

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF
TORONTO.

Notice.

THE undersigned beg to notify the Trade, that they have been appointed Agents for the City of Toronto, and points East, for the sale of Messrs. DOW & CO.'S Celebrated Ales and Porter. All orders will receive prompt attention.

CRAMP, TORRANCES & Co.

For sale, in store and to arrive :—
TEAS,

COFFEES,
SUGARS,
and NEW CROP (1870) FRUITS.
TEAS—Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, Natural Leaf Japan, Oolong, Souchong, and Congou.
COFFEES—Old Government Java, Maracaibo, Laguayra and Rio.
SUGARS—Tierces and barrels Scotch Refined. Barrels Bright Porto Rico.
Also, now landing, 25 cases German Cigars,

CRAMP, TORRANCES & CO.,

11-1y

10 Wellington St. East.

Yarmouth Bloaters.

500 CASES just received, direct from the Seaboard.
Also, on hand—
1,000 boxes Digby Herrings.
500 half-barrels Lake Superior Trout—Fall Catch.
100 barrels Split Canso Herrings.
100 quintals Prime Table Codfish.
100 bags Messina Filberts.
50 cases Pearl Sago.
50 bags Pimento.
25 bales Cloves.
5 cases Choice Nutmegs.
25 barrels Day & Martin's Japan Blacking, in Pints and Quarts.
12 cases Taylor's Maravilla Cocoa.
10 " " Soluble " "
15 " " Homoeopathic Cocoa.
10 " " Soluble Chocolate.
12 " Epps' Homoeopathic Cocoa.

For sale by

THOMAS GRIFFITH & Co.,

37 & 39 Front Street, Toronto.

We hope this is correct. This charge is troublesome and does not yield much. The duty on packages is as bad, and ought to be swept away at the same time.

J. J. BARBER, of Watford, Ont., a small dealer, has assigned to George Stevenson, of Sarnia. R. Baker & Co., of Brantford, fancy good dealers, who formerly did business in Strathroy, recently assigned to Thos. Botham & Co., of the same place. John Brown, bookseller, Quebec, has failed, and made an assignment to Wm. Walker. Thos. Maley, shoemaker, Kemptville cleared off to the States, leaving several friends and creditors the worse of his acquaintance.

It WILL be satisfactory to merchants, manufacturers, and others having or contemplating business connections with Manitoba, that the Government have decided to place the postal service of that Province on the same basis as the other Provinces of the Dominion at an early date. At present letters despatched thither have to pay the same rates as to the United States; and the high rates charged on newspapers operates greatly against the people there subscribing for Canadian papers, which they all must necessarily do. The complete exemption of our newspapers from postage is a change which ought to be made in the interests of the people, and that without delay.

It IS STATED to be a practice of too frequent occurrence among our mercantile men in the

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE OF
TORONTO.Canada Confectionary and Biscuit
Works.

William Hessin.

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER

AND

BISCUIT MANUFACTURER.

OFFICES AND FACTORY:

No. 7 FRONT STREET.

TORONTO.

1871.] R. H. GRAY & Co., [1871.

43 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

Will show this Season, the contents of 150 packages of Spring Goods, embracing :—

1,000 Dozen SCARFS AND BOWS,

1,800 " HOSE AND HALF HOSE.

1,100 " GLOVES, IN VARIETY,

600 " BRACES,

600 " SHIRTS,

625 " LINEN COLLARS,

20 DIFFERENT KINDS. PAPER-COLLARS

1,600 Dozen HAIR NETS,

And a Complete Stock of HABERDASHERY and SMALL-WARES.

country parts, in sending forward their notes for purchases from the wholesale houses, to send them unstamped. Of course it saves a little time and a trifle in the way of money. It is to be presumed that in most cases the makers of these unstamped notes are not aware that they are worthless paper, and that it is contrary to law to stamp notes at a subsequent date to their signature. No doubt the Act in question is an obnoxious piece of legislation, which it is to be hoped will be substituted by something better; but so long as it is in force, it should be observed in its entirety. Those who have been in the habit of sending unstamped, and therefore illegal, notes in settlement of their indebtedness, should take the hint, and desist from so dangerous a practice, as the consequences involved are serious. This is fully shown in an editorial in our present issue.

WHY SO MANY FAIL IN BUSINESS.

Failures in business are, by the unfortunate, attributed generally to every cause but the true one. We all prove ourselves the sons and daughters of Adam and Eve, by endeavoring to attribute, as the cause of our misfortunes, some indiscretion or some incautious friend or wily enemy. How blind are many, otherwise sensible, honest men, to the true cause of their failure! Their very goodness of heart, and anxiety to please others, are often the causes of embarrassment in trade, and the final unfortunate cause of the winding up of a career auspicious at its opening.

But extravagance in dress and equipage, and keeping up princely establishments, is the cause of a majority of American failures. Americans are seldom miserly. Nearly all of that class among us have been importations. The ancient

Jno. Boice & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN

FANCY GOODS,

SMALL WARES, BERLIN AND OTHER WOOLS,
HOSIERY, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS, &c.,

3 KING STREET, HAMILTON.

29

Dundas Domestics,

AT

REDUCED PRICE LIST

OF FIRST FEBRUARY.

THOMPSON, BIRKETT & BELL,

20-3m

HAMILTON,

Astors and Girards were not natives of the United States. Americans love money as well as the natives of other countries, and their efforts to accumulate wealth are as great; but their anxiety to enjoy it, and to make as large a display as possible, forbid that they should ever become misers. They worship wealth, not for its intrinsic value, but because it furnishes all the requisite materials to gratify "the lusts of the flesh, the lusts of the eye, and the pride of life." And when thus self is to be gratified, the devotee has launched upon a stormy ocean.

It is the nature of all selfishness to blunt the moral perceptions and to make the devotee more reckless in his efforts to increase the means of gratifying his desires. Hence the sea becomes more boisterous, and the attraction of the lee shore greater, and the breakers more terrific, as his commercial career terminates in mercantile ruin.

But young and inexperienced merchants are not willing to admit that their style of living, dress and equipage is extravagant. They argue that their position, the nature of their business and surroundings, demand that they should keep up the appearance of wealth, and the display of pecuniary independence. They say, we are compelled to mingle with merchants engaged in the same line of business with ourselves. We meet with them not only on "Change, but in the social, literary, and business circles; and our families are on terms of intimacy, and it is absolutely necessary for us to live in as good a house, and to keep up as fine an establishment, as those with whom we associate. We would be ostracised and lose caste in the community, were we to fall below their standard of mercantile gentility, dress, equipage. Our establishments and style of living must be characteristic of our circle;—and thus the young and inexperienced merchant tries to live and move and exist among commercial men of large experience who have passed through many crises, and have learned what it is to weather storms and tempests.

Young and ambitious men enter a mercantile career with all the extravagance of a long-established house, in the vain hope that by show and display they shall command a business that not one in a thousand ever realizes but by sleepless vigilance, untiring industry, great energy, strict economy, and a good capital.

Every young man entering the great commercial circle on his own account, should have before him in letters of light, the fact that in our great Eastern cities more than ninety per cent. of all who engage in trade fail. Some learn wisdom by what they suffer and lose, and try, try again, and finally succeed. The fact that so few succeed should be a lesson to the most sanguine to move cautiously. It should influence them not only to be industrious, but to start with the determination to spend nothing unnecessarily.

Business always before pleasure, should be their motto.—Chicago Journal of Commerce.