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Don'T deal in second-rate goods; a reputation for selling the best articles will draw the most trade.

THE STANDARD JELLY

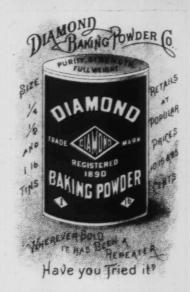
CANADIAN AGENTS :-



YOU CAN GET LAZENBY'S GOODS FROM LEADING DEALERS EVERYWHERE

ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO.,

TORONTO and ST. JOHN, N. B.



"A GEM.

A S the brilliancy and splendor of the diamond so far surpasses the feebler lights of other gems, so the Baking Powder which bears its name, by its effectiveness, purity and economy, out-rivals all competitors.

The striking and uniform success achieved by the "DIAMOND" since its introduction three years ago demonstrates the fact that its real merit and honest worth are appreciated by thousands of daily users.

A trial will convince the most sceptical.

Put up in 1/4, 1/2, and 1 lb. packages. Price-75c., \$1.30 and \$2.20, less 10 per cent, trade and 5 per cent. for cash.

W. H. Gillard & Co., Wholesalers only Hamilton, Canada,

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MEDITERRANEAN FRUITS in Store

Arquimbau's Finest Select Valencias, Arquimbau's Fine Off Stalk Valencias, Trenor's Finest Select Valencias, Oliver's Decorated Layer Valencias, 7 and 14 lb. boxes. ·Casado's Finest Dehesa Layers, Casado's Black Basket, Casado's London Layers,

Oliver's Finest Shelled Almonds,

Cases Vostizza Currants, Half Cases Blue Patras Currants Half Barrels Amalias Currants Half Barrels Barff's Filiatra Currants. Half Barrels Fine Provincial Currants, Tapnets Malaga Figs, Bags New Tarragona Almonds, Candied Peels, Prunes, and Eleme Figs "arriving."

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Edward Adams & Co., Established Wholesale Grocers

LONDON, ONTARIO



IT IS A GREAT SUCCESS.

Grocers from all parts of the country report that it is a quick seller from the start. Order a case from your jobber at once. Every customer you sell a bottle to will thank you after using it. Delicious Clam Broth can be made from it in one minute, with Hot water. Three sizes, retails at 25c., 5oc., and 9oc., in bottles only.

Order from E. S. BURNHAM COMPANY, "Manufacturers," 120 Gansevort St., New York, U.S.A., or JAMES TURNER & CO., Hamilton; R. H. HOWARD & CO., Toronto; H. P. ECKARDT & CO., Toronto.

ROBT. MOORE, Travelling Agent, London, Ont.



Published in the interest of Grogers, Ranners, Produce and Provision Dealers and General Storekeepers.

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No. 43

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The members of the Fruit Buyers' Union of New York city are much exercised these days. Tho cause is the alleged dishonesty of the importers of foreign green fruit. When a cargo of fruit arrives it is the custom to pick out promiscuously a certain percentage of the boxes and crates and open them as samples. By an agreement between the buyers and importers this duty is delegated to certain persons who are the joint employees of the two interests concerned. The object of course is to get honest samples of fruit for the guidance of the buyers when it is put up at auction, which is the usual method of disposing of the fruit. If what the buyers now claim be true the desired object has not been obtained. In a word, it is openly charged that the boxes which are to serve as samples are assorted and repacked before being submitted for the inspection of buyers. In this way the latter have been induced to bid on cargoes that were inferior in quality to what they were led to believe they were. Many of the charges are specified and a peculiarity of them is that all the responsibility for the dishonest practices is thrown upon the importers and not upon the openers. This the N.Y. Journal of Commerce seems to account scarcely just. At

any rate it points out that the openers are employed jointly by importers and the union, and intimates that the providing of the remedy lies largely therefore with the latter. In the meantime the malcontents have mounted their war horses and are determined to put a stop to the practices which they claim has taken so much money out of their pockets.

. . .

The situation in the United States Senate regarding the question of the repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Act of 1891 is as unique as it is annoying. The silver men know that they are hopelessly in the minority, but about a score of them have constituted themselves a filibustering party to baulk the purpose of the majority and to defeat the will of the people of the country. And admirably have they succeeded, having so far by a systematic system of obstruction defeated every attempt to take a straight vote on the question that is at the moment of such vital importance to the people of the United States. Their object is evident : they want to secure a compromise instead of the unconditional repeal of the objectionable silver purchase clause. They know this is the best they can get, and for dear life they are fighting for it. A few days ago, if rumor is correct, there seemed a possibility of their getting what they wanted. An informal conference between a few of the silver and anti-silver men was actually held. At this meeting a sort of agreement was drawn up. The first clause stipulated that the secretary of the Treasury should, until January I, 1895, purchase one-half less ounces of silver than at present, after which all purchases should be suspended ; that the seigniorage in the treasury in silver bulion amounting to

nearly \$55,000,000 should be coined into silver dollars; that authority given in the resumption Act of 1875 to issue bonds to aid the cause of redemption should be so explained and enlarged by certain phraseology that there would be no doubt of the power of the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds for the purpose of maintaining a parity of the metals or to keep the gold reserve intact. The president, it is said, was disposed to concede that repeal should not take place till the 1st July next, and that a provision for issuing silver certificates against the seigniorage bullion should be incorporated with a bond provision into the repeal bill, instead of left for a separate measure. But while the silver men hesitated he renailed his unconditional repeal declaration to the mast. Although it is possible that the Senate may adopt a conditional repeal measure, it is scarcely probable. In the president is reposed the veto power, and there is little doubt he would use it did the repeal measure not accord with his views on the question. And the chances of the Senate being able to drum up the necessary twothirds majority in order to over-ride the president's veto are slim indeed. What seems now more likely to break the deadlock is the application of the cloture. It has been talked of for some time, but only recently seriously so. Already a cloture motion has been introduced, and the mover, Senator Voorhees, was one of those who only the other day avowed that the time for taking such extreme action was not yet.

All self-governing countries look upon the cloture as an instrument to be used as a last resort. In the United States this view is particularly strong, but there seems no doubt that in the present instance cloture would

We cover the ground from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and have double the circulation of any other journal in Canada.

receive the approval of the majority of the Senate and the great mass of the people of the United States, who are sick and tired of the way in which the members of the upper house are dealing with the canker that is destroying the financial health of the country. The obstructionists are naturally loud and deep in their denunication of the proposition to apply the cloture. They characterize it as an interference with the rights of the minority, and one of the leaders of the faction declared the other night that the House had no right to take a vote until the debate is exhausted, and in the next breath intimated that no one was qualified to determine whether he was obstructing or not. Furthermore, he stated that the bill ought not to pass until the majority agreed to a compromise with the minority. A unique contention indeed ; but it is one that carries little weight with it. The fullest debate is what every question is entitled to, but when the debate is prolonged indefinitely in order to defeat the will of the majority both inside and outside the halls of legislation, it has passed the line of reasonableness and the application of extraordinary measures to bring it to a close are only just and reasonable.

There was a convention of the American Bankers' Association in Chicago last week. It was an annual affair, but more than usual interest was attached to it on account of the financial condition of the country and that Mr. Eckels, Comptroller of the Currency, was to deliver an address thereon. Mr. Eckels is not a banker. He is a lawyer by profession. But he has a level head, and says a good many things that are wise. On the occasion referred to he well-maintained his reputation. The circumstances of the intervening months from May to September naturally came in for much attention, and he was within the province of truth when he characterized them as "the most remarkable in every phase of financial bearing ever experienced by the American people. Heretofore," he added, " in our financial distress the test of solvency has always been applied to store and factory, to great industrial enterprises and railway corporations, but within the period of these months an affrighted people, fearful of the resultant effects of a financial system initiated by ill-advised and ill-considered legislation, became for the first time doubtful of the distinctively financial institutions of the country, the banks."

THE CANADIAN GROCER

When he incidentally remarked that "competition for business is carried to the danger point by many, and the desire to secure a large business has led to the taking of risks not consistent with prudent methods," he uttered words that every business man, as well as banker, would do well to appropriate and remember.

A WARNING TO MERCHANTS.

If farmers are the victims of the lightning rod and hay fork fakirs, merchants are the happy hunting ground for the advertising fakirs.

Fortunately a good many are awaking to the fact that the best mediums for advertising are the columns of legitimate trade and daily and weekly newspapers, but unfortunately there are still large numbers of merchants who allow themselves to be led into the alluring parlor of the fake advertising spider.

Too often these fakirs are assisted in their nefarious work by some of the daily papers. It may not be always knowingly, but they do it just the same. It seems that the keenness of competition, or the getting into a tight corner will sometimes induce newspapers as well as men to perform questionable acts or lend their aid to their accomplishment. An instance in point has just come under THE GROCER'S observation. A certain few gentlemen, it is said, who make a living by "working up" advertising schemes has purchased a certain amount of space in a Toronto daily paper. This space they propose to use up with "write ups" of business men. The mode of procedure is something like this. The agents of this scheme will swoop down on a certain city, or town, carrol the leading merchants, tell them that the Daily Blank, impressed with the importance of their town, proposes to publish an illustrated historical sketch of it. A part and parcel of this sketch will of course necessarily be a "write-up" and accompanying paragraph of the leading merchants. But the most alluring part of it will be that the "write-up" will be free. Naturally the bait catches a good many. They produce their photos and blushingly allow themselves to be catechised as to place of birth, business experience, class of goods carried, etc., etc., necessary to a modern "write - up." With this data in their possession the fakirs retire, and when they appear on the scene it is with the autobiographies of the merchants in manuscript. In character they are each of course of the most flattering description, and every subject is an ideal and most successful business man. An enormously large

number of papers of the identical issue in which the "write-np" is to appear will be printed, and of course the subject of the elaborate sketch will require a certain number of copies. (The fakir stipulates the number and price.) But if the subject should say that of course he didn't, and intimate that it was not so understood when he furnished the data and photo of himself, the fakir takes his departure in a "huff" and avows that the sketch will never be put into type. He keeps for once the promise he has made, and it isn't. work.

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Merchants, do not be allured by the inducements held out by advertising fakirs. Select the best of the legitimate mediums, advertise in a way that will attract your patrons, keep the promises you make in your advertisements, and you will find the investment profitable. But above all things, shun the advertising fakir.

SOME HIGH APPLE PRICES.

The fact that some remarkably high prices were paid for apples during the past week in Montreal, and that quite a large quantity of fruit in the aggregate had been turned over on that market calls to mind some facts in connection with the apple trade which possibly will be interesting to readers of THE GROCER. Its Montreal correspondent is assured by leading shippers at that port that they look for comparatively high export prices for apples this year it conditions shape themselves in the direction indicated at present. During the past two seasons Canadian apple exporters, as a rule, were not fortunate with their ventures, this being especially the case last season, when some of them positively were seriously crippled by heavy losses incurred. In the opinion of shrewd men in the trade, these heavy losses were due principally to two causes : First the high cost of the truit in the country, and secondly to the unfavorable course taken by the market in England.

It will be remembered by everyone who followed the apple market last year that some of the more venturesome dealers early developed a buying craze, and that in consequence of the high prices which they paid at the orchards the movement of fruit from first hands was checked. After paying these high prices they did not experience the active demand they had expected, and after they consigned the fruit to Liverpool, etc., the results were even more disappointing. In fact the Liverpool men had the best end of the bargain, and it is asserted that they were the only people who really made any money out of Canadian apples during the last fall and winter. This fact has created a disposition among apple operators in Montreal to alter their line of tactics. They express the intention of not consigning at all if it can be helped, but letting the Britisher buy from them, Montreal terms, for a change, and see how it wil

work. In their attempt to do this they have been favored by the conditions of the market. First there were reports of heavy damages to the apple crop in New York State, and this was followed by advices to the effect that the output of our own Canadian orchards would not be exceptional in the matter of quantity. Of course these facts were cabled across the water, and now we learn by cable that the native English and Continental crops are not promising, and also that the British market is bare of Canadian apples, which sold as high as 175. 6d. to 215. for late fall fruit. Montreal dealers consider it possible that these facts have something to do with the enquiries which they have had during the past week

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or fortnight for quotations from people on the other side. The difficulty has been that the stock at present available is in few hands, so that the bulk have not been able to talk business on these offers. The quantity offering at present is moderate and concentrated in few hands, and it is these dealers who have been reaping the benefit of these high offers. One firm cleaned out a line of 600 barrels made up largely of fall, with a few winter fruit at a range of \$2.50 to \$3, and sales of other lines on a similar basis are spoken of, aggregating in all during the past few days 2,000 odd barrels or 50.

It is when these prices are considered with the range made for export purchases at the same time last fall that the difference is seen. Last fall fruit sold at a range of\$1.50 to \$2, which leaves a respectable margin; a difference in cost which should mean that the purchaser has good hopes in view, to be willing to pay it. To be brief Montreal dealers attribute it to fears of a short crop actuating some people on the other side; and it will be interesting to see if future developments follow on this line.

"HARD TO EQUAL AND SURPASS."

When THE CANADIAN GROCER announced that it was preparing a special number, we got ready to see something fine. It came this morning, and, if we must say it, we must, we candidly admit that we are disappointed. In fact, we begin to feel what the Queen of Sheba felt when she visited Solomon. "The half was not told me." It is, indeed, a beauty, and the proprietors of that enterprising journal may flatter themselves that they have provided their patrons with a paper that in every respect will be found hard to equal and very hard to surpass. We congratulate them and hope that the prosperity they have attained may be as lasting as it is deserving. Here's to THE CANADIAN GROCER 1—Tri-State Grocer, Toledo.

FROM TRAVELER TO MANAGER.

Ability and perserverence are the twins of success; and they are found reposed in the subject of this sketch, Mr. J. D. Roberts, the recently appointed manager of the Pure Gold Manufacturing Co. One gets this impression from a quick glance at his sharp eye and firm mouth, and a five-minutes' conversation with him assures one that it is a fact.

Mr. Roberts first saw the light of day in St. Thomas some 32 years ago. After re-



J. D. Roberts.

ceiving a liberal education in the high school there he was apprenticed to the grocery firm of J. & J. McAdam of St. Thomas. Then he left for the Sandwich Islands, spending four years on the coffee plantations on the Island of Hawaii. Since then he has traveled over nearly the whole of the civilized globe.

In 1887 Mr. Roberts entered the service of the Pure Gold Co., taking charge of that firm's trade in the Northwest. Although the firm had done some business in that part of the Dominion before, it was not large, and Mr. Roberts is practically the man who did the pioneer work for the Pure Gold in Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia. Business men in the West will

readily recognize the accompanying photograph as that of their old friend "Pure Gold" Roberts, for that was the familiar name under which he was known out there. Mr. Roberts' territory was first confined to Manitoba, but it gradually expanded until within it were also embraced the Territories and British Columbia. In Winnipeg he established sample rooms, and that city he made his headquarters. Eventually the business became so extensive that it was two years ago cut in two, Mr. Roberts being appointed agent in the West. Mr. Roberts remained in Winnipeg till June last when he made a trip through the Maritime Provinces preparatory to assuming the general management of the business, which took place in

> August last. The new manager of the Pure Gold Co. is in love with his work, is determined to set every sail that will advance the interest of his firm, and he is going to succeed. Mr. Jardine is to be congratulated on the selection he has made.

CUTTING THE PRICE OF SALMON.

DEAR GROCER, - Being a constant reader of your paper, one could not help noticing remarks from time to time recanned salmon. Now although a great deal has been said already, this is the time, that is if printers' ink will do good, for you to give some wholesale house a lecture on cutting prices. Probably you are aware most all retailers have purchased a supply for several months, and few, except a single case buyer, wants the goods at any price. Now what are some firms doing but allowing their travelers to quote 5c. per dozen less than lowest price for 5 or 10 case lots sold to arrive.

If goods could be bought any cheaper now, or if brands were inferior, then it would be dif-

A SUBSCRIBER.

inferior, then it would be different, but when such as "Lion" Express, and other known brands are quoted just to make buyers' "feel sick" I think this is a very wrong way to do business, as it does not give the retailer a better opinion of the firm who does such a thing. If the traveler would oome along when goods were wanted, live firm," but to come late only spoils business and makes customers say, "Never will I place orders ahead again," and such things are done by firms who are complaining very much of dull trade. Of course this is often done by certain travelers, but it does them no good. Let them come first with their low prices "like men," as others can just as easily sell at the cut price as they. Let the guilty parties read this and blush.

Guelph, Oct. 19.

5

HOW FIGS ARE GROWN.

The fig-tree grows in Asia Minor, on the plains of Meandor and Kaystros, a district about 30 miles long, and never more than five miles wide, says an English exchange. It is well worth a visit in order to obtain an insight into the trade in figs, and also for its natural beauty. Smyrna itself if the great market whence the figs are exported. The railway takes them southward to Ephesus and the village of Ayasluk, then eastward to Caratoi, passing through many classic places, until you reach the valleys. You enter the fig district as soon as you pass Ayasluk. The ground is covered with a deep stratum of brown soil, known as humus, which has the property of maintaining moisture for a long period. This is of great importance in the cultivation of the fig trees, the leaves of which keep their strength and color in spite of dry weather. If is this property of the for the market until they are five to seven years old, but they continue to give a good annual yield for sixty or seventy years, and, in some cases, when the tree has been most carefully pruned and manured, for eighty years.

Of course the figs when gathered do not resemble those which we are accustomed to eat. They are short and fleshy, weighing about four ounces; ground which has made the Meander valley the centre of fig-tree cultivation. The trees do not begin to bear fruit fit their color is a yellowish-green, but the flesh is white, except in the middle, where it is dark red. There is no particular flavor in them, but when squeezed a quantity of amber-colored juice comes from them; if you just press them the juice trickles out like honey. Their appearance leads you to think that you have a treat in store, but you are disappointed when you eat them. The trees are distinguished from all other fruit by the fact that you cannot see the bloom : it is hidden in what afterwards becomes the fig. A strange sight may be witnessed in June. The trees are full of figs about half their full size; the owner comes into the garden with strings of green figs-three, four, or six on a string-and hangs them on the branches of the trees. They are wild figs, too bitter to be eaten, but possessing the strange property of preventing the other figs from dropping off before they are ripe. When these wild figs are scarce a high price is given for them. By the end of July the edible figs have reached a degree of ripeness which renders them just marketable, and the proprietors have to pay guards to watch them night and day to prevent them being stolen.

About the middle of August the figs begin to fall, and now begins the harvest. Men, women and children from the neighborhood enter the garden and fill baskets with the fallen fruit; and as the figs are fairly weighty and the baskets large a basketful is a good load for a man. By the end of August the ripe figs fall to such an extent that the gatherers do not need to walk about to pick them up, but can fill their baskets just where they have put them down. The lower branches of the trees are only a few feet from the ground (none of the branches being very high), and the fall from the upper ranches is broken by the leaves underneath, so the figs are not injured. If they lie on the ground for longer than 24 hours they begin to spoil.

The next thing is to dry the fruit. Earth banks, about six inches high, are formed and strewn with rushes and long grass. The figs are laid on these in layers, care being taken that they do not touch. They do not remain there long, for the September sun is so hot that within a week they are shrivelled up to half their natural size. It is then time to pack them in bags. The very best kind of figs have such thin, tender skins that they cannot be packed in bags, they must be taken to market in flat, shallow baskets. The figs sent to market are divided into four classes. according to quality; the fourth class figs, however, are not fit for sale, and are generally used by the natives as food for cattle and as manure.

Although there are really four classes of figs, they may be practically divided into two categories; those intended for export and those designed for home consumption. The latter are carried in bags of rough material; the former in strong goat's hair bags, which keep out every particle of dust, and are so smooth inside that if the figs get crushed they do not stick. The goat's hair bags are very costly, so that the proprietors of the fig gardens only hire them from the carriers. These men play an important part in the fig trade, being carriers and salesmen. They accompany the goods by train to the caravan station in Smyrna, and then to the market, about two miles distant, where they sell them, receive the money, and pay the owner.

The figs are sorted by women, who can tell by the feel to which class they belong; those which are not good enough for the third class are made use of by the natives as above mentioned. The figs are then pulled or stretched by men; they are drawn between the thumb and finger, pressed flat and moulded into the shape in which we can see them in shops. The packing is the next process; it is done in almost perfect silence, a great contrast to the sorting room. The men sit upon rough benches, each man having by his side a can of salt and water into which he dips his fingers before he takes up a fig to shape it.

The salt acts upon the fig in such a way as to bring out the sugar; but that takes place slowly, and it is not until about three months afterwards that they are in a fit condition to be eaten with enjoyment. Packing the figs requires considerable skill, the clever hands being well paid. The packers fill the boxes so exactly that there is scarcely an ounce difference in the weight of boxes of the same size. The third-class figs are packed in casks.

AS TO SHOW WINDOWS.

When one class of stores push forward green stuff and keeps coffees and teas in the background, as many city retailers make a practice of doing, it is not surprising that trade in the latter articles should be captured by the tea and coffee dealers, who make effective window displays of their goods with price tickets attached. The whole front of many grocers' establishments in New York and some other cities is given up entirely to fruits and vegetables, and the windows are usually packed with canned goods. This custom ives the tea and coffee specialists an immense advantage, and they are not slow to profit by it. Their displays are often very attractive, while the skillful use of price tickets and of placards eulogistic of their wares is apt to make a very favorable impression on the passer-by, to the detriment of the regular grocer's interests. It may pay well to handle green stuff, but a complete surrender of the whole sidewalk to that department, without a counter attraction in the show window, in the shape of some profitable article, must tend to drive more or less trade to the specialists, such as the tea stores, the delicatessens and the butter stores.-Mer-chants' Review.

THEY NOD TO ME NOO.

I'm a grocer, an' ance I wis geyan weel aff. Then I mixed wi's crood far aboon the riff raff. An' their friendship for me aye appeared to be true-

Bit I failed, so they pass an' jist nod to me noo.

I lo'ed a bit lassie as snod as could be, An' I thocht that she cared a guid lot aboot me

But she turned oot as false as the rest o' the orew,

For she passes me ty an' jist nods to me noo.

There is Elder M'Sooricks wha leeves owre the street,

A God-fearing man, bit gey fond o' his meat, Weel, he purchased my goods, bit his bill is aye due.

When I meet him he smiles an' jist nods to me noo.

An' there's mair than M'Sooricks gey deep in my +

But a smild or a nod's a' the payment I get, An' am sorry indeed, an' its deeply I rue

That I fed sic a crood as whit nods to me noo. There are ithers that cam' to my shop day i y day,

Wi's pettifu' tale asking things till "the pay," When I meet them you'd think I wis some wild Zulu.

For they cross owre the street. an' ne'er nod to me noo.

Gin' I'm spared to get oot o' the trouble I'm in-Should the day come again when I'll has lots o' tin-

You may bet your last maik that I'll never alloo Sic a crood to "do" me as whit nod to me noo. —Tom Burns, in The Scottish American.

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One of the things which give life its interest and its dignity is the fact that no experience stands by itself, but becomes a preparation for that which is to follow, says an exchange. There is a unity and completeness about life on the moral and intellectual sides which gives every act a definite force, and which lends even to trivial things that importance which comes from a close and vital relation to the working out of a large and comprehensive scheme." It is a truism that all life is but a preparation, but it is one of those truisms which very few people appear to believe, to act upon. A great many men and women live as if each day had no bearing upon its successor, and as if each act were unrelated to the acts that were to follow it. They have read neither history nor their own lives. They have failed to learn the first and most obvious lesson of experience. In every successful career there is clearly revealed the close relation between the culmination in striking achievement, and the fidelity, patience and courage which went before it. No man comes suddenly into any kind of supremacy. Every kind of superiority is the result of a thousand apparently unimportant and insignificant acts. The preparation for a great crisis is rarely made unconsciously. It is generally made by the man or woman who is doing the work of the day with the utmost fidelity, without any idea that that fidelity is to find its reward in the possibility of a notable achievement at the end. The experience of life is so adjusted to the development of character that everything which comes in the shape of opportunity or duty presents a test which there is no possibility of evading. He who meets these tests quietly from day to day, often without the consciousness that they are tests, is making sure preparation for the time when some great test will suddenly be applied, and the quality of the Intellectual and moral fibre instantly disclosed. However skeptical men may affect to be, there is no getting away from God in this life. Every day, in every occupation, we are dealing with an invisible power, and the character of our dealing, whether we will or no, is determining the kind of success or the degree of failure that shall come to us. The oft-quoted remark credited to Wellington, that Waterloo was won on the cricket field at Eton, is only a dramatic way of putting the truth that the great victories are not won on the field where they are finally secured, but in a hundred unregarded preliminary trials of strength. Every day is such a trial.

INSTALMENT CONCERNS.

A retail grocer in a near-by city, who owns a couple of stores, one in a poor section, the other in a first-class neighborhood, recently informed the writer that the most remunerative of the two establishments in some respects was that which was situated in the tenement house district. The individual sales in the latter store were smaller, he said, but they were much more numerous than in the other, while the losses from bad debts were a mere bagatelle, whereas the more pretentious establishment was a constant source of anxiety, owing to the frequency with which bad debts were made and the difficulty of distinguishing between the worthy and unworthy applicants for credit. Possibly there was some unintentional exaggeration in our informant's statement, although we have heard somewhat similar opinions from other dealers. It is certain that in neighborhoods were the majority of consumers are accustomed to buy by the ounce or the quarter-pound, the margin of profit is usually much greater in neighborhoods where ordinary quantities of staple groceries are purchased, and by pushing the sales in the poorer district it is possible to obtain better returns than in wealthier districts, upon a similar investment of capital. There is, however, one serious obstacle to success in the districts where the laboring classes chiefly dwell, which many of the dealers in more prosperous localities do not have to contend with, and that is the instalment system of purchase that has been introduced by a number of concerns. Furniture, crockery, musical instruments, photographic albums, books, pictures, statuary, ornaments, etc., are sold in this manner, on conditions of weekly or monthly payments, to people who cannot afford to purchase them outright. Not only does the growth of this system tend to check the natural increase of the grocer's business, by tempting consumers to indulge in luxuries beyond their means, but it makes it very difficult to collect grocery bills. The instalment concerns obtain their victims' signatures to an agreement binding the latter to pay money on account at regular intervals, and the grocer is put off until a later date or must be content with a small percentage of his dues. It is but little consolation to the grocer to know that the butcher and the baker are equally affected by the same evil. Every retail dealer in the necessaries of life, whose stores are located in districts where the instalment system flourishes, must suffer, and they are powerless to prevent the loss of trade that ensues. The most that they can do is to avoid loss by bad debts, by keeping a watchful eye on the running accounts and retusing credit to doubtful parties .- Merchants' Review.

SEPTEMBER INNOVATIONS.

September 1st was the day set by many grocers in many cities of the country, to change their business to an entirely cash basis. There has been no concerted action among the grocers' associations, but this step has been largely the result of the weekly credit system adopted by the fruit and produce commission men. The ultimate result of these changes in the financial plans of the grocery and commission trade cannot but result in great benefit to all concerned. The commission merchants, without exception, are loud in their praises of the innovation. The grocers are now beginning to express their hearty approval of it and even the grocers who have been the most backward in settling their accounts have awakened to the benefit of a cash business and are so adjusting their affairs. The greatest hardship is perhaps falling upon the people who have heretofore been running grocery bills and are not prepared for the change. But after the first month is over even these people will find it no difficult matter to pay for what they get when they buy it and the tendency to live above what their means will justify will be checked. It has been one of the worst phases of the credit system that a certain proportion of the people when they can get trusted will live beyond their means. A cash business is just for every-one.-N. E. Grocer.

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AN ENGLISH VIEW OF AMERICAN BUTTER.

Writing in the Manchester Guardian on agriculture at the World's Fair, Mr. James Long says: "A huge quantity of butter is made in the States. Details are kept of the quantity, but with one exception-an exception which is creditable to this country-I never tasted a sample which a European expert would consider passable, and this remark applies to the whole of the country, over 6,000 miles of which we traveled In the exceptional case the butter was produced by an employe who had recently been instructed by one of the most successful students who had recently left the British Dairy Institute at Aylesbury. As a rule American butter is heavily salted, and the fine flavor which is so much admired by all connoisseurs was entirely absent. The American people, however, are quite satisfied with their butter. as with their cheese and their cigars, and they believe we are entirely wrong in our tastes in these matters so much the better. American cheese makes a bad price in England; American butter would make a still worse price, and it is therefore probable that it will not appear amongst us. There is, however, one merit which attaches to the butter produced in the States. It is shown very often in granular condition, and the grain is much more perfect and beautiful than any I have seen in any other country. Ice is naturally the foundation of this result, but as ice is not always produced from the purest water it is not advisable to use more than is actually necessary. The Am-erican Cheddars, like the Young Americas, which resemble our load Cheddars, were, as far as I was enabled to see, quite second-rate samples, in no case comparing with such samples as those to which the best prizes are awarded in this country. There were also exhibits of Stilton and of various French cheeses, such as Brie, Camem-Camembert, Neufchatel, and Port du Salut, but these were inferior, resembling the ori-ginal article only in shape. However, in this direction a great change will doubtless be effected, for the American people are far too clever and go ahead to he beaten by any other country.

SMYRNA FIGS.

The past month has demonstrated clearly the importance of figs in the foreign dried fruit market. This fruit is usually first in the field at the opening of the fall season, and its advent is the signal, so to speak, for the merchants of the country to start in upon their holiday operations. With new figs in market orders for same are immediately forthcoming, and as all buyers can be depended upon to follow the same course, an order for figs is never complete without an accompanying memorandum for miscellaneous goods, and the ball of trade is thus set in motion. With the seal of prohibition set upon the importation from Smyrna to this time, the market has been deprived of the old-time stimulant. Cholera in Smyrna and the quarantine system has put a complete check upon the importation of the article, the National Government having instructed their consular agent to withhold clearance papers from proposed shipments of the fruit to this country, the instructions being that a clean bill of health must be refused until the epidemic has ceased at the port of shipment, and thirty days have elapsed from the last officially reported case. This ruling has proved a very serious matter to our importers, and fully a month of the best selling period has been lost to merchants. Had there been no restrictions upon the importations importers believe that fully twenty-five hundred cases could have been turned over to this time, thus meeting a liberal revenue to the Government, at the same time offording those in interest an opportunity to realize a reasonable profit upon the cost and handling. Many believe in the old adage that "a lost trade is never recovered," and it certainly seems as if such will prove to be the case in this instance. When the new crop, Smyrna will actually be permitted to land, is a question which to-day agitates the minds of importers and the trade. We are informed that Dr. Wyman, the leading Washington official, has withdrawn his objections to the importations of the fruit, now that the disease ceases to exist at the port of shipment, but the American consul at Smyrna, we learn, will not grant permission for shipments unless it can be shown that the fruit was packed after the 15th inst. In London there is a stock of Smyrna figs to-day, and it has been suggested that drafts be made upon such so that supplies can be obtained here within a reasonable time without waiting for direct shipments from primary sources, but as the American consul in London is not authorized to take action against earlier instructions, it is doubtful if he will give clearance papers to fruit that he is fully aware came out of Smyrna during the prevalence of the epidemic. On the other hand, could the fruit be drawn from London without the sanction of the consul, would the steamer officials accept the freight with the accompanying risk of quarantine detention

on arrival here? We understand that some in the trade here contemplate the drawing of stock from London, expecting that with the sanction of Dr. Wyman the goods will be permitted to land without objection. Local authorities, however, may take a stand in opposition, and insist upon abiding by the rule laid down that each separate invoice must be accompanied by a consular certificate guaranteeing the health of the original port of shipment. In view of the prohibition of the Smyrna product, orders have been sent out to Portugal and Spain for the fruit grown in those countries, with the result of importations of both varieties, but the stock landed has not given satisfaction, the fruit being unsightly, also improperly cured and packed California is looming up as a fig producer, but the stocks sent to market thus far indicates that the growers on the Pacific Coast have yet considerable to learn before they can put their fruit alongside Smyrna as a competitor. The industry on the Coast, however, is yet in its infancy, but we have noticed the push and perseverance of the people of that State in other fruit industries, therefore it is reasonably certain that in the course of the next few years they will make themselves felt in the markets of the country with a product which will present a fair comparison with the imported .- N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

THE CHESTNUT SEASON.

For an apparently unimportant article, the chestnut probably has more attention during its short season than any other article under the country produce heading. The consumption in and around New York city is very large, much greater than one could readily imagine, except those directly interested, and in addition to the heavy quantity worked into consumptive channels here large quantities are received in this market and re-sh!pped to Philadelphia, Boston, and other points, so that during the height of the season arrivals often amount up to many thousands of bushels a day. Early in the season when the nuts are green and full a bushel will average sixty pounds, but when the nuts become dry they shrink more or less, and will not average over fifty or fifty-five pounds to the bushel, and dealers have established sixty pounds as their standard, and nearly all the nuts sold by receivers on this market are by weight, being placed at se much per sixty pounds, or in proportion. Chestnuts differ from other articles sold on commission in that they nearly all arrive by express, and consequently they are delivered continually, the express companies bringing them in at all hours of the day, and it is impossible to give any idea of the day's supply early in the morning, as with most other things; consequently the market is a most sensitive one and subject to more rapid

fluctuations than most any other article, so that more money is made and lost than would generally be supposed. A few years ago chestnuts were a harvest to the few commission dealers making a specialty of them, but of late when the nuts appear innumerable Italian firms spring up and thrive until the close of the season, when they apparently disappear. These dealers cater to the Italian trade which formerly had to buy from the commission merchants, and as a rule they are satisfied with a very small margin, and consequently they are well patronized by their fellow countrymen as they often, if not generally, retail their nuts at the same figure which they pay. They are able to do this and make a fair profit as they buy sixty pounds for a bushel, and by the use of slack measures they are able to make ten to fifteen pounds of nuts on a bushel, or even more if the nuts are dry. This causes considerable complaint, as receivers have entirely lost their retail trade where previously they were able, excepting perhaps a few of the largest receivers, to retail a large proportion or nearly all of their receipts at a figure considerably above the wholesale market value. One unfavorable feature to the market is that the supply if greatly scattered; nearly everybody seems to have more or less when they are plenty, and, on a weak market, buyers often have things pretty much their own way. The demand is not brisk until the weather is cold, and so far this season it has been too warm to stimulate trade, but the supply has been light unt'l this week, and the market gradually eased off from \$11 to 12 where it opened about two weeks ago, to \$6 to \$7 per bushel at the closeof last week, only a few late arrivals Saturday selling lower; but Monday, with two or three thousand bushels in the market, fell \$3 to \$4 per bushel, and still shows a weak and unsettled appearance. Advices from all points, both North and South, indicate an unusually heavy crop, and the suplpy will probably be large and prices low throughout most of the season. In some cases nuts are carried over in ice houses from one season to the next, but they seldom come out in good order, and dealers have mostly been dissatisfied with these experiments. There were few if any held over from last season. It is a common occurrence to put nuts in cold storage during the season for a short while to await a favorable market.-N. Y. Commercial Bulletin.

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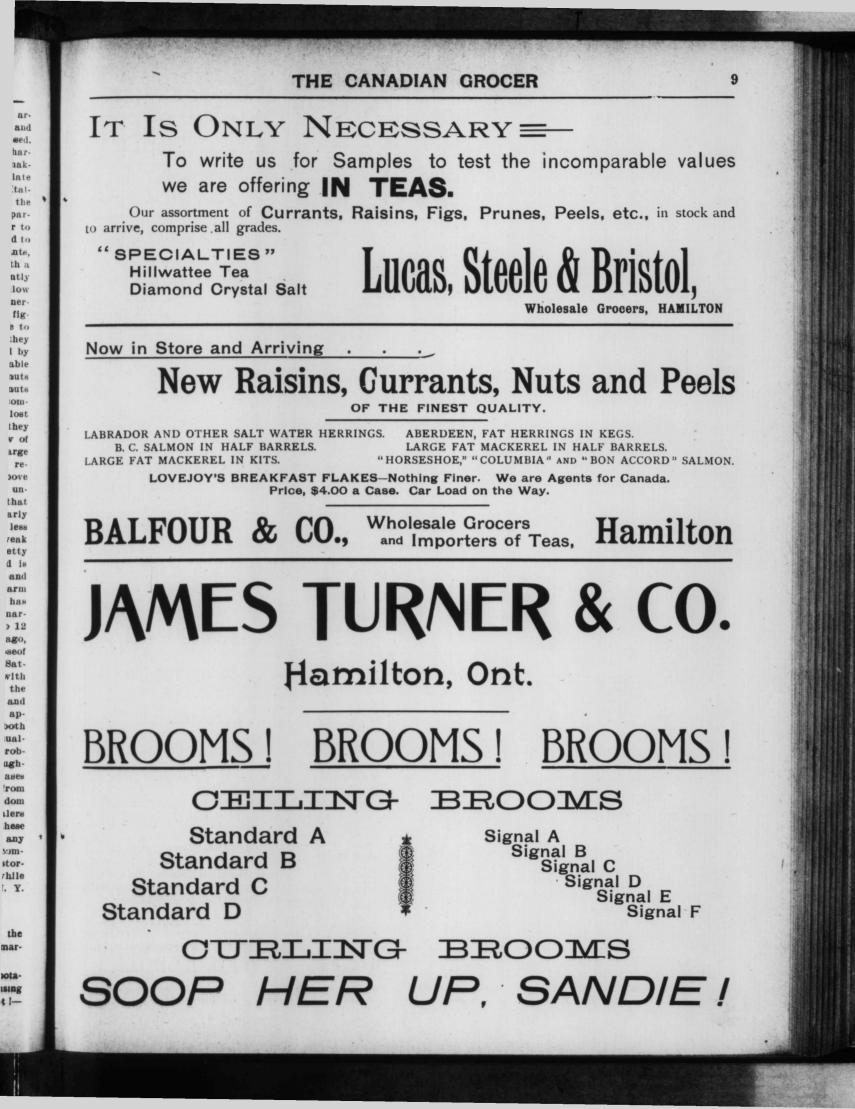
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"Oh, wiles of grease," murmured the poetic boarder, as he detected an oleomargarine symptom to the butter.

Waiter-Will you have French fried potatoes, sir? Herr von Wachstetter (half rising from his chair in his indignation)-V-a-t !--

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DRY GOODS.

MONTREAL MARKET.

The fine warm weather has proved a a serious drawback to the wholesale dry goods trade, and some merchants assert that if it continues much longer and stocks are not broken into more it will occasion a serious curtailment in the aggregate volume of the sorting business this fall. In some cases improvement was spoken of in the case of orders from travelers, but the general run expressed dissat'sfaction.

As to the lines which are moving at present they consist largely of underwear, cloakings, tweeds, in fact, woolen goods generally.

Values as a rule hold firm, especially on white and grey ctoton sand makers' agents protest that despite the hope of cheap goods from across the lines entertained by some buyers, prices on these goods are not likely to go lower.

Payments generally are favorable, some of the houses mentioning a pretty high percentage.

Brophy, Cains & Co. are offering some fine lines of black goods for ladies wear of all kinds. They make a specialty of this description of goods and note gratifying encouragement therefrom.

S. Greenshields & Co.'s advices from Messrs. Fraser, Cains and their other buyers at present at primary centres are that values generally show a firm tone on all the leading centres for all staple lines of material.

Thouret, Fitzgibbon & Co. note some encouraging returns this fall on the "large lines of "Jammet" gloves which they carry. They are selling at old prices from present stock, but state that spring orders will, from present appearances have to pay higher prices.

Caverhill, Kissock & Co.complain very much of backward trade on account of the fine weather. They have nothing else to report of interest.

Jas. Johnston & Co. report the receipt of some handsome lines of velvet trimming material, ribbons, etc., in the usual popular shades. Their line of "Muscovite" dress goods continues as as great a favorite as ever.

S. Greenshields, Son & Co. note a good turnover of staple lines of flannels, domestic and foreign. They always carry a full assortment of domestic grey flannels, and until the weather interfered a fortnight ago, the movement of them was very good.

TORONTO MARKET.

Trade has toned down in sympathy with the warm weather which has continued, contrary to expectations, during the past week. Visiting buyers have been very few in number, and letter orders, while numerous, have not been productive of very large parcels. Road orders, as a rule, have been below the average, and the common report is that retailers have made but small breaks in their fall and winter stocks.

Taking everything into consideration the general dry goods trade of Canada shows no unfavorable feature, as the decrease in business is less than 10 per cent., and there is abundant opportunity for this to be made good before the season ends. The causes are not permanent, other than the climatic ones, and these may quickly become beneficial. Trade in the United States, on the other hand, shows a decrease of fully one-third, and it is not expected that any part of this will be made up.

Collections are only fair, some houses having complaints to make. The quietness of the general retail trade makes rural collections somewhat slower than might be naturally expected.

Wyld, Grasett & Darling report a fair trade in meltons and beavers for overcoatings. Tailors' trimmings are in full stock.

Caldecott, Burton & Spence have another shipment of braids in blacks and colors; plain Hercules, military and fancy weaves in all the widths, wide and narrow.

John Macdonald & Co. have received this week a shipment of the leading colors in velveteens. Ladies' misses' and children's underwear is strongly in demand, and this house shows some special lines.

In Gordon, Mackay & Co.'s men's furnishing department they show a very attractive range of men's fine half hose including plain and ribbed cashmere, natural wool, tans, besides low priced Canadian lines.

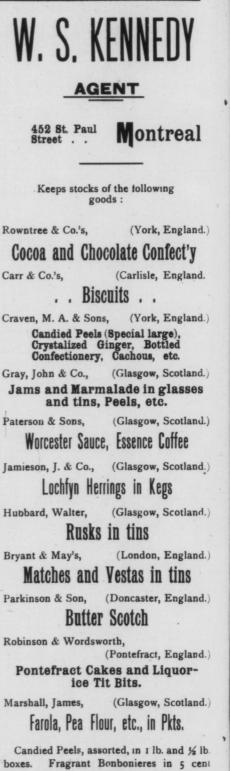
Alexander & Anderson have a shipment of black Hercules and military braids in all widths. Hair nets in natural hair and slik are new stock. They are also opening out a large assortment of slik handkerchiefs in fancy embroidered, brocade and colored.

W. R. Brock & Co. have some exclusive lines of blankets which are moving well despite the seeming dullness of trade. A special line of Scotch-finish shirts and drawers has been sold already to the extent of 2,000 dozen, and repeats and new orders bid fair to double this amount before the end of the season.

Gordon, Mackay & Co. are clearing the balance of this season's stock of dress trimmings, including some very desirable styles and colorings in Astrachan effects, etc., at prices that cannot fall to make them attractive to the trade.

Wyld, Grasett & Darling have two special lines of ladies wool mitts to retail at 20 and 25 cents. These are imported goods and of fine quality. Their stock of ladies' vests is still well assorted, and they have some special lines to sell at popular prices. They have just opened a shipment of novelties in frillings of the latest designs and colorings. Evening sikk gloves in 24 inch and 30 inch are now in stock.

A recent shipment makes Gordon, Gordon, Mackay & Co.'s stock of elastic cords complete, and puts them in a position to fill all orders for 4, 6, 8, and 10 cord black slik, and 6 and 8 cord white, besides a large variety in black and fancy garter webs in English and American makes.



J

phials. Gelatine Lozenges. English and American Twines. Philadelphia Caramels, English and Foreign Cheese, etc. W. S. KENNEDY

452 St. Paul Street - Montreal



Just Arrived_

NEW FRUITS AND NUTS.

J. Morand's Off Stalk Valencias. J. Morand's Layer Valencias.

Tarragona S. S. Almonds.

Spanish Onions in Crates.

Your Customers want the BEST.

11

DAVIDSON & HAY, 36 Yonge Street, TORONTO

SELF RISING BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

A Pure Buckwheat Flour ready for immediate use and a perfect Self Rising Flour.

WE MAKE IT.

We use only best selected grain, carefully milled. We manufacture our own Rising Compound and guarantee our Flour pure and of uniform quality. It makes delicious pancakes in two minutes according to directions. We are putting it up same as last season.

5 lb. Packages, 1 Dozen per Case, \$2.25 per Case. (Show card enclosed.)

On straight or assorted orders for five cases of our goods we allow freight to Ontario points. Order through your wholesale grocer, or direct from us.

> The Ireland National Food Co., Ltd., Toronto. Millers & Manufacturers of Choice Breakfast Cereal Foods, Flour & Meals.

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S OME of our travelers are at the World's Fair and will be a week behind in their calls on your good selves. Write us your wants on a card or letter and we will give them prompt attention. War in Brazil has knocked Rio Coffee out. Pepper and Ginger are higher, not much change in other spices.

Your friends,

SNOW DRIFT CO.

X. L. C. R. SOAP \$2.25 per 1 Gross. For cleaning Silver, Nickel Steel, and Household Utensils generally. Has no equal in the market.

L. E. LAWSON, The College Grounds, Adelaide St. West, TOBONTO, ONT.



Shipping Baskets. Lunch Baskets. Field Baskets. FULL LINE. PROMPT SHIPMENT.

Walter Woods & Co., Hamilton.



ODART'S PICKLE - AND - ODART'S SAUCE



[This department is made up largely of items from travellers and retailers throughout the Dominion. It contains much interesting information regarding the movements of those in the trade. The editor will thank contributors to mail copy to reach the head office Tuesday.]

Jagson says the eater of the early apple catches the worm.

John Rogers, a Petrolia merchant, has decided to devote all his attention to groceries in the future. May success crown him.

There are only two thousand sorts of apples grown in the United States, and with 65,000,000 of people to please, it is no wonder that some tastes are not satisfied.

From Jan. 1 to Aug. 31 England imported 119,818 tons of hay compared with 32,177 for the same period last year. Canada's contribution was 23,517 tons against 3,350 tons for 1892.

A young grocer entering into business for himself was asked on what he relied for success. He replied, "Hard work, honest dealings and independence in the conduct of my business."

Sugar importations during the fiscal year closed June 30, amounted to \$120,000,000. The quantity was 3,450,000 pounds. Beet sugar importations amounted to about 13,000,000 pounds.

It has taken 1,500 years of horticulture to develop the orange from a berry which was origina'ly about the size of a wild cherry. So all good and great things are attained through slow and often painful processes. Especially -true is this of character building.

Capt. Forte, a large sugar planter in Jamaica, has arrived in England with specimens of diseased sugar canes for submission to the Director of Kew Gardens. The sugar crop in Jamaica is this season threatened with destruction by this peculiar and baffling disease.

Here, says an exchange, is a good definition of prosperity : "A condition in which labor is fully and actively engaged in useful occupations at fair wages, while commerce is selling the products of the country freely and at prices which give a reasonable profit to all concerned, but it is necessary that this condition shall be general."

A determined burglary was committed at W. J. O'Brien's grocery, James street north, Hamilton, the other night. Thieves broke in by way of the back door and carried off the cash register, containing over \$14 and a bank book. The register was found between 8 and 9 o'clock the next morning on Gore street, near the Methodist church. It had been broken open by the thieves, who took the \$14 in bills, but generously left the small change and the bank book. Mr. O'Brien is thankful to get his register back without the cash.

The official inspectors in Dresden, Germany, make use of Eber's reagent; a mixture of hydrocloric acid, I part, alcohol, 3 parts, and ether, I part. With this a glass rod is moistened and held close to the suspected meat. If the polished surface becomes clouded (owing to the formation of ammonia), the meat is declared unfit for food, and consigned to the fertilizer factory.

In Germany, especially in the eastern districts, starch is made generally of potatoes. The manufacture is of a very simple process; the potatoes are grated on rasps to a very fine pulp, which is separated by sieves into fibre, which remains, and starch, which is washed away. The latter is allowed to settle in large tanks, is cleared by washing, and then dried at a low temperature.

After about sixteen months of varying misfortunes such as losing sets of tools and other mishaps, Webster Bros. have completed their salt well at Moortown at a depth of 1709 feet, striking through a bed of crystal rock salt about fifty feet in thickness. The well has now been pumping over twentyfour hours, everything is tight about the casing and all is going on swimmingly and the venture will doubtless prove a big success.—Petrolea Advertiser.

Halifax Chronicle: The apple trade of our province is as good, if not better, than it has been for some years past, the demand in the American market still remaining keen, with prices satisfactory, says the Bridgetown Monitor. On Monday, 16th inst., the steamer City of Monticello carried across the bay, en route by State of Maine to Boston, a cargo consisting of 718 barrels, besides a quantity of potatoes and canned goods; while the Yarmouth line is also receiving a large patronage in the carrying of apples and other produce.

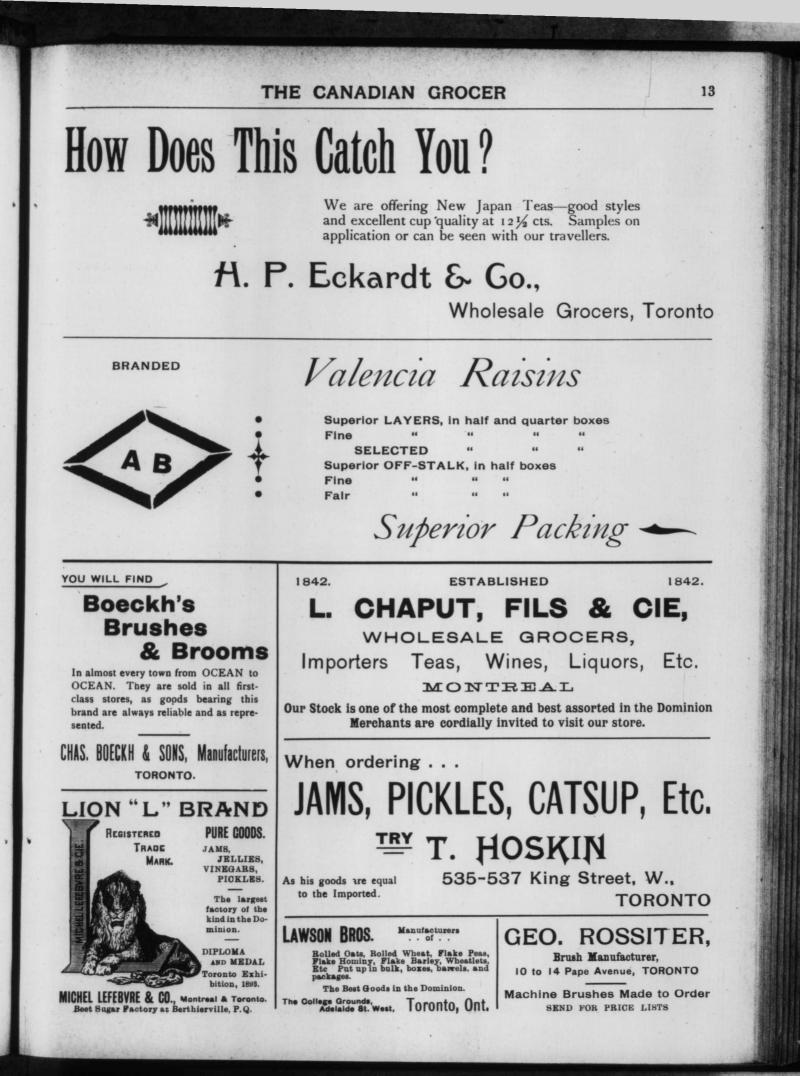
According to authoritative accounts, Lower Burmah promises to become a great coffee producing country, and special efforts are about to be directed to developing the district in this particular branch of industry. Coffee went lamentably wrong in Ceylon a few years ago, and the planters in that prosperous island have now taken up tea-growing all round, but it is claimed for Lower Burmah that it possesses special advantages over Ceylon for the cultivation of coffee. The Tavoy district is regarded by experts as being exceptionally rich in suitable soil for coffee growing.—Grocers' Review.

The St. John Telegraph says : At the present time, owing to various causes, the dairy products of New Brunswick are much less in amount and greatly inferior in quality to what they ought to be. It is not that we are deficient in the number of our live stock, for with more than 100,000 milch cows, our dairy output ought to be very large, and worth at least



Our Tobaccos are now prepared for fall and winter use and will be found soft and pliable and in every way desirable.

SEE PRICES CURRENT.



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We beg to inform our customers that we are now turning out our usual quantities of tobacco, and can fill all orders without delay.



BE SURE AND GET THE Dog's Head Brand

EMPIRE TOBAGCO

MONTREAL

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\$2,000,000 annually, but many of the cows on the farms of New Brunswick are of inferior quality, while most of them are not cared for in such a way as to yield the best results. It is satisfactory to know, however, that a great improvement is now gradually taking place in both particulars, and that our farmers are becoming alive to the necessity of giving a fuller measure of their attention to the breeding and care of their animals, as well as to those scientific methods of dairying which have the approval of the best modern authoritles. The time is not far distant when Professor Robertson's predictions will be fulfilled, and when the dairying industry of this province will become as important as the lumber industry now is.

Kerns & Company of Burlington shipped nearly 500 barrels of apples last week for Montreal.

Simon Leiser, wholesale grocer, Victoria, B. C., contemplates admitting Emanuel Bloomingdale, of San Francisco, into partnership.

The Steveston (B.C.) Enterprise says: "Most of the salmon being shipped by the syndicate for the English market is going unlabelled, as the long voyage spoils many of the labels. They will, of course, be immediately labelled upon arrival in England.

R. G. Baxter has purchased one of the Bronte grain storehouses and purposes to place it on several scows, bodily, and tow it to Burlington and place it on the foundation prepared for it, where the old one stood that was recently burnt down.—Free Press, Acton.

The trade will be pleased to learn that Stewart Munn & Co. have carried off medals and diplomas at the World's Fair for their boneless and skinless codfish, Munn's liquid and fish glue, Munn's frozen and strained cod liver oil, also canned Labrador salmon and cod tongues, as well as their steam refined pale seal oil.

Ernest Kemp, the oyster expert who came to Canada from Whitstable, England, some months ago at the request of the Government, to investigate the depletion of the Canadian oyster beds, has sent a valuable report to Sir C. H. Tupper. Mr. Kemp suggests stringent regulations for improving the beds, believing that only in this way can they be brought up to their old-time productiveness.

W. Boulter & Sons, the well-known canners, of Picton, have taken a five years' lease from F. W. Barrett of part of the premises formerly occupied by Jacques & Hay's furniture works, Esplanade street, Toronto. After examining various sites in the city, Mr. Boulter decided to locate in a central locality, where he would have best shipping facilities and be able to get all the help he wanted to hire. He will employ 150 to 200 hands and wants to be where he can get them with the least trouble. These premises also enable him to establish his works at the least outlay, as a large Corliss engine and boiler of 200 h.p., built by Doty Engine Works Company, have just been installed. There are many advantages to a manufacturer to be in a good locality and Toronto fills the bill.

Attorney-General Longley has just received the following very encouraging note from Mr. J. W. Bigelow, president of the Fruit Growers' Association, who is now attending the World's Fair as the representative of the local government: "I feel like offering to pay your expenses if you will return and see our fruit exhibit since we have got it arranged to the best possible advantage. We are scoring a point for Nova Scotia gravensteins, kings, ribstons, etc., and potatoes, and are now sure of first prize."— Chronicle, Halifax.

The grocer now-adays believes in early closing and has more time to recreate with his family than a decade ago when most of the guild could only sing :

> When I get time— I'll regulate my life In such a way that I may get Acquainted with my wife.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Hugh Blain of Eby, Blain & Co. 15 at the World's Fair.

Alex. Jardine of the Pure Gold Manufacturing Co. is in Chicago.

R. T. Macdonald of Eby, Blain & Co. has been taking a business trip through Huron, Bruce and Grey counties.

Hugh Hickey, who does the W. G. & B. for Lucas, Steele & Bristol, has been laid up sick in Guelph, but will soon be on his feet again. He has made many friends on the road.

D. Stewart, merchant, Thistleton, left on Friday last for the World's Fair, Chicago.



ANGELINA-" Why, Edwin, whad's de mattah wif yo'?"

EDWIN-" Why, I jumped offen de roof wif a hammock an' thought it would open like a parachute ; but it didn't."

HUCH BLAIN

This is a Good Picture

J. F. EBY

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Do you handle Chocolate made by **Menier**?

It will pay you to try a 12 lb. $box - \frac{1}{2}$ lb. packages. price, **38** <u>crs.</u> lb. Send your orders to us direct.



Canadian Cheese

THE WORLD'S FAIR

Swept everything before it.

We beat the World

The finest cheese, bar none

is "THE ROYAL ARMS"

Absolutely Perfect

EBY, BLAIN & CO., Wholesale Toronto, Ont.

TRY I DOZ. SMALL JARS

[As there is often inequality in the prices of the various sellers on this market, owing to differences in buying conditions and other circumstances, and as prices are modified by both quantity and quality, the quotations given below, and in our Prices Current, necessarily take a wide range.]

TORONTO MARKETS. TORONTO, Oct. 26, 1893. GROCERIES.

There has been no material change during the week. In fact the only thing that may be characterized as new is the arrival this week of new Tarragona almonds and new Florida oranges. Briskness continues to be maintained in canned vegetables and prices seem to have a firmer tendency. The market is still bare of Rio coffee, and quotations remain as before. A good demand is reported for granulated at unchanged prices, but other kinds are in moderate request only. Syrups and molasses are in fair demand. In teas, low grade Young Hysons and Japans are the only kinds that are receiving much attention. All dried fruits except currants are quiet, and there is no great demand for them. Payments are reported fair.

CANNED GOODS.

There is not much change in canned goods. Business in tomatoes, peas and corn, while not quite up to that of last week is still good. Prices in these particular lines remain unchanged at 80 to 85c., but the tendency is toward greater firmness than otherwise. There have been some tomatoes offering during the week at 82½ to 85c., but not many transactions are being consumated. A slightly better enquiry is reported for



TO YOU IT IS PROFITABLE and a

QUICK SELLER. Thousands testify to its PURITY and Wonderful washing qualities in HARD or SOFT WATER.

TRY IT. ROYAL SOAP CO., Winnipeg, Man. canned fruits this week, principally for the better brands of peaches, raspberries and strawberries. The idea as to price 1s: Peaches, \$3.10 to \$3.25 for 3's, \$2.10 to \$2.25for 2's; raspberries and strawberries, \$2 to \$2.10. Offerings of canned fruit are light and the pack does not seem to be heavy. Demand continues fairly active for salmon. We quote \$1.25 to \$1.40 for talls and \$1.57 % for flats. Lobsters seem to be moving a little more freely this week, but without any change in prices. The enquiry is principally for the better brands, ranging in price from \$1.85 to \$2 for talls and \$2.25 to \$2.50 for flats. Sardines and meats remain dull and featureless.

THE CANADIAN GROCER

COFFEE.

There have been no new developments. The local market is completely bare of green Rio coffees, and enquiries are being received from all parts of the Dominion. Some grinders are in the meantime turning their attention to Santos coffee. We quote as before: Rio, 21 to 22c.; East Indian, 27 to 30c.; South American, 21 to 23c.; Santos, 21 to 22c.; Java, 30 to 32c.; Mocha, 26 to 27c.; Maracaibo, 21 to 23c.

NUTS.

New Tarragona almonds have arrived on this market during the week, and prices for them range from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 14c. These prices are about 2 cents lower than a year ago. We quote: Brazil nuts 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$ c. a pound; Sicily shelled almonds, 32 to 35c. a pound; Tarragona almonds, $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 14c; peanuts, 11 to 12c. for roasted and 8 to 10c. for green; cocoa nuts, \$5 to \$5.50 per sack; Marbot walnuts 11\frac{1}{2} to 12c.; pecans 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15c.; chestnuts, \$4.75 to \$5.00 per bushel; hickory, \$2 to \$2.25.

RICE

The movement is fair only; $3\frac{1}{2}$ c. is the idea for "B" and for Japan $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. is ordinarily quoted.

SPICES

There has been a lot of spices selling, particularly for pickling purposes. We quote: Pure black pepper at 14 to 16c.; pure white at 20 to 28c.; pure Jamaica ginger at 25 to 27c.; cloves, 14 to 25c.; pure mixed spice, 30 to 35c.

SUGARS.

THE GROCER'S special sugar cables from London show the course of the world's market for the past few days:

Centr	ifugal.	Musco	vado	~	-B	eet-	-
	96	for ref	ning.	0	ct.	Mar	ch.
	s. d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.
Oct. 19	16 3	13	6	18	87	13	34
Oct. 2J	16 3	13	8.	18	1	18	11
Oct. 21	16 3	15	3	18	81	18	14
Oct. \$3	16 3	18	3	18	3	13	21
Oct. 24	16 3	13	3	18	2	18	0
Oct. 25	16.8	18	8	18	8	18	le

Business in this line continues to evince a disposition to drop off, although prices are fairly steady. Granulated is not yet in good supply and with some refiners there is a scarcity of the very bright yellows. For granulated the ruling price is still $5\frac{1}{2}$ c, with occasional sales at \$5.45. Outside granulated there is not much selling. Some houses have a dark yellow lower province sugar which they quote as low as 4c. and prices range from that figure up $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Willett & Gray, in their Weekly Statistical, says;

THE WEEK—Raws unchanged. Refined unchanged. Net cash duotations are : Muscovados, 3¼-¾c.; Centrifugals, 4c.; granulated, 5.08c. Receipts, 34,291 tons. Meltings, 35,000 tons. Total stock in four ports, 25,175 tons, against 25,884 tons last week, and 109,520 tons last year. By cable : Stock n Havana and Matanzas, 52,000 tons against 57,000 tons last week, and 12,000 tons last year. The six principal ports of Cuba give for the week : Receipts, 1,000 tons; exports, 7,000 tons; stock, 74,000 tons, against 80,000 tons last week and 26, 000 tons last year. Total stocks in all the principal countries, 340,975 tons, against 391,156 tons at same dates last year. Afloats to the United States from all countries estimated, 78,000 tons, against 95,000 tons last year. Beet sugar quotations, cost and freight, 13s. 9d. per cwt. for "firsts."

RAWS-It has been fortunate for all concerned that the receipts of sugar for the week have been large and equal to the requirements for meltings at the full capacity of the houses running. This leaves stock on hand same as last week, with but little surplus to meet any falling off in receipts during the coming week. The exports from Cuba were only half as much as in the previous week, but there should be free arrivals from Europe. The tendency, however, for the rest of this month is for a possible scarcity of supplies at the four ports, but with increasing supplies at New Orleans from the domestic crop, the situation is by no means serious. Present quotations for sugar on the spot can only be maintained by a continued carcity, for the reason that all foreign markets are 1/2 to 5/8c. below our parity, and show a tendency to decline rather than to advance. Some Muscovados arrived during the week both here and at Boston, and are held at 3½c., which price can only be had should some refiners run out of supplies for immediate use, which is not probable now.

European markets show a declining tendency, owing to more favorable reports regarding the beet crops and to heavy rains which have raised the Elbe and permit sugars from Austria to reach shipping ports. Beet crop estimates are again taking on a considerable increase over last year, and Mr. Licht foreshadows an increase of some 250,000 tons in his coming estimates of the cane crops, which is in accord with our own expectations. The weather coptinues favorable for the cane fields in Cuba, and similar good reports come from all the West India islands, indicating much larger crops than last year's.

REFINED—Quotations remain unchanged and the conditions of deliveries have not much improved at the four ports, although prompt deliveries have been reached at New Orleans. It now looks as if it may take the rest of this month to equalize deliveries to demand, even at the present rate of meltings. There is not likely to be any change in prices while conditions of raws and refined remain unchanged, as already noted. The McCahan refinery continues to run smoothly, and is now sold ahead also for ten days more.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

TEAS.

Not much doing. The principal movement is in low grade Young Hysons and Japans, the latter at about 16 to 17c. and the former at 14 to 16c. Latest mail advices from England report that Ceylon teas are keeping their price and seem likely to do so with a strong home demand. Indian teas



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MARKETS_Contin

are quiet and a little lower. Young Hysons are in poor supply and are bringing good prices. In China, black Moniugs continue to show best value.

DRIED FRUIT.

There has been some movement in currants at from 41/2c. up, but otherwise the dried fruit market is quiet. Valencia raisins are firm in Denia, but there is not much doing here; 41/2 c. is the idea for offstalk, 62. for selected, and 7c for layers. Sultana raisins quiet and unchanged at from 61/2 to 10½c. There is nothing doing in prunes, and prices rule as before at from 6½ to 7½c. for old fruit.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Butter market remains much as before. Choice dairy butter still finds a ready sale, and it is somewhat scarce. Round lots are held outside at from 19 to 20c. and jobbers here are getting from 21 to 22c. ordinarily, and 23c. occasionally. Large rolls are going out at about 19c., but there are not many on the market. Good dairy pound rolls are wanted by jobbers at from 22 to 23c. Bakers' There has butter is quoted as low as 16c. been considerable enquiry from outside points for creamery, and holders of September and October make are reported to be asking big figures. Jobbers are paying 22 to 23c. for creamery tubs and 24c. for pound prints. From the retailer they are getting I to 2c. advance on these figures.

Cheese is firm and in good demand; IIC. is asked for August make and it is said that as high as 11 4 c. is obtained in some instances outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS-There is not much doing. Jobbers have been taking a few prime medium beans at \$1.23 and from retailers they are getting \$1.40; for hand good picked they are paying \$1.30 to \$1 42 and selling at \$1.40 to \$1.50.

DRIED APPLES-Market continÉes quiet. There have been some transactions at 434 to 5c. and jobbers are ordinarily getting 5 1/2 C.

EVAPORATED APPLES-The market has been receiving a little more attentiou during the last few days, but it does not seem to have resulted in much business being done. Holders have peen asking all the way from 81/2 to 91/4 c. for new fruit, but buyers are not inclined to pay the outside price. The market is in fact somewhat unsettled owing to a difference of opinion regarding the apple crop. Jobbers are asking 10c.

EGGS-The market has been a rising one during the week, and for strictly fresh as high as 192. is asked ; ordinarily 171/2 to 18c. is quoted.

POULTRY-There is a good demand coming in, particularly geese and turkeys, and prices rule lower. We quote: Turkeys 11 to 11¹/₂c. per lb., geese 5¹/₂ to 6¹/₂c. per lb., chickens 35 to 50c. per pair, ducks 65 to 75c. per pair.

POTATOES-A good many are offering, and prices are easy at 50c. per bag on track and 6oc. per bag out of store.

HONEY-Much as before. We quote : Extracted white clover 8c. in 10 and 30 lb. tins, and sections 12 to 14c.

HOPS-Market continues as dull as ever. Sales of 93's are reported at 16c., and 92's are quoted at 121/2 to 14c.

ONIONS-Demand is slackening, although a steady trade is still doing. Prices are easier at 85 to 90c. Supplies for the season have nearly all arrived.

SWEET POTATOES-Not a great deal doing, and prices remain much as before at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per bbl.

GREEN FRUIT.

FOREIGN-There is an increasing demand for all such foreign fruit as lemons, oranges and Malaga grapes. Lemons are firmer, and the Malaga market has advanced fully 2s. during the week. Maori lemons are about out of this market. New Florida oranges are arriving this week and they are showing good quality. They are selling at \$4 to \$425. There is some enquiry for bananas at unchanged prices, but there is not of course the same business doing as a month or two ago. Owing to the large receipts of Canadian cranberries, the Cape Cod article is not receiving as much attention as usual.

DOMESTIG-The volume of business is gradually getting less. There is a fair quantity of grapes coming forward, but receipts of peaches are confined to a few odd boxes. In apples, there are a good many windfalls coming in, and these are plentiful at \$1.50; while fine stock runs up as high as \$3 per harrel.

We quote: Oranges-Floridas, \$4 to \$4.25, Jamaica's, \$6 to \$6.50 per bbl., \$3.75 to \$4 for boxes; lemons, Messinas, \$6 to \$6.25; Maiori, \$8 to \$8.50 per box; Malagos, \$4 to to \$4.25 per box, aud half chests \$7.50 to \$8; bananas, \$1 to \$1.50; peaches. 50 to \$1 per basket; pears, 50 to \$1 per basket; tomatoes, 25 to 40c. per basket ; cabbage, 40 to 60c. per dozen; grapes—Concords, 2¼ to 2½c. per lb.; Niagara's, 2½ to 2¾c.; Rogers, 2½ to 3c.; small baskets grapes, 25 to 3oc. Apples, 25 to 3oc. per basket and \$1.50 to \$3 per barrel. Cranberries, Cape Cod, \$6.50 to \$7 per bbl.; boxes, \$2.40 to \$2 50; Canadian, \$6 to \$6.50 per barrel; boxes, \$2 to \$2.15.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Farmers' deliveries of dressed hogs have been liberal during the week and prices are As high as \$8 was paid early in the easier. week, but \$7 75 is now about the idea of packers as to price. Car lots of both western and northern hogs have been purchased at \$7.75, delivered at Toronto. They look upon present prices as being too high and declare that after orders now booked are filled they will cut up no more hogs till lower prices obtain. Smoked meats continue in good demand at unchanged prices. There have been some shipments of car lots of green cured meats to the coast at IIC. for hams, 12c. for bellies, 94c, for rolls, and 104c. for long clear. Venison is beginning to arrive, and we quote 6 to 7c, for carcases, 11 to 12c. for hind quarters.

BACON-Long clear, 1034 to 11c.; smoked backs, 12 to 121/2c.; bellies, 131/2c.; rolls, 10 to 10 1/2 C.

HAMS-In good demand and firm at 13 to 131/2 c. for smoked.

LARD-Pure Canadian 12% c. in tubs, 13c. in pails and 121/2c. in tierces. Compound 9 to 9 1/2 c.

BARREL PORK-Canadian heavy mess \$20, Canadian short cut \$21.50 to \$22, shoulder mess \$18.

DRESSED MEATS-Beef fores are 4 to 5c., hindquarters 7 to 8c., mutton 6 to 6½c., lamb 7 to 8½c., veal 7½ to 9c., venison 6 to 7c. for carcases and 11 to 12c. for hindquarters.

HIDES, SKINS, TALLOW, WOOL.

HIDES-The situation in hides continuing about the same as last week. The different market points throughout Canada and the United States appear to be in a dull condition. As tanners having laid in a large supply, they are not anxious to invest in more. Prices remain unchanged, dealers are paying 4c. for No. 1, 3c. for No. 2, 2c. for No. 3.

SKINS-Trade continues quiet. Prices are much lower than last year at this time, and the prospects for an increase demand for domestic trade is not at all bright. Prices as quoted by Toronto dealers are the same as last report. Fresh slaughtered skins are running at 60 to 65c.

TALLOW-Continues in good demand, al-ough somewhat scarce. Prices are a lutle though somewhat scarce. higher at 5 to 5 1/2 c. per lb.

WOOL-Domestics remain quiet. Some few cars of Northwest lots are being dispos-ed of, but this is about all. Prices remain unchanged. Dealers are paying from 19 to 20c. for good pull wool, and 16 to 17c. for fleece.

FISH.

The supply in herrings is increasing and it is expected that from now on supply will be sufficient for the demand. We quote Fresh sea salmon, 17 to 19c.; skinned and boned codfish, 61/2 c.; Labrador herring, \$4 50 per barrel; shore nerring, \$2.75 per bbl.; Digby herring, 11 to 12½c.; boneless fish, 4c.; boneless cod, 7 to 8c.; blue back herring, \$2.00 per hundred; blue pickerel, 4 to 5c. a lb.; yellow ditto, 7 to 8c. a lb.; salmon trout and white fish, 7 ½c.; eels, 6 to 8c. a lb.; pre-pared frogs 50c. per doz.; dressed sturgeon, 7 to 8c.; oysters by bulk, \$1.50 for standard and \$2 selected ; cisco, 3 to 4c. each ; salt mackerel in bulk, Ioc. per lb.

SALT.

Salt trade continues good and some large shipments are reported during the week. We quote : Car lots, dairy, \$1.25; barrel salt 95c.; coarse sacks, 68c.; fine sacks, 75c.; American rock, \$10 per ton.

PETBOLEUM.

The Petrolia Advertiser, in its weekly report, says : The same old monotony still reigns in oil matters, and a readable report







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MARKETS. - Continued

is out of the question. Crude remains unchanged and may be quoted at 1.07 delivered, and refined at $9\frac{34}{100}$ to 10c. f.o.b. here.

On the local market the conditions are much as before. A good business is being done and prices are unchanged. We quote : 5 to 1c b¹. lots, imperial gallon Toronto ; Canadian, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13c. ; carbon safety, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 17c. ; Canadian water white, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 19c. Photogene, 22c.

MARKET NOTES.

There is a slightly firmer feeling in canned vegetables.

Davidson & Hay have new shelled almonds in stock.

Sloan & Crowther are almost sold out of the "Lion" brand of salmon.

New season's Malaga grapes and new Floriday oranges are arriving this week.

Eby, Blain & Co. have in stock new California apricots, peaches and pears.

Sloan & Crowther are in receipt of a carload of the Skeena Packing Co.'s salmon.

Dawson & Co. shipped two carloads of apples from Caledon station to Chicago this week.

See Edward Adams & Co.'s list of new fruits in advertisement, their travelers have quotations.

R. S. McIndoo is placing a new English pickle on this market. It is manufactured by Odart & Co.

The steamship Escalona, due to arrive this week, is the last of the direct fruit steamers for the season.

New Tarragona soft shelled almonds are on the Toronto market this week and they are quoted at $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 14c.

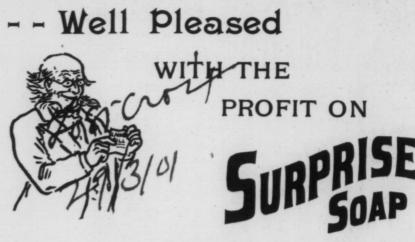
Edward Adams & Co. have secured the agency for Aunt Sally's pan cake flour and Aunt Abbey's rolled oats.

Lucas, Steele, Bristol report that they are offering at cheap figures half barrels choice new British Colimbia salmon.

The Toronto Salt Works report the following sales during the past week :—I car of American rock, 3 cars of barrel salt, and 2 cars of coarse sacks.

Davidson & Hay have been appointed sole agents for Aunt Abbey's cooked rolled oats and Aunt Sally's pancake flour. Both are in 2 lb. packages.

T. Kinnear & Co. are offering last season's prunes in cases at what they claim to be



The St. Croix Soap Mfg. Co., St. Stephen, N.B.

MONTREAL : 17 St. Nicholas St. TORONTO : Wright & Copp, 40 Wellington St. East. WINNIPEG: E. W. Ashley.

reasonable prices ; also West Indian molasses and almond nuts.

Branches :

Lucas, Steele & Bristol have a good supply of Sicily filberts for Halloween, also choice Grenoble walnuts. This firm's sale of Spanish onions is reported to be large.

Venison is arriving on the market Although a definite price has not yet been quoted, dealers are starting it at 6 to 7c. Ifor carcass and 11 to 12c. for hind quarters.

The raisin seeder is going well with Lucas, Steele & Bristol, also the bag prunes to arrive. Their figs and Sultana's left Smyrna last week, which should bring them due end of November.

Balfour & Co. are more convinced than ever that it pays to keep nothing but the best goods, and they are refusing to order cheap currants and Valencias, believing the best trade will pay a little more for really choice goods.

Lucas, Steele & Bristol made delivery of their Amalias, Filiatra and Provincial currants, barrels and cases, last week. Their assortment arriving consists of extra fine Gulf, Campos, Patras, Panariti, Perfecto and Excelsior Vostizzas.

The Canadian Specialty Co. are showing this week a fine line of D. & P. New York brand rock candy, in 5-lb. boxes, white, red and yellow colors, of which they have received a second shipment. They have also triple refined rock candy syrup in half-barrels, weighing over 13 lbs. to the gallon.

The Pure Gold Manufacturing Co. will place a new tomato catsup on the market shortly. The firm is in the meantime experimenting with it in order to make it as near perfection as possible.

W. H. Gillard & Co., Hamilton, agents for Western Ontario for Gillard's new pickle and Gillard's new sauce, manufactured by Messrs. Gillard & Co., of London, Eng., state that since their lithographed advertisement appeared first in THE GROCER they have received numerous orders outside of their regular customers—not only from retailers in Ontario, but in New Brunswick and British Columbia—thus showing the widespread influence of THE GROCER.

An advertiser writes :---"Bueyrs of currants and raisins should exercises care this season in selecting their supplies, as a great many new names and brands are on the market. Ordinary Provincial currants are being put up in cases and sold under fancy names. English style selected Valencias must not be mixed up with best quality selected. These latter, if from a reliable firm, are ahead of any layer



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MARKETS-Continued

fruit. Packers of this latter kind should be publicly exposed for the rascally fruit some of them put in for "Four Crown," fancy labels thrown in-lots of them not equal to off stalk."

WHAT WHOLESALERS ARE SAYING.

Eby, Blain & Co: "We are having free sales of Spanish onions this week in crates at 85c."

Lucas, Steele & Bristol, Hamilton : "The half barrels of mackerel sold by us are pleasing everyone."

' Judging from the way people are buying, salmon seems to be considered pretty much a staple article," remarked a wholesaler the other day.

Balfour & Co. : "We have large sales for our Aberdeen salt water herrings in small kegs. The quality is the finest ever seen in Canada. We have cabled for several hundred more kegs to be shipped at once."

W. H. Gillard & Co. of Hamilton : "There is a remarkable increase in the demand for Pettijohn's Breakfast Food amongst their customers, and the numerous repeat orders received have compelled us to buy this atticle in carload lots."

Balfour & Co. : "We have a large and increasing sale of Lovejoy's Breakfast Flakes, for which we are Canadian agents. There is nothing better made in this line, and the price is \$4 per case. A car load of these goods is now on the way.

Ireland National Food Co.: "We find a steady increase in the sale of our goods in packages, especially our domestic rolled wheat. Customers report it as giving great satisfaction. We expect a heavy run on our S. R. buckwheat flour, and are in good shape to meet all demands promptly."

Wright & Copp : "That Pettijohn's Breakfast Food is now a permanency on the Canadian market is an established fact. Its introduction was opportune, supplying a long felt want for a delicate, invigorating and appetizing breakfast food ; sustaining for the robust and at the same time making a most delicious and nutritious food for invalids. The success with which Pettijohn has met so far augurs well for its future, and we have a large and steadily increasing sale. One firm, W. H. Gillard & Co. of Hamilton, having lately purchased a carload to fill their numerous repeat orders."

MONTREAL MARKETS. MONTREAL, Oct. 26, 1893. GROCERIES.

The week's business in general groceries has been of a fairly active nature, but one or two lines have monopolized most of the attention. Chief in this respect has been dried raisins, which, despite very low offers on the part of some of the jobbers here, man !fest a very firm tone, and it is not at

all improbable that before the next time of writing we will have to chronicle an advance in the first cost on spot here for prime grades. THE GROCER referred specially to the matter last week, but there have been some interesting developments since then. The chief cause of the present firmness is the great scarcity of fruit on spot or n ar at hand, which puts holders in a very independent humor. The fact of the low offers above referred to, however, create some irregularity in the demand, which jobbers are bitterly complaining about. The people who are making these low offers have large lines of fruit, but buyers who cite these offers seem to forget that the low prices are on common grades and that leaving them aside no order can be filled for anything really fine except at firm figures. Besides, as we have al-ready noted, there is a wide range in the grading, a fact which prospective buyers would do well to bear in mind in the case of low prices being offered them. It is claimed that some of the earlier purchases, for instance, at the very low figures, do not turn out on inspection to be very uniform in quality of size. Taking the receipts as a whole, though they may vary, the general opinion seems to be that the medium to fine grades are very good value for the money compared with stock which was selling last year, and that grocers who get them will find themselves all right L curarnts there is nothing special to note, and other lines of goods remain much the same. In sugar refineries are beginning to catch up with their orders and prices are steady. Teas remain quiet with enquiry fair. Molasses has furnished some fair-sized sales and the tone is firm. Syrups are the same way but quiet. A firm tone characterizes the coffee market and spices continue, steady. Canned goods are steady on the whole although some cutting in salmon by a leading French wholesale house has unsettled prices somewhat. Fish are much the same.

DRIED FRUIT.

The occurrences and transactions in this line of goods, notably Valencia raisins, has been the chief feature of wholesale grocery market this week, overshadowing everything else. Despite extreme inside offers by one French wholesale firm on common raisins, the general tone of the market is firm, and it would not be at all surprising if before this time next week higher prices would not have to be paid here for really prime fruit. This firm tone is due to the independent position in which holders are placed, owing to

(Continued on page 24)

Why Bother with Selling Substitutes or Imitations, when

Has stood the test of between 30 and 40 years, and is sold throughout the civilized world as

It retails at 10 cents, leaving you a fair profit.

GROCEES not having been supplied with iron signs nor advertising matter yet, will please ask their jobbers to have these enclosed with their next shipment of goods, as we gladly furnish

Depots at :. Emil Poliwka & Co. Toronto, Ont. Montreal, Que. 38 Front St. East, Toronto, Ont. St. John, N.B.) Canadian Agents.

FLOUR AND FEED. TORONTO.

The situation in flour continues quiet. Large shipments from Manitoba are being received, and coming in on an already overstocked market, has had a tendency to lower prices. Hay and straw are plentiful.

FLOUR .- City dealers' and millers' prices are: Manitoba patents, \$3 80 to \$3.90; strong bakers' \$3.60 to \$3.70; white wheat patents, \$3 25 to \$3.50; straight roller, \$2.85 to \$3, low grades, per bag, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Ontario family \$2.90 to \$3, broken lots.

Car prices are : Toronto freights-Manitoba patents, \$3.80 to \$3.90; Manitoba strong bakers', \$3.60 to \$3.70; Ontario patents, \$3.10 to \$3.30; straight roller, \$2.90 to \$3.00 ; extra, \$2.70 to \$2.90 ; low grades, per bag, 90c. to \$1.

MEAL-Oatmeal, \$3.90 to \$4. Commeal, gold dust, extra quality, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

FEED-Bran (ton lots) \$13.00, delivered (on track) \$12; shorts (ton lots) \$15 delivered, (or track) \$14; mixed feed \$1 per hundred; feeding corn 57c.; oats on track 34c.

HAY-Timothy, baled, plentiful and prices unchanged at \$9 50 to \$10.

STRAW-Continues in dood demand for broken lots, and supply fair. Prices unchanged at \$6 to \$6.50.

MONTREAL.

There is a fair local demand for flour ; but the export demand is slow and the market is, on the whole, quiet and unchanged. Winter wheat, \$3.75 to \$3.90; Manitoba patents, best brands, \$3.85 to \$3.90; straight rollers, \$3.10 to \$3.15; extra, \$2.90 to \$3.00; superfine, \$2.60 to \$2.90; Manitoba strong bakers', \$3.40 to \$3.60; Manitoba strong bakers', best brand, \$3.60 to \$3.70.

The oatmeal market is dull under a very small local demand. Standard bags \$1.90 to \$2; do. bris., \$3.80 to \$4.10; granulated, bris., \$4.20 to \$4.30; do., bags, \$2 to \$2.05; rolled cats, bags, \$2.05 to \$2.10; do., bris., \$4.25 to \$4.35.

There is more feeding stuffs offering, but the tone of the market is somewhat firmer under a better demand. Bran, \$14 to \$14.50; shorts, \$16 to \$17; mouillie, \$22.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Demand is light, market being very quiet; lower grades are cheaper. We quote : Manitoba, \$4 60 to \$4.76; Ontario high grade, \$3.85 to \$4; medium, \$3.60 to \$3.70: Oatmeal is cheaper, at \$4.25 to \$4.35; corn-meal, \$2.65 to \$2.70. Middlings on track, \$19.50 to \$20. Oats continue low; New Brunswick, by car load, 35 to 36c. ; P. E. I., 38 to 392. ; oats, 39 to 4oc.

JUST WHAT YOU WANT !

- An article which gives good satisfaction, when rightly used, sells at a reasonable prise, and leaves a good margin to the GROCES.
- CRYSTAL" RICE One of the latest, most wholesome and attractive

new FOOD CEREALS

Fills the bill. Full directions with each bag.

A Toronto Grocer said lately: "Why at first I had not much faith in Crystal Rice, but lately, after using and trying it in my own family and seeing what nice light bread, pancakes and omel-lettes it makes. I have been able to recommend it to my customers." ETA word to the wise is enough. Try it your-self first!

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.,

38 Front St. East, Toronto, Ont., Dominion Agents

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-SAPOLIO-THE GREAT SCOURING SOAP



MONTREAL Markets Continu

the very moderate supplies on spot and near at hand which are scarce, the Es calon, the next steamer, having only 8,000 boxes of raisins. In consequence sales of round lots of fine fruit transpire at 41-2c. from first hands, and the seller maintains that this is his best figure on the grade. Jobbers, however, complain bitterly of the spreading by one firm of low offers on common fruit interfering with buying by retail dealers. The latter receive an offer 4c., and don't stop to think what kind of fruit it may be, but insist on get-ting the same price from other houses if a sale is to be made. Of course itis impossible for jobbers to sell medium to fine fruit at any such figure as they are daily paying more for their own supplies, so these low offers have caused considerable ill-feeling and trouble. quote the following as a fair range of values: Common to good, 41-4 to 41-2c., and fine, 5 to 51-4c., and one of the largest holders here says that as soon as his best customers are supplied his price will be advanced in the case orders from buyers who are now in of different. A feature is the great scarcity of selected grades, which can hard-ly be quoted, while layers are firm at 6 to 61-2c. from jobbers' hands, according to quality. There are some com-plaints in regard to the quality of the earlier purchases of these which are the reverse of uniform in size and quality when the first layers are lifted from Currants do not furnish quite the box. as much life as raisins, business ruling moderately active. The Escalona is expected to land about 200 tons of them. In a wholesale way business is being done in them at 3 1-2 to 3 3-4c. for barrels and half barrels and 4c. in cases, while jobbers are asking about 1-4c. advance on this price from their customers.

SUGAR.

The sugar market remains much the same, but refiners are commencing to catch up with their orders, and after this the market may possibly quiet down, as the movement of sugar during the past month or five weeks, taken in the aggregate, must have been enormous. Prices remain the same, and are still quoted below the corresponding figures in New York. Refiners' prices remain 5 1-4c. for granulated and 4 1-8 to 47-8c., as to grade. From jobbers hands the movement of granulated is 10 steady at 53-8c. and yellows 41-4 to 4 3-4c. for ordinary yellows, with ex-tra bright 5c. There is nothing new in the position of the raw market, and anyhow it is not likely to have much effect on our prices now as we are now between seasons.

MOLASSES.

There has been a fair enquiry for straight lots Barbadoes molasses, straight. changing hands at 30 1-2c., and still quote 33 to 34c. from jobbers' hands.

SYRUPS.

There is only a quiet demand for syrups, which rule steady at 15-8 to 21-Sc. per lb. in the wood for Canadian and 22c. per gallon in barrels for American.

TEA

The tea market rules on the quiet side, with no appreciable increase in the volume of business. Some round lots of low grade blacks have changed hands at 12 to 13c., and some fair sized quantities of Japans have also been

through. We quote Japans : nut Common, 12 to 13c.; medium, 15 to 17c.; fine, 18 to 21c.; and finest, 28 to 32c. COFFEES.

The coffee market maintains its firm tone but is quiet, the only stock that has been moved in a round way being Maracaibo on the basis of 191-2c. We quote prices for round lots as follows: Jamaica, 16 to 18c.; Maracaibo, 19 to 21c.; Porto Cobello, 18 to 20c.; Rio, 17 1-2 to 19c.; Java, 24 to 28c., and Mocha, 25 to 28c;

SPICES.

There is no change in spices which have been moderately active with a firm tone. We quote: Jamaica ginger, 15 to 16c. for common, and 18 to 20c. for finer qualities; black pepper, 6 to pimento, 6c.; and nutmegs, 50 to 52 1-2c. to \$1.

RICE

There is no change in rice, which is moving out fairly well at steady prices. NUTS.

The only new feature in nuts is the receipt of new Terragona almonds, which have been moving freely at 111-2 to 12c., but there is only a very small lot, and their nice quality is attracting a good call. New shelled Jordan and Valencia almonds have also been received, and are selling well at 45c. the former and 23 to 24c. for the latter. We quote filberts, 81-2 to 9c.; French walnuts, 8 to 9c.; Grenoble wal-nuts, 11 to 12c.; peccans, 81-2 to 12c.; :peanuts, 8 to 11c. per ls., and cocoa-nuts, \$3.75 to \$4 per 100; Terragona almonds, 111-2 to 12c., and shelled almonds 23 to 45c., according to grade.

FRUIT.

The specially new feature has been the sales of new figs to arrive which are fetching full figures, viz., 11 to 11 1-2c. for prime and 15c. for extra for delivery next week ex Labrador. This is only a small lot which was shipped previous to the embargo. There are no dates spoken of as yet. Old prunes are moving in a steady way at 53-4 to 6c. New Malaga grapes are offering in moderate quantities to a good demand and prices are firm at \$4.75 to \$5.50 per keg. There are no California offerings. Canadian are moving quietly at 2 to 3c. per lb. for Niagaras, 2c. for Con-cords, and 21-2c. for Rogers. A few lemons are offering in chest at Malaga \$6 to \$6.50, and in boxes \$2.75 to \$3.25. Some small lots of Messina are still here and are held at \$3 per box. The only oranges offering are Floridas, which are in moderate supply, and sell at \$2.75 to \$3.25 per box. Cranberries are steady at \$6.75 to \$7.50 per barrel, according to quality. Pears are in fairly good demand at \$4.50 to \$9 per.bbl., according to quality, and peaches \$1 to \$1.25, according to quality.

CANNED GOODS.

The feature of the week has been low offers on canned salmon by a firm here, but for good primebrands we still quote \$1.25 to \$1.30. In vegetables the feeling is steady on the whole. Tomatoes have sold at 80c., which is an inside price, and we quote 80 to 85c. from first hands, with corn and peas the same way. Packers hold up the short pack as a reason why they are not anxious to make sales.

FISH.

The fish market has been moderately active and steady. We quote: Port-land finnan haddles, 71-2 to 81-2c.; St. John bloaters, \$1.50; k'ppered herring, 1.75 per box; boneless fish, 3.1-2 to 5c.; boneless pure cod, 6.1-2 to 7c.; green cod, 5.25 to 5.50 per bbl.; large No. 2 mackerel, half bbls., \$8.50; Lab rador salmon, \$12 to \$14 per bbl.; C. B. herring, \$5.50; Labrador herring, \$5; malpeque oysters, per express, \$7 to \$8; freight, \$3 to \$5.

T

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

The egg market is steady but mild weather has checked for the time being the stronger disposition of the market. Prices range from 15 to 16c. Beans are steady and unchanged, choice hand-picked, \$1.50 to \$1.70, ordinary \$1.25to \$1.40, and inferior \$1 to \$1.10. Maple syrup ranges from 41-2 to 5c. in the wood to 50 to 60c. in tins. Sugar is dull and nominal at 6 to 7c. Buyers and sellers are still apart on hops, and there is very little business to note, but we quote 20 to 25c. as a wide enough range to cover both ideas. Honey is steady, comb stock selling at 11 to 12c. for ordinary and 13 to 131-2c. for white clover. Receipts of potatoes are freer, and prices are rather softer at 50 to 54c. Native onions sell at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per bbl. The first receipts of Spanish onions have been pretty well distributed on the basis of 70 to 75c.per crate from first hands. There is an-ciher small supply on the Sardinian and Escalona which is near at hand.

PROVISIONS.

Canada short cut pork is in very light supply here and prices are firm. Smoked meats and lard are in fair demand. We quote : Canadian short cut, \$24 to \$25; mess pork, Western, new, per bbl., \$22 to \$22.50; hams, city cured, per lb., 12 to 13c.; lard, Canadian, in pails, 111-2 to 121-2c.; bacon, per lb., 111-2 to 121-2c.; lard, common refined, per lb., 81-4 to 91-4c.

CHEESE.

The cheese market remains much the same. At the wharf this week some 2,000 odd boxes sold around 11c. There is nothing very new in the tone of private cables. Finest Ontario fall cheese 111-4 to 113-8c.; finest Townships fall cheese, 11 to 11 1-Sc.; finest Quebec fall cheese, 11 to 111-8c.; under grades, 101-4c.; cable, 55s.

BUTTER.

Butter does not furnish any special change. Holders continue to show a more accommodating spirit on cream-ery, but shippers still maintain a more or less indifferent disposition. Dairy stock continues scarce and firm. Finest fall creamery, 22 to 221-2c.; earlier makes, 21 to 211-2c.; finest Townships dairy, 19 to 201-2c.; finest Western dairy, 18 to 20c.

MONTREAL TRADE NOTES.

Canadian chestnuts are just now arriving and selling at 9 to 10c.

Geo. Vipond, of Vipond, McBride & Co., is in New York in connection with a consignment of West Indian fruit.

Caverhill, Hughes & Co. are offering this week some new figs ex Sardinian. for which they are getting firm prices.

W. T. Costigan, of W. T .Costigan & Co., has taken a trip west. He will visit the World's Fair before he returns.

Said one of the largest importers of raisins to-day: "I am supplying the wants of my best customers at steady



prices, but after they are supplied the others who are disposed to haggle will have to toe the scratch if they want my fruit."

Cable advices state that there has been quite an advance in figs in London owing to the moderate supplies offering.

Lifiton's "Caffaroma" is meeting with a large sale. Lifition & Co. state that the public seem to be taking hold of this coffee.

Lightbound, Ralston & Co. call attention to their exceptional facilities for filling orders for dried fruit, teas and canned goods.

Gillespie & Co. speak of continued strong advices from Denia on raisins. They are not at all disposed to make concessions but talk the reverse.

The Escalona, which is expected this week or next, has only 8,000 boxes of raisins on board and 200 tons of currants; also about 300 crates of Spanish onions.

Black teas have sold during the week at 9d. f.o.b. London. Low prices in China and Japan are having some influence on the values of later arrivals of tea on this market.

The Labrador, which is to arrive next week, has a small supply of new figs shipped from Smyrna previous to the embargo. They are selling to arrive at 11 to 11 1-2c.

New Tarragona almonds offered for the first time this fail during the present week at 111-2 to 12c., and shelled Jordan and Valencias at 45c., and 23 to 24c. respectively.

Low offers on raisins are being made by a leading French grocery house here, but the other houses say they can't follow, and are willing to let them have the business which such offers bring.

The first arrivals of Malaga grapes are being rapidly taken at \$4.75 to \$5.50 per keg. Vipond, McBride & Co. had 45 kegs on the Sardinian, which they turned over ex ship at quotations.

W. S. Kennedy, of St. Paul street, is showing a fine line of Rowntree's fine chocolates in fancy boxes for the Christmas trade. He is also offering a lot of the finest quality candied lemon peel such as is sold by high class grocers in England. Mr. Kennedy holds that this is the first offering of the kind ever made in Canada.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARKETS. St. John, N.B., Oct. 26.

Business continues fair, and collections are for the most part satisfactory. During the summer we have been making a high bid for the western export trade, and our harbor facilities are now second to none. We are looking to the winter and spring for large results. We have an elevator with all the improvements for handling grain known to modern usage, and we have extra accommodation in the way of deep water wharves on both sides of our harbor with the best of railway and warehouse facilities.

Molasses.—Market continues firm with light stocks, and holders are looking for higher prices. The importation of Porto Rico from New York continues with satisfactory results. We quote: Barbadoes, best, 31 to 32c.; seconds, 29 to 30; Porto Rico, 30 to 31c.; Antigua, 29 to 30c. Extra sugar syrup, bbls. and hf. bbls., 35 to 40.

Sugar is a little easier, with good stocks on hand. We quote: Granulated, 53-8 to 51-2c.; yellows, 43-8 to 41-2c; Paris lump, 61-2 to 63-4c.

Raisins.—New raisins are arriving slowly. Advices from abroad tend to higher prices. Secton & Mitchell, the largest importers, are now offering their annual cargo at the following prices, f.o.b. Halifax, in wholesale lots: Valencias, 4 1-2 to 4 3-4c; layers, 5 7-8, hf. boxes, 7c; London layers, 22 lb. boxes, \$2.25; 11 lb. boxes, \$1.25; Imperial Cabinets, 22 lb. boxes, \$3.10; Black Baskets, 22 lb. boxes, \$3.40. New currants are not yet to hand; spot goods, bbls., 4 1-2 to 4 3-4c; cases, 5 to 5 1-2c.

Canned Goods.—Stocks are large and well assorted. Price keeps low in view of advices from the West. Some of our largest holders do not care to offer at present prices, expecting goods to be higher. We quote: Corn, 90c; peas, 90c; tomatoes, 95c. to \$1; salmon, \$1.30 to \$1.40; lobsters, \$1.75 to \$2; corned beef, Canadian, \$2.40; ditto, American, \$2; oysters, 2's, \$2.23 to \$2.40; ditto, 1's, \$1.50.

Oil.—There is no change. We quote: American, (bbls. \$1.50) 15 1-2 to 16 1-2c.; Canadian, best, (bbls. free), 18 to 18 3-4c.; other grades, do., 12 1-2 to 13c.; cod oil, 28 to 30.

Eggs.-Eggs are scarce and advance has been quite sharp; extra fresh, 17 to 18c.

Butter.-Good is scarce. An offer of 22c. for extra creamery in large lots was refused this week, factory wanting 23c. deliered St. John. Prices for spot creamery, tubs, 22 to 23c., rolls, 25 to 28c.; dairy, tubs, 20 to 22, store packed, 18 to 20c.

Potatoes.—Are plenty, crop in this province being large. We quote \$1 to \$1.25.

Cheese.—The market here is firm. Stocks are about out of first hands, which is not usual at this time of the year. New Brunswick is turning out an extra quality of cheese this year. Prices are still behind the regular Canadian market. Soft cheese is scarce and July and Augusts are bringing good prices. We quote July, August and Sept. 10 1-2 to 10 3-4c.; July and August, 10 1-4c.; retail lots, 10 1-2 to 11c. Higher prices are expected.

Fruits and Nuts.—Apples remain high. Arrivals this week are the largest of the season. We quote: Gravensteins, \$1 to \$3.25; d:tto, seconds, \$2.50 to \$2.75; other grades, \$2 to \$3; Nova Scotia pears are about out of the market, last sold \$2.50 per hf. bbl. for extras; crab apples, 20 to 30c. per peck; oranges, West Indies, \$7 per bbl.; ditto, Thodi, \$4.50 to \$5; lemons, \$4.50 to \$5; bananas, \$1.75 to \$2.50; nuts-peanuts, 91-2c.; filberts, 10c.; walnuts, 12c.; almonds, 13c.

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Fish.—During the past few weeks the inspector has been refusing to pass wet fish. This gives the dealers much satisfaction. Prices keep high. We quote: Medium codfish, \$3.40 to \$3.50; large do., \$4.35 to \$4.50; pollock, \$1.80 to \$2; hake, \$1.75 to \$1.80; Shelburn herring are arriving in large numbers and are being freely offered in barrels at \$2.75\$and \$3.75 for 1's and 2-s; bay herring, in bbls., \$2.75 to \$3; do., hfs, \$1.40to \$1.50; smoked herring, 9 to 10c.; dulse, 6c.

Salt .- Coarse, 50c.; fine, \$1.10.

Provisions.—Pork and beef are both higher. Clear mess, 24 to 25c; Ontario mess, \$22 to \$22.50; plate beef, \$14.50 to \$15. Lard is 1-2c. higher; pure, 12 1-2 to 13c; compound, 10 to 11c.

REWARD THE DESERVING CLERK.

A clerk complained that he found his willingness to work always rewarded with a double dose. Now there is more truth in this than the average grocer is willing to admit. Usually a clerk's rewards and favors come in an adverse ratio to his independence when this is not obnoxious.

There is not enough of the large minded generosity among our merchants to reward faithfulness, to promote an ambition to rise out of present conditions, in their clerks and helpers, especially when this would rob them of a valuable and willing drudger in a menial and undesirable position. The merchant cannot be counted upon to sacrifice any more for the general good of humanity, and for the individual good of his helpers than the average run of men, of course, but a little plea for the clerks once in a while may serve to arouse his better nature, and cause him to deal more justly and generously with them, which after all would only give an impetus to his business.

Do not keep a man down just because he has made himself indispensable in his lowly position. He would soon become just as indispensable in a higher. Do not allow your independent clerk a vacation or an outing day just because you are afraid he will be angry with you and get even with you if you do do not. Give it to the one who has earned it. Do not take a mile because your faithful servant gives you an inch. Such an employer has the qualities of a sneak. He belongs to that class of socilogists who do not believe that "all men are created equal," but who perpetuate the worst forms of the caste system. Such a man would make a good slave driver.

It is to the business man of this land that our young men look for their business education. They are to be our business men of the future. They have a right to ask of their employers that they be promoted to more useful and responsible positions as fast as they deserve. Others as good will full their old positions. What if they do learn the whole business and become competors? Give the clerks a chance.—Ohio Merchant.

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The September deliveries of coffee were 388,725 bags, against a monthly average in 1892-93 of 356,936 bags. The July and August movement was very light, causing a reduction of stocks at all points. Although the total stock. October 1, in the United States was only 262,111 bags, the world's stock, including coffee afloat, was 2,811,168 bags, or 169,855 bags more than held October i. 1892. The stocks in Europe in December, 1891, fell to 644,964 bags, from which time they steadily increased until they reached their maximum in June, 1893, of 2,025,073 bags. Since then they have steadily decreased until September, when they fell off rapidly, and on the 1st inst. were 1,574,057 bags, or 451,016 bags smaller than on June 1. The civil war in Brazil checked exports to this country, and forced the United States to draw heavily upon the stocks in Europe. The details of the September movement were published in our last regular market review.

Brazil coffee is not as much in favor in Europe as here, so that the accumulation there of that sort is burdensome. The London Grocer, in noting last month's movement, says:

Among the most noteworthy features to observe has been the revival of demand from North America, where stocks at a low ebb, and were Brazil coffee being pre-eminently the sort for consumers there, has naturally been the description more than any other required for that purpose. Heavy shipments thither have in consequence been sent from the port of London during the present month. It is in the European entrepots that a measure of relief is needed in the shape of lighter supplies of Brazil, as this is a class of coffee which can well be spared; and while consumers in this country and at the Continental centers purchase Bahai, Rio or Santos descriptions only when there is a complete dearth of other and more fanciful growths, those in the United States almost invariably use the Brazilian berry, as more suited to their tastes, besides being obtainable in greater abundance than all other sorts put together. What tea is to the English, so coffee is to the Americans, who can boast of consuming more of the roasted bean than the rest of the human race in either the old or the new world.

The most important question for the coffee trade just now is, therefore, how long the existing lock-up of supply in the Brazils will continue, and likewise how far prices will go in an upward direction. Already it must be confessed that quotatious are high enough, and quite equal to several of the best points last year, for both common and fine qualities, and a further advance in values would only make business more awkward than it is between the wholesale dealers and the retailers, without appreciably adding to the variety of the assortment or the weight of the quantity on offer.

Evidently, extreme prices for cofiee are unwarranted by the situation. Stocks must be accumulating in Brazil, and it matters little whether the coffee is in warehouses in Rio and Santos, or held in plantations. Just as soon as the political troubles are settled, there will be a rush to get coffee to consuming markets in order to catch the present high figures.

It is unreasonable to expect low prices for coffee during 1893-94, as the Brazil supply is likely to be under, rather than above, the average annual export, which in round numbers is 6,-000,000 bags. Any deficiency in supply may, however, be offset by a decline in consumption, forced by hard times; this is a factor quite as important and effective as a shortage in crops, and one not so easily defined or measured. The flowering of the plantations indicate a big yield in 1894-95.

The world requires an annual supply of 650,000 to 660,000 tons (11,050,000

to 11,220,000 bags) of coffee, under nor-mal conditions. Brazil furnishes nearly per cent. of the total exports. Cen-55 tral America, the United States of Colombia and Mexico are pushing coffee cultivation and more than offsetting the decreased yield in the East Indies. From the above statements it will be een that the situation is more perplexing than usual. There is no immediate danger of a lack of coffee with stocks in Europe large. The war in Brazil must be of short duration, so that exports of coffee are likely to be resumed soon. Consumption is threatened by financial troubles and unemployed labor. The prospective increase of supply from Central America and Mexico is an indefinite quantity. The safe course is conservative buying and light stocks. It is seldom that credits are as much of a factor as crops, but such is the present situation.-American Grocer.

SITUATION WANTED.

THE ADVERTISER -13 YEARS ON THE London, Eng. tea market, and for the last 3 years tea and coffee buyer for a firm in New York State. Has a thorough knowledge of tea, particularly blending. On account of family, desires a situation in Toronto or vicinity. Address R. O. F., CANADIAN GROCER. 45-dh



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"HERE YOU ARE NOW!"

N O need to take our word for it any longer. Read what those who are best able to judge say of us. It supports exactly what we have been telling you for months past. There is no use, we cannot be kept down. We have been working hard for years without making much noise, the result is now quite apparent^{*} We have obtained the advertising of nearly all the leading concerns which exist in the grocery trade. Quality is what we are now after rather than quantity.



"A Fine Number in Times of Distress and Retrenchment."

"We never sleep," says THE CANADIAN GROCER, and proves the statement by issuing one of the finest extra numbers ever issued by the trade press. It is a 94-page issue on super-calendered paper, illustrated and enclosed in a lithographed cover, the main feature of which is a short-eared owl standing ing on a bound volume of special numbers issued by the J. B. MCLEAN CO. The literary features are varied and interesting, and include many special articles on special subjects, in addition to a number of practical articles and hints on store details and management. The number contains many portraits of men prominent in the grocery trade of Canada. Such a number in these times of distress and retrenchment, reflects the highest credit upon the publishers as being men of nerve, energy and push. Success and long life to THE CANADIAN GROCER.—American Grocer, New York. "These Facts are Tokens of Prosperity."

All trade journals are useful and should receive the full patronage and support of the trade to whose interests they cater. Among the best and, by us, the most valued of the journals of this class that reach our exchangetable is THE CANADIAN GROCER, the fall number of which has just come to hand. THE GROCER is in its seventh year, and has steadily improved with each year of its history. The number before us has been prepared with especial care, and is in every respect creditable to its past record and to its management. In the last eighteen months it has increased from 22 to 44 pages, and it promises to enlarge again in less than six months. These facts are in themselves tokens of prosperity that cannot be disputed, and illustrate the liberal spirit in which THE GROCER is conducted in that the managers are bound to give their patrons full value for their money. The Critic cordially wishes its contemporary the fullest measure of success and a long career of usefulness.-The Critic, Halifax, N.S.

"Has Merited the Encouragement of Advertisers."

THE CANADIAN GROCER of Toronto, has just published its special Autumn Number. The J. B. MCLEAN Pub. Co. has already accustomed us to see splendid special numbers, but the latest publication even surpasses in beauty all that THE CANADIAN GROCER has hitherto done. The number contains, in addition to a colored cover remarkable in design and originality, 94 pages of superior letterpress or advertisements accompanied with colored illustrations and photo-engravings. The advertisements occupy considerable space in the number, are well placed, well displayed, and some of them have real artistic value. Our neighbors, the business men of Ontario, have adopted the methods of their confreres in the United States, and like them, they know that in this age of close competition, the advertisement is an essential element of success. THE CANADIAN GROCER has merited this encouragement on the part of its advertisers; for its efforts to satisfy its subscribers and readers have always been increasing. So we are not surprised to see their last special number, unexceptionable in regard to type and form, surpass everything that has hitherto been done in this line in Canada. —Le Prix Courant, Montreal.

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30 THE CANADIAN GROCER CHRISTR JAMES & CO., LONDON, ENGLAN ENGLAND. KERS OF THE LEA Pickles, Marmalade, Sauces Are you to be one of the few not yet stocked with these PICKLES at \$2.40 per dozen? You do not know how many customers not seeing them in your store go to your neighbor who has them. If your jobber has not got them write to M. F. EAGAR, General Agent, HALIFAX, N. S. Profit! Profit !! Profit !!! NDZWINE VINEYARDS C? /LINITED PELEE That's what we are all aiming for. The grocer who handles Brantford and Pelee Island J. S. HAMILTON & CO'Y, BRANTFORD, ONT Sole Agents for Canada. Robinson's Patent Barley, Robinson's Patent Groats. gives the best value for his customer's money and at the same The Hilliard House time earns a good profit. Write for an opening order to RAT PORTAGE, ONT. FRANK MAGOR & CO., 16 St. John St., Montreal Strictly first-class. The favorite commercial house along the line of C P. R LOUIS HILLIARD, Prop. Buttermilk Toilet Soap. J. HUNTER WHITE THE BEST SELLING SOAP IN THE WORLD. Manufacturers' Agent, Broker and Commission Merchant Dealer in all kinds of vroduce, fruits, etc. Also purchasing and forwarding agent. Consignments solicited. Personal attention given to correspon-dence. References by permission The Bank of New Branswick Messrs. Turnbull & Co., Geo. Robertson, Esq., President Board of Trade. 61 Dock St., ST. JOHN, N. B. Nets the Retailer a Handsome Profit when Sold at a very Popular Price. THE COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP CO., 84 Adams St., CHICAGO, ILL. HARRY HARMAN'S SCHOOL OF WINDOW F. W. HUDSON & CO., TORONTO, Sole Agents for Canada. DRESSING AND STORE DECORATING size fac sume of package Monthly displays for Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnish-STERLING ings and Shoes. SEND for TRIAL COPY 1204 Women's Temple, Chicago. SOAP For your profit see The "Cranston" **Trade Due Bills** And BEST AND GOES FARTHEST. "Happy Thought" **Counter Check Books** Manufactured by SEND FOR SAMPLES. Wm. Logan F. W. HUDSON & CO., J. K. CRANSTON, GALT. Agents, TORONTO. ST. JOHN, N.B.



Importers and Wholesale Grocers.

"OUR EDUCATED BULL-DOG OF LOW CHURCH **PROCLIVITIES.**"

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"WE SLEEP WITH BUT ONE EYELID SHUT."

NOW IN STOCK :

Denia Fruits-Valencia Off-stalk, Fine Offstalk, Selected Layers, in 28 lb. and 14 lb. boxes.

ARRIVING :

700 Caddies Pakling Congou at 15c. Splendid value to retail by the box at 25c.

SALMON-Labrador, in barrels and tierces. British Columbia in barrels and half-barrels. Do AND FOR NOVEMBER DELIVERY Cases Canned Salmon. Best brands of Fall Catch Pink Salmon-Cohoes-at \$1.10 per doz.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DIFFICULTIES, ASSIGNMENTS, COMPROMISES.

W. J. Moore, general storekeeper, Sud-bury, has assigned to David Blackley.

The Smardon Soap Co., of Montreal, has assigned.

Titus Fulton, grocer, etc., Digby, N.S., has assigned.

E. G. Shorts, pork packer, Brandon, Man., has assigned.

P. Coughlan, boots and shoes, St. John, N.B., has assigned.

J. D. Gore, general storekeeper, Glencoe, has assigned to the sheriff.

James W. Archer, grocer, Collingwood, has assigned to Henry Foreman.

C. Turpain, general merchant, Bryson, Que., has obtained an extension.

The general stock of H. Levins & Co., Sherbrooke, Que., has been seized for rent.

Stapleton & Elcombe, groceries and liquors, Peterboro, have assigned to Wm. Ince, Jr.

A demand of assignment has been made on Laferriere & Tellier, general merchants, Berthier, Que.

Poirier & Michaud, general merchants, Lachine, are offering to compromise at 85c. on the dollar cash.

Dupins & Go., general merchants, Village des Aulnais, Que., have compromised at 30c. on the dollar cash.

C. A. Smith & Co., general storekeepers, Chester, N. S., have assigned to David Evans. This firm endeavored to effect a compromise at 50 per cent. last spring, but did not succeed. Joseph Smith, of St. Margaret's Bay, has assigned to F. G. Forbes.

The whereabouts of A. G. F. Jones, the Queen street, Toronto, grocer who recently assigned, is not known. Jones has left the city, and no trace of him is left to tell where he has gone. Rutherford & Harrison, who are suing him for \$783 for goods sold, have reported these facts to the Master-in-Chambers, and applied for an order to attach the defendant's stock. The order was granted, and the goods will be attached.

CHANGES.

Thomas Graham, china, glass, etc., Montreal, is retiring from business.

Wm. Bretham, general merchant, Vallentyre, has been succeeded by C. Batt.

Newsome & Co., general merchants, Oshawa; style now A. C. Newsome.
J. B. Weldon, general merchant, Little
Britain, has assigned to W. A. Campbell.

Siemens Bros. & Co., bankers, Gretna, Man., have been succeeded by Ritz & Widmeyer.

D. W. Estabooks, grocer, Fredericton, N. B., has been succeeded by his sons Herbert W. and W. Agustus.

W. McFadden, general merchant and blacksmith, Williscroft, has sold out his blacksmithing business to Walter Barker.

PARTNERSHIPS FORMED AND DISSOLVED. W. Champagne & Co., provision dealers, Montreal, have dissolved.

M. Laing & Sons, pork packers, etc., Montreal, have dissolved.

Felteau & Dayer, merchants, Felteau's Mills, Que., have dissolved.

The Brandon Farmers' Elevator & Milling Co., Brandon, Man., has been incorporated.

R. H. Coalfleet & Co., grocers, Windsor, N.S., have formed a new co-partnership with R. H. Coalfleet and Charles Davis.

James Hodgins & Son, general merchants, Shawviile, Que., have dissolved. James Hodgins retires, and George F. Hodgins continues.

G. E. Robinson and C. E. Tenny have registered a partnership to carry on business as general merchants at Waterloo, Que., under the firm name of Robinson & Tenny.

The Hearle Soap Manufacturing Co., Montreal, have dissolved. R. Samuel re-tires, and the business will be carried on by W. E. Price, H. W. Powers and John L

Woods.

SALES MADE OR PENDING.

The stock of W. R. Cavana, Victoria Road, has been sold.

The boot and shoe stock of W. R. Thompson, Montreal, is advertised for sale.

The grocery stock of James Johnston, Montreal, is advertised by bailiff for sale.

The general stock of W. M. Dunham, Carleton Place, has been sold by auction.

The grocery and boot and shoe stock of T. Bourassa, Chatham has been sold by auction.

M. F. Nogan, general merchant, Chatham, N. B., has been sold out under execution of judgment.

The stock of the Dar-Jeeling Tea Co., Toronto, is advertised to be sold by auction on Oct. 31.

The general stock of Grant & Shipley, general merchants, Alsai Craig, is to be sold at auction.

The retail boot and shoe stock of Black lock & Co., Montreal, has been sold at 66c. on the dollar cash.

The stock, etc., of A. G. F. Jones, grocer, Toronto, is advertised by the sheriff for sale by auction on 27th inst.

The stock of James Martin & Co., general merchants, Thurso, Que., has been sold at 30c. on the dollar, cash.

The stock, etc., of G. Boivin & Co., boots and shoes, Quebec, has been sold to E. Vin-cent at 6oc. on the dollar, cash.

Mr. McClung for several years merchant in Blackstock, has purchased the stock, store and dwelling of J. E. Varcoe in Sonya and will move there at an early date.

FIRES.

J. J. Newton, pork and provisions, Toronto, has been partially burned out.

Joseph Fancher, baker, Victoriaville, Que., has been burned out. Loss \$1000, insurance \$600.

The stock of W. Rourke, grocer, Montreal, has been partly damaged by smoke and water ; insured.

DEATHS.

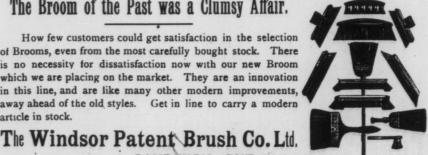
Christopher Columbas Crabb, merchant, of Goderich, Ont., died on Saturday, aged 81.



The Broom of the Past was a Clumsy Affair.

How few customers could get satisfaction in the selection of Brooms, even from the most carefully bought stock. There is no necessity for dissatisfaction now with our new Broom which we are placing on the market. They are an innovation in this line, and are like many other modern improvements, away ahead of the old styles. Get in line to carry a modern article in stock.

SANDWICH, ONT.





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THE E. B. EDDY CO., HULL, CANADA.



Young & Smylie's Licorice Leads.

The increasing consumption of Pure Licorice in the Dominion, proves that a good thing is always quickly recognized. Don't forget Y. & S. when getting your Fall supplies.

SEE QUOTATIONS.

An Awful Discovery

That Somerville's "Mexican Fruit" and "Pepsin" Chewing Gums are having the largest sales of any chewing gums in Canada.

QUALITY WILL TELL

GENUINE COD LIVER PURE and UNADULTERATED Made on the most improved Norwegian process from the choicest Newfoundland Oil. ALMOST TASTELESS Handsomely labelled, in 8 oz., 12 oz. Send for Samples and Price List . . Stewart, Munn & Co., By Royal Warrant, Manufacturers To Her Majesty, The Queen. THE "MOST POPULAR" BLACK LEAD, THE "MOST REMARKABLE " POLISH. ack NO DUST HT, SILVERY, QUICK POLIS TOVES & BRATES, 100 PLUMBABO" SILVER THE PUREST-BEST-HO SEDIMENT of all Grocers and Oilmen; or write to SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, ENGLAND. KNIVES, FORKS, BRASS and STEEL WORK, Etc., Etc. Won't Wear the Blades like others. 6d. and 1s. Tins. "CERVUS" KN OF ALL STOREKEEPERS EVERYWHERE. Wholesale: W. G. NIXEY, London, England. Canadian representatives: Canadian representatives:-Mr. W. Matthews, 7 Richmond St. East, Toronto. Mr. Charles Gyde, 33 St. Nicholas St., Montreal.

English Biscuits Biscuits .

All Grocers should keep a supply of Genuine English

ACTURED BY

HUNTLEY & PALMERS

Biscuit Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen, Etc.

Dil.

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Reading AND London England

FOR WHICH THERE IS AN EVER INCREASING DEMAND

HUNTLEY & PALMERS have obtained the highest awards given to any English House for Biscuits at all the leading Exhibi-tions since 1851, and at the Paris Exhibition in 1878 they were awarded the "Grand Prix," the only Grand Prize given to the Biscuit Trade and the highest distinction the Exhibition could confer. The following being the terms of the following being the terms of the award :

For Price List and Terms Apply to:

Reading, and 162 Fenchurch St., London, E.C., England. HUNILEY & PALMERS.

or to their Representative

"Unrivalled House known throughout the world for its enormous production and for the excellent quality of its Manufactures.

MR. EDWARD VALPY, 28 Reade Street, New York.

THE CANADIAN GROCER PRICES CURRENT.

TOBONTO, Oct. 26, 1893

This list is corrected every Thursday. The prices are solicited for publication, and are for such qualities and quantities as are usually ordered by retail dealers on the usual terms of credit.

Goods in large lots and for prompt pay are generally obtainable at lower prices

All quotations in this department are under the direct control of the Editor, and are not paid for or doc-Eattor, and are not paid for or do-tored by any manufacturing or job-bing house unless given under their name; the right being reserved to exclude such firms as do not furnish reliable information.

BAKING POWDER.



 6 02. Cars, 2 and 4

 doz in case
 1 90

 4 02. cans, 4 and 6 doz in case
 1 25

 Dunn's No. 1, in tins
 2 00

 " '' 2 ''
 75

BLACKING.

Reckitt's Pure Blue, per gross NIXEY's KEEN'S OXFORD. per 1b

CANNED GOODS.

35

Per doz



"Monsoon" Brand The

Of Indian and Ceylon Teas have proved themselves to be what the Canadian public want. They are RICH, FLAVORY Teas of GREAT STRENGTH. They defy competition with any other brand now offered to the trade.

In cases of 60 1 lb. or 120 1-2 lb. packets. Cases can be assorted ones and halves and Indians and Ceylons.

We are the only wholesale house in Canada that devotes its attention exclusively to Indian and Ceylon Teas.

STEEL, HAYTER & CO., Growers,

11 and 13 Front St., Toronto.

Prices Current Continued-

Sardines Amer ½'s '' 61 8 '' ½'s '' 911 '' Mustard, ¾ size, cases 50 tins, per 100 11 00

CANNED MEATS.

CANADIAN)

Comp. Corn	Beef	11	bcans	\$1	60	\$1	65
		2	**	2	60	2	65
		4	2.0	4	80	5	00
		6		7	50	7	75
**	+5 1	14	55	17	25	17	50
Minced Coll	lons.	21	beans			×	60
11		ĩ	11	2	60	2	65
Par Ux Tor	gue.	24	4.6			8	50
Ox Tcugue		2	44				
Larch Ton	gue.	1	44	3	40	3	ΰů
		2	64			6	90
English Br	awn.	2		2	75	2	80
Camb. Sau			6.6			2	50
11 1		2				4	00
Soups, asso	rted.	ī	55			1	50
44 . 4		2				2	25
Soups & Bo	nlli.	2				ī	80
		6	* 5			4	50
Potted Chi	cken		Turkey	v .	10		
Game, 6 or	zcan	s.,		·		1	60
Potted Han					. 6		
oz cans						1	35

Devilled Tongue or Ham, ½ lb Devilled Chicken or Turkey,

1 50

1 25

CHEWING GUM.

ADAMS & BONS CO.

Jingle Bell,	150	66	10	ò
Cracker.	144	43	10	ð
O-Dont-O.	144		10	ð
Little Jap,	100		0 1	i
Dude Prize:	144	\$4	1 (ð
Clock Gum compr	nsing.500 pi	ieces		
Gum (assorted	flavors), a	andl		
"Little Lord Fau	intleroy" c	lock		
guaranteed.)			3 7	ł
La Rosa (20-10c. p	pieces)		14	ų
Baby (100-1c. piece	88)		0 6	ŝ
Alphabet (100-1c.	pieces)		06	ŝ
Keno Prize (144-1)	c. pieces) .		10	
Love Talk (100-1c.	pleces)		07	l

CHOCOLATES & COCOÁS.

CADBUBY'S.

50 90 80 50 00 50 25 TAYLOR BROS,' CHOCOLATE & CHICORY

Per lb 50 60

35 TODHUNTER, MITCHELL & CO.S 1 40

2 25

 BENSDORF'S BOYAL DUTCH COCOA. Boxes each 1 lbs
 In canisters, 1 lb., 4lb., and 10 lb. 56 Cocoa— Pure Prepared, bxes, 12 lbs each 42 Cracked, in bzs, 12 lbs., each, 4 lb., papers

 '4 lb. cans, per doz
 \$2 40 '4 " " 450 Farwas, 12 lbs., each, 4 lb., tins 48 (A. P. Tippet & Co., Agents)

 'H Carracea, 2's, 6'lb. boxes
 040 '4 " " 6' 0' 4 " 10 lb. 56

Mott's Homesopat's Cocoa (is) 32 Mott's Breakfast Cocoa..... 45 Mott's Breakfast Cocoa(in tins) 45 Mott's No. 1 Chocoa(in tins) 45 Mott's Caracas Chocolate... 30 Mott's Diamond Chocolate... 40 Mott's French-Can Chocolate 18 Mott's French-Can Chocolate 18 Mott's Cocoa Nibbs....... 5 Mott's Cocoa Shells....... 5 Mott's Vanilla Chocolate stick 92&24 Mott's Vanilla Chocolate stick 92&24 Mott's Sweet Choc. Liquors 21c-31 ODWAN COCOA AND CHOCOLATE CO.

Cocoasper doz
 Gocoas per doz

 Hygienic Cocoa in 1 lb. tins, 12
 24 and 36 lbs in box
 7 25

 Hygienic Cocoa in 1 lb tins, 12
 24 and 36 lbs in box
 3 75

 Hygienic Cocoa in 1 lb tins, 12
 24 and 36 lbs in box
 2 75

 Hygienic Cocoa in 1 lb tins, 12
 24 and 36 lbs in box
 2 75

 Cocoa Essence, pkg. 2 and 4 doz
 1 40

WALTER, BAKER & CO'S

Chocolate-Pre'um No. 1, bxs12 & 25 lbs each 45 Baker's Vanilla in bxs12 lbs each 55 Garaccas Sweet bxs6 lbs each, 12 TODHUNTEE, MITCHELL & CO.SBeacher's Vanilia in DXs 1/2 Diseach 20Chocolate-Per 1bFrench, ½'s...6 and 12 lbs...0 30Caraccas, ½'s...6 and 12 lbs...0 30Darmond, ½'s, 6 and 12 lbs...0 30Sate, ½'s...6 and 12 lbs...0 30Diamond, ½'s, 6 and 12 lbs...0 30Best Sweet in Dxs. 6 lbs. each, 12Diamond, ½'s, 6 and 12 lbs...0 30Cocca, Homopat'c, ½'s, 8 & 14 lbs. 30" Pearl" BookEFP's.Cocca-per 1bCocca-per 2bSatisfain for 12 bis each32Soluble Chocolate-To

MENIER FABRICAN" DE CHODOLAT.

Paris et Noisiel.

		Case		b	ZID.	Ext
		per	lb.	pe	r lb.	
	Yellow wrapper	. \$0	34	\$0	36	Gen
	Chamois	. 0	43	0	48	Gly
	Pink	. 0	50	0	56	Hell
1	Blue	. 0	58	0	66	Iodi
	Green	. 0	50	0	56	Inse
	Lilac	. 0	58	0	66	Salr
	Bronze	. 0	65	0	74	Eod
)	White Glace	. 0	73	0	83	Sal
ł.	Premium		38	0	42	Mad

20	10 3 6	\$0 40
Yellow wrap. " Pink	2 70 3 75	3 00 4 20
croquettes are packed 12 ages in a box, and 8 boxes Pastilles—	s in a	C880.
Yellow wrapper per lb	0 55	0 60
108 1 lb packages.	асказ	ges or
Highlan Cream Case i doz 111	per	7 25
CLOTHES PINS gross, single & 10box lots tar, 4 doz. in package " 6 " " " " 4 ' cotton bags	0 60	0 65 0 85 1 25 0 90

Fancy Chocolates.

	COFFEE.		
	GREEN	cp	er lt
Mocha			28, 3
Old Govern	ment Java.		25, 3
Bio			21 22
Plantation	Ceylon		29, 31
Porto Rico			24, 28
Guatemala.			24, 26
Maracaibo			24. 26
Caffaroma, 1	& 21b. tins in	each.	36
	ER, MITCHEL		
Excelsior B	lend		34
Our Own	44		35
Jersev			30
Laguavra	·······		. 25
Mocha and	Java		34
Old Govern	ment Java		32 36
	cha		

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

lumlb	\$0	02	\$0	0
lue Vitriol		06	0	0
rimstone	0	03	0	0
Orax		12	0	1
amphor	0	65	0	7
arbolic Acid		30	0	
astor Oil		071		0
ream Tartar		25	0	2
psom Salts	0	021	0	0
aris Green		16	0	
xtract Logwood, bulk	0	13	J	
" boxes		15	0	
entian	0	10	0	1
lycerine, per lb	0	17	0	
ellebore	0	16	0	1
odine		50	6	
nsect Powder		26	0	30
alpetre	0	081	0	0
oda Bicarb, per keg			2	5
al Soda		18	1	2
ladder	0	191		

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36

MOSS WAFERS 14½ cts.

RAPID SELLERS. TRY THEM. . .

1

This is a nice line we only make in the Winter months. They are among the choicest on our Biscuit list.

HENRY C. FORTIER,

Toronto Biscuit & Confectionery Co.,

 3 dy A P
 3 30

 4 dy C P
 9 80

 3 dy C P
 9 80

 3 dy C P
 3 90

CHARLES J. PETER

SOUTHWELL'S GOODS

7 Front St. East, Toronto ..

Prices current, continued-EXTRACTS.

5

d

20

SO.

45

60

or

25

85 25 90

Dalley's Fine Gold, No. 8, p. doz \$0 75 '' '' 1,11 0z... 125 '' '' '' 2,2 0z.... 175 '' '' '' 3,3 0z.... 200

FLUID BEEF.

 JOHNSTON'S, MONTREALPER doz

 Cases, No.1,2 oztins.... \$2 75 \$3 00

 "No.2,4 oztins.... \$50 5 00

 "No.3,8 oztins.... \$00 8 75

 "No.4,1 lb tins.... 12 60 14 25

 "No.5,2 lb tins.... \$25 00 27 00

FOOD-BREAKFAST.

PETTIJOHN'S
Per case, 3 doz. 2 lb pkg in case \$1 40

FRUITS.





FOOD-NATIONAL.



HAY & STRAW. Hay, Pressed, "on track 0 00 9 50 Straw Pressed. "0 00 5 50 HARDWARE, PAINTS AND

4 dy C P 8 dy C P HORSE NAILS: Canadian, dis. 65 to 70 HORZE SHOES: From Toronto, per keg SCREWS: Wood-Flat head iron 77 p.c. Flat head iron 77 p.c. Flat head brass 70 p. WINDOW GLASS: [To fin break any required size ou under, add its length and gether. Thus in a 7x length and breadth c inches; which shows it t break (25 in and unde 2nd " (26 to 40 inches) srd " (41 to 50 ") 4th " (51 to 60 ") 5th " (61 to 70 " Nore : Manilla New Zealand. AZES : Per box, \$6 to 81. 22 HINGES: Heavy T and st " Screw, hook & si WHITE LEAD : Pure Ase'

WHITE LEAD: Pure Ass ground in oil. 25 lb. irons.......pe No. 1 No. 2 No. 3

NO. 5 TURPENTINE Selected gal LINSEED OIL per gal, Boiled, per gal..... GLUE: Common, per lb

INDURATED FIB

t pail, 6 qt..... Star Standard, 12 qt Milk, 14 qt Round bottomed fire ps Tubs, No. 1 55 Fibre Butter Tubs (30 1 Keelers No. 1 3

Milk pans Wash Basins, flat botto "round" Handy dish Water Closet Tanks

JAMS AND JE DELHI CANNING

Jams assorted, extra Jellies, extra fine 1's.

TOBONTO BISCUIT & CONE

	per doz.
3 90	Clear jelly marmalades\$2 40 Whole truit jams
0	Whole truit jams 2 49
g 3 65	Other 2 10 Black currant jelly
g 3 65	Red
dis	All the above in 1 lb. clear glass pots
3. dis. 5. dis	KNIFE POLISH. "Cervus" boxes of 1 doz.
pc, ind out what	6d London 5s., Canada, \$2 00 "Cervus" boxes of 1 doz.
of pane comes nd breadth to-	"Cervus" boxes of 1 doz. 15 London 10s,, Canada, \$4 00
nd breadth to-	
7x9 pane the come to 16	LICORICE. YOUNG & SMYLLE'S LIST.
come to 16 to be a first- er 25 inches in	51h hoves wood or names nor 1h 0 (0
nd breadth.]	Fancy bxs. (36 or 50 sticks), per
der) 1 25	box 1 25 1 25 "Ringed" 5 lb boxes, per lb 0 40
es) 1 40) 3 10	"Acme" Pellets, 51b cans. per
$\begin{array}{c}) \dots & 3 \ 10 \\) \dots & 3 \ 40 \\ \dots & 3 \ 70 \\ \dots & 0 \ 11 \\ \dots & 0 \ 09 \\ \dots & 0 \ 08 \\ 19 \end{array}$	'Acme" Pellets Funcy horses
0 111	(308) per box 1 50 "Acme" Pellets, Fancy paper boxes, per box (40e)
0 095	boxes, per box (40s) 1 25
12.	Tar Licorice and Tolu Waters, 5
21 per cent. strap043 05	10 cans per can 2 00
strap043 05 strap. 033 04	jars 1 75
s'n guarante	Licorice Lozenges 5 lb cans 1 50 Purity" Licorice, 200 sticks 1 45
erlb 5	" 100 " . 0 724
** 43	Imitation Calabria, 5 lb bxs plb 0 25
4	
	MINCE MEAT.
packages, per 0 44 0 46	Condensed, per gross, net \$12 00
raw 0 59 0 61	MUSTARD.
0 62 0 64	www.s.t.
0 62 0 F4 0 10 0 11	KEEN's.
	Square tins- per lb. D.S.F., 1 lb, tins. \$0.40
RE WARE.	Square tins- per 1b. D.S.F., 1 lb. tins, \$0 40 " '4 ''
RE WARE.	Square tins- per lb. D.S.F., 1 lb. tins
RE WARE, 	Square tins- per 1b. D.S.F., 1 lb. tins
RE WARE, 	Square tins- per 1b. D.S.F., 1 lb. tins
RE WARE, 	Square tins- per 1b. D.S.F., 1 lb. tins
RE WARE, 	Square tins- per 1b. D.S.F., 1 lb. tins
RE WARE, 	Square tins- per 1b. D.S.F., 1 lb. tins
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RE WARE, 	Square tins- per 1b. D.S.F., 1 lb. tins
RE WARE, 	Square tins per lb. D.S.F., 1 lb. tins
RE WARE, 	Square tins per lb. D.S.F., 1 lb. tins
RE WARE, 	Square tins per lb. D.S.F., 1 lb. tins
RE WARE, 	Square tins per lb. D.S.F., 1 lb. tins
RE WARE, 4 50 5 50 15 50 11 00 10 00 9 00 10 00 9 00 8 00 7 00 3 25 3 50 13 25 11 00 9 00 8 00 7 00 3 25 3 50 3 50 18 00	Square tins per 1b. D.S.F. 1 lb. tins
RE WARE, \$400 \$500 \$1550 \$1550 \$1550 \$100 \$250 \$100 \$250 \$260 \$270 \$280 \$290 \$200 <td>Square tins per 1b. D.S.F. 1 lb. tins</td>	Square tins per 1b. D.S.F. 1 lb. tins
RE WARE, \$400 \$50 \$50 \$1550 \$1550 \$100 \$00 \$100 \$00 \$100 \$1800 \$1800 \$1800 \$1800 \$25 \$25 \$25 \$25 \$25 \$25 \$26	Square tins per 1b. D.S.F. 1 lb. tins
RE WARE, \$400 \$500 \$1550 \$1550 \$1550 \$100 \$250 \$100 \$250 \$260 \$250 <td>Square tins per 1b. D.S.F. 1 lb. tins</td>	Square tins per 1b. D.S.F. 1 lb. tins
RE WARE, 400 450 500 1550 1100 bs) 450 1000 800 900 800 900 800 1000 800 1000 800 1000 800 350	Square tins per 1b. D.S.F. 1 lb. tins
RE WARE, \$4 00 \$50 \$11,14 qt.5 50 \$13 25 \$13 25 \$10 00 \$bs) \$400 \$00 \$900 \$800 \$900 \$800 \$1000 \$00 \$800 \$10 00 \$1000 \$00 \$1000 \$1000 \$1000 \$1000 \$1000 \$1000 \$1000 \$1000 \$1000 \$1000 \$1800 \$1000 \$1800 \$1100 \$1200 \$1200 \$1211 \$1200 \$1200	Square tins- per 1b. D.S.F. 1 lb. tins. 80 40 "%" 0 41 "%" 0 44 "%" 0 44 Round tins- 7 F.D. 1 lb. tins 0 25 "4" 0 27 "4" 0 25 "4" 0 25 "4" 0 25 "4" 0 25 "4" 0 25 "4" 0 25 "4" 0 25 "4" 0 25 "4" 0 27 "4" 0 25 "4" 0 25 "4" 10 57 0 25 0 25 "4" 10 57 "4" 0 27 "4" 0 25 "4" 0 27 "4" 0 27 "4" 0 27 "4" 10 50 CHERRY'S IBISH 0 40 Pure in 1 lb. tins 0 42 Pure in 1 lb. tins 0 44 NUTS. per lb Almonds, Shelled Valencias 27 30

30 50 30 13 5 50 10 16 12 10 14 12 PETROLEUM.

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THE ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO'S GRANULATED,

YELLOWS

and SYRUPS

ARE PURE.

NO BLUEING Material whatsoever is used in the

Manufacture of OUR GRANULATED

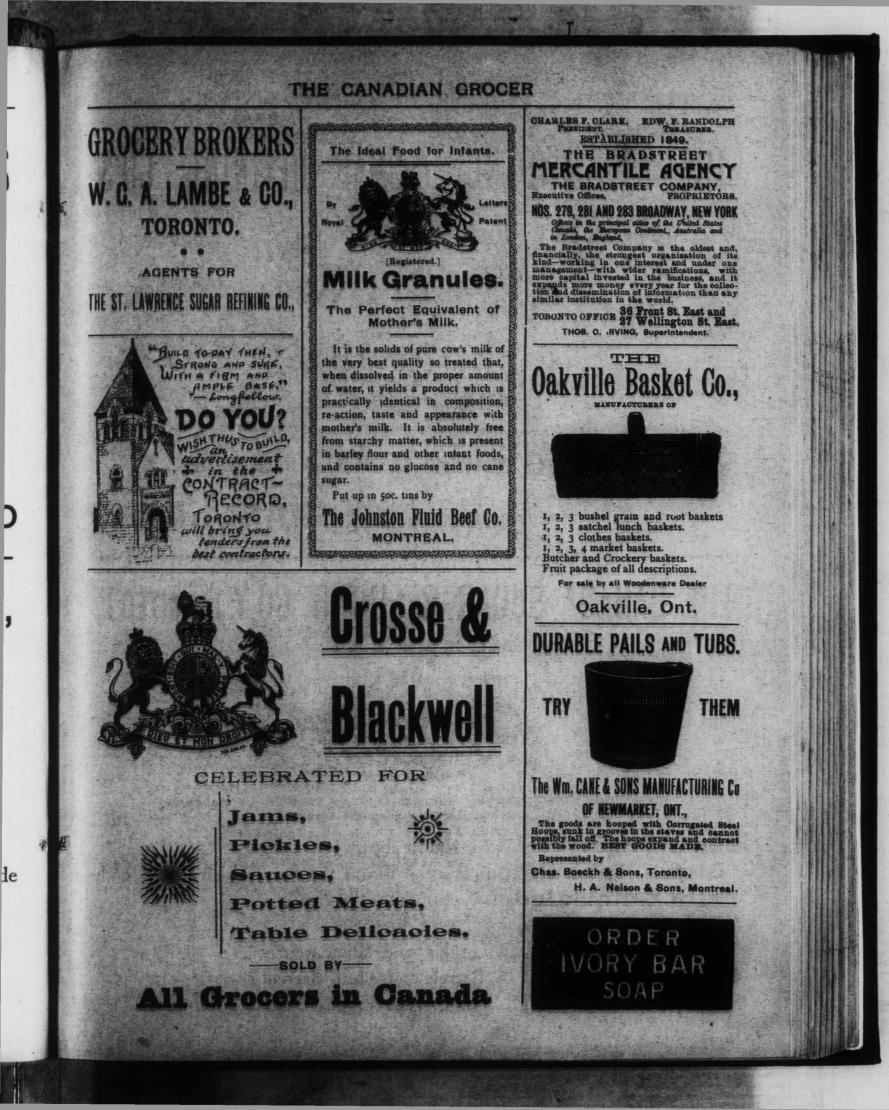
THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO'Y [LIMITED],

MONTREAL.

MANUFACTURERS OF REFINED SUGARS OF THE WELL-KNOWN BRAND

Of the Highest Quality and Purity, made by the Latest Processes, and the newest and Best Machinery, not Surpassed Anywhere.

Lump Sugar, in 50 and 100 lb. boxes. "Crown" Granulated, Special Brand, the finest which can be made Extra Granulated, very Superior Quality. "Cream" Sugars, (not dried.) Yellow Sugars of all Grades and Standards. Syrups of all Grades in Barrels and Half Barrels. Sole Makers of high class Syrups in tins, 2 lb. and 8 lb. each.



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HYDE PARK. ATHLETE. PURITAN DERBY, SWEET SIXTEEN CIGARETTES.