

loupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad and Demerara. The merchandise forwarded appears to have come from various parts of Canada, and there was also some from China. The *St. John Globe* says, by the way, that there is at present another large shipment on the way here from Hong Kong, which will go forward by the next steamer from that port.

As specimens of the cargo of the "Taymouth Castle," we give the following list of articles, which may serve as an index for western shippers: To St. Thomas, onion crates, shingles, smoked herring, potatoes, dry fish.

To St. Kitts: dry fish (from Yarmouth), 50 barrels peas (from Halifax), barrels pork, case of drugs, beans, butter, boxes of cheese, shingles, herring, onions, potatoes.

To Antigua: barrels alewives, casks dry fish, beans, blue berries (from Petit Rocher), smoked herring, pickled fish, cheese, butter and potatoes.

To Montserrat: smoked herring, dry fish, potatoes, shingles.

To Guadeloupe: smoked herring, split peas in barrels, beans in bags and barrels, herring, hake, potatoes, shingles.

To Dominica: boxes smoked herring, barrels potatoes, packages shingles.

To Martinique: dry fish (from Yarmouth), crates potatoes, barrels split peas, smoked herring, bags beans, butter, shingles.

St. Lucia: 1 case drugs, barrels potatoes, casks dry fish, shingles, bags beans.

To Barbadoes: bales of hay, dry fish (from Paspebiac), beans, split peas, spars (from Geo. Robertson & Co.), 8 cases drugs, dry fish.

To Trinidad: 1 box effects (from Hong Kong), dry fish, bales hay, smoked herring, beans, 8 cases wire mattresses (from Waterville, Que.), bags oats, peas, horses (from P. E. Island), 1 case harness from Sackville.

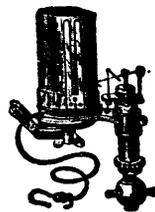
To Demerara, British Guiana: from Hong Kong, 3 boxes shoes, 3 bales matting, Chinese flour, boxes sundries, sweet fruits, tea pots, chinaware, sweet plums, tea, fish fins, lanterns, paperware, personal effects—a fairly varied Chinese shipment. The Toronto Silver Plate Company sends 4 trunks silverware; Chas. Robin & Co., at Paspebiac, send dry fish; Sackville forwards harness; Yarmouth dry fish; Halifax, dry herring, smoked herring, split peas, potatoes and shingles.

The bulk of this cargo, as will be seen, consists of produce of the fisheries or the field, and but a small proportion of manufactured articles. There must be still a considerable list of Canadian manufactures which will find a paying market in the Islands.

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WHO WOULD BE A STOREKEEPER?

Some people, it would not be far wrong to say many people, have a hankering after the control of a business, and will not be content with a subordinate place therein. If such persons essay the experiment early in life, "when all fire and folly," and do not succeed, they will try it again at the first opportunity, confident that they have learned the trick of success through their first failure. And sometimes they manage to "make things go" all right. It may be through peculiar chances—such as the advice and assistance of a trust-worthy house, or through settling where there is a real opening—it may be through real business ability and dogged economy. In such cases the ambition—perhaps we may say the natural ambition—to be a principal is gratified. But in the great majority of instances there is not the combination of qualities in the merchant's character or the favoring circumstances surrounding him that will lead to success. And so where one man succeeds and deserves to succeed as a merchant, there are scores who go under. They refuse to admit, as dear Father Phil admitted, in *Lover's* story: "I know my own faults, partly, God forgive me!" or else they do not perceive the difficulties in their way. Missing the comfort and even happiness that are possible to men or women in subordinate stations in life, they would become employers, merchants, rich men, while they ignore or forget that hard work, responsibility and worry are the lot of a principal in a business not less surely than the glittering pleasures that his wealth enables him to purchase.

If one wishes examples of the kind we have sought to describe above, he can find them in nearly every week's record of failures. Here seems to be one: Mr. Eusebe Morrisette was in business years ago in the Three Rivers district of Quebec, and did not succeed. We are not told particulars of his first essay, and only know that when he could no longer be an employer he took a place as a clerk and held it for years. In 1887, however, he thought he saw a chance, and we find him proprietor of a dry goods shop in the city of Three Rivers. Three years afterward, being unable to pay in full, he arranges a settlement with creditors at 80 cents in the dollar, and goes on again, but without much avail, for this week we hear of his assignment. Another instance occurs in Montreal, which our correspondent describes thus: "James Church, formerly a factory foreman, thought he would venture into business on his own account, so opened a retail

business in town about fifteen months ago. He got credit; but already wants his creditors to let him off with the payment of 25 per cent. on liabilities of \$3,900."

Some one who reads this article may feel disposed to say: "Would you then repress natural ambition, and would you have a man slave as a clerk all his life?" Not necessarily. If a man has the right stuff in him, he is not likely to remain a clerk all his life. Employers are constantly promoting worthy hands. And if a man has saved some money, possesses proper experience and ability, and sees a good chance to buy or found a business, no one but a fool would advise him not to take it. But we beg the intending storekeeper to remember that every one cannot be a principal. There are already too many stores for the business to be done, but yet not stores enough, apparently, for the sanguine ones who are determined to make the plunge. And we here enter a plea against immature youths or lazy artisans, or soft-headed employees of any kind posing as "merchants," persons who give themselves airs on other people's money, and think it more important that the contents of their tills should go to pay an election bet or a barber's bill than the note due to an importer.

The Montreal Fire Commissioners have stated, after investigation, the recent conflagration at Clendinneng's foundry, in that city, was caused by sparks from the chimney igniting the roof.

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