churches, and has what may be called three Cathedrals. St. James', the Episcopalian Cathedral, one of the most perfect specimens of Gothic architecture in Canada, possibly on this continent, is situated on the corner of King and Church Streets. St. Michael's, the church of the Roman Catholic

Archbishop—Dr. Lynch—is situated on Shuter Street; and between the two is the Metropolitan Church of the influential Methodist body, of recent structure and great beauty, which, while not a cathedral in name, bears that relationship to the other places of worship of that denomination.

Amongst the charities of the city are the Boys' and Girls' Homes, the House of Industry, the Magdalen Asylum, the House of Providence, under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, and the City Hospital, at which the ablest medical men and surgeons of Toronto give a daily and voluntary attendance.

The record of a large city is not completed without a reference to its prisons. Toronto has three: the Common Gaol, where criminals guilty of minor offences, such as drunkenness, disorderly conduct and petty larcenies, are confined for any period not exceeding one year; the Central Prison, where the sentence is limited to two years; and the Mercer Reformatory, to which females, largely those of immoral character, can be confined for two years. In all these institutions, particularly the last two mentioned, the discipline is very severe, and the dread of a sentence of imprisonment in either of them impels many a disorderly character to keep away from the clutches of the law.

The Queen's Park is the chief breathing spot of the city. It contains about fifty acres of land, well wooded, carefully kept, fringed around with handsome residences, and intersected by drives, which are taken advantage of both in the summer, when a continuous shade is offered by the arching trees, and in the winter, when the whole place is one stretch of snow.

Toronto is essentially a city of promises, and it is confidently expected that, at the end of her second half century of existence, she will be as far in advance of her present condition as she now excels the Muddy York of 1834.



TORONTO AS A COMMERCIAL CENTRE.

NATURE and art have both combined in making Toronto the commercial centre of the Province of Ontario. She has a safe harbor, constant steamboat connection with ports on the United States side, and half a dozen railways, which, with their branches, afford her facilities for the transport of her goods to all parts of the Dominion. The statistics of last year, while not exhibiting a satisfactory comparison with the year immediately preceding, show a marked increase in the general average, and while 1882 was exceptionally prosperous, 1883 stands well in the general comparison, and omitting the abnormal 1882, indicates a general advance that supports the proposition of steady advancement. If some of the old residents could come back to life—those whose recollections of Toronto reach back no further than the days of Little York—a wonderful change would meet their astonished gaze. Yonge Street is no longer a trail through the bush, with here and there a settler's shanty, or King Street a quagmire. Front and Esplanade Streets, with their warehouses and factories, were never thought of, while the clusters of piers that now jut out along the waterfront were represented by nothing more pretentious than a couple of landing stages. And all this change has taken place in little more than a single generation, and what was Muddy York has now become the Queen City of the West, a busy hive of industry, the metropolis of the Province, and second, as regards population, to only one city in the vast Dominion. In considering the trade of the city, the following custom returns are very significant.

CUSTOM RECEIPTS.

The following are the Custom Receipts for the past three years:—

1881	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,619,694
1882	-	-	-	-	-	3,864,882
1883	-	-	-	-	-	3,492,442

Increase of 1882 over 1881	-	-	-	-	\$245,087
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Decrease of 1883 on 1882	-	-	-	-	372,436
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INLAND REVENUE.

1881	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 922,828
1882	-	-	-	-	-	1,053,170
1883	-	-	-	-	-	980,939

Increase of 1882 over 1881	-	-	-	-	\$130,342
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Decrease of 1883 on 1882	-	-	-	-	72,230
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During the past year the number of arrivals of immigrants in the city was 18,065; and during the same period new buildings to the value of \$1,660,240 were erected.

When we regard the situation, the handsome buildings which meet the eye in all directions, the educational institutes, the houses of worship, the busy workshops, the rich counting-houses, and the substantial prosperity that is everywhere apparent, we feel that Toronto is indeed entitled to the proud appellation of the Queen City of the West.



JOHN MACDONALD & CO.

IT is the great aim of English firms not alone to amass wealth, but to leave a name behind them of such sterling integrity that their reputation is the best legacy they can bequeath to their heirs. We are glad to say that the same plan—in contradistinction to the hasty-to-get-rich policy of our neighbors across the line—is being followed in this city, and there are firms here whose name upon their goods is a sufficient guarantee of the value of the articles so labelled. Foremost amongst those holding this honorable distinction is the firm of John Macdonald & Co., whose large store occupies 21 to 27 Wellington east and 32 and 34 Front east. This firm, which was established in 1849, is the oldest, without change, in Western Canada, and from the first, their reputation for honest dealings in every department of their constantly increasing business has remained unsullied. The premises occupied by Messrs. John Macdonald & Co. are very extensive, having a hundred feet frontage and extending from Wellington Street to Front Street. The building is six stories high; it has a handsome stone front, and within there are four elevators constantly ascending and descending with the customers to the various flats. The business of the firm is divided into four departments, and at the head of each is a gentleman whose tried experience entitles him to the position he holds. These gentlemen visit at stated periods the American and English markets, and make judicious purchases at the most opportune seasons. The success of a large firm depends, to a great extent, upon the system of buying, and Messrs. John Macdonald & Co., recognizing this, send only experienced men to the markets of the world, and buying large quantities for cash, they have all the advantages that can be obtained. In the department situated on the first floor will be found Canadian woollens, linens, cottons, prints, flannels, blankets, ducks, denims, tickings, yarns, battings, waddings, shirtings, sheeting, grain bags, towellings, etc. On the second flat, foreign woollens, rubber goods, carriage cloths, tailors' trimmings, etc. In the third flat will be found dress goods, lustres, cashmeres, winceys, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, stays, scarfs and handkerchiefs. Above this is the mantle department, containing silks, crapes, jackets, shawls, parasols, laces, flowers, feathers, muslins, and fancy wool goods. Ascending still another flat we find sewing silks and cottons, buttons, braids, shirts, collars and cuffs, umbrellas, yarns, woolwork, valises, fancy goods, notions, etc.; and at the very top we have carpets, oil-cloths, mattings, curtains, repps, damasks, cretonnes, and other goods of the same description, and in every class the customer has the pleasant assurance of knowing that he is handling the best goods that cash and experience can buy, and that he is getting them at the lowest figure at which they can be placed upon the market.

EBY, BLAIN & CO.

THE aphorism of Little Buttercup, that "Things are not what they seem," has special applicability to almost every article in the grocery line. Sugar is sanded, tea is "faced," coffee is mixed with ground beans, mustard is half flour, pepper is adulterated, and so on through the long list of articles that please the palate and add a zest to the existence of the gastronome. And these admixtures of foreign substances are managed with such skill that immediate detection is almost impossible by the average buyer. There is only one absolute protection, and that is dealing with a firm whose name is of too much value to permit them to make a little present profit by the loss of their general reputation. Such, we believe, heads this editorial. It was established in 1880, and has risen with astonishing rapidity to its present large dimensions, occupying four spacious floors, situated on the corner of Front and Scott Streets. They carry an immense stock of every article in the grocery line, and their goods are selected with much care and experience from the best markets of Europe, China, Japan and America, and are absolutely of the best quality. Mr. Eby was for a long time in the tea trade, and when he buys that important article of household consumption, he knows what he is about; and all the varieties that they keep are the best suited to the trade. They import largely from the firm of Messrs. Cross & Blackwell and other celebrated English houses; and, in fact, in every instance purchases are only made from those whose reputation is world-wide, and thus is brought to the doors of the Canadian consumer all the advantages that can be obtained by buyers in the best markets of the world. This admirable policy of Messrs. Eby, Blain & Co. has met with a deserved reward, and it is satisfactory for them to find that, on balancing their books, their trade for the past year exhibits the usual large increase over the former years. The firm have five travellers in Ontario, where the bulk of their business is done, and a large staff of clerks. They use the type-writer and other modern conveniences, so that all orders are attended to with the utmost promptness. The position of their premises, in the business centre of the city, close to the water front and railway depots, gives them great facilities. In their establishment their arrangements are very complete. A glance at their well-stocked premises, the constant arrival and departure of huge waggon-loads of goods, the busy hum of clerks, the orderly movement to and fro of the shippers, convince the most casual observer of the immense business that is being transacted by this prosperous firm.

A. & T. J. DARLING & CO.

IF everything from a needle to an anchor cannot be obtained in the establishment of Messrs. A. & T. J. Darling & Co., 5 Front Street east, certainly everything that legitimately comes under the head of hardware can be found there. This is one of the largest wholesale houses in the line in the Province, and their goods, of the very best quality, are specially selected with reference to the wants of Western Ontario. It is now almost half a century since the establishment of the Montreal branch of this firm. This long experience is invaluable to both houses. They have grown up with the country, and know from year to year what is needed, and the latest improvements and the best qualities in their several lines are always on hand. The Montreal house attends to the trade of the Eastern Provinces, while the Toronto firm looks after the West, so that they have a large share of the business of the entire Dominion, and the country trade receives special attention. Doing such an extensive trade and paying cash for all their purchases, they are able to offer special advantages to their customers, and can in every case sell on very close margins. If it is true that a bad workman finds fault with even good tools, it is equally true that the best of workmen cannot get along in his trade unless he has superior implements to work with, but that man must be indeed an incompetent who can find fault with any of the tools furnished by the Messrs. Darling & Co. The fact that they have come from their establishment is a certain guarantee of their excellence. Amongst the many specialties found in the extensive premises on Front Street, are cutlery from the best Sheffield and other English and American houses, guns of all descriptions, from the best makers; axes that Hon. Mr. Gladstone would not despise to use on his Harwarden oaks, files of the best steel, and harvest tools of all descriptions and of the very best make. Fifty years' business, growing in dimensions every season, a reputation for honest dealing and the purchase of superior goods, experience in the members of the firm and experience in the buyers and employees of the establishment, are all substantial guarantees that the goods placed before the public by the Messrs. Darling & Co. are the best and cheapest that can be procured.



McPHAIL, HEWAT & CO.

THE wearing of furs is an instinct of both savage and civilized humanity. The untutored child of the forest wears the skins of the animals he kills for food, and the belle who takes her daily promenade along the fashionable street wears the skins of the same animals, dressed and improved by art. This universal love for furs is easily accounted for. There is no article of dress that in so large a degree combines comfort and elegance as handsome furs, and the public of the city owe an unpaid debt of gratitude to a firm like that of McPhail, Hewat & Co., who have their places of business at 44 Yonge street and 3 Wellington street west. They are extensive manufacturers of furs and imitation lamb goods, dealers in raw and dressed skins, and importers and dealers in English, French, American and Canadian stiff and soft felt hats and straw goods, and whatever comes from their establishment has the imprimatur of excellence stamped upon it.

SAMO'S FURNITURE FACTORY.

THE difference between the kraal of the Hottentot, the log cabin of the early Canadian settler, and a modern residence, is in no respect more marked than in the furniture. Modern taste demands not only comfort and convenience, but elegance. The wooden bench and the rude table, with which the pioneers of the country had to be content, do not satisfy the modern requirements. We have grown æsthetic. It is not enough that an article of domestic furniture is useful, it must be also ornamental, and it is in this union of utility and beauty that true art is displayed. In Mr. Samo's factory, No. 193 Yonge street, and warerooms, No. 189 Yonge street, this agreeable combination can be found. Mr. Samo is a gentleman of large experience. He takes a pride in his work. He personally superintends the establishment, and the goods produced have the guarantee of being of good material and first-class workmanship. Mr. Samo does a very large business, and can afford to sell furniture at the most reasonable figures. His fifty dollar parlor and thirty-five dollar bedroom suite are marvels of elegance and cheapness combined, and the man, or woman either, who objects to one or the other must be most unreasonably fastidious. But, as in every other business, cheap goods are not the only production of Mr. Samo's factory. He has beds on which royalty might lie, and tables at which princes might sit down to eat. All that can be produced from the best materials, the most skilled workmanship, refined taste and judiciously expended capital, can be found in Mr. Samo's warerooms; and in Mr. Samo himself will be recognized a genial and affable gentleman.

THE DAVIES BREWING AND MALTING CO.

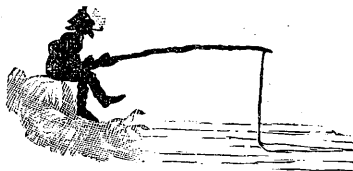
THE business of the Davies Brewing and Malting Co. was commenced in 1849 by the father of the President of the new company, who succeeded to the business after the death of Mr. Davies, Sr., in 1869. The brewery, which originally was but a small place, was rebuilt in the year 1868 under the superintendence of the present Mr. Thomas Davies, and from that time forward the business steadily increased, and in the Centennial year, 1876, the lager beer brewery was added to the already extensive premises, and the firm have ever since enjoyed the reputation of turning out really first-class beer, which compares favorably with the best brands of Milwaukee or New York beers. Still the business increased until the year 1880, when Mr. Davies resolved to pull down and rebuild and further extend the brewery and malt-house, which has now become one of the finest and most extensive establishments in the Dominion. A visit to the brewery will occupy about two hours, and the first place we enter is the office with its convenient counters, private offices and accommodating book-keepers and clerks. From here speaking tubes run to all departments of the brewery, and the telephone connects with most of the principal hotels, offices and other business houses in the city. From the office we visit the spacious grain warehouse, with a capacity of storing 75,000 or 80,000 bushels of grain. This department is replete with elevators, conveyers, etc., driven by malleable iron chains which give positive motion. The three large weigh-scales, each capable of weighing six tons, are placed in different positions to facilitate the handling of barley and malt. The weigh-office is heated by steam, and everything appears in apple-pie order. The malt-house adjoins the warehouse, and the four malting floors and two kilns, which were erected with all the latest improvements and modern appliances of the day, are capable of malting 175,000 bushels during the season, the larger half of which is available for export, the balance being required for the company's own use for ale, porter and lager beer brewing. From the malt-house we visit the ale and porter brewery, and here again we find everything in most convenient shape—iron tanks for water, and copper ones for mashing and boiling the wort (extract of the malt). The mash-tub is provided with an iron mashing machine, built by C. Kaestner & Co., of Chicago, and was about the first of the kind introduced into Canada. The refrigerator for cooling the wort is composed of a large number of copper pipes, and is, we believe, the largest of the kind in the Dominion of Canada. In the cellars and vaults under the brewery we find immense piles of barrels, hogsheads and puncheons, all full of the finest

ales and porter, which, for purity, flavor and general excellence of quality, cannot be surpassed. We now arrive in the bottling department, and are again struck with the same degree of completeness and cleanliness which appears to characterize the whole establishment. The wash-house is the next place visited, and although the building is about the largest of its kind in Canada, not a foot of space seems to be unoccupied, and every facility in the way of hot and cold water and steam are provided. Two coopers receive constant employment in unheading and repairing casks, thus enabling the less skilled artizan to thoroughly scrub and cleanse the inside of every cask. We now visit the engine-room with its balanced engine, 96 horse power, two boilers, each 50 horse power, numerous pumps, heaters and other appliances. And now to the lager beer brewery we repair, and there we find as we pass through the double doors a chill caused by the immense body of ice, which makes the whole brewery a gigantic refrigerator, the temperature of which ranges from 36 to 40 degrees all through the heat of the summer. In this department the lager beer is fermented in tuns and stored in immense oaken puncheons, numbered by the score, from which it is daily drawn to quench the thirst and strengthen the hard worked mechanic and laborer. We were shewn a certificate from Dr. W. H. Ellis, the public analyst, in which he bears testimony to the purity and good quality of the ales, porter and lager turned out by Mr. Davies, and cheerfully recommends them all. A certificate from the Inspector for the City Water Works shews that the Company have used at their brewery during the past year the enormous quantity of over 9,000,000 wine gallons of city water.



THE TAYLOR SAFE MANUFACTORY.

THOUGH love may laugh at locksmiths, the burglar is in no such hilarious frame of mind when he encounters a modern safe. The old lock, with its ponderous key, presented but little difficulty to the skillful cracksman, who seldom took long to find a skeleton before which the lock would yield; but a modern Burglar Proof Safe is another matter, and little or no impression can be made upon it, even by drilling and blasting, the safe being now manufactured proof against the best drills, and with air-tight doors to exclude explosives. To successfully burglarize, one would require so much time and isolation that it is deemed impossible to succeed with such appliances as burglars can now bring to bear upon them. The manufacture of the patent Safes of the present day has proved a greater interference with the burglar's business than police or any other protection. On the corner of Front and Frederick Streets stand the immense premises of Messrs. J. & J. Taylor. The building is 300 by 70 feet, stands five stories high, and within its walls 175 men, on an average, find employment. The firm was established in 1855, and year by year business has been steadily increasing, so that at the present time the Messrs. Taylor stand without a rival in the Dominion. They manufacture all kinds of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Steel Vaults, Combination and Prison Locks, and are the only makers of Fire-Proof Safes with non-conducting flange doors; and so high is the reputation of whatever comes from their establishment, that their trade literally extends from Newfoundland to British Columbia, and, besides, they have made large shipments to South America and Australia. They employ eight regular travellers on the road, and in addition have local agents in the different provinces. These facts speak volumes for the character of the work turned out of this establishment; and there is scarcely a village in the Dominion where the handsome Safes bearing the name of Taylor are not to be found. Their success is only another proof, if proof were wanted, that a really good article always succeeds, when placed before the public with the enterprise and honesty which have been the characteristic features of Messrs. J. & J. Taylor.



SOAP INDUSTRY.

RODGER, MACLAY & Co.'s NEW WORKS IN THE EAST END.

IN consequence of the projected straightening and improvement of the Don River, capitalists have been quietly erecting factories of one kind and another on its banks during the past couple of years, while they have been able to secure sites at low prices. During a ramble along the banks of the river yesterday, a reporter of the *Mail* took advantage of the occasion to visit the large soap manufactory of Messrs. Rodger, Maclay & Co., situated on Defries Street. The building, which is a large, handsome, and substantial brick structure, consists of three large flats, fitted up with all the newest and most approved modern machinery, and with several kettles of vast capacity, besides a number of smaller ones for toilet purposes. What, however, was most pleasing, and at the same time surprising, was the remarkable neatness of the entire establishment, which was entirely free of all noxious smells so peculiar to factories of this kind. Indeed, the most striking feature of this nature was the beautiful aroma which pervaded the building from the basement to the topmost flat. The atmosphere was throughout that of sweet odors from the perfumes used in the manufacture of the firm's celebrated fancy soaps. The cellar, or lower flat, is devoted to the storage of the raw material used in the soaps, and contained also a large number of frames full of soap, or about 120,000 pounds. All the soap came down through spouts from large patent mixers, known to the trade as Boston and Cleveland mixers. Among the stock here were large supplies of cocoanut, palm, and other Ceylon oils, and an immense quantity of caustic alkalies from Liverpool. The second floor is devoted to the cutting, drying, packing, and shipping of soaps. To facilitate the drying of the soap, the second and third flats are fitted throughout with large steam heaters. These, with the large additions lately made to their working plant, enable the firm to meet the demands of their rapidly increasing business. All the boiling is done on the third floor, in order the better to discharge the soaps into the frames below; and even this flat affords the visitor pleasure, because all the raw material is of the purest and best description. The vast quantity of toilet soaps already packed in pretty boxes is of the most inviting character, reflecting much credit upon Mr. Bailie, the energetic manager, who is a fine specimen of a thorough-going Yankee, and understands his business in all its details. The energy displayed by this young firm in pushing its business to the front, is highly creditable to its business capacity, so much so that the name of Rodger, Maclay & Co. and their celebrated soaps have now almost become household words, as well as favorite articles, throughout Canada.

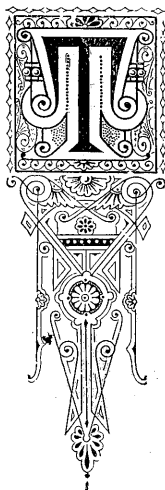
MESSRS. PELLATT & PELLATT.

THE firm of Messrs. Pellatt & Pellatt, 40 King street, enjoy a high reputation as stock and share brokers. The senior member of the firm, Mr. Henry Pellatt, formerly of Pellatt & Osler, has been a long time in business, and is one of the original charter members of the Toronto Stock Exchange. His son, Mr. Henry Mill Pellatt, is junior member of the firm, and commenced business in the Dominion Bank. Both gentlemen are distinguished by a high sense of honor, and a strict and skillful attention to all business entrusted to their care. They deal almost entirely in Canadian stock, buying and selling on margin where required, but more largely doing business in stocks for the purpose of investment. Their knowledge of the Dominion markets is very extensive, and it has been often remarked that what the Messrs. Pellatt do not know concerning every particular of business is not worth knowing. Their transactions are very extensive, not alone in direct share broking, but also as financial agents in collecting dividends in this country for their clients in England, and collecting dividends in England for their clients in Canada, and in all they do they enjoy the entire and well-deserved confidence of a constantly increasing *clientele*.

DOMINION CORK WORKS.

WHEN we draw a cork from a bottle of ale, or hear it pop with a merry bang from the creamy champagne, we seldom regard the discarded stopper with much attention. Yet the cork trade is a vast industry, and, from the time it is stripped from the tree until it is manufactured, employs a large army of men, and calls for the expenditure of immense sums of money. In Toronto we have the Dominion Cork Works, the only concern of the kind in the city, Messrs. P. Freyseng & Co. being the proprietors. This firm occupy the entire of the large premises situate at 71 Jarvis Street, and give constant employment to twenty hands. They have all kinds of corks in stock, and when required, cut to order. They make cork life preservers a specialty, and have a large supply of corkwood, tin foil, capsules, wire, etc., on hand. All the work in this establishment is performed by the most improved machinery, and as the cork is selected in the first place with great judgment, all the goods placed upon the market by Messrs. Freyseng & Co. are absolutely reliable. The result of close attention to business and commendable enterprise has been the steady extension of the trade of the firm. They ship to all parts of the Dominion, and large as the business was during the past year, there are already unmistakable indications that it will be far surpassed by the trade of the next twelve months.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.



TORONTO is the Seat of Government for Ontario, and in the Legislative Chambers on Front Street is transacted once a year the business of the Province. The building, from the outside, is unattractive in appearance, and within there is a lack of accommodation. They were admirable at the time of construction, and for a couple of decades after; but the Province has outgrown them, and there is an urgent necessity for new buildings. Still, a visit to the Legislative Chambers will not prove uninteresting to the visitor to the city. The hall in which the eighty representatives of the people meet to air their wisdom and pass laws more or less profound, is a well constructed, lofty and handsome chamber; and the library and reading room are also worthy of a passing glance. There are extensive grounds around the buildings, but they are entirely uncultivated, and positively an eye-sore. This neglect of the beautiful can only be accounted for by the contemplated erection of new Government Buildings in the Queen's Park.

Government House is a handsome residence, occupying, with its surrounding gardens, an entire block on King Street west. The present occupant is Hon. J. Beverley Robinson, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. The house itself is commodious, and handsomely furnished throughout; the gardens are well kept; the grapery and hot-houses contain choice vines and exotic flowers; and, above all, the present host is a large-hearted, genial gentleman, and in his hospitalities he is ably assisted by an elegant wife, and charming and accomplished daughters.

While not strictly coming under the head of Government Buildings, a word must be said about Osgoode Hall, the seat of the legal wisdom of the Province. The Law Society is a close corporation, and the Benchers, out of the funds at their disposal, erected a building, which, comparing small things with great, shows favorably with the celebrated Four Courts of Dublin or the famous Westminster Hall of London. Osgoode Hall is built throughout of stone, and its polished pillars and rich Mosaic floors, its picture gallery of judges, and its magnificent law library, make it a strong point of attraction to all visitors to the city.

Upper Canada College is only a *quasi* Government Building. The institution receives a grant from the Local Legislature, but more largely depends upon the fees of its pupils for support. It is the Eton of Canada, and sends from its doors annually, polished



scholars not only to all parts of Canada, but to many of the States of the Union.

Other public buildings, such as the Custom House, the Post Office, and the Registry Office, while deserving of mention, call for no extended notice. They will attract more attention by their utility than their beauty; and taking a bird's-eye view of the entire city, the Government Buildings have no claim to excellence beside the elegant and expensive structures erected by different Insurance and Banking Companies in our midst.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE & CO.

THE well-known house of Quetton St. George & Co. have their offices and extensive vaults at Nos. 12, 14 and 16 King Street west.

Like the large firms of England, who regard a lasting reputation as more valuable than a present increase of wealth, they hold that a good name is the most valuable adjunct of their business, and the consequent result of this policy is, that the name of Quetton St. George & Co. upon bottle or parcel, is a guarantee of the absolute purity of the contents. The firm are large dealers in the best brands of Liquors and Wines, and all are selected with cultured judgment, and purchased for cash in the best markets of Europe. The result is, that as pure liquors and as wholesome wines can be obtained from their vaults as can be purchased in the places of manufacture and production. Many years ago the firm conceived the idea of importing light French wines, feeling sure that their cheapness, purity and agreeable flavor would soon commend them to the favor of the Canadian public. And in this enterprise their expectations were fully realized. They have had the most gratifying testimony from all classes—and especially from medical men—to the value of the wines they have introduced, as aids to convalescence, as a gentle stimulus to health, and as a comfort and support to old age. The firm have done a good work in placing a wholesome wine within the reach of all classes, whereas previously the product of the vine was regarded as the special heritage of the rich. Wine, we are assured on high authority, brightens the countenance, and maketh glad the heart of man; and it is by the abuse and not the use of liquor, the consumption of poisonous adulterations instead of the pure article, that so much evil is caused. But purchasers from Messrs. Quetton St. George & Co. need have no fear; there is not a drop of impure liquor in their vaults. Whatever they sell comes from them with a guarantee of being genuine, established by years of reputation, and which is too valuable and sacred in the eyes of the members of the firm to be lightly abandoned.



THE JOHN DOTY ENGINE CO.

THE classic picture of the cyclopes forging bars of massy steel sinks into insignificance before the reality, as exhibited in the workshops of the John Doty Engine Company, at the foot of Bathurst and Front Streets. Mr. John Doty, the founder of the present firm, has been engaged in the business as a manufacturer for over thirty years, but it is during the past decade that the firm, which now includes Messrs. John and Fred Doty, has attained such a foremost place amongst the manufacturers of Canada. Ten years ago ten men were sufficient to fill the orders received, whereas at the present time more than one hundred men are employed, and so rapidly is the business increasing, that the staff will have shortly to be proportionately augmented. The firm owes its success to their policy of turning out nothing but the best work, and always keeping abreast of the times with all the latest improvements in their special line of industry. The main building is 400 feet in length by 70 feet in width, and this is divided into four departments, the machine, boiler and blacksmiths' shops, and the foundry. A visit to this establishment is very interesting. Amid the apparent confusion of wheels turning and driving; planes, lathes, drills and screws moving up and down, and twisting in and out, the horrid din of riveters at work on the boilers, great cranes dragging up massive pieces of iron, waggons moving to and fro, and streams of molten metal pouring from the cupolas, and the indescribable buzz and hum of busy workmen, a system of the most exact order prevails in every portion of the well-lighted and ventilated premises. Some idea of the work carried on may be formed from the facts that the two cupolas have the capacity of ten tons daily, and that a twenty-ton crane is used for conveying the ladles of molten iron to the moulds, and also for lifting the castings, when cool, to the car, which is then drawn to any desired part of the building. This firm was the first to manufacture in Canada the Vertical Steam Engine, scores of which are now in use on our lakes and rivers. Almost eighteen months ago they commenced the manufacture of the Otto Gas Engine, and have built during this short period over 160 of these convenient motors, and find the demand steadily increasing, as they can be used where the smallest steam engine would be out of the question, and they do not increase the insurance risk. But perhaps the most valuable of the firm's recent innovations is the celebrated Armington & Sim's Automatic Cut-Off Engine, now so popular in the States, and for which this company have secured the sole right to manufacture in this country. The premises now occupied, formerly used by the Toronto Reaper and Mower Company, are essentially new, having undergone extensive alterations and

additions to adapt them to the requirements of their present occupants. The works are close to the wharves, so that shipment by water is convenient, and a switch runs through the yard, giving them facilities over every line of railway running into the city, without extra handling. The John Doty Engine Company have achieved great success, and they deserve it. Careful supervision, skillful workmen, good material, and the adoption of all modern improvements, place them in the front ranks of the manufacturing firms of the Dominion.

S. B. WINDRUM.

CIVILIZED man has always desired to keep a reckoning of the flight of time. Our forefathers accomplished this by the sand-glass, by a candle on which was marked hours and minutes, and by an ingenious contrivance resembling the modern clock, the motive power of which was a stream of water. But the clock and the watch are the triumphs of modern ingenuity. At one time a watch was a gift at the reception of which royalty bowed its head; but now, owing to the cheapening effect of machinery, there is hardly a school boy or girl but carries a time piece. Still, when a good and reliable article is required, recourse must be had to a good and reliable establishment; and such is the London and Paris House, at 31 King Street east, of which Mr. S. B. Windrum is the proprietor. There everything is of the best. There are Waltham and Swiss watches at all prices, in both gold and silver cases; French and American clocks, English and American jewellery, communion ware, electro-plated spoons and forks, footballs, boxing gloves, cricketing and tennis outfits and Masonic goods. The love of jewellery and plate is a natural adjunct of civilized society; but where so many imitation and brummagem goods are placed upon the market, it behooves the purchaser to beware, and buy what he requires only at a reliable establishment. Of this character is the London and Paris House, and anyone obtaining goods at the hands of Mr. Windrum need have no fear. He can buy cheap or dear; he can obtain the most elaborate watch or a less costly one from Switzerland; he can have diamond jewellery of the first water or humbler gems, but he can entirely rely that he is getting what is represented, and that he is getting it at a reasonable figure. Mr. Windrum does a very extensive business, has large experience, and those who deal with him once are pretty generally his customers for life.

F. E. DIXON & CO.,

LATE Dixon, Smith & Co., manufacturerers of Leather Belting, 70 King Street east and 11 Court Street. The largely increased demand for the goods of this well known firm has obliged them, in the beginning of last year, to move into their present commodious premises, at No. 70 King Street east, which were specially fitted up for their requirements, and they have now one of the largest and best appointed belting manufactories in the Dominion. On the first floor, which is 155 feet long, are the offices and belt factory, where the leather is cut up, glued, pressed and made into belting. The two stories above, which are 26 x 55 feet each, are used for stretching and drying the leather. The currying department is on the ground floor, opening into Court Street, in the rear of the building, which is also used for shipping and receiving goods.

Messrs. F. E. Dixon & Co. have established a first-class reputation for the quality of their belting, and are determined to spare no pains to keep it up. They are particularly noted for the good quality of their large double driving belts, which cannot be surpassed anywhere.

McCRACKEN, GALL & CO.

THE gnarled and rugged oak growing in the forest, a denizen of the wood primeval, in whose boughs birds sing and beneath whose shade wild animals repose, and the oak, planed, smoothed and polished, are two very different things. The rough bark of the forest tree gives as little promise of the richly grained wood within, as the shaggy oyster shell does of the gastronomic morsel it contains, and credit is due to those who transform the trees in their natural condition into materials out of which to form our furniture and ornaments. Messrs. McCracken, Gall & Co., who have their offices at 89 Adelaide Street east, and their yard on the corner of Wellington and Strachan Avenue, and their factory on the corner of Soho and Phoebe Streets, are lumber merchants who perform this task. They are dealers in walnut, butternut, cherry, chestnut, ash, oak, whitewood, and all kinds of hardwood and pine lumber. They also have on hand a large stock of picture backing, holly, ebony, lignum-vitæ, red cedar, and American and French veneer. In a word, Messrs. McCracken, Gall & Co. have everything that it is possible to conceive of in their line in stock, and whether it is required wholesale or retail, they are in a position to dispose of their goods on most advantageous terms. They have experience and a large capital, and their customers have the benefit of both. Their business is very extensive, and they have all the advantages that

a large trade always brings. Orders for lumber and all kinds of factory work are promptly attended to, and lumber, kiln dried, can be had to order. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that this firm are doing an immense business, and that year by year their business is increasing. In the trade the names of Messrs. McCracken, Gall & Co. are well and largely known.

PUBLIC GRAIN AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

SPECULATION has a strange fascination for most men, and when conducted with caution and prudence, has swelled many a small pittance into a colossal fortune. Above all things, in buying and selling on margins, judgment must be exercised, and all inclination to be rash or over-venturesome must be held well in check by cool and calculating brains. But this is not all that is requisite. Having determined to make a risk, the speculator must see that his desires are honestly carried out. There are lots of sharks in the business who prey upon the unwary; but there are several establishments in this city, in the integrity of which entire reliance may be placed. Amongst these is the Public Grain and Stock Exchange, on the corner of King and Bay Streets, of which Mr. B. S. Waters is the manager. Through this Exchange the speculator can buy or sell grain in lots of from 1,000 to 100,000 on a margin of one per cent. per bushel and over; pork and lard in lots of from 25 to 5,000 packages on a margin of 25 cents per barrel and over, and 24 cents per tierce and over. Any stock actively dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange, can be speculated on in lots of ten shares and upwards, on a margin of one dollar per share and upwards. As the Exchange is in direct telegraphic communication with the Chicago Board of Trade and the New York Stock Exchange, the slightest movement of the markets is known here almost as soon as it occurs; and above all, Mr. B. S. Waters is a gentleman of integrity, and has had a thoroughly practical experience in the business he is conducting, in Chicago, New York, St. Louis and other American cities.



THE FENSOM ELEVATOR WORKS.

THE ingenuity of man advances in equal steps with the requirements of society. In early times, when land was cheap, buildings were low and spread over a large extent of ground ; but as cities become more densely populated land becomes more valuable, and factories rise higher and higher skyward. The task of climbing up seven or eight flights of stairs is a serious toil, and when this has to be repeated many times a day it assimilates very closely to the punishment of the tread-mill. But here the inventiveness of man came to the rescue; and instead of laboriously toiling up stairs, we can be now taken up noiselessly and comfortably by means of the elevator. This is a great boon; and if every man had his due, Mr. John Fensom, the proprietor of the Fensom Elevator Works, who has his works and office on Duke, at the head of Frederick Street, would have a blessing many times repeated of both the merchant prince and the humble artisan. In this establishment are manufactured all kinds of hydraulic, steam and hand-power elevators, with the most recent improvements ; and attention is also given to the less ambitious, but scarcely less useful, dumb-waiter. Mr. Fensom gives special personal attention to the manufacture of elevators, and all those who have ridden up and down in such conveyances, in the many factories and large buildings in the city, can speak feelingly of their easy running. They are comfortable, handsomely fitted up, and above all things safe. They have all the modern improvements, and as Mr. Fensom does an immense business, his customers have the advantage of getting their orders filled at low figures. Anyone requiring elevators or dumb-waiters on which entire reliance can be placed for superior workmanship, should not, and as a general rule do not, pass by the Fensom Elevator Works.



DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.

IT is in the recollection of many "old inhabitants" when journeys performed by stage coaches and ox teams occupied more days than it takes now to accomplish the same distance by rail in hours. The steam engine is emphatically the innovation of the present century, and above every other discovery or invention, has left its impress on the character of the times. The old jog-trot business habits of a past generation have been vivified into new life by steam communication. Rapid mail delivery renders despatch of business imperative, and the telegraph, which seems a natural adjunct of the railway, has given the final touch to the progressive character of the present generation. Fifty years ago almost the shortest journey was a matter of serious consideration. Before starting, the will had to be made, minute instructions given in case of accident or death, and a formal and tearful parting occurred between the venturesome traveller and his relatives and acquaintances. Now a trip of thousands of miles is undertaken on the spur of the moment, with no more thought of danger than when he goes to bed at night. With all the appearance of carelessness, however, every judicious traveller determines which route he will take to reach a given destination, when a choice presents itself. He inquires which is the safest road, the shortest route, the quickest travelling and the most comfortable. In all these requirements the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway is without a superior on this continent.

The track at this railway is as smooth as a billiard table, and is kept in constant repair, making travel easy and minimizing the chance of accident. It is the only line running an elegant parlor car between Detroit and Grand Rapids; the only line running luxuriously filled-up Wagner Sleepers from Detroit to Grand Rapids; the only line running Pullman Palace Sleepers from Detroit to Chicago; and the only line running six trains daily to Northern Michigan.

The scenery along the line of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway is magnificent; and in the summer time the tourist is delighted by silver chains of inland lakes, and the love of nature, that is inherent to all cultivated minds, is aroused to enthusiasm by panoramic glimpses of river and sylvan scenery. In the winter time there are weird views along this route of snow-clad hills and mountain rivulets petrified into ice by the cold hands of winter, that are worth a trip to see.

At Milwaukee direct communication is made with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago & Northwestern and other railways, for the pleasure retreats which abound along their routes. Tourists

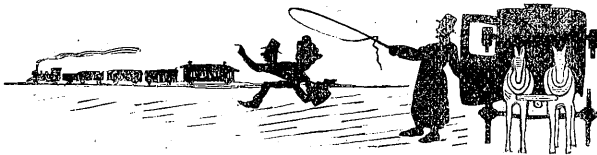
or travellers, attracted by accounts of these places, should remember that the pleasantest way of reaching them is *via* the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway.

The famous fishing and camping grounds in Northern Michigan, which have been the delight of innumerable sportsmen and tourists, are situated on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway, with which close connection is made by the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee line.

Grand Rapids is a city that has from its start attracted much attention; it is the second city in Michigan. The enterprising character of its inhabitants, its great lumbering and manufacturing interests, its fine water power, and its excellent location, have all contributed towards its rapid growth and prosperity. Not long since the *London Times* quoted Grand Rapids, among other places, as being to Europeans a more striking example of American progressiveness than even the great cities of New York and Philadelphia.

To Canadians this line has a special interest. Those intending to proceed to Manitoba and the great North-West, should purchase their tickets *via* the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee line; it is direct, it makes rapid time and close connections, it offers the travellers all the most modern comforts of drawing-room cars and sleepers, and has long enjoyed an almost absolute immunity from accidents. All the Grand Trunk trains leaving this city now run into the depot of this railway at Detroit.

"Like master, like man," is an old saying. The Manager of this road, Mr. O. R. Nash, the Superintendent, Mr. W. J. Morgan, the General Freight Agent, Mr. T. Tandy, and the Travelling Agent, Mr. Ben. Fletcher, are all gentlemen distinguished by their courteous deportment; and this spirit has passed like a pleasant infection through all the employees of the road, so that the traveller, whether he addresses the conductor, or the news agent with his basket of peanuts, receives from the one as from the other attention and politeness. To travel by the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway is an unmitigated pleasure.



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Orders for Lumber and all kinds of Factory Work promptly attended to.
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THE FENSOM ELEVATOR WORKS

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WITH ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS

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PURE BARK-TANNED

STAR RIVET LEATHER BELTING

WELLINGTON BUILDINGS

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TORONTO

During the past year we have largely increased our facilities for manufacturing by removing to our present commodious premises, and by adding to our machinery.

We have on hand at present a very large stock of DRESSED LEATHER and MANUFACTURED BELTING, and consequently are in a position to execute, with the utmost promptness, any orders which may be entrusted to us.

Our LEATHER is the Very Best that can be procured, being Firm and Solid and remarkably Tough. It is made entirely from inspected Steer Hides, and tanned with PURE BARK only. No acids or chemicals being used in its manufacture.

Our BELTING is made with the utmost care by experienced workmen. It is thoroughly well stretched, and the splices neatly and evenly made, so as to ensure easy running on the pulleys.

Our EXRTA QUALITY BELTING is guaranteed equal to any Belting made in the United States or elsewhere. Any Belt which on fair trial does not give satisfaction, may be returned at our expense.

To accomodate those who desire to have a really genuine article of OAK BELTING, we beg to say that we keep in stock a quantity of OAK LEATHER OF THE CELEBRATED TANNAGE OF J. B. HOYT & CO., OF NEW YORK, and as the duties on Imported Rough Leather are much less than on Manufactured Belting, we are thus enabled to sell the Belting made from this quality of Leather, MUCH CHEAPER THAN IT CAN BE IMPORTED.

PLEASE NOTE—That our Price List averages TWENTY TO TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. lower than the American Price List, AT WHICH ALL AMERICAN BELTING IS SOLD IN CANADA.

LACE LEATHER, (RAW HIDE, HORSE HIDE, AND ORDINARY), ALWAYS ON HAND.

OLD BELTS REPAIRED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.
PRICE LISTS AND DISCOUNTS ON APPLICATION

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THE DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN
AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY

THE SHORT LINE

TO

Northern Michigan

FOUR

EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY

SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS

PETOSKEY TRAVERSE CITY CADILAC

REED CITY

BIG RAPIDS

HOWARD CITY

PENTWATER

NEWAYGO

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DURAND

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—THEY WILL TAKE IT—

THE

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN

—AND—

MILWAUKEE R'Y

	<p>THE ONLY LINE RUNNING ELEGANT</p> <h2>PARLOR : CARs</h2> <p>—BETWEEN—</p> <p>DETROIT & GRAND HAVEN</p>
	<p>THE ONLY LINE RUNNING ELEGANT</p> <h2>SLEEPERS</h2> <p>DETROIT TO GRAND RAPIDS</p>
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The only Line for MUSKEGON
and points on C. & W. M. R'y. No Road
offers BETTER ACCOMMODATIONS,
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—AND—

FANCY GOODS

21, 23, 25 and 27 Wellington Street East

30, 32, 34 and 36 Front Street East

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AND

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THE DAVIES

Brewing & Malting Company's

ALES, PORTER AND LAGER BEER

In Wood and Bottle, are recognized and acknowledged to be superior to any brewed for years, and are now **UNSURPASSED IN CANADA.** See what Dr. Ellis, the Public Analyst, says:—

TORONTO, January 28th, 1884.

GENTLEMEN.—I send you herewith a report of my analysis of samples taken from your stock of ALES, PORTER and LAGER BEER, which proves them to be PURE MALT LIQUORS, free from all deleterious ingredients, and similar in composition to the BEST ENGLISH BEER, and as such I CAN CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND THEM.

W. H. ELLIS Public Analyst.

CITY WATER USED.

WATER WORKS OFFICE, City Hall, Toronto, Jan. 30, 1884.

GENTLEMEN.—I hereby certify that the quantity of city water used at your brewery during the quarter just ended amounts to 1,969,053 gallons, or a total of nearly seven million gallons during the past year.

JOHN RAKER, Metre Inspector.

Orders by mail promptly attended to. Customers may have beer brewed from ENGLISH, BAVARIAN, CANADIAN, or CALIFORNIA HOPS, and at prices to suit the times.

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