





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

Vol. VI.

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TORONTO, JUNE 24, 1892.

No. 26

HUGH C. McLEAN, J. B. McLEAN, President. THE J. B. MCLEAN PUBLISHING COMPANY FINE MAGAZINE PRINTERS AND

TRADE JOURNAL PUBLISHERS. HEAD OFFICE . 10 Front St. E. MONTREAL OFFICE : 146 St. James St. E. Desbarats, Manager. NEW YORK OFFICE : Room 41, Times Building,

Roy V. Somerville, Manager.

EUROPEAN BRANCH : Canadian Government Offices, 17 Victoria St., London, S.W. R. Hargreaves, Manager.

THIS WEEK'S MOTTO:

Live and let live.

Advertisers and Subscribers may have their correspondence addressed to the care of any of our offices and they are invited to use them at any time. At the Head office, Toronto, a place is set apart where they can see all the latest news-papers and the latest issues of trade papers from all parts of the world, where they can do their correspondence or obtain any information. Par-cels may also be directed to the Head office.

It is probable that it will not be very long until letters will be carried for one cent from any point to any other point in the United States. That low rate of postage is being agitated, and the idea is of course popular. Two cents has been the rate for several years in the United States, and a penny has been the rate in England since the days of Sir Rowland Hill. Why is it that letters are taxed three cents in Canada? For a long time an agitation was kept up by Canadian newsdealers and booksellers to get the postage on periodicals reduced from 4c. to 1c. per lb., the latter being the price in the United States and that concession was granted the other day. But the reason that was made most of by the Post-office department during the time it contained that rate, was the necessity to make all the revenue it could from the carriage of such matter, to offset in some degree the heavy expense of carry ing newspapers ever since they have been handled free of charge by the postal service of the country. Probably that reason would be advanced in support of a 3c. postage on letters. The postage account of any house that does a considerable business is a very considerable item in the year's expenditure, and would mean in many cases the saving of hundreds of dollars. It would take a very considerable burden off business if all the letters sent from both ends of the trade connections were sent at a third less than they now cost. The saving for the year ending the 30th June 1891, would have been \$705,628, it all letters carried during that year for three cents had paid but 2c. The bulk of this would have been divided among a comparatively few, as the mass of the people do not send a very large number of letters; hence business correspondence would have felt the benefit very perceptibly. As to post cards, nobody uses them for any purpose that information is necessary to. The net revenue from the Post Office Department last fiscal year was \$2,515,823.44. It would have been still close to two millions if there had been no more letters carried and the rate had been 2c, instead of 3c, on letters. It is probable that the revenue would have been increased, however, as the result of such a change, owing to the impulse given to corresponding by the reduction in the postage. * *

The postal service in some countries, notably in England and Germany, is an important distributing system. The parcel post of the latter country is both cheap and efficient, and bulky packages which would be considered out of all reason as postal parcels in this country are carried all over the land at a trifling cost. Delivery vans are provided by the Government in Germany for the purpose of carrying the goods right to the house of the buyer. Of course this is an extension of the postal system that is scarcely possible in a country where express companies exist and are willing to do business on a reasonable margin. And perhaps it is not desirable that postal carriage should thus compete with private carriers. Such a development of our parcel postage system would aggravate a result that the railways have already brought about to a considerable extent-namely, the concentration of trade at leading centres of commerce, and tend still further to draw business away from interior points. But a more liberal parcel post than we have would facilitate and cheapen the transportation of small parcels that the trader has now to pay full charges on. Many times in the year a retailer would send in for some little article if it could be forwarded at a reasonable rate by mail : whereas now he waits till he wants something else, or pays the express charges on the single article.

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The member for East York, J. F. McLean, proposes an amendment to the Midland Railway Bill, defining the maximum passenger rate on that branch of the G. T. R. at 2c. a mile. Mr. McLean thus aims to get the thin end of the wedge inserted, and it successful in effecting the change on that line, he will follow up the advantage by moving that the amendment shall apply to every railway bill that comes before the House. He aims also to have the same clause incorporated in the bill now before the House for the amendment of the General Railway Act. Mr. McLean in his speech upon the 2c. postage question cites the experience of New York State and of England, and of course has a powerful argument in the record of the New York Central. It is undoubted that a reduction to a 2c. maximum rate would give an immense impulse to railway travelling and would benefit business. There would be much more going to and fro between country and city on the part of retailers, if the 2c. rate were generally adopted, and every trader knows it pays him well to visit the market frequently. Freights have fallen remarkably during the last score of years, and the result

of every reduction has been a huge gain in the volume of the business done by the roads. The same effect would follow the lowering of the passenger rate by one-third, and a very material part of the advantage would accrue to mercantile interests.

The advantage of Chicago as a half-way stopping point for California green fruit in transit to this market, is that the bulk of the wasty fruit is stopped there and goes into consumption at that centre. The shippers' agents take advantage of re-shipping to sort the stock, choosing only what is in the most promising condition to come sound into the hands of Toronto importers. Herein is shown the value of an adequate peddling system. The fruit that is of the most doubtful keeping quality is disposed of at once to the pedlars, and in perhaps six or eight hours after getting into their hands is all in the homes of consumers. If it were not for this agency of swift sale, that class of fruit might be hard to get rid of in Chicago, and the condition of receipts here might be much less satisfactory than it is. Of course it is to the interest of shippers to forward good stock, but it is also to their interest to distribute good stock to the buyers at Chicago, and they are of immeasurably more importance in the matter of business than our buyers. Further, it was to the interest of California shippers to send us oranges in good condition, but did that fact guarantee us good truit? Let the condition of some of this spring's shipments of Riverside seedlings answer. The pedlars of Chicago are the buffing apparatus between our fruit merchants and the shippers.

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The honey market is in a condition of utter stagnation. Last year's business was unsatisfactory enough to most people who had anything to do with honey, and more of it was offered on commission than was ever so put on the market before. But this year's experience is still worse. There is more honey produced than ever before, and less consumed, both relatively and absolutely, than there has been for years. People are not less fond of honey than they ever were, and it is not therefore to a declining taste for the commodity that the decline in i.s sale is chargeable, but to high prices. Honey must follow the same rule as the staple sweetssugar and syrups-and as the latter have gone down remarkably in the last few years so honey should have gone down for its

sales to continue in anything like a constant relation to the sales of sugar and the preserved products of sugar, fruits, etc. But honey-raisers have kept up their prices, and in the last five years have varied little. more than half a cent in their opening quotations, while sugar is three cents lower. It is impossible for the producers to make anything by the attempt to keep honey a luxury. Like everything else, it has most to gain by being made a necessary, and its producers should have endeavored to make it more of a staple than they have done. Some of the agencies that have cheapened the price of sugar have been at work on a small scale in reducing the cost of honey-production, and inventions and ideas in bee-keeping have done much to lessen the primary cost of honey. We have had good weather, too, so that loss through the perishing of hives has counted fcr little the last few years. Once honey is got on a parity with sugar, the market will become steady and sales will be larger, as there cannot fail to be a demand for this delectable article. This year's flow is reported good. The bloom is rich, the weather damp and warm-just what is required to be for abundant storage-and dealers are doing an immense business, according to their report, in selling supplies to beekeepers. But prices must be quoted on a much lower plane if producers expect to sell their honey.

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The quantity of bananas and pineapples handled on this market since the opening of the present season has been tremendous. For several weeks the receipts of bananas alone have exceeded fifteen car loads per week. The quantity of pineapples handled ,by one house in one day was greater than the same house handled in the whole of the season three years ago. Shippers show wisdom in selecting stock for this point, the bulk of the bananas coming in being of "steamer run" average, which is surer to yield better satisfaction all around than firsts. Reds are declining year by year, they being handicapped by their lower count, though the bunches weigh but little less, must therefore take up about as much car room, pay as much freight and cost about as much. Hence they are being left in the race, and fewer are seen here every year.

The Methodist conference, by the stand it took on Saturday early closing, out of regard

for the better observance of Sunday, has put its influence on the side of the early closing movement to that extent. There is need of reform here. Saturday is a day of slavery to the majority of employes who serve in a store that does a business of any magnitude. The hours of labor are from 8 a.m. till 10 or II p. m., and often till midnight on that day of the week, in stores where they keep open on Saturday night. This is calculated to make of Sunday a day of rest surely, a day so wholly given up to physical restoration that there can not be time or disposition for anything else. Church synods, assemblies and conterences would do well to discourage this practice, as business can as well be kept within reasonable hours on Saturday as on any other day. The legislative committee of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council has endorsed the action of the Conference in this matter.

A man's good faith is not always to be measured by his readiness to put his name to a written engagement. There are people who will sign an agreement to close early, when their only object in putting their hand to such a compact is to induce competitors to do the same thing, thereby committing those competitors to a course which they feel bound in honor to follow, while the insincere signatories are all the time calculating on the big advantage they will reap by their repudiation of the agreement when all the rest are bound. This dishonorable stratagem,-if it can be dignified by a name suggestive of cleverness-is very frequently resorted to, the man who takes to it going on the supposition that he is the only unprincipled party to the league, and that he will be allowed to enjoy the fruits of his own bad faith. He never seems to reason that every other party feels absolved the moment an agreement is broken by one party to it. Hence everybody is free to close when he pleases as soon as one man elects to do so. That admits everybody to the privilege of trading till late hours and extinguishes the special advantage. Then what is gained by such disgraceful practices? The grocers of a section of this city had bound themselves in an agreement to close at a certain time, but when that time came one refused to close, and rather boasted of his "smartness" in leading everybody to believe him a man of his word. This is the kind of men who make it impossible in some districts for traders to come to agreement on any matter.

THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HOLIDAY.

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The industrial dispensation we are living under at this end of the century makes an annual holiday a necessity with a very large body of workers. Half a century ago commerce might be said to wait on men : to-day it hurries men along, and waits on nobody. It is like a new physical force called into being and applied to the social system, a force gaining in momentum every year. The steam engine, the telegraph, the telephone, the wide extension of railroads, the progress of invention, have brought the forces of nature under man's service to minimize or almost nullify time and distance, and now man no longer fixes the pace, but the agencies that he has called into his service do so. Hence the pace is a stiff one, and he who keeps it up at any point where the pulse of trade is strong lives fast. All the labor saying devices that have been invented in recent times have been taken advantage of, not to save work but to multiply power to do work, and the amount of effort expended in industry to-day makes the total labor of the hard manual workers of a generation ago sink into insignificance. Men were slaves in those days, they did not spare themselves, but they had not learned where to place the fulcrum to do the most effective work. We do not tackle the same tasks they accomplished, but we have to submit to the high pressure that is moving everything around us. There has to be despatch in business nowadays, and it has to be kept up all the year round. We are out of the era when vessels took six months to go to China and return with a cargo of tea, and when the tea had to be paid for at prices agreed upon before it was grown. Storm and drought would have ample time to destroy a crop while vessels were making their slow way toward the shores of production in the days before steam became a force in navigation. Even after steam was in use for some time, the machinery was so crude that the quantity of coal necessary to be carried over long voyages made it impossible to carry very large cargoes of anything else. But the instrumentalities of production, distribution and commerce have undergone a revolution in the last quarter of a century such as the world never saw the like of before. It has wrought a vast difference in the methods of retail traders, who have to be on the alert to take every advantage of the commercial mechanism. Retailers can no longer content themselves with buying twice a year. They must be alive to every break in the market, and must never be hampered so as to be unable to take full

advantage of it. Worry, unceasing work and constant study to run his business at a minimum of cost, keep the trader steadily engaged year in and year out.

The holiday is therefore a part of the system. It makes an opening in the year that is like the safety valve in the engine, and prudence requires that the force shall be blown off once in a while. A man must rest, or in other words diversify his occupation, once in the year, if he is an earnest worker and if he wants himself to last. Custom is bringing its powerful influence to bear on the side of holiday-taking, and that is good, for custom usually prevails more than reason. Nobody needs a demonstration of the value of a holiday for arduous all-the-year-round workers. They know it themselves. The employer should take a jaunt and spend the time as he wills, and when he returns should send away his assistant for a week or a fortnight. The pay that goes on during the time of absence does more good than if it were given for services rendered during the same time in the store. The same everlasting tread-mill sort of existence makes machines of people, unless they can get away from it once in a while to see life under some other conditions. Nothing so benumbs a man's faculties, so narrows and cramps his mind, and so unfits him to enjoy life and therefore do acceptable service, as unbroken and unvarying routine.

OVERHANGING SIGNS.

The police authorities in Hamilton started a crusade against overhanging signs a short time ago, and only stirred the depths of a commercial sentiment that looked smooth and tranquil, but turned out to be deep and strong. The traders cherished their signs as if they had been shrines, and no desecrating axe should be laid to the props which held them up. The old Covenanters were not more ominously quiet on the eve of resistance than were Hamilton's traders when the last straw just appeared about to be laid on the patient camel's back, and they were notified to hew down the abominations. The streets of Hamilton without their signs would be like the woods of Killingworth without their birds, and the stout burghers wouldn't like anything so desolate. Their sullen refusal to do away with their signs had its way, and the public find the spot still marked where each man sells his wares.

Overhanging signs may be dangerous and may not be picturesque, but they have a value in the trader's eyes that counterbalances all this. A merchant wants his whereabouts to speak up for itself, and therefore wants his sign to be seen from as many points of view and at as great a distance away as possible. A sign placed on the plane of his shop-front appeals to the eye only of people across the road, and perhaps is not seen from that standpoint if the street is narrow. The wide-awake merchant feels

that his name must be prominently marked on his premises if he is to look for more than chance trade, and rightly studies how to make his sign read from all directions. A sign with but one aspect does not give the name all the prominence it should have. Where a customer can look down the street and see the name directing him, he will be certain to go there, if he has had previous satisfactory dealings there. The sign is a valuable property to a good stand, and civic by-laws do more than demolish so much wood work when they sweep signs away. They might as well attack a man's goodwill as suppress his sign. The signs are the ancient landmarks, and ought not to be removed without compensation to the owner.

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The overhanging sign ought to be secure, however. The public have a right to pro tection, and it does not console a man to know that in case he is killed by one of those projections, damages can be collected by his representatives from the trader whose sign did the mischief. It is prudent for the trader to provide against the tability to be put in for such damages, and the best provision he can make is to put good strong braces and bolts in the framework of his overhanging sign. It is due to the people who have the use of the streets that they should not be exposed to danger to life and limb through any loose work in the hanging.

A QUEBEC EARLY CLOSING BILL.

A bill is before the Quebec Legislature which is a very thorough-going effort in the behalf of early closing. It is rather too much so in fact, and is a case of applying law where free will should prevail. It proposes to require that shops in cities and towns of more than three thousand inhabitants shall be closed every evening except Saturdays from 6 o'clock p.m. till 7 o'clock a.m. from the 1st of October till the 1st of April, and from 7 o'clock p.m. till 7 o'clock a.m. during the other months of the year. It provides for the imposition of a fine or imprisonment upon any merchant or clerk who, contrary to the proposed act, under any circumstances, sells any goods in any shop or its dependencies. There is no need of anything so drastic as this, nor anything so impracticable, for convictions under such an act would be certain to be reversed by the courts. Such laws as this savor of the days of paternal legislation, of times when the degree of legal encroachment upon personal liberty was a matter of tyrannical caprice. There is no analogy between such a measure and a factory act, or any law passed for the protection of employes. People must not put their faith in law for the amelioration of everything in their condition. It is desirable that an early closing hour should be established, but it is not desirable that law should take away the right of trading citizens to do as they please about conforming to an early closing hour.

A BANKER'S OBSERVATIONS ON TRADE.

In the course of his address before the last annual meeting of the Merchants' Bank, the General Manager, Ceorge Hague, made the following references to some features and phases of current trade :

"The day has gone by forever when almost anybody could make money or make a living by opening a store and selling goods. It can't be done. Men only waste their time and energies in carrying on the business of storekeeping without previous training. But even with this thorough knowledge of the goods he sells, the retailer often splits on the rocks of giving too much credit. After doing an apparently successful business for years, he finds himself brought to a stand because his books are full of uncollectable debts. The most successful retail merchants are those whose rule is to do business for cash, and who make credit an exception."

The axiom that, competition is the life of trade must be taken to refer to such as is legitimate. There is a style of competition both in general business and banking, which does not serve the public, but injures it. When there are too many traders in a given town or locality, their competition in cheapening goods generally leads to extravagance on the part of purchasers, or, if it leads to giving longer credit, to their customers getting deeper and deeper into debt. Many a private individual has been impoverished for years by this style of competition, and many a tarmer has become overloaded with debt and lost his farm. Too many bankers in a given district produce a greater mischief still.

The result is a cheapening of the rate of noney, which leads to extravagance in the ise of it, undermines economy, introduces oose habits of business, and is responsible in many instances for bankruptcy.

When, under the influence of bank competition, extended credit is given to persons of small capital, they are generally induced to attempt more than they can profitably manage, to erect too expensive buildings, or to launch out into a speculative style of business, to the detriment of their prudent neighbors who trade within their means. There are localities in Canada which were almost ruined for a series of years by the lavish style in which money was spread abroad by bank managers, who were bent upon extending business at all risks. The losses of the banks from this style of competition have amounted to millions, and left traces of devastation behind them which have taken years of industry and economy to efface.

The experience of Scotland in this matter is worthy of consideration. Many years ago the evils of reckless bank competition were such that the banks were compelled to devise means to protect themselves and the community from it. After thorough discussion a plan was matured by which, under mutual agreement, a number of branches were closed in places where they were redundant and measures taken to prevent the establishment of unnecessary branches in the future. A committee was formed under whose regulations all the banks in Scotland have worked their business, from time to time, with uniform rates for deposits, discount, and exchange, according to the circumstances of the money market. This arrangement has been in force for years, and has given satisfaction. Its operations have been beneficial to the community. No man desires to go back to the days of unlimited competition, and it cannot be denied that the producing, manufacturing, and trading classes of Scotland are as prosperous as any community of similar size in the world. There is competition, but it is the competition, not who shall scatter the most money, or take the poorest securities, but as to who shall be the most attentive, courteous, and vigilant in carrying on his business. This competition benefits all parties concerned. But of the other kind Canada has had far more that enough, and has lost millions of money by it.

All our leading exports are in articles of prime necessity, and the expense of handling is small. The risks of the business are in the fluctuations of the market. In giving credit there is rarely loss. The masses of bills that we handle in connection with the export trade are almost invariably good. In the importing trade the fluctuations in the value of goods are slow, but the expense of selling them, as compared with the export trade, is probably 20 to 1, and 1s increasing. Then there is the never-ceasing liability to loss by giving credit. It is certain that the bulk of our wholesale merchants in the leading lines of imports, but especially in dry goods, have made slender profits in the past few years. It is increasingly true that no man can hope to succeed in the importing trade without adequate capital, thorough knowledge of business, close buying in the best markets, together with incessant industry, sharp economy in details, and aboveall, rigid supervision of credits. Every failure that has taken place of late years had its origin in neglect of one or more of these matters. The attempts made to curtail unreasonable credit are worthy of all support by bankers. But until we have such a continued scarcity of money as to compel heavy curtailment of discounts, we can scarcely hope that anything we can do will have much effect."

SHORT WEIGHT.

The ruinous cutting of prices which is unfortunately almost universal leads to all sorts of means being used in order to sell and still make a profit. And among these expedients is the sending out of short weight. Some firms are apparently in the habit of sending out a less quantity of goods than they invoice, and if any purchaser is sufficiently businesslike to check the weight on receiving the goods and find fault, the mistake (*i*) is in-

stantly rectified without any re-weighting by the seller. Of course mistakes can easily occur, but when a seller, on receiving a complaint of shortage in weight, at once sends an altered invoice without in any way standing by his own weight, or having the disputed figures tested, it appears very much as if he knew that a wrong weight had been invoiced and that he knew he was running the risk of being found out. His adoption of short weights of course injures honest firms who are above such meanness, and allows dishonorable firms to cut in with lower prices in the expectation that they may succeed in making up the price by fictitious weight. But it even goes further than this, and encourages a dishonest buyer to claim for short weights where they do not really exist. Very often these claims are allowed, even when the seller is convinced they are unfounded, because it is inconvenient to send a man to the purchaser's place to check the weight. One firm in the city has found a very simple way of avoiding such claims for short weight or inferior quality—they get a certificate of the weights from the public weigher who also keeps a sample of the goods. The result is that the firm has had no demand for short weight or inferior quality but what has been dropped. A New York firm purchased a large line of goods, and after receiving them sent in a complaint on the ground of weakness, accompanied by what professed to be the copy of an analysis, and charged the seller \$5.00 for the latter. He at once wrote saying that sealed samples were in a public officer's hands, and he would have them analysed if they insisted on their claim. But instead of pressing their claim, the buyers sent a check in payment of the account .- Montreal Trade Bulletin.

SURPRISING FIGURES.

Pop corn is expected to yield a revenue to the World's Columbian Exposition Company of \$217,000. This estimate may seem exorbitant, but it is made by Secretary Crawford of the ways and means committee, and is doubless correct.

Mr. Crawford has based his figures on the receipts from this concession of the Centennial. In 1876 there were 8,004,000 admissions to the grounds at Philadelphia. Of those who entered the gates one in four purchased pop corn. The gross receipts were about \$100,000.

The pop coin habit, remarks the Chicago Inter-Ocean, has grown upon the public as the years have gone past, and more than one in four will purchase next year. But in order that no over-estimate may be made, Mr. Crawford has clung to the old figures. It is estimated that at least 28,000,000 individuals will enter the World's Fair gates next year, and that 7,000,000 will spend 5 cents each for pop corn.

If these figures are correct, \$350,000 will be expended for pop corn by those who visit the Fair. This will net the Exposition company \$210,000, and that is why the members of the ways and means committee are happy.

Pop corn is not considered a standard article of duet. The concession was once offered for \$20,000, and as it now brings ten times that sum there is general rejoicing.— New England Grocer.

THE CANADIAN GROCER 5 The Popular Demand For "Hillwattee Tea" pays a grocer for keeping it. You can't argue against a brand now so widely known and which has stood the test of time. Shall be pleased to forward samples at any time. LUCAS, STEELE & BRISTOL, Wholesale Grocers, 73 McNab St. North, Hamilton, Ont. ALL LOVERS OF A REALLY GOOD CUP OF TEA Have RAM LAL'S. Wholesale Agents, JAMES TURNER & CO., Hamilton. THE "MONSOON" BRAND Pure Indian Tea Is always reliable; never changes; comes from the same garden, famous for the STRENGTH and FLAVOR of its Teas. STEEL, HAYTER & CO., Growers' and Importers, TORONTO **JOHN BURCESS & SON** SAUCE PICKLE MANUFACTURERS. 107 STRAND Corner of the Savoy Steps, London, W.C. "Mallawalla is the finest of all package teas. We invite comparison. Put up in half and one lb. lead packages. Vide Sir Walter Scott's "St. W. H. GILLARD & CO., Hamilton, Ronan's Well," Chaps. XVI. and XXX. Agents for Canada, Lord Byron's: "Beppo," VIII.

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PURE SPICES.

BRANTFORD, Ont., June 20th, 1892. EDITOR CANADIAN GROCER.

SIR,-In your issue of June 3rd, you have an article copied from The Produce Markets Review on the adulteration of pepper. The statements in this article are so far from the facts, that we cannot allow it to go unchallenged, and ask the privilege of questioning and correcting these statements.

It opens by stating that for some reason, which is not clear, pepper is selected as one of the chief articles for direct adulteration. Our own experience is the very opposite of this. All goods sent out by us, unless ordered compound, are sent out pure, and adulterated goods are rarely asked for from us or our travellers. We handle tons of pepper, seldom carrying a less stock of the whole goods than from eight to ten tons, and after looking into this matter carefully there does not go out from our house one pound of adulterated pepper, either black or white, for every thousand pounds that goes out strictly pure. This article goes on to say there is no doubt of its prevalence, meaning its adulteration, and also that it is on the increase; our experience is the very opposite. The sale of adulterated goods has been rapidly decreasing with us, and has almost ceased. We know no reason why the experience of other manufacturers in this country should not be similar to ours. As manufacturers we simply supply what is asked for, and we prefer to sell straight goods, and have instructed our travellers to advocate pure goods only to the trade. What we have said in reference to the adulteration of pepper holds good in all other lines of spices; in fact the adulteration of ginger, cassia, allspice, cloves, with us is a thing of the past. This knowing writer also speaks of the dyeing of pepper with turmeric ; surely he is drawing on his imagination. We have been in the spice business a good many years ; we think we know something about it; we never heard of such a thing. We have asked others of experience ; they state it is nonsense, and we are inclined to think this man has been writing of something he knows nothing about. He also states there are a great many prosecutions and convictions of the trade for selling adulterated goods, but the newspapers do not think them worth reporting. Are not newspapers only too glad to get such items for the spicing up of their paper? We would like him to give us the names and dates of a few of these convictions. Again, we are inclined to think

this writer has been drawing upon a fertile imagination. The facts are that the generality of grocers buy direct from the spice mills and handle only pure goods, running no risk of being fined for selling adulterated food preparations.

There may be some snide houses in the country supplying this class of goods, but we think they are few, and that their goods go to the smaller concerns in our cities and towns and the country grocer. But it as a well-known fact that all first-class grocery men to-day prefer to buy their coffees and spices direct from reliable manufacturers, in which case they get exactly what they have ordered, and we take pleasure in saying (" and to their credit be it said") they order nothing but pure goods.

Our purpose in writing this article is to correct any misapprehension that may arise in the minds of the trade in reference to the character of the goods they are selling, and we trust our words may have this effect.

And we remain, yours, etc.,

THE SNOW DRIFT CO.

DRY GOODS.

During the past week the sorting-up trade has been more active than usual. The sales are fairly large, especially the letter orders, and more numerous than usual. Light dress materials, collars, ties, and novelties have been in good demand, while staple goods have also had their share of attention. The orders received from travellers for fall and winter goods are far in advance of last year, some houses having nearly one-third of an increase in the volume of orders. This has created a very firm and decided feeling among the wholesale trade, and the outlook for the future is very bright Fall goods are being received, and shipping is commencing. The houses are mostly well filled with these goods at present.

There has been an advance on skirt and waist linings and silecias. It came somewhat. unexpectedly on the jobbers, and the stocks were quite light. The advance varies from one-eighth to one-half cent, and was due to the Cotton Syndicate going out of the manufacture of this class of goods, and thus leaving the Montreal Cotton Co. in undisputed possession of the manufacturing field. Prices are now firm at the advanced rates.

The fingering and other yarns of domestic manufacture have gradually displaced the foreign makes. With the exception of the Baldwin, no other foreign brand has any very great sale, while there is a good market for domestic yarns.

The demand for jet trimmings has been enormous and still continues strong. The stocks in several of the houses is depleted, and this class of goods is hard to procure at present.

NOTES

John Macdonald & Co. are handling a new article called the Twin dress stay : it is well adapted for the purpose and surpasses

other kinds in quality .---- They are also showing dress shields, for wearing under the arms, in stockenette and silk, both of domestic and French manufacture.----They have just received large shipments of Baldwin's fingering yarns, and in domestic yarns are selling Queen City and Standard, which brands can be readily distinguished by the Royal British Standard.-Among other recent shipments received by this firm are, 10 cases pearl buttons direct from Austria; and German and American curling irons; and they expect a shipment of jet trimmings in a few days.

In tweeds, John Macdonald & Co. have received some very extensive shipments of Canadian goods, also 54-inch tweed suitings, black worsted trouserings and 54-inch black and colored Italians .--- This house is showing a splendid stock of Swiss lace curtains, and expect a shipment of a special line of Nottingham lace curtains, an imitation of Swiss goods, for which they have had a strong demand this season, and of which they disposed of all their stock.----They have also a new line of tapestry table covers which are very attractive and splendid value.

Perhaps the finest stock of black worsted trouserings ever offered to the trade is now being shown by W. R. Brock & Co. They have these goods at twelve different prices with a number of patterns and qualities at each price. The range is very extensive, the value is good and the stock is well worthy of examination .---- This firm are having a large sale for their Swiss ribbed cotton underwear for ladies, also for lace mits, muslins, and flouncings.----The sale of woollen underwear and flannels for the fall and winter trade is the largest in the history of the firm.

A goodly shipment, consisting of 15 cases of black cashmeres, has just been received and opened by Gordon, MacKay & Co. The variety is immense, and they claim to have the best value offered to the trade. This house is also showing a very extensive range of the new brown Scotch suitings, which are going to be in strong demand for the fall trade. They should have a ready sale for these goods.

"There are geniuses in trade, as well as in war or the state, or letters; and the reason why this or that man is fortunate is not to be told. It lies in the man."-EMERSON.



Contains neither Ammonia, Alum or other Deleterious Substances.

The Indianopolis Board of Health, in its report on Baking Powders, November 12th, 1891, says that Dr. Frice's Cream Baking Powder is free from all deleterious ingredients and may be recommended for use in every home.

H.P. ECKARDT & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS,

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR

Diamond Crystal Salt. Webb's Perfect Starch. Faulder's Silver Pan Marmalade. MacUrquart's Sauce. H. P. ECKARDT & CO.,

LOCKERBY BROS.,

DEAR GROCER

Don't forget that we can supply your friends in the Ice Cream business with all the different flavors of our own manufacture and like our othergoods they give satisfaction. Send us on your orders for Coffee, Snow Drift Blend 33 cts., No 6 good strong flavor 30 cts., standard brands that are always uniform.

> Very truly yours, THE SNOW DRIFT CO,,

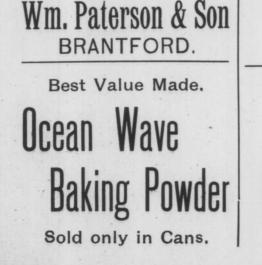
BRANTFORD.

We manufacture it in every conceivable

shape and are constantly getting out new ideas. We make a specialty of "Gross Goods,"

which yield the retailer a large profit. Our travellers are now filling their sample

cases with new lines and will be on the road at once. Should they not go to your town, send in your orders by mail and we will give them careful attention.



01

ys ee SUGARS. TEAS. FINE LARCE DRY COD IN BUNDLES. Canned Salmon, Lobsters, Mackerel and Oysters. HIDON HEREPT & CIE

MONTREAL, P. Q., ARE OFFERING THIS WEEK

HUDON, HEBERT & CIE.,

Wholesale Grocers

—AND— Wine Importers,

804, 306 St. Paul St., 143, 145 Commissioners St.

> Double Concentrated Lye. Double Concentrated Soda. Bleaching Powder.

MONTREAL, CANADA.

TORONTO, ONT.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, 75 ST. PETER STREET.

IN METALLIC TINS. Send your order for Spring business.

> L. CHAPUT, FILS & CIE. Wholesale Grocers, Montreal.



CAVERHILL, ROSE, HUGHES & CO., Montreal.

SYSTEM IN BUSINESS.

Every storekeeper realizes the necessity of having a system, by which an accurate ac-, count can be kept of his receipts and disbursements. Various plans have been tries, the most general of which is that of keeping a book, in which the sales are recorded and the various amounts put down as they are paid out of the cash drawer. That such a system is not a good one, almost every merchant who has tried it will admit. Mistakes are constantly made, clerks, and even the proprietor humself, often forget to make the proper entries. The result is, in the majority of cases, the cash does not balance, the accounts cannot be made to come out straight, and, where the cash is short, as it frequently happens, clerks are unjustly suspected of dishonesty. A bill of \$5 may be paid out of the drawer by a clerk when he is very busy. He intends to make an entry of it, but, starting to wait on a customer, forgets about it. When the cash is balanced that night there is a shortage. A customer may pay \$10 on account. The clerk puts the money in the cash drawer, and, while he is about to credit this customer with the amount, is interrupted, called away perhaps, to another part of the store, and forgets the transaction. At the end of the month the customer is angered, when paying his bill, at finding that he has not been credited with the \$10. From this one thing alone a storekeeper loses many customers. Then again, how often it happens when goods are sold on credit, that they are sent out of the store, and no account kept of them. The purchaser either does not remember that he bought the goods, or does not notify the storekeeper of the mistake in not charging them. Here the system is again to blame. It does not do what it is absolutely necessary that it should do, to make any system perfect, and that 1s, to force the clerk to make a record of every transaction. A system that depends upon memory to make it a success can be of no use. Memory is an uncertain factor. It is dangerous and cannot be relied upon. The human mind has so many things to take care of, that it many times forgets those that are of the most importance. It should not, therefore, be burdened with the task of remembering things where other and more reliable means can be employed. What, then, is there that can take the place of memory, and provide a perfect system? The answer is, "The National Cash Register."

WHAT IS THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER?

The National Cash Register is a machine, made in either metal or wood, according to the taste of the purchaser, designed to take care and make a record of every possible transaction that may occur in a store during the course of a day's business. It records the amounts paid in, the amounts paid out, and makes a record of credit sales, money received on account, and the number of a coin or bill of accommodation.

CONSTRUCTION.

A number of keys project from the front of the register, each key having a separate amount on it, these amounts ranging from I cent to \$20, or higher, in case it is so sired. There are also keys for goods "charged," money "paid out," money "received on account," "no sale," and any other special key that a storekeeper may need. The "no sale" key is used when a coin or bill is changed for accommodation. At the lower part of the machine is a large and conveniently arranged cash drawer, which is automatically locked when closed, and which is thrown open when a key is pressed.

OPERATION.

When a cash sale is made, say of 25 cents,

the clerk takes the money to the cash register, which is set in a convenient place and where everyone in the store can see it, and presses down the 25 cent key. As he presses the key, a metal slide, termed an indicator, comes into view in a glass opening at the top of the register, the cash drawer is thrown open, the bell rings loud enough to be heard by every one, and the 25 cents is added inside the register to the total amount of all sales previously made on that key. As the metal slide appears, the slide or indictor, which exhibited the amount of the previous sale, drops down out of view. The last indicator exhibited always remains in sight until the next sale is made, and cannot drop down, or in any way be disturbed until the next sale is registered. The clerk is forced to put the correct amount in the cash drawer, because the cash must balance or agree with the amount shown by the adding mechanism inside the register. This adding mechanism is accessible only to the proprietor or to an authorized person. A clerk will not make a mistake and register the wrong amount, because the indicator shows to the customer and clerk the amount that has been registered. The invariable rule, after every transaction, is to go to the register, and press the proper key or keys. Each sale is indicated and recorded as it occurs. By the old sys-, tem of throwing money into the cash drawer. and paying some out without keeping a record of it, the storekeeper never knew whether the amount he found there at the end of the day was the amount that should be there. With the National Cash Register System nothing is taken for granted. The proprietor knows the exact amount that should be in the cash drawer, the amount paid out and to whom paid, the goods sold on credit and the persons purchasing them, the amount of money paid on account and

the names of those who paid it, besides all other transactions. IS THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER IN EX-

TENSIVE USE ?

Up to June, 1892, over 43,000 National Cash Registers have been sold, During

times the drawer has been opened to change May, 1892. 1502 registers were shipped from the factory.

SIZES AND KINDS OF REGISTERS.

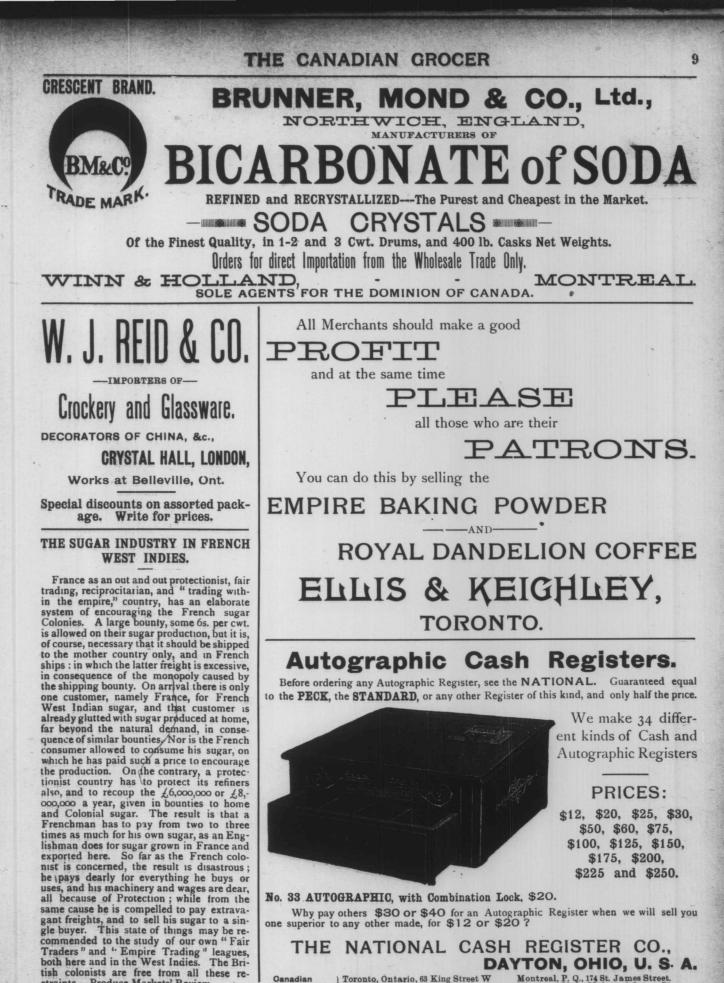
The National Cash Register is made in many different sizes and 'styles. The uses for which the register is required determine the kind to be adopted. Full information regarding the various styles, with the manner of operating and using them, will be sent free of charge to any one making application to The National Cash Register Co., Dayton, Ohic, U. S. A.

THE

WANT OF BETTER TRAINED MEN.

The Manchester Grocers' Review says: Glancing through a copy of our highly esteemed contemporary THE CANADIAN GRO-CER the other day, we came across a notion which arrested our attention by reason of its boldness and originality. It appears that across the water, as here, the tradesman is considerably harassed by the authorities in regard to the law bearing upon adulteration. A recent judgment seems to make it incumbent upon the grocer to judge of the purity or otherwise of the goods he sells, and, really, by means of labels and the like, to protect his customers against getting other than the absolute article they ask for. Into the fairness or unfairness of this decision we are not now concerned to inquire. The point which arises, and to which we invite attention, is that, noting the onerous duty thus thrown upon the grocer, and the necessity of his having a higher training than has hitherto been regarded as necessary, a gentleman named Clark, a member of the Toronto Retail Grocers' Association, has broached the idea of incorporating the trade, and instituting entrance examinations for those who desire to join the ranks.

It appears to us that we have here a considerable amount of sense, but mixed with a not inconsiderable leavening of something not far from nonsense. From a concluding paragraph we gather that our contemporary scarcely views seriously the proposition of incorporating a trade such as that of the grocer, and we ourselves think it may be dismissed without much consideration. But the cry for better trained and better equipped men in the trade is one that cannot be too loudly raised. Taken all round, the members of the trade are far behind what we should desire to see them, and what they ought to be. By all means let our young men aim at a higher standard, and not in one direction only but in many directions strive to make themselves better grocers and better citizens. But will they do this? Looking round at the singular and deplorable apathy which characterises our assistants, we feel almost iuclined to despair of them. Young John should be a better man than old John, but, in homely phrase, he does not shape well. Again we urge them to earnest thought and action.

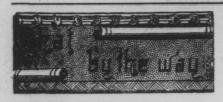


THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

Canadian Salesrooms : Halifax, N. S., 107 Holles Street.

straints .- Produce Markets' Review.

Montreal, P. Q., 174 St. James Street. Winnipeg, Mar., Main and Queen Sts



[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.]

Letters of Credit-I. O. U.

A canning factory is to be started at Port Elgin.

The contract for supplying groceries to the Kingston penitentiary has been awarded to I. Hallıgan & Co. The Rathburn Co. will supply the flour.

Chas. Hudson, grocer, of Belleville, claims \$3,000 for damages sustained on account of a defective road between Thurlow and Sidney in May last.

The Ridgetown Canning and Preserving Company, limited, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000, divided into 1000 shares of \$25 each.

A. P. Tippet & Co., St. John and Toronto, have removed to more convenient offices at 43½ Wellington St. E. Mr. W. H. Tippet will be the resident manager.

The creditors of O. Tierney, Kingston, have placed his stock of groceries and liquors in charge of the sheriff. The stock · will be offered for sale by tender.

A new store on Front street, Sarnia, is being fitted up for the occupancy of W. Kirton, who will open out in it with a full stock of groceries, provisions and crockery.

The Empress of Japan arrived at Vancouver on Saturday morning having left Hong Kong June 4, and Yokohama June 7. She brings a full cargo largely new teas.

The Whiting Cash and Parcel Carrier is being placed in the principal business houses throughout the Dominion, and is invariably giving satisfaction. See ad. in next issue of this journal.

Travellers, take the train to Lindsay Francis & Co., Thornhill Village, where you can always get an order; also a first-class livery to take you to all points where the railway does not touch.

The Town Council of Whitby, Ont., has decided to deed the old town hall property to the Lowell Evaporating Works, on condition that they employ 65 hands every year for 10 years, and annually pay out \$3,000 in wages, except when there is a failure in the truit crop.

We are pleased to see the rapid advance made by Messrs Gorman, Eckert & Co., spice, coffee, and extract manufacturers. In their advertisement is shown a cut of their handsome new premises (formerly occupied

by Messrs. C. S. Hyman & Co.) They have put in a complete spice plant, second to none in the Dominion. With the motto, pure goods of first quality, and satisfaction to their customers, continued success is assured them.

Daisy wafers, manufactured only by The Toronto Buscuit and Confectionery Co., are having a good sale. These take the place of sponge cake, to be eaten with ice cream. They are also tempting to excursionists and pic-nic parties. Every groeer should stock them.

The City Travellers have completed arrangements for their excursion. The date is the 27th of July, and the trip will be by boat to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. No pains will be spared to make it an occasion of genuine enjoyment, and it is to be hoped no conditions will be lacking to make the general cup of happiness full for every one of the pleasure seekers.

Since the recent meeting of the grocery jobbing trade to consider the matter of uniform prices for refined sugars, a step in the right direction has been taken by the American Sugar Refining Company. The "combine" have decided to bill goods from date of delivery, instead of date of orders as heretofore.

W. H. Rowley, manager of the E. B Eddy Co., was in the city on Tuesday on his way back from Banff, where he went to drink in health. His looks indicate that he has got that thirst pretty well quenched. Mr. Rowley needs a good measure of physical strength, for hisplace when he is at work is right in the vortex of affairs.

The Chatham Grocers' Association will take into consideration the fact that Mr. J. W. Burriss (formerly of London) is offering heliotrope toilet soap, made by the wellknown Morse Soap Co., for nine cents a cake, or three for twenty-five cents. The Planet says :- " In consequence of this it is said that several soap houses have been boycotted by the grocers, and that extreme measures will be resorted to protect their interests."

John Cameron left last Tuesday morning for all points of Western Ontario, where he purposes for the next two months to push his canvas for THE CANADIAN GROCER of Toronto, with his usual energy, Already he has met with the most gratifying success, and so rapidly has the circulation increased, that the firm has it under their consideration to send him across the continent to British Columbia to represent their interest there. We wish Mr. Cameron every success in his work .- Durham Review.

The regulations for the salmon fisheries in British Columbia have been completed and the details have been decided on. They are different in a few important points from previous regulations, but so far as they concern the canneries are practically unchanged. Every bona fide fisherman, being a British

subject, will receive one license. Canneries will receive 20 licenses each, and freezers will receive 7 licenses each. The license fee for each boat will be \$20, and this fee will be uniform throughout the Province, the same on the Skeena as the Fraser River.

R. H. Cullis, London, is just settling down in his new store.' It is a fine three-storey building.

J. Gauder, of Merritton, Ont., paid THE GROCER a call this week. He was in the city doing some buying.

The firm of Dawson & Co., of Brampton, are extending their business and opening a branch at 32 West Market street in this city. This firm was founded some 28 years ago by C. Dawson, sr., and have done a successful fruit and commission business in Brampton during these times. They solicit consignments in fruits, etc., and are open for correspondence.

An ingenius way of buying the necessaries of life is reported from the neighborhood of Berlin. A peasant woman with a large basket on her back entered the grocer's shop of that place. In the circular basket was a large earthenware jur. The woman bespoke about five dollars worth of things, which she carefully packed in the earthern jar, then tied up the mouth, and asked permission to leave the jar in the cor-She would return in an hour, she said, ner. fetch the things and pay for them. The grocer, having granted her wish, she care-fully put the jar in a corner and retired—not to return. After many hours the shopman proceeded to examine the large earthenware jar. It had no bottom !

WHERE THE JOKE COMES IN.

Venus Armstron-"But these berries are all mashed 1" Harry Devere (licensed)-"Mashed is it? Faith, and why wouldn't they get mashed when they have had a peep at your eyes?" Venus (coldly and sternly) --"I will take two boxes."

Little Clara was out with her mother taking dinner at a neighbor's house; and the hostess, in an attempt to be entertaining, asked her if she liked kittens. The little Miss shocked those gathered at the table by looking suspiciously at the chicken pot-pie and replying, "I dess not-dess I drather have cake."-Harper's Bazar.



Your wholesale grocer has it.

BLAIKLOCK BROS, MONTREAL. General Agents for Canada

TORONTO AGENTS : WRIGHT & COPP, 40 Wellington St. East, Toronto

CROSSE &

PURE CALABRIA "Y. & S." LICORICE, 4, 6, 8, 12 and 16s to pound. "ACME" LICORICE PELLETS, In 5-pound Tin Cans. TAR, LICORICE and TOLU WAFERS, in 5-pound Tin Cans. LICORICE "Y. & S." LOZENGES, In 5-pound Tin Cans and 5-pound Glass Jars. "PURITY," PURE PENNY-LICORICE, 100 and 200 Sticks in a Box.

YOUNG & SMYLIE.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Manufactured Exclusively by

Where did you see this advertisement?

MONTREAL TRADE CHAT.

The Hon. S. H. Holmes, vice president of the Truro Canning Co., is in town staying at the Windsor. Mr. Holmes in talking of the canning trade says the company's business is increasing every year.

J. D. McKay, manager of the Truro Canning Co., is in Montreal on his wedding tour. Mr. and Mrs. McKay will not be back in Truro for about two weeks.

The Truro Canning Co. are putting a new brand of condensed coffee on the market, called the Reindeer brand. They are also getting up a new brand of condensed milk called the Beaver brand.

Frasier, Viger & Co., retail grocers, have got all their suburban teams running, and are now doing a big out of town trade.

The American brand of bird seed is selling well now.

Geo. Forbes, of Ransom, Forbes & Co., wholesale grocers, left for his ground on Monday evening.

Blacklock Bros. have been doing a big business in Cairn's home-made marmalade.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC Is attracted by any new feature in newspaper advertising, but it must be strikingly novel if the advertisement is read a second time.

The display advertisements of retail merchants are artfully worded and appeal strongly to the economical housekeeper. Flat irons at seven cents and a Monday bargain sale in ribbons open the Pocket books of the modern Mrs. Toodles.

The real estate agent with town lots for sale in an earthly Paradise, ten miles from the Court House, furnishes free transportatation, a brass band and a free luncheon for prospective home seekers.

The railway companies do their share of contributing to the support of newspaper proprietors. Their time tables, showing arrivals and departure of trains, are paid for in cash, or in tickets which will enable the editor and his best girl to ride on the train.

One railway company will advertise that it is a "short line to Omaha." A competing ne then positively states that it is a "shorter

BIACKWELL'S CELEBRATED Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Potted Meats, Table Delicacies ARE SOLD BY ALL GROCERS IN CANADA.

line to Omaha than any other," and now the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway insists that it is "the shorteset line to Omaha," and proves it.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. also say that it is the "best line to St. Paul and Minneapolis," with "electric lighted trains" and reading lamps in each berth so that one can read all night long if he has a book and don't want to sleep. It brags about the "finest dining cars in the world,"with the best of meals served on imported China by the most expert and civil of colored waiters, at seventy-five cents, while the lines east of Chicago charge a whole dollar.

And-once more-the Chicago, Milwau-

kee and St. Paul Railway opens up a new through car line from Ghicago to Denver, via Omaha and Lincoln, and it isn't long betore the whole world says to itself that "shortest line to Omaha," that "best line to St. Paul and Minneapolis," and that "new toute to Denver," must be the only first-class railroad in the western part of the United States, and what the whole world says must be true.

All Coupon Tickets Agents in the United States and Canada sell tickets via the Chicago' Milwaukee and St. Paul R'y.

For information concerning the line, time tables, etc., address A. J. Taylor, Canadian Passenger Agt., 4 Palmer House Block To-, ronto, Ont.



12

F. I. UI

If you do not know what this stands for, your not posted.

Send for Price List or Sample Caddies,

Empire Tobacco Co.,

MONTREAL.

THE CANADIAN GROCER

RUNDOWN'S BOARD OF TRADE.

The little town of Rundown lay sprawling on the plain,

- A dust cloud in the sunshine and a mud lake in the rain;
- The little town of Rundown was a town of no renown,
- For the little town of Rundown was a very rundown town.
- But Rundown was contented, as all rundown
- places be ; "What was good enough for gran'sir," said

each man, "is good for me,— Good for gran'sir, and his grand'sir, and his great-great-great grand-dad,

What upstart sacrilege, for me to say that it is bad."

There is a worthy kind of man, with cobwebs in his head,

Who lives in sweet communion with the

ages that are dead : Another says, "How happy my contemporaries be

That they happen to be living simultaneously with me.

A bold wight of this latter class, whom naught could make afraid,

Once shamelessly suggested they should start a board of trade.

So that Rundown rot no longer in its somno-

lent decay, Firmly anchored to the graveyard, waiting for the Judgment Day.

Long and bitter waged the battle, epithets flew fast and free.

The dead past and the living present grappling for the mastery

But when to-day fights yesterday, it always wins the raid,

And so decrepit Rundown organized its board of trade.

Then the Rip Van Winkle hamlet first began

to stretch and yawn, And above its drowsy mountains see the rosy steps of dawn

For the cemetery dawdlers were compelled to drop the reins,

Which were seized by modern live men with new eras in their brains.

They beckoned for the railroad, with its steeds of smoke and flame,

The railroad thirty miles away-they motioned-and it came,

And when the road came into town, with all its rush and roar;

The mediæval deadness of the place returned no more

For twenty men of purpose a town can recreate.

A hundred men in earnest can organize a state ;

And empires of wide renown have, like a seed, lain curled,

Within a single strong man's skull-then burst-and filled the world.

As new banks, the florid arteries the blood of wealth flows through;

New papers, wise evangels of the modern and the new ;

New halls, new schools, new homes, indeed, a new and second birth,

The Rundown board of trade brought down

a new heaven and earth.

And thus the town progressed apace and never ceased to thrive, A witness to what man can do when he is once alive :

Thus Rundown, it was rescued from its slow,

decaying doom, And in its place a city sprung the glorious

town of Hoom, -[Sam V Valter Foss in Yankee Blade,

A BROOM SPECULATION.

A six-foot Yankee, seated upon a load of brooms, drove his team up before the door of an establishment where he expected to find a purchaser. Jumping from his seat, he entered the store, and the following colloquy took place :

Yankee-Can't I sell you a load of brooms to-day, mister?

Dealer - No; I don't want any.

Yankee--Better take 'em-sell 'em dog-cheap.

Dealer-Don't want 'em; got enough brooms

Yankee-I'll tell you what I'll do. Ifi you'll take the lot, I'll let 'em go for \$1 a. dozen. You know they're wuth double that.

The dealer stroked his chin for a moment, as if in deep thought, and then replied :-

"Well, I don't want any brooms, as I told you, but I don't mind making a trade with you."

Yankee - What sort of a trade?

Dealer-Well, I'll take the whole load at \$1 a dozen, and pay you one-half cash, you to take the other half in trade.

Yankee-No you don't mister ! You'll charge me with such an all-fired profit on the other halt that I might come out at the little end of the horn.

Dealer-Oh, no, I promise you that you shall have the goods just at what they cost me

Yankee-Wall, mister, that's what I call squre dealin'. It's a bargain.

And he commenced to unload the brooms: in a pile on the sidewalk. When he got: through he walked into the store.

"There you are mister; 14 dozen, which 1 calcurlate makes just \$7 comin' to me."

Dealer-Yes, that's right; there's the money. Now what goods do you want for the other \$7?

Yankee-Wall, I dunno. You see, mister, I hain't much posted in your other truck, so I guess I'll take brooms !

LET THE FROZEN LIQUID PAY.

There is no reason why the ice trade should be conducted at a loss; and if, in places where competition has cut the life out of the trade, a profit can be made in no other way than by a consolidation of interests, or, at least, by local agreements on a price list which shall enable individuals to earn a reasonable profit in serving the public,. it is the obvious duty of individuals to proceed on those lines, keeping, of course, the law relating to trusts in view. Self preservation is a primitive law of nature, and in trade 1s as universal as common sense in men. There are, of course, plenty of men in this world, and in the ice trade, who are devoid of that blessing of nature or education, but the sooner they are rooted out of the ice trade the better for themselves and the business as a whole. The ice trade is no busi-ness for a man who is in business merely for his health—he ought to be sawing wood on a farm in the Canadian backwoods where " ozone" is plenty .- Ice Refrigeration.





14

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, June 23, 1892. GROCERIES.

There is a singular sameness in the reports of travellers of different houses, both on city and on country routes. They agree in voting this a season of small orders. All the conditions observable on the surface would warrant the inference that trade is just of the opposite tendency, and would be a matter of large orders. These conditions are: abundance of money, lower prices in everything than we ever had before, and the dawn of a strong season of demand. There is the money to buy, the goods are to be had unprecedentedly cheap, and they are about to be widely wanted. But the business is a matter of morsel-purchases because the money, though cheap and plentiful, is not in circulation. There is no real estate selling, no boom in building, no public works going on, no railway in course of construction, and capital has had an experience of many applications that makes it chary of venturing into new industrial or commercial schemes, and the money lies in the banks on low interest. Hence merchants are carrying accounts, their purchasing power is hampered thereby, and they cannot reach out very generally for advantages that must fade away when the demand begins to mass itself for midsummer wants. It is undoubtedly a good time to buy, but it seems a bad time to pay. As one traveller put it, "If you offer a favored customer a snap he won't take it." With all this reserve in the buying attitude, there is a very hopeful feeling in

business, and as might be expected a gene-ral soundness that is assuring. Conserva-tism is a healthy element in the situation. COFFEE

No new factors have come into the situation. The scarcity of choice Rios is a more decided feature. Advices from Rio on Tuesday reported that the bulk of the stock at that part was of low grade, ranking for the most port in Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10. Common Rios are worth from $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 19c here, and nothing valued above this is in stock just now. Javas are exceedingly firm. Even greenish stock is unobtainable below 32c., good colory coffee is from 34c. up, while very fine Old Government Java is 36 to 38c. unroasted. Mochas are firm at 30c. upwards. The variations in the demand from week to week do not affect prices on this market, as there is just so much stock carried at a time, and as buyers know how to gauge the de-mand they are never troubled over a week of few sales.

DRIED FRUITS.

Valencia raisins are the central object of attention. They are moving freely and are picking up in tone. Since New York relieved itself of excess stocks and prices have stiffened there, a better feeling has been experienced here and is being influential now in strengthening values. Very few dealers will take $3\frac{1}{2}c$. now, $3\frac{3}{4}c$. being the inside price with the majority, and not all are open to business even at that figure. It is foreseen that the next two months will call for a large stock, quite as much as the Christmas demand calls for, and it is felt that there will not be much to spare if those wants are to be filled. Hence the firmer tone. Though sales of off-stalk are large, not all are making money, as many jobbers paid full prices for a good part of the stock they are now dealingout at easy prices. The outside price for off-stalk is $5\frac{1}{2}c$. It is reported that there are only 8,000 boxes of Valencias held for shipment in New York. There is nothing there now below 2¼c. in bond, and this minimum price is an advance of 1¼c. on what ruled six weeks ago. Opening orders for the new crop of Valencia raisins come in slowly, local representatives of Denia houses report.

(Continued on page 16)

CANNED GOODS.

TORONTO.

The market continues to discharge itself of stock at the same steady moderate rate it has kept up throughout the spring and summer so far. Though stocks are confessedly in a very controllable shape, owing to the few hands in which they are held, there ap-pears to be a wise disposition to let well enough alone, and to do nothing to interrupt the present action of the demand which the present action of the demand which perhaps will need to have full play to clear the market for next year's pack. At this date a year ago staple vegetables were good for \$1.40 to \$1.50, and stocks were all but exhausted. Now they are \$1.05 and though stocks are not well divided up they are plainly not near depletion. The demand has worked in calls for lots ranging form 2 to 40 cases in magnitude, and keeps up a running succession of these that in their aggregate volume make a fair showing. The condition of the market is about as fair as it is possible to be. Buying and selling are entirely uninfluenced by speculative views as to future possibilities. Opinions as to the supply and the demand frequently do more to give a turn or a spell of excitment to a market than the real relation of the supply and demand do. The canned vege-table market discharges its functions-like a machine, entirely devoid apparently of speculative motive. The scarcity of canned salmon is getting near the vanishing point in many houses, and on Tuesday there was a general moving up of prices to \$1.50 for the best brands, Horse Shoe being held at that figure as well as one or two other labels. Jobbers evince more interest in new pack salmon since the rapid disappearance of spot goods, and are further moved to buy as a result of reported firmness at the coast, consequent upon a great improvement in the English market and a good run of English orders. Shipments are being contracted for on English account at \$4.80

MONTREAL

There is no change in the position of the canned gocds market. Tomatoes are stiil offering freely at low figures. A fair demand is reported for canned meats.

A London report bearing date of June 4th



pumpkin and squash for canning is very well known to all the canners in the United States, and a few of them are in use in Canada. The high tariff has prevented their being used exten-



ZARKETS-Continued.

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says : " The latest accounts of the French sardine fishing are unfavorable, both as to the smallness of the catch and the high prices paid at the opening of the season. These have varied greatly, say from 17 up to 60 and even 70 francs per 1.000 fish, which have been sold to local buyers rather than to the packers, who cannot afford to put up sardines at such extravagant figures. At one part of the coast a single boat sold its take of 1,000 fish at 70 francs, at another the price was 60 francs, at a third place it was 45, and at a fourth only 17 ; but the average quotation may be regarded as 25 francs.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

Apples, peas, and tomatoes are very scarce, and prices somewhat firmer. Other kinds are still plentiful, though the demand seems to be increasing.

Continued from page 14.

Wholesalers had a surfeit of early purchasing last year, having dropped money on their early orders. Moreover, everybody expects low prices as a consequence of the United States being reckoned on as a non-purchaser. Currants display no strength or activity of importance. Stock as low as 4½c. is still to be had, but business is spiritless. Currants and Valencia raisins have just reversed positions since a year ago, when the former was feverishly active and the latter dull. Prupes are in small compass, many houses being virtually sold out. The demand as well has about exhausted itself. The price of casks continues from a basis of 4½c., and of cases from 5¾c. up. Candied lemon is still scarce at 16 to 17c., orange is steady at 18c. and citron at 26 to 28c. Valencia shelled almonds have advanced at the primary market equal to a cent on previous prices. The cause is a supposed shortage in the next crop, owing to frosts. Sicily shelled almonds are also reported to be higher in Messina.

RICE AND SPICES.

The demand for rice is held in abeyance somewhat till requirements get closer. Such business as is transacted is only of small moment. "B" rice is quoted yet at from 3% to 4c., and Japan 5 to 51/2c. The rice market is not in any state that may be considered transitional in any respect.

Spices have little claim to a market report. The persistence of long-established conditions is all that can be remarked on. Prices are very low in most descriptions. Trade is of about the dimensions of that done last week.

SUGAR.

There is no continuity to the demand yet. It makes an effort or is roused to make an effort, and then when the jobbers get them-selves ready for a drain on their shipping facilities the thing flattens out. Now and then a start is made by the sale of a carload, but there the matter ends for the time being.



The St. Croix Soap Mf'g Co.,

Branches:

St. Stephen, N. B

MONTREAL : 17 St. Nicholas St. TORONTO : Wright & Copp. 40 Wellington St. East.

A fairly good number of these carloads have been sold during the last ten days, principally on western account, but it is hinted that every one of them represents a concession made on the professed price. That price is 4½c. for granulated and 3½c. upwards for yellows, but no one gets them on large lots without a good deal of negotiating. The lowest price admitted for granulated is 4.42c., but this is not the lowest alleged. It is certain, however, that some houses have refused good large orders at 43%c. It is not certain that all houses have refused such offers. The sugar market has undoubted elements of strength in it. Raw sugar which has all along been kept low in Cuba simply because there was but one buyer-the Trust -has firmed up with the appearance of European buyers. The firm position of the beet sugar holders has turned European refiners to the cane market, and has thus strengthened the position of the raw material of our refineries. Some considerable loss to stored supplies has also caused an appreciation in the value put on the raw in the West Indies. The sugar trade is also on the eve of its briskest season, which is strong circumstance in favor of better prices. These are the bearings of indications, what-ever may be the issue of them.

SYRUP AND MOLASSES.

Syrup takes no turn for the better. An odd sale of a small quantity now and then falls to every house sooner or later in the course of the week. The refineries have course of the week. The refineries have plenty of stock at attractive prices, and jobbers can sell from 1 3/4 c. up, but that does not signify if buyers are not wanting the syrup,

and it appears undeniable that they do not unless in a very small way

Molasses has little selling power, and as nobody is loaded up with it the absence of demand is not seriously felt. New Orleans grades go from 26c. upwards, and West In-dian from 35c. in barrels.

TEAS

Common teas, especially of Indian or Cey-lon growth, are dearer. All low grade teas, excepting in Congous, are firm. Congou teas are plentiful and still yield good value to buyers. There is consequently a fair amount of selling in them as well as in low grade Indian and Ceylon. Good Young Hyson teas, saleable at 15 to 18c., find ready sale Of the finer varieties of tea there is a sate of the nine valuence of the the test scarcity, very few autumn-flavored teas being obtainable. The new Japan teas that have reached this market are generally voted about up to the average of first picking. They are selling at 30 to 40c., going for the most part in small parcels, a chest or two to individual buyers who make it a rule to have the season's pick in everything that's going.

Mail advices from Calcutta, May 19, announce the opening of the market with a small sale of 1,400 packages new season's tea, some of which brought extreme prices. Arrivals are now rapidly accumulating. Anticipations of a alrge crop seem likely to be realized ; first flushes have been successfully gathered, and there is little doubt the season's out-turn will be a very considerable one. The quality of such as has arrived is satisfactory, and the errors of last season in sacrificing quality to quantity being generally recognized, are not likely again to make themselves so apparent.





MARKET NOTES.

[Importers, wholesale merchants and manufacturers should send any items intended for this department so that they may reach the head office not later than Wednesday morning. The editor will always welcome such information.]

The apple orchards in the State of New York give poor promise of an average crop.

Warren Bros. & Boomer are the largest holders of Horse Shoe salmon on this market.

The sugar trade so far this year shows that yellow is receding in popular favor before the advance of granulated.

Tees & Persse are now the agents at Winnipeg of J. H. Todd & Son, canners of the Horse Shoe brand of salmon.

Warren Bros. & Boomer find the city call particularly good for a very choice line of Dargieeling tea that they are selling at 60c.

Commission merchants report trade in maple syrup literally at a standstill, and some of them have returned lots to the owners because of the inability to make sales.

The pack of French peas in the Bordeaux district has been very small this season, and some canners who are unable to fill orders are paying 5 francs per case to have contracts canceled.

Perkins, Ince & Co. were advised on Monday that the frst crop Moning Congous are estimated at about 80,000 half-chests below the yield of last year, and that the second crop will be about 58,000 half chests less.

The stiff price at which salmon is held on spot at the moment has been resorted to too late to do much good. The bulk of the stocks handled in this year's trade were sold off at little above bare cost, allowances for all charges being admitted.

The scarcity of lemons is very general, and is particularly marked in the West. Last week McWilliams & Everist of this city sold three cars to Chicago merchants. McWilliams & Everist had a large lot stored in Montreal since the spring sales, at which they were the largest buyers of oranges and lemons.

The London Produce Markets' Review says: The efforts that are now being made to push Ceylon growths in Canada, the States, and the Continent would be largely aided by growers packing their teas in halfchests of about 60 lbs. nett. It cannot be too clearly pointed out that the foreign buyer objects to chests, and will not handle them if he can avoid it, but takes naturally to the smaller packages equal in weight to half-chests of China tea, to which he has always been accustomed.

The following notes are from the New York Daily Commercial Bulletin : According to recently prepared official figures, the Trinidad cocoa crop of the past season, 1890-91, was the largest ever gathered, the totaf having reached 20,764;942 lbs. or 2,247,525 lbs. in excess of the highest figures on record. Taking the figures of the two quinquennial periods forming the decade, the average crop of the second period will be found to have been 17,607,502 lbs. as against 13,200.165 lbs. for the first period, or an increase of 33.4 per cent. During the second quinquennial period, 1887 to 1891, the chief cocoa customers of the colony have increased their trade with it in the tollowing proportions: United Kingdom, 11 per cent; France, 46 per cent; United States, 86 per cent.

W. T. Harris, Chatham, N. B., dealer in general merchandise, offers 200 cases canned lobsters, also dried cod of finest quality.

The mail from England brings the tollowing: "There are disquieting accounts concerning the mustard crop from south Lincolnshire, Tydd Fell, and other important agricultural centres, where the ravages of the mustard beetle are causing considerable anxiety. In the vicinity of Crowland a large portion of the crop has been well-nigh destroyed by the pests referred to, whilst the outlook all over the Fen district is far from encouraging to the mustard growers."

J. H. Todd & Son, writing to THE GRO-CER say: The salmon market on the Pacific coast, and especially in British Columbia, is very firm, and prices have advanced from 25 to 50c. a case in consequence of the strong demand and recent advance in England and Australia of from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per case for choice standard goods, also very large sales have been made and those who have bought early have bought well and should make good profit out of their purchases. The agreement as to limitation of lack is being relegiously kept, and will be to the end of the chapter.

PETROLEUM.

No acceleration to the pace of business for refined is to be expected when daylight is at its longest. Prices are remarkably steady at 14 to 14½c.

The Petrolia Advertiser reports :- Petrolia crude \$1.27 ½ per barrel ; Oil Springs crude \$1.28 per bbl. No new features of special interest have been developed since our last report, and the general market continues to present a quiet appearance, with transactions largely in accordance with actual require-A little spirit of business during the ments. past few days has served to stimulate the expectations of a few manufacturers of refined oil, and to lead them to believe that a better condition of things were at hand, but a little enquiry shows that the purchasing that has been done lately is simply to cover small requirements. There is no disposition shown to buy in a large way for a couple of months to come, yet on the other hand there is no anxiety among the stronger refining firms to take long running contracts for oil, at least so far as opinions have been expressed. There are several firms who are willing to take all the business they can get at certain prices, but their figures are a little above the market. For choice brands good prices can be obtained and very good orders can be had; for anything else there is a fluctuating demand. We must not overlook the fact that our refiners here to a certain extent are dependent on the Oil Springs crude to mix with our own for distillation. Oil Springs oil has and rightly should have a slight premium over Petrolia oil as it is a lighter gravity and is much clearer oil for distilling, yielding when run by itself a larger percentage of number one distillate.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Current wants are little more than met by current shipping. The storekeepers are forwarding tubs of their own packing and are (Continued on page 20)

FLOUR AND FEED.

TORONTO.

Business in flour does not pick up, and the ideas of buyers predominate in prices, as reductions in this week's shipping quotations show. The volume of trade since last week has been small. Feed has likewise show weakness, and has had a shrunken muster of orders to its credit.

FLOUR.—City millers' and dealers' prices are : Manitoba patents, \$4.95 to \$5; strong bakers', \$4.50; white wheat patents, \$4.80; straight roller, \$4.40; low grades, per bag, \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Car prices are : Toronto freights—Manttoba patents, \$4.95 to \$5.00; Manitoba strong hakers' \$4.45, to \$4.60; Ontario patents, \$4.00 to \$4.25; straight roller, \$3.50; extra, \$3.35 to \$3.40; low grades, per bag, \$1.00 to \$1.50

MEAL—Oatmeal is \$3.80. Cornmeal is \$3.50.

FEED—Bran is \$11 50 to \$12, shorts \$13 \$14.00, mixed feed \$22, feeding corn 50 to 52, oats 32 to 34 ½ c.

HAY—Is fairly active at \$12 to \$12 50 for No. 1 timothy and \$10.50 to \$11 for mixed. STRAW—Is steady at \$6.50 to \$7.

MONTREAL

The flour trade outside of home demand is quiet. There is a slight improvement in export enquiry, but the close margins have, as yet, prevented its development into importance. Values remain nominally the same. Stocks in store on 18th inst. show an increase of some 2,800 barrels over the week previous. Quotations are as follows : Patent spring, \$4.85 to \$4.95 ; patent winter, \$4.80 to \$4.90 ; straight roller, \$4.30 to \$4.45 ; extra, \$3.80 to \$3.95 ; superfine, \$3.25 to \$3.50; fine, \$3.10 to \$3.35; strong bakers, \$4.45 to \$4.65.

Oatmeal remains quiet, with very little doing outside of demånd for local wants. Returns of stocks in store on 18th inst. show some 3,964 brls. over same date last year. Prices are about steady. We quote : Granulated, bbls., \$3.90 to \$4.00; Rolled, bbls., \$3.80 to \$3.90; Standard, bbls., \$3.75 to \$3.85; Granulated in bags, \$1.90 to \$2.00; Rolled in bags, \$1.90 to \$2.00; Standard, in bags, \$1.75 to \$1.80.

Bran and shorts are in fair local demand. Mouillie is dull of sale. Quotations are unchanged. Bran, \$14 to \$14.50, shorts \$15 to \$17, and mouillie \$20 to \$23.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

FLOUR AND FEED—There seems a better demand for breadstuffs, which will likely keep good for a few weeks. Prices are unchanged except for cheaper grades, and they are quoted lower. Manitoba is quoted at \$5.60 to \$5.70, Ontario high grade \$4.85 to \$4.95, medium patents \$4.60 to \$4.75.

OATMEAL-Is in good demand. Prices rule steady at \$4.15 to \$4.20.

CORNMEAL—There seems no life in the commeal market. Whether the recent rise in prices caused a decrease in consumption or not is hard to tell, but the fact remains there is very little money. The price is \$2.90 to \$3.



MARKETS. - Continued

getting 12½ to 13c., while dairy tubs of the right kind are good for 14c. in a few select cases. There is not much dairy tub coming in yet, though. Store and dairy crocks are numerous at from 12½ to 13½c., but large rolls have virtually ceased to come forward. The above quoted prices relate to the grades that are deemed acceptable for table use. There are lower grades coming into stock and selling for 10c. These are rather plenti-Any accumulations that collect in the ful. warehouses are never allowed to become of more than a few days' standing, as there are offers always open for such medium-sized quantities. A considerable cleaning up takes place every now and then for western account, and then a moment of firmness succeeds. There is never enough stock on hand at once to figure largely in an export way.

Cheese is quiet, new being steady at 10c., while fall cheese is 11 ½ to 12c., the latter being for prime September, which is purchasable only in small quantities.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS-Sellers are unaccountably firm in An inquiry for a car at the betheir ideas. ginning of the week elicited \$1.15 as the inside quotation at Chatham for choice handpicked stock. Less desirable, but still good bright stock, is held at \$1.05. Lower quotations are made, down in fact to 90c., but there is nothing said as to quality. It is undoubted that stock is plentiful and the demand is not over eager.

DRIED AND EVAPORATED APPLES-The unsold stocks of sun-dried and evaporated are important enough in respect to volume to make holders take an interest in the grow ing apple crop, and to regulate their views as to value of stock on hand by their opinions of the green apple prospect Some bullish reports have already been circulated. But sun dried apples quote still from 3 1/4 c., and evaporated from 61/2c.

EGGS-Good fresh stock goes for IIC. and seems to have no trouble in exchanging for that. Seconds are quoted at Ioc.

HONEY-The market is in the utmost dulness. Extracted quotes from 5 to 7c. and can hardly attract a customer. Sections are scarce, only second class stock being in store, and 1s held at 12 to 14c. The new flow is said to be very profuse.

HONEY-Some business has been done with the smaller up country brewers this week, a few sales of five and six bag lots being reported at 23c. Yearlings are 16 to 18c.

HIDES, SKINS, WOOL, TALLOW.

HIDES-Stock goes out about as fast as it comes in, but there is a very slender margin to anybody, green being worth 41/2c. for No. I cows' and a cent off for each one of the two lower grades. Steers' are a cent higher than this scale of prices. Cured are 5c. in car lots, a car a day being the rate of shipment. SKINS-There are no sheepskins. Pelts

are up to 20c. Lambskins are 35c. Calfskins are 5 to 7c.

TALLOW-Rough is plentiful at 2c., and rendered is bought at 5c. and sold at 51/2c. WOOL-Combing fleeces are 17c., clothing fleeces 20 to 22. In pulled wool, super is 22c., extra 25c.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes are demoralized, cars quoting 22 to 25c., and out of store lots 30 to 32c.-New potatoes are \$3 to \$4 per brl., and slow of sale on account of cheapness of old stock .---- Cabbage is scarce at \$2 .---- Cu-cumbers are \$2 per crate.---Tomatoes are \$2.50 to \$3 per crate. Onions : Bermudas are \$2 yer crate, Egyptian \$2.75 per bag, green are 8c. per lb.-Melons are 40c.-Lettuce is 15 to 20c.

The following letter is from one of the largest, if not the largest watermelon grower in Georgia. * * * "South Georgia in Georgia. melon shipments are now moving freely, but the stock is inferior, much smaller in size, on the stock is interior, much smaller in size, on account of the severe drought, which has prevailed for nearly ten weeks. The average up to date is only 18 to 19 lbs., while in past seasons it has run from 23 to 25 lbs. Another calamity which has overtaken the melon crop is 'blight.' A large grower has lost fully 25 per cent of his come from this cause alone per cent of his crop from this cause alone, and some melon fields are now planted in corn and cotton. It is safe to say that Georgia shipments this year will not exceed one-half of last year's crop. A large propor-tion of the shipments thus far have been eagerly taken by buyers as soon as loaded at prices varying from \$150 to \$200 per car 10ad of 24,000 lbs. Pelham, which is the largest shipping point in the melon belt, is now loading about 15 carloads per day. The receipts next week are expected to run about 30 carloads per day, and then we may expect better fruit and somewhat lower prices."-N. Y. Commercial Bulletin.

PROVISIONS.

Smoked meats are in request, but not in quantities, no sales of car lots being reported. Smoked long clear has had better sale so far this summer than it usually has. It sells at 8 1/2 c., chiefly for the coast trade. half car was shipped one day early in the week. Long clear moves in case lots, but not otherwise

BACON-Long clear 15 734 to 8c., smoked backs are 10 to 10 ½ c., bellies 10 ½ to 11 c., rolls 8¾ c.

HAMS-Are steady at 101/2 to 11c.

LARD-Pure is unchanged at 9¼ to 10¼ c. for tubs and pails. Compound is steady at 7 to 9c

BARREL PORK-U. S. heavy mess is \$13 to \$14, Canadian \$15. short cut \$16. DRESSED MEATS-Beef is 3¹/₂ to 5c. in

fore and 71/2 to 8c. in hindquarters, yearling lamb is 10 to 11c., Spring lamb is 13 to 14c. per lb., yearling lamb 8 to 9½c., mutton 7 to 8c., yeal 5 to 7c.

GREEN FRUIT

The weather has been decided in its temperature, and as it has been on the side of heat since last report the lemon trade has been active and prices threaten to go out of sight. They are now \$4.50 to \$5.50, and will be higher before they are lower. In all quarters the stocks are low. Some ship-ments have been made from this market to Chicago, and now we can spare no more, 3,000 boxes being estimated as the total remainder on this market. Oranges are getting into very small compass, Mediterranean sweets being the mainstay of the supply just now and selling at \$5.50. Bananas are \$1.40 to \$1.85 for yellows and \$1.50 to \$2 for red. Pineapples are scarcer. A car load of small Key Wests came in the other day and are selling at 8 to 10c. The bulk of the supply is of the sugar loaf variety, which sell at 15 to 20c. In California fruits cherries are \$1.50 to \$1.75, apricots \$2.25 to \$2.50, peaches \$2.25 to \$2.50, plums \$3.75. Straw-berries made a sudden drop on Tuesday to 7c., having quoted at 17c. on Monday.

FISH. British Columbia salmon at 14c., salmon trout and whitefish at 61/2c., lake herring at \$1.50 to \$1.75, are moving rather slowly. The strawberry trade draws off attention

from fish.

SALT. The salt market has no new features. Prices and business are steady.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, June 23, 1892. GROCERIES.

The state of trade in the grocery market is about the same as it has been for the past tew weeks. Green fruit are firm, and stocks in all lines are considered very light. The orange season is about over; but lemons are plentiful and are selling at good prices. Teas are quiet and will be so till August. Dried fruit meet with fair sales in a small way and on the whole the state of trade is satisfying.

SUGAR.

There is only a fair trade doing in sugar, business being by no means brisk. The reflners, however, look for a good demand in course of a week or so, when the fruit pre-serving commences. The local wholesale market is also quiet, with a few sales at slaughtered prices. The wholesale trade are still cutting to induce buying of other goods. Advices from London report the market unchanged, while New York advices report an advance. We quote : Granulated 4½ to 4 9.16c.; yellows, low grade 3½ to 3¾ c., and yellows bright 3¾ to 4¼ c.

TEAS.

There is not much movement in teas on this market both lines being very quiet and brokers say the market will not improve till the August sailing vessels come in. Japan tea stocks on spot are confined to the new stocks that arrived the other day, these teas at the prices asked do not seem to meet with much favor. Japan advices report firmer market and higher prices this no doubt is due to the advance in rate of exchange. Remarks about Japans apply to blacks. Two sailing vessels from Japan on the 18th for this port, are expected here in 60 days.

MOLASSES.

Molasses, at this point, is dull and quiet, owing to the non-arrival of stock here as yet. Quebec has been favored with two boats and two were to have been in here on the 18th, and are expected every day. The wholesale trade here are still offering Barbadoes to ar-rive at 29c., and we hear of a Quebec house offerin, 2nd quality stock at 27 ½c. The best grade of this stock can be laid down in car lots 15 29c. The two steamers that are expected here carry 1,000 puncheons each. We quote : Barbadoes 29 to 31c., American 28c.; syrups are quoted at 25 to 28c for medium bright, 40 to 45c. for choice, amber 40 to 45c.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.

Maple product is very quiet and stock at this point are almost cleared out. Prices, however, remain the same. We quote maple syrup in tins 60 to 64c. per gallon, and in wood at 5c. per pound. Maple sugar 15 quoted at 7 to 8c., and fancy cakes at 81/2c.

RICE

Rice is still in good demand, orders coming in freely from both Ontario and other points. We have to note the sales of We quote standand \$4 to \$4.10, Japan \$4.50 to \$5, Patnas \$4.50 to \$5, and Carolinas \$7 to \$8 per hun-dred pounds. quite a few carloads.

COFFEES

A fair jobbing demand at unchanged prices is all we have to note in coffees. We quote: -Rios 18 to 20c; Java, 23 to 25c; Mocha, 24 to 25c; Jamaica, 19 to 21c; and Mara-caibo, 22½ to 23c Santos, 17½ to 19c.

DRIED FRUIT.

There is a very small movement in dried fruit under light stock. Valencia raisins are about sold out, and the stock that is held



MONTREAL MARKETS-Continued

here is all in jobbers hands. Stocks are lighter on spot now than they have ever been before. We quote as follows : Valencias, ordinary, 3¼ to 4¼ c.; No. I off stalk, 4¼ c.; layers, 6c. to 6¼ c.; Patras currants, 5 to 5¼ c; Vostizzas, in cases, 7½ to 8c.; pro-vincial currants, 4½ to 5½ c.; do. in half barrels, 5 to 6c. Prunes 5¼ to 5½ c.

GREEN FRUIT. The green fruit market is very firm under light stock in mostly all lines. The western strawberries are now arriving in fair quantities and meet with good demand. Southern berries are all cleaned out, the last lot which cost 25c. had to be sold at 10c. as they were in such bad condition. Oranges are very low here now and the demand continues good at prices noted last week. Lemons are plentiful and are being held firm under good sales, while pineapples are nearly out. Bananas are meeting with good enquiry, and when the two boats arrive they will no doubt take a drop, as each of the steamers carry 10,000 bunches. California peaches, apricots and cherries, which are high yet meet with fair sales. We hear of a few thousand boxes of lemons being shipped to the States. We quote: Bloods in half boxes \$3; Massinas \$4 to \$4.75; lemons \$2.75 to \$3.50 ; pineapples 7 to 15c. each, strawberries 10 to 12c. per box, bananas \$1.50 to \$2 per bunch, apricots 3 to 3.50 per half crate. Cherries 1.00 to 1.25 per 8 lb. baskets, peaches 3 per box.

NUTS

Nuts meet with fair sales both locally and out of town. Prices are held the same as that of last week at this time. We quote : Almonds Tarragona 14 to 15c. ; almonds, Ivica, 14 to 15c. ; almonds, common, 10 to 11c.; almonds, hardshell, 7 to 8c.; walnuts, Grenoble, new 12 to 14c.; walnuts, French 10 to 101/2 c.; cocoanuts per 100 \$5.00 to \$5.50; filberts 9 to 10c.; pecans 16 to 17c.; peanuts 7 to IOC.

APPLES. The apple stock here is now about done and what stock there is on the market is held firm. Evaporated and dried stock has We quote been very quiet this week. apples \$5.50 to \$6 per barrel; evaporated 6 to 7c.; dried 4 to 4^{1/2}c., and evaporated peaches 12 to 13c. per tin.

HONEY

The honey market is lifeless, stocks are heavy and values weak. Prices are easier this week. We quote strained 7 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb., and comb $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 10c. per lb.

FISH. Large receipts of Gaspe salmon has caused the price to depreciate, and sales have been made during the week as low as 10 to 11c. for case lots. Lake trout and whitefish sell at 6 to 7c. per lb., cod and haddock at 234 to In pickled fish we have to note a drop in the price of dry cod, which is now \$4.75 to \$5. We quote smoked Yarmouth bloaters, per 60 box, \$1.00 to \$1.10; St. John's bloaters, per 100 box, 80c. to \$1.00; boneless cod, large boxes, 6 to 7c.; do. small boxes 7 to 8c. ; finnan haddies 7 to 8c.

We quote No. 1 herring, per brl., \$4.50 to \$4.60; lake trout, per half brl., \$4.00 to \$4.00; lake trout, per half brl., \$4.00to \$4.25; sea trout, per bbl., \$8.25 to \$8.75; codfish, green, No. 1, per bbl. \$4.75 to \$5.00; do. No. 2, per bbl., \$4.25 to \$4.50; codfish, dried, per bbl., \$4.25 to \$4.50; salmon, B.C., per bbl., \$13 to \$13.50; do., Nfd., No. 1, per tee, \$22.50 to \$23; do. do., No. 2, per tee, \$21 to \$21.50; do. do., No. 3, per tee, \$20 to \$20.50. \$20 to \$20.50.

PROVISIONS.

Hog products continue steady and firm, especially in Canada short cut mess, which is held in few hands. Smoked meats are in good demand for home wants. Lard quiet and unchanged. We quote as follows :- Canadian short cut, per brl. \$16.50 to \$16.75; mess pork, western, per brl. \$14.50 to \$15.00; short cut, western, per brl. \$17.00 to \$17.50; hams, city cured, per lb. 10c. to 101/2c; lard, Canadian, in pails 8% to 9c; bacon, per lb. 9 to 10c; lard, com refined, per lb. 7 to 7 1/ c.

CHEESE.

Cheese rules irregular, and aside from the purchases made at the wharf to-day, little was done in spot. The public cable was lower, at 46 to 48s., and private cables talked lower limits, but we allow our quotations to stand unchanged as yet. The offerings at the boat comprised 3,500 boxes, of which 1,700 "blue stars" brought 81/4 c., values on the others ranging down to 85%c.

										C.		c.
Finest	Western											
66	Easter	66								85%	to	834
66 -	Western	white .								81/2	to	8 5%
66	Eastern	65 .								0	to	81/2
Uunde	r grades.									0	to	814
Cable.					16	55	i.,	6	d.	to 4	8s.	6d.
Freigh	t, Liverp	ool, Lo	n	d	01	n	-	ar	h			
G	asgow										250	

Freight, Bristol 305.

LONDON .- At the cheese market twenty factories offered 3,312 boxes. Sales : 342 at 8¾ c, 678 at 8 % c, 475 at 8 1-16c., 285 at 9c.

OGDENSBURG.—The total number of boxes offered 2,997. Sixteen lots, 1,502 at 8 11 16c; nine lots, 1084, at 834 c ; one lot 64, at 81/2 c; all Canadian buyers.

CANTON.—Offerings to-day, 4,300. All were sold at 83% cents also 500 tub butter, at

20¼ cents; and 400 tubs at 20 cents. UTICA—To-day's cheese market was quite active and steady; sales aggregated about 15,850 boxes, prices ranging from 8 to 85%c. with ruling price at 8½c.

LITTLE FALLS-Cheese sales to-day :-28 boxes at 7¼c. 78 boxes at 7½c. 2,473 boxes at 8c. 3,588 boxes at 8¼c. 609 boxes at 8½c. 1,570 boxes on commission, 830 boxes of dairy at 73% to 8¼c.

BUTTER.

The butter market remains as before with very little doing outside of an ordinary job-bing trade. Factorymen have not been offering creamery to any extent since the transactions we noted on Tuesday. We quote: Creamery 18 to 18½c; Townships dairy 17 to 17½c; Western dairy 14 to 15c.

EGGS.

The local egg market continues weak. The demand being very fair, and as dealers have restricted their buyers in the country, stocks are being reduced, but the range is still held at 91/2 to 10c.

GRAIN.

In grain wheat and the coarser sorts continue quiet on spot, with no change to mention.

The stocks of grain and flour in Montreal compared with those of a week ago show a decrease of 62,878 bush. of wheat, 43,383 bushels of peas, 12,460 bushels of barley, 12,448 bushels of rye, and an increase of 12,865 bush. of oats, 2,802 barrels. of flour, 51 barrels of oatmeal.

Compared with a year ago there is an in-crease of 49,294 bushels of wheat, 275,316 bushels of peas, 537,198 bushels of oats, 20,735 bushels of rye, 79,146 bushels of barley, 3,964 barrels of oatmeal, and a de-crease of 58,500 bushels of corn, 5,967 barrels of flour. We quote as follows: No. 2 hard Manitoba, 92 to 94c; No. 3 do., 83 to 84c.; No.2 Northern, oo to ooc.; peas, 76c. to ooc. per 66 pounds; oats, 35 to 35 1/2 c. per

34 pounds; corn, 70 to ooc., duty paid; feed barley, 35 to 40c.; barley, middling, nominal

The stocks of flour and grain in store in Montreal on the dates mentioned were as follows :

	June 18,	June 11,	June 20,
	1892.	1852.	1891.
Wheat, bush Corn, bush	552,286	615,164	502,992 58,500
Peas, bush	326,105	369,488	150,789
Oats, bush		582,028	137,895
Barley, bush		129,861	88,256
Rye, bush	20,735	83,183	64.371
Flour, brls	58,404	55,602	
Oatmeal, brls	4,163	4,118	199

DRY GOODS.

Dry goods during the week has been about the same as noted in our report of last week. Travellers are still doing fairly on the road, and on the whole the trade here are satisfied with the state of affairs. Our local retailers claim to be doing a good business in all light lines for summer wear. The gents furnishing houses are also doing a large business. Payments are the only thing that is not up to the standard, but the trade is not complaining.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARKETS.

ST. JOHN, N.B., June, 23, 1892. GROCERIES.

A slight improvement is noticed in trade, which may broaden more during the next few weeks. Sugars are in good demand, though prices will be low. Certain lines of canned goods are very scarce. Eggs are scarce and higher. Butter is quiet and dull of sale. Cheese is quoted lower.

SYRUPS-Are moving very slowly. There is still a demand for 2-lb. tins, which seem scarce. Maple is in fair demand for small cans, and the stock is held by one or two houses

SUGARS-There seems a better demand for all grades of sugars, and though the price is a shade lower it is only a matter of a few weeks before an upward move may be expected. Granulated is quoted at $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{3}{8}$ c., extra at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ c., and yellows at 3¼ to 3½c.

MOLASSES-Some say molasses is lower, but quotations given were unchanged. Barbadoes, 30 to 32c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS-Are scarce and prices somewhat higher, 101/2 to 11c. being paid for choice stock.

BUTTER-Is without change. All are well supplied, and while roll is hard to dispose of, small tubs sell readily. Prices are 16 to 18c.

CHEESE-Very little doing. Prices steady. Will likely be lower. Now 10 to 101/2c.

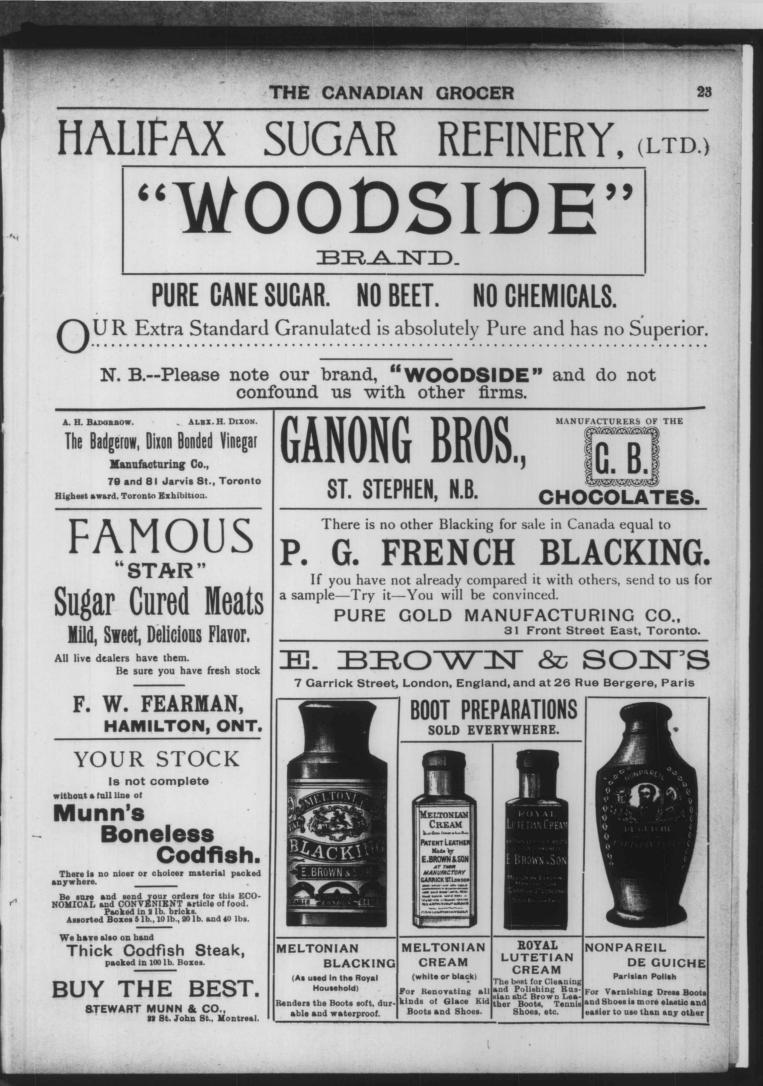
BEANS-Fair demand. Market firm at \$1.25 to \$1.40 as per quality.

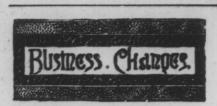
DRIED APPLES-Dull sale. Prices are lower at 434 to 51/2c.

EVAPORATED APPLES-Fair demand at 8 to 8%c.

DAWSON & CO., Wholesale Fruit and Comimssion Merchants. 32 WEST MARKET ST., TORONTO. Consignments Solicited, Correspondence Invited.

Also BRAMPTON, ONT.





24

SALES MADE OR PENDING.

J. Lavery, grocer, Hamilton, has sold out to W. G. Hooks.

The stock of Thomas Pardo, grocer, Ingersoll, Ont., is sold.

P. McConnell, grocer, etc., Deloraine, Man., has sold out to T. H. Evans.

L. H. Johnson, grocer and crockery dealer, Berlin, Ont., has sold out to P. Thompson.

The grocery stock in the estate of William Martin (deceased) Toronto, is advertised for sale by tender.

Samuel Parrish, grocer and flour and feed dealer, Calgary, Alberta, has sold out to W. Putnam & Co.

The stock of A. J. Winch, general merchant, Sutton West, Ont., is advertised for sale on the 28th inst.

The general store stock in the estate of P. G. Marentelle, Amherstburg, Ont., was advertised to be sold by auction.

CHANGES IN STYLE OR COMPOSITION OF FIRM.

Wm. Blair, grocer Victoria, B. C., is succeeded by Blair & Gardon.

Walker & Co., general merchants, High Bluff, Man., have dissolved partnership. McKinnell & Co., wholesale liquor dealesr, Nanaimo, B. C., have admitted D. Wolf

THE CANADIAN GROCER

as partner. Smalley & Chaotler, general merchants,

Westbourne, Man., have dissolved, A. E. Smalley continuing.

G. C. King & Co., general merchants, Calgary, Alberta, have admitted Mr. Leaky under the style King, Leaky & Co.

T. Allice & Co., wholesale provision and commission merchants, Victoria, B. C., have admitted F. O. Mickle as partner.

IN WIFE'S NAME.

Mrs. F. J. Meyer continues the business of the estate of F. J. Meyer, green grocer, at Halifax.

FIRES.

Mrs. C. T. Hill, general merchant, Eldorado, Ont., is burnt out.

Hiram Chapman, general merchant, Northport, N.S., 15 burnt out.

P.&T. Hearn, commission merchants, St. John's, Newfound!and, are burnt out. Insured.

Thomas J. Nurse, grocer, St. John's, Newfoundland, is burnt out. Insured.

The Richilieu French Coffee Co., Whitewood, Man., is burnt out. Loss estimated at \$4,000.

REMOVALS AND DEATHS.

James Davies, of Wm. Davies & Co., pork packers, Toronto, 15 dead.

Peter Humson, crockery dealer, Toronto, is closing cp and commencing business in Berlin.

W. H. Bishop, general merchant, Port William Station, N. S., has removed to Port

William Village, and is succeeded by E. D. Bishop.

Mrs. Thomas Brown, general merchant, Keenansville, Ont., has been succeded by W. & C. Brown.

DIFFICULTIES, ASSIGNMENTS, COMPROMISES. Geo. H. Leslie, grocer, Ottawa, has assigned to J. H. Gorden.

Berteaux & Co., grocers, Vancouver, B.C., are asking an extension.

George Latour, dealer in bankrupt stocks, Joliette, Que., has assigned.

L. O. H. Langlois, general merchant, St. Hughes, Que., has assigned.

A. McDonald, tea merchant, Bloomfield, has assigned to Thomas H. Morgan.

Thos. Nixon, miller, Bluevale, Ont., has assigned to John Burgess and John Farrow.

Wm. McColl, dry goods and grocery merchant, New Westminster, B.C., has assigned. E. M. Stewart, general merchant, Kinburn,

(Constance P. O.) Ont., has assigned to Edgar Sampson, Toronto.

A. W. Stevenson has been appointed curator to the estate of Walff & Co., manufacturers agents, Montreal.

A meeting of the creditors of Bryant, Gibson & Co., pickle manufacturers, 83 Jarvis street, has been held. It is understood that an offer of 40c. for the stock and machinery was made but refused. The firm's liabilities amount to about \$3,000. Assets, consisting of stock and machinery, are valued at \$3,500.

The patrons of industry will lay down salt at Napanee for \$1.01 and at Kingston for 98 cents per barrel, freight paid.



PRICE LIST

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

First Quality White Laundry-

3 lb. cartoons, boxes 36 lb. each.	434C
Barrels, 175 lbs	43/8C
Kegs, 100 lbs	43/8C
Lily White Gloss, 6 lb. boxes, 8 in.crate	6%c
Brantford Gloss, 1 lb. cartoons	634 c
Lily White Gloss, 1 lb. cartoons	64c
Canada Laundry, boxes 40 lbs	334 C

Culinary Starch.

Ten boxes and upwards freight prepaid to any point in Ontario or Quebec.

Discounts 15 per cent on 10-box lots. Discounts 17³/₂ per cent. on 40-box lots.

Terms-30 days nett.

Orders will be filled direct from factory or through any wholesale house if preferred.

THE BRITISH AMERICA STARCH CO., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

Cleveland's Baking Powder yields best profit to the grocer, and is of such

a superior quality that a customer gained is always retained.

Question :--

Is there any question in your mind whether or not you are a first-class grocer, and handle A 1 goods?



If so look on your shelves, and if thereon you see the above Brand of Matches, also our Telephone and Eagle Parlor, and on examination of WOODENWARE, WASHBOARDS and INDURATED FIBRE WARE you find the following :--

The E. B. EDDY CO.,

HULL, CANADA,

Then decide emphatically in the affirmative, and consider yourself a LEADER.

TORONTO BRANCH : 29 Front St. West.MONTREAL" 318 St. James St.







Daisy Wafers INSTEAD OF Sponge Gakes

FOR ICE CREAM.

Keep up with the times. They are great sellers. Made only by

Keep up with the	times. I ney are g	reat sellers. Made	e only by
GEO. W. BOOTH. HENRY C. FORTIER. CHAS. J. PETER.	e Toronto Bis	ont St. E., Toronto.	ectionery Co.,
Prices current, continued—	Lemons	SCREWS: Wood- Flat head iron 771 p.c. dis Bound "" 792 p.c. dis. Flat head brass 75 p.c. dis.	LICORICE. YOUNG & SMYLLE'S LIST.
DURABLE PAILS AND TUBS		Flat head brass 75 p.c. dis.	51b boxes, wood or paper, per 1b 0 40
WM. CANE & SONS, MANUFACTURING CO	" Seedlings 3 75 4 50 " Navels 4 50 5 00	Round head brass 70 p.c. WINDOW GLASS : [To find out what	Fancy bxs. (36 or 50 sticks), per 10 40 box
NEWMABKET.		break any required size of pane comes under, add its length and breadth to-	"Ringed" 5 lb boxes, per lb 0 40 "Acme" Pellets, 5 lb cans, per
Steel hoops, painted and grain'd 2 20	Apples, Dried, per lb 0 04 do Evaporated 0 07	gether. Thus in a 7x9 pane the length and breadth come to 16	"Acme" Pellets, Fancy hoves
Brass hoops, olled and varnish. 3 25 No 1 tubs	FISH.	inches; which shows it to be a first- break glass, i.e., not over 25 inches in	(30s) per box 1 50 "Acme" Pellets, Fancy paper
No 2 "		the sum of its length and breadth.] 1st break (25 in and under) 1 35	boxes, per box (40s) 1 25 Tar Licorice and ToluWafers, 5
		2nd " (26 to 40 inches) 1 55	lb cans per can
EXTRACTS	White fish do 0 061	3rd " (41 to 50 ") 3 40 4th " (51 to 60 ") 3 70 5th " (61 to 70 "	Jars 175
Dalley's Fine Gold, No. 8, p. doz. \$0 75	Selmon Trout do 0 00t	ROPE : Manilla 0 113	Purity" Licorice, 200 sticks 1.45
" " " 1,1 oz 1 25 " " " 2,2 oz 1 75	Lake herring p. 100 2 00 Pickled and Salt Fish:	Sisal	Imitation Calabria, 5 lb bxs plb 0 25
" " " 3, 3 oz 2 00		AxEs: Per box, \$6 to \$12.	p 10 0 20
FIRE LIGHTER.	Shore herring 5 00 Salmon trout, per 1 bbl 5 00 5 50 White Fish, 1 bbl 5 50 5 75	SHOT: Canadian, dis. 10 per cent.	MINCE MEAT.
"Star" Fire Lighter, per gross \$1 70	Codfish, per quintal 5 25 5 75	HINGES: Heavy T and strap04 05 "Screw, hook & strap. 03 04	BRYANT, GIBSON & CO.'S-TOBONTU. Mince Meat. 16 gal glass jars. 29 50
	Boneless fishper lb 0 04	WHITE LEAD: Pure Ass'n guarantee ground in oil. 25 lb. ironsper lb 51 51	Mince Meat, ½ gal glass jars, \$9 50 Ditto'25 and 401b pails, per lb. 12% c
FLUID BEEF.	Boneless cod " 0 06 0 08 Smoked Fish:	No. 1	J. H. WETHEY'S-ST.CATHARINES
JOHNSTON'S, MONTREAL	Finnan Haddies. per lb 0 07 0 08 Blosters per box 1 00 2 25	No. 3 4	Condensed, per gross, net \$12 00
per doz Cases, No.1, 2 oz tins \$2 75 \$3 00	Bloatersper box 1 00 2 25 Digby herring "0 15 Sea Fish: Haddockperlb 0 05 0 06	TURPENTINE Selected packages, per gal046 048	MUSTARD.
" No.2, 4 oz tins 4 50 5 00 " No.3.8 oz tins 8 00 8 75	Cod 4 0 071 B.C. salmon 4 0 14	LINSEED OIL per gal, raw 0 55 0 554 Boiled, per gal 0 58 0 584 GLUE: Common. per lb 0 10 0 11	ELLIS & KEIGHLEY'S. Cts
" No.4, 1 lb tins 12 60 14 25 " No.5, 2 lb tins 25 00 27 00	Market Cod " Frozen Sea Herrings	GLUE: Common, per lh 0 10 0 11	
		INDURATED FIBRE WARE.	Durham, Fine, in 1 and 1 lb tins per lb
FRUITS.	GRAIN.	4 pail, 6 qt \$4 00 Star Standard, 12 qt 4 50	" Ex Sup., in bulk, per 1b 80
FOREIGN.	Wheat, Fall, No2,	Round bottomed fire pail, 14 qt. 5 50	"Superior in bulk, p. 15 20 Fine, '' 15
Currants, Provincial, bbls. 41 5%	Wheat, Spring, No 2 0 80 0 81 '' Man Hard, No 1 1 00 1 01 '' No 2 0 93 0 94	Tubs, No. 1	CHERRY'S IRISH.
" bbls 5 61	" No. 3 0 83 0 84	" 3 11 00 Nests of 3 3 40	Pure in 1 lb. tins. 0 40
" Filiatras, bbls 6 61	Oats, No 2, per 34 lbs 324 34 Barley, No 1 per 48 lbs 52 54	Keelers No. 1 10 00 9 00 8 8 8 00	Pure in 1 lb. tins 0 42 Pure in 1 lb. tins 0 44
" Patras, bbls 6 7	Barley, No 1 per 48 lbs 52 54 No 2 extra 48 49 No 3 " 44 45	• 4 7 00	· · · · ·
" i bbls 61 7%	Bye	Milk pans	NUTS. per lb
 Vostizzas, cases	Corn 50 51	"round "	Almonds, Ivica
" 5-crown Excelsior	HAY & STRAW.	Water Closet Tanks 18 00	Almonds, Shelled Valencias 28 30
3 0000 0/8 0/8		JAMS AND JELLIES.	Almonds, Shelled Valencias 28 30 "Jordan. 40 45 "Canary 28 30
Dates, Persian, boxes, 5 5 Figs, Elemes, 14oz., perbox	Hay, Pressed, "on track 12 00 12 50 Straw Pressed," 6 50 7 50	DELHI CANNING CO	Brazil
" Seven-Crown 18 15		Jams assorted, extra fine, 1's . 2 35 Jellies, extra fine 1's 2 25	Pecans 11 15
Prunes, Bosnia, casks 41 51 " cases, new. 6 71	HABDWARE, PAINTS AND OILS.	TOBONTO BISCUIT & CONFECTIONERY CO Per 1b	Peanuts, roasted 10 19 "Igreen
Raisins, Valencia, offstalk old	CUT NAILS, from Toronto	Jams, absolutely pure-apple \$0 06	Walnuts, Grenoble 14 15 Bordeaux 10 11
"New off stalk 31 51 Selected	50 to 60 dy basis 2 30	Family 0 07 Black and Red currant. Rasp- berry. Strawberry, Peach	" Marbots
Baisins, Sultanas 11 13	40 dy	berry, Strawberry, Peach and Gooseberry per lb 0 12 Plum 0 10	" Chilis 12 13
" Kleme	20, 16 and 12 dy 2 45 10 dy	Plum	"OUR NATIONAL FOODS.
London layers	6 and (ay 2 10	glass jars and in 5, and 10 Ib. tins and 28 lb. pails.	pkg. dos
Imperial capinets 2 (5 3 00	6 dy A P	Marmalade-orange 0 12	Desiccated Wheat 4 1b. \$2 25 "Bolled Oats 4 " 2 25
Donnoisseur clusters 3 50 3 80 Extra dessert '' 4 25 4 75	4 dy C P	LARD.	Desiccated Bolled Wheat 3 " 2 25
Boyal clusters 5 00 Fancy Vega boxes 6 75 6 80	SdyCP	"FAIRBANE'S" REFINED COMPOUND .	Buckwheat Flour, S. B 5 " 9 25 Prepared Pea Flour 21 " 2 00 Barana Wilk Flour 21 " 2 00

 Batts dessert
 4 25
 4 75
 3 dy A P
 5 30

 Batts dessert
 '' qrs. 1 25
 1 30
 4 dy C P
 2 80

 Boyal clusters
 500
 500
 5 dy C P
 2 80

 Fancy Vega boxes
 6 75
 6 80
 HoBSE NAILS:
 30
 30

 Black baskets
 3 00
 500
 HOBSE NAILS:
 100
 4 90
 4 92

 Blac
 '' qrs.
 1 10
 1 30
 ''O'' 60 and 5 per cent. from list.
 Blac
 5 40
 5 50

 Fins Dehesas
 5 40
 5 50
 HOBSE SHORS:
 5 40
 5 50

 Fins Dehesas
 1 80
 1 90
 From Toronto, per keg..
 3 60
 3 70

5

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**	Ex Sup.	1 lb jars 4 lb jars in bulk, pe r in bulk, ''	r 1	. 70 b 80
	CHERRY	's IRISH.		
in	lb. tins .	••••••		0 40 0 42 0 44
	NU	TS.	pe	r lb
nds il anu rts ns uts	Tarrago Fornige , Shelled " ts, Sicily , roasted Igreen , Grenol Bordeau Naples, co Marbots	Da tta Valencias Jordan. Canary Canary Die x ases	13 28 40 28 10 5 10 11 10 9 14 10 12	14 15 14 30 45 80 18 6 11 15 19 10 15 11 13 13
UR	NATIO	NAL FOO	DD	s.
		nl		des

9 95 9 00 9 50 9 00 1 50 8 00 1 40

HE	CAN	ADIAN	GRO	CER

s. c. p. peel		Oswego Corn Starch-for Puddings, Custards, etc
		40-lb boxes, 1 lb packages
BIN'S. per doz.	SPICES.	20-16 " " "
BIN'S. per doz. pts \$8 60 \$8 75	Pepper, black, pure \$0 121\$0 15	ST. LAWBENCE STARCH CO.'S
SONS Perdoz ints 3 25	BPICES. GBOUND Per lb. Pepper, black, pure	Culinary Starches- St. Lawrence corn starch
arts 6 00 ne-hlf. pts 3 25	Ginger, Jamaica, pure 25 27	Durnam corn starch
2 25	" African, " 18 Cassia fine to pure 18 95	Laundry Starches-
3 35	Cloves, " 14 25 Allspice, choice to pure 12 15	No. 1, White, 4 lb. Cartons
CE.	Cayenne, " " 30 85	Canada Laundry
ubs. \$0 17 \$0 20	Mace, " " 100 1 25	Ivory Gloss, six 6 1b.bozes, slid-
oice 0 14 ium 0 12	Mixed Spice, choice to pure. 30 35 Cream of Tartar, fine to pure 25 37	" Bbls Canada Laundry
com 0 10	STABCH.	
0 12 0 13	EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO. LIMITED	1b. cartons
0 12 0 13 0 091 0 111	No.1 White, 4 lb cartoons 43	packages
Y 0 11	No. 1 White, 4 ib sartoons 4 Canada Laundry	SUGAR. c. per l
1 00 1 20	Silver Gloss, 1 lb chromos 6	Granulated
2 00 2 25 0 22 0 35	Satin, Starch 1 lb chromos 6 No 1 White, barrels & halves 4	The la Tanan Lile and 100 lb byg
0 22 0 35 0 13 0 18	Benson's Canada Prepared Corn 7	Extra Ground, bbls
0 18 0 25	Canada Corn 61 Bice Starch, 1 lb 81	" " less than a bbl 5
0 05 0 07	BRITISH AMERICA STARCH CO BRANTFORD.	Paris Lump, bols and 10 10.048 " " 50 lb. boxes
ONS.	1st quality white, in kegs and brls 4#	Bright Vollow
plb.0 07 0 08	1st quality white, \$ lb. cartoons, 42 Lily White gloss, crates	Medium "
16 00 16 50 1b 0 11 0 09] 0 10	Lily White gloss, crates	
0 091 0 10	Lily White gloss, 1 lb chromo 6 Canada Laundry, Boxes 4	SALT.
0 11	Pure Prepared corn 7	Bbl salt, car lots 11
0 082 0 10 0 10 0 10	Challenge Corn	" small lots 0 85 0 9
r lb 0 10 0 10$\frac{1}{4}$	" cubes 71	Dairy, car lots, F O.B 19
0 07 0 09 1b 0 05 0 05	EINGSFORDS OSWEGO STARCH. Pure Starch-	Bbl salt, car lots 1 Coarse, car lots, F.O.B. 0 "small lots 0 Dairy, car lots, F.O.B. 1 "small lots 1 "gartersacks 0 Common, fine car lots 0 "gartersacks 0 "mail lots 0 "gartersacks 0 Common, fine car lots 0 Bock salt, per ton 15 Liverpool coarse 0
0 02 TC. Per lb	40-lb boxes, 1, 2 and 4 lb pack'g's 8 36-lb " 3 lb. packages 8 12-lb " 84	" small lots 0 95 1 0
	12-lb " 81 38 to 45-lb boxes	Rock salt, per ton 15 0
		SUBTIDE AND MOT ASSUE
	40-lb boxes 1, 2 and 4 lb. pack'g's 9 40-lb " 1 lb. package	SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.
rolina 91 10	40-1b " 1b. " 10	SYBUPS. Per lb. bbls. bbls.
64 71 	40-lb " assorted 1 and 1 lbs. 93	D
5 5	s8 to 45 lb boxes	B

Citron, LEA & PEB Worcester Sauce, LAZENBY A Pickles, all kinds, p "" gu Harvey Sauce-genui Mushroom Catsup Anchovy Sauce PRODU twright & Copp, Toronto, Agenta, Home Made Tomato Catsup, qts 600 """" to the state of the sta

 Home Made Tomato Catsup, qts
 6 00
 Hops, 1890 Grop.....

 """
 """
 153 10"

 """
 """
 153 10"

 """
 """
 153 10"

 Chili Sauce
 """
 153 200

 Sourse (in 3 lb. cans).
 """"
 section

 Tomato.
 350
 PROVISI

 Bacon, long clear,
 """
 short cut

 Asparagus
 450
 """

 Fancy-Chicken, Mock Turtle,
 450
 "" short cut

 Tail, Consomme Bouillon,
 Baoks
 Balies

 Muligata wny, Mutton Broth,
 Backs
 Backs

 John Bull, kegs, per gal.
 125
 " Cumpound.

 "" spt bottles, per doz."
 125
 " Bice Arganan."

 Vermicelli, Vegetable
 4 25
 Compound

 SAUCES.
 Tallow, refined, per l

 John Bull, kegs, per gal
 1 25

 "# pt bottles, per doz
 "s pt bottles, per doz

 "# pt bottles, per doz
 Bice, Aracan

 "# pt bottles, per doz
 "Bice, Aracan

 "# pt bottles, per doz
 "Japan

 "# pt bottles,
 "stra Burmah

 per doz
 1 25

 "# pt bottles,
 "stra Burmah

 "# pt bottles,
 "stra Burmah

 "# Beputed pts...
 1 25

 "Baspberry Vinegar, per doz
 2 25

 Baspberry Syrup and Vinegar...
 2 25

Terry's Candied Peel Lemon, 7 lb. boxes Orange, " Citron,

PICKLES & SAUCES.

BRYANT, GIBSON & CO'S. TOBONTO PICKLES.



Prices current, continued.

30

PETROLEUM.

BARM YEAST A Triumph in Quality as well as Quantity ! The Best and most Economical Yeast in existence.

Our 50 cent boxes containing 2 doz. 5 cent. packages are superseding all other kinds. Our I dollar box containing 2 doz. 10 cent. packages is a startler.

TELEPHONE 1920.

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Ask for them or write to the Factory.

35 Wellington St. East, Toronto.

THE BADGEBOW DIXON VINEGAR CO

31

Prices current, continued-		
V.B. 2 E. V.B. 2 E. Superior 2 XX 2 AXX 2 Crowm 3 MOLASSES. Per		L C C N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
^T rinidad, in puncheons 0 35 "bbls 0 38	0	87 46 40
⁷ Orleans, in bbls 0 30 to Rico, hdds 0 38 "barrels 0 42	0000	52 40 44 46
SOAP: SOAP: Ivory Bar, 11b. barsperlb Do. 2, 6-16 and 3 lb bars Primrose,4 lb bars, wax W "" John A, cake, wax W. perdon		51 5 44
John A, cake, wax W. per do: Mayflower, cake, Jem, 3lb bars per lb	8	42 42 34 34
John A, oake, wax W. per don Mayflower, cake, "'' 'em, Slb bars per lb '' 13 os, 1 and 2 lb. bars Pride of Kitchen, per bar Sapolio, 1 gross boxes '' en gross. pet cash	19	51 75 25 00
MORSE'S SOAPS. H	0	· 1h
Mikado (wrapped) Eclipse	0	04 04 04
	0	04
Toronto 12 oz Per doz	0	041 50
befance Definece Toronto 12 oz		30 24
Detroit, 14 oz	0	48 90
Lily White	Õ	80
	- 1	72 0x
Mottled in 5 box lots, 100 bars 60 bars	5	00 00
Floater (boxes free)	6	50
Hard Water Electric	2	75 50
Electric Hard Water Electric 'oyal Laundry)otagon	4	25 00
Pe	r	doz 25
Loyal Magnum	0	20
Castile	0	10 50
Morse's Assorted	00	45 45
	- 01	45
" Castile Bouquet, paper and wood Prize Magnum, White Castile .	0	80
Bouquet, paper and wood Prize Magnum, White Castile . "Honey	0	45 80 72 72
Honey	00	72
" " Glycerine " " Oatmeal " Pe	r	box
Sweet Briar	0	72 85 55
Sweet Briar Extra Perfume Old Brown Windsor Squares	0	55 30 00
White Lavender	. (loz
White Castile Bars White Oatmeal Persian Boquet, paper	0	85 85
Persian Boquet, paper	2	50
Pure Cocoanut, 3 doz. bxs, wood	0	45 40
Heliotrope paper Carnation	10	50 60
	0	60 40
Rose Boguet	0	45
New Arcadian, per gross	0	25 45
Ocean Boquet Barber's Bar, per lb Pure Bath	0	25 00
Magnolia Oatmeal	1	20 85
Usemest	U	60

 Unscented Glycerine
 0 90

 Grey Oatmeal
 0 60

 Plain Honey
 0 70

 Plain Glycerine
 0 70

 Plain Glycerine
 0 70

 Pine Bouquet
 1 00

 Morse's Toilet Balls
 0 90

 Turkish Bath
 0 60

 Infants' Delight
 1 20

 TEAS. PING SUEYS.

Gold Flake, 1-5, 6 lb boxes 1. 1.10, 5 .. fancy tins
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 CHINA GREENS
 GBANULATED SMOKING TOBACCO.

 Gun powder per lb

 Cases, extra firsts
 42 50

 Half ohests, ordinary firsts
 22 38

 Young Hyson Cases, small leal, firsts

 Cases, small leal, firsts
 35 40

 Half chests, ordinary firsts
 22 38

 "" seconds
 17 19

 "" thirds
 15 17

 "" common
 15 17

 "" common
 11 14
 GRANULATED SMOKING TOBACCO. CIGARS-S. DAVIS & SONS, Montreal. Sizes. Per M GLOBE TOBACCO COMPANY. VINEGAR.

THE

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO'S

GRANULATED

32

AND YELLOWS AND SYRUPS ARE PURE. : NO BLUEING: Material whatsoever is used in the manufacture of

THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO'Y [LIMITED],

OUR GRANULATED.

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 mad
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.

