

XEROX





and General Storekeepers.

J. B. MCLEAN & CO., (Ltd.)

TORONTO, APRIL 24, 1891.

115 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.

MONTREAL.

TORONTO.

No. 17

SPECIAL TO OUR READERS.

Vol. V.

As the design of THE CANADIAN GROCER is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in THE CANADIAN GROCER.

OUR MONTREAL OFFICE.

Our Montreal Office is located at 115 St. Francois Xavier St. Our representative, Mr. G. Hector Clemes, will be pleased to have subscribers and advertisers call upon him there. He will also pay special attention to gathering business items and attending generally to the interests of this paper.

One of the vexations of the retail trade is the delay they are occasioned by the releasing of their freight. Railway companies are apparently indifferent to the urgent wants of the retailer, their slowness has become chronic, and the trade have come to take it as a necessary evil. If a dealer's shipment gets stowed into a car containing goods for a man in some other town, the chances are that the receipt of the dealer's goods will be delayed a day or two till the other man can get his stuff out of the way. The delays are not always to be accounted for, and some of them are very exasperating.

* * * *

"The kettle can't call the pot black" is the retort with which the Wholesale Grocers' Guild will most likely answer any further anti-combine criticism from their brethren of the Toronto Retail Grocers' Association. The action of the latter in committing themselves to the support of the prices agreed upon by the Master Bakers' Association, puts them in the same position as the wholesalers who uphold the prices of manufacturers. The attempt to discipline one of their own members who was refractory with reference to the contract with the bakers, is analogous to the case of the Guild and Mr. Lumbers, only in the latter instance the Guild upheld its contract, and in the former the Association sacrificed it, contenting itself with a mere protest, the seller of cheap bread declaring it to be his intention to continue to sell below the bakers' regulation prices.

* * *

The duty ought to be taken off or at least reduced on raw sugar. An argument pleaded in favor of that 1s the fact that the cost of producing refined in the United States is so much less than it is here. As we pointed out a fortnight ago, United States refined sugar, regularly imported, would be more costly to the Canadian consumer than would Canadian refined. The difference is about three cents a pound, and that difference, it is said, may be cancelled by the smuggler, who has an inducement therein to attempt the evasion of the duty, which is about three cents a pound. But the temptation to the smuggler is not so great as it seems. He could scarcely have anything much harder to smuggle than sugar, and if he has to shun the means of expeditious transit, he will find his freight charges are too heavy to make the venture pay him. The carrying of sugar across the border in wagons, or under similar disadvantages of transport would never pay. Notwithstanding this we want free sugar if we can get it. * *

In uniting to tender a banquet and an address to the Hon. Frank Smith, the two local grocers' associations—the wholesale and the retail—do as much honor to themselves as they do to him who is to be their guest. It would indeed be regrettable that division upon any question should prevent the two branches of the trade from joining in a unanmous tribute to the distinguished merchant who is closing so long and so eminently honorable a commercial career. The preparations for the banquet have been marked by the most hearty co-operation of both wholesalers and retailers, and the result will undoubtedly be gratifying to all concerned. If there were more numerous occasions of common action on the part of the two branches of the trade there would probably be less misunderstanding. What organization has done to make cordial feeling among wholesalers, what it has done to make cordial feeling among retailers, more frequent contact between the two organizations can do to make harmony between wholesalers and retailers.

6 WELLINGTON STREET WEST.

The attack on package tea, which was involved in the condemnation of package goods generally, at the last meeting of the Toronto Retail Grocers' Association, is like all attacks, one-sided. There is much to be said in favor of tea which reaches the dealer in packages ready for retail distribution. In the first place, being in lead foil, it reaches the consumer in much better condition than tea in bulk, which has been exposed to the air and other damaging influences throughout the period occupied in the sale of it. In the second place, as it is blended in the place of its growth, its quality is more apt to be constant than in the case of blends improvised by the Canadian dealer. In the third place, packages of blends are an offset to the loss of trade in black tea, which is going largely into the hands of tea-store men, instead of into those of the grocers. In the fourth place, the profit is about as large in the case of packages as in the case of bulk tea, as the labor of blending and a large part of the cost of handling are saved by the packages. Of course, if packages are allowed to get into the hands of peddlers and dry-goods men, etc., then retailers have good grounds for pronouncing against them. But that drawback is not inherent in the tea, but might probably be incidental to the portable form in which the tea is put up. Until package tea is so degraded, it is premature to condemn it.

MEN OF THE TIMES.

MR. HUGH BLAIN.

"The force of his own merit makes his way." -SHAKESPEARE.

Mr. Hugh Blain, of the firm Eby, Blain & Co., wholesale grocers, Toronto, is a man of the times in a twofold sense. His individuality is a product of the times, and is now sufficiently matured to be in turn an influence of the times. There are plenty of able people born in a particular period, but not of it, who never in their lives catch up to

the spirit of the age. Such are brought up in the sole study of the past. Mr. Blain's education, experience and habits of thought have the unmistakable stamp of latter dav ideas upon them. Being trained in the very stir of progress, he is to-day one of the live men whose activities are the forces that modify and develop the tendencies of the times.

Mr. Blain is a Canadian. and is now in the prime of life. He was born near Toronto in the township of King. His business career has been exclusively in Toronto. In 1886 he left school and went into the counting-house of Nerlich & Co., who yet do business as dealers in wholesale fancy goods in this city. He began as a youth working from 7 in the morning to 10 or 11 at night for \$5 a Long before he week. ended he was financial manager, and in 1875 he became a member of the firm. The discipline of his long hours, a detail in the business education of young men that is happily left out now, made him a worker.

He learnt then that the best way to dispose of an irksome duty is to get it done as quickly as possible. After five years as partner in the firm Nerlich & Co., he joined Mr Eby in the wholesale grocery firm Eby, Blain & Co. They opened at No. 11 Front St. East, next door to Smith & Keighley. When Messrs. Wm. Ramsay & Co. retired from business, Messrs. Eby, Blain & Co. moved into the premises vacated by them, on the south-west corner of Scott and Front streets. Messrs. Eby, Blain & Co. will make another move in June to the fine warehouse they have bought from the Hon. Frank Smith, which, when stocked and filled up by the incoming proprietors, will vie with any

wholesale grocery store on the continent. Some years ago Mr. Blain took quite an active part in politics, and was several times elected President of the Reform Association. Latterly he has shown little interest in political parties, but has given a good deal of attention to current problems in political economy. He is one of the most prominent advocates of the Business Tax, and was one of the most determined workers for the city's rights upon the esplanade question. He was chairman of the Plans and Construction committee of the Citizens' Association. It was this committee which got up the plan for the viaduct that created so much discus-



MR. HUGH BLAIN.

sion. In that notable association of citizens, which supplemented the work of Toronto's municipal council and drew applause from the whole body of the people, Mr. Blain was one of the two most conspicuous men. His controversial writings upon the combine question were published by the Wholesale Grocers' Association.

Mr. Blain is second Vice-president of the Toronto Board of Trade, to which office he has been elected twice. He has also been on the council of the Board of Trade for the last ten or twelve years. He is an ex-president of the Commercial Travelers' Association, a body which has an important place among the trade influences of the times. He was the treasurer of the same association for years. For three years Mr. Blaın was president of the National Club, which numbers in its membership many distinguished Canadians, and which exercises a very considerable and beneficent influence upon the patriotism of the country. Mr. Blain was paymaster of the Queen's Own for some time, and at the time of the North West rebellion he took charge of the families of the regiment. None of these families were neglected, as the paymaster gave the most conscientious attention to their wants, and the city council always paid as he recommended.

There are many other connections in which Mr. Blain is well known. He is usually chosen to take a prominent place in any movement or

> body with which he is connected. But it does not need the accident of office or position to bring him into public notice as one of any body of men with whom he is associated. His own parts, his own energies, suffice to bring him out in relief even against a background of brilliant men. He has a guiding motive in all that he attempts either alone or in conjunction with others, and the mainspring of that motive is the desire to make progress. What he touches he aims to improve, and therefore he takes hold of it earnestly and gener-ally with success. While ally with success. he holds, and has held, many offices in various institutions, none of them has, with him, been a sinecure. He was always a worker, whether in office or out of office, for the welfare of whatever interest he identified himself with.

His firm is a very prosperous one. Since it was formed its trade has grown enormously. During the past five years it has done an annual business never under \$1,000,000, and now very considerably above that sum. This is a big record. In that business nothing has been traded in but groceries. There was no liquor or provision trade connected with it, and the business was purely whole-

sale. All the bargains it has to give go to the direct benefit of the retailers, and not jobbers. Every man who has succeeded as Mr. Blain has succeeded must have a sort of business creed. He must believe in the efficacy of practising some principles of conduct, and he must have practised them. Mr. Blain never promises to do what he cannot see his way clearly to do, and he never breaks a promise. That itself is a good strong element in the groundwork of a man's success. Another thing Mr. Blain evidently believed in was what Carlyle calls "the gospel of work." He was a worker, and made it a rule of conduct throughout his experience of a quarter of a century not to break the monotony of work by even taking a smoke during business hours. Mr. Blain is a clear writer, a ready and logical speaker and a very unassuming man.

DISCOUNTS FOR CASH.

Lack of space obliged us to hold over our comments upon "Merchant's" letter, which we published the week before last, upon the subject of Discount. Our correspondent's objection to discounts is, that they are not real deductions from the price, that the customer is misled into the belief that they are, and supposes he has got a special bargain when in reality he has paid current prices. " Merchant " holds that the net price should always be the one quoted and sold at ; then if the customer pays cash he obtains no concession, while if he takes credit he will have to pay interest equal to the discount now involved in the quotations. Preference for doing business in a very above board manner no doubt leads "Merchant" to choose interest rather than discount.

But discount has manifest advantages. It has been more persuasive with customers to pay cash than interest has been. One reason is, that discount puts the benefits of cash -buying in vivid relation to the present, while interest puts the drawbacks of credit-buying in relation to the future. The more remote the effect, either in time or space the weaker is its action as a motive. A man will yield more to the argument of what is an advantage now than he will to the argument of what will be his disadvantage three months hence. If a man buys a quantity of tea on which at the net price the interest will be \$12 at the end of three months, he will not do so much to escape the paying of this interest, as he will do to get hold of a \$12 discount off the amount at prices quoted. There is no essential difference between discount and interest, but one is nearer than the other, and so is more telling in its appeal to a man's ready money. It encourages the customer to pay cash, while interest forbids him to accept credit. If buyers are deluded into the idea that they are getting special bargains when they are getting only what is open to everybody with the cash, the delusion is a useful one if it avails to induce more cash buying.

Then, again, a credit price is always a more agreeable one to quote than is a cash price. If only net prices are quoted, the merchant has the disagreeable correction to make that this is a subject to interest in the case of time men. It is more gracious thing to quote a credit price, and then hand back a discount for cash, than it is to quote a cash price and have to tell a customer afterwards who has not the money, "But to you it is 3 per cent. dearer." All exceptions and reservations ought to be as far as possible made agreeable to the customer, not offensive to his self-esteem. To make price advantages please, they ought not to be quoted net.

In a country where there is so large a credit business done as there is in Canada, all prices ought as far as possible to be quoted on the supposition that credit will have to be allowed for, so that where credit is not given, the cash man may be gratified by the concession of discount.

Discount does not tend to drive out small dealers when it is calculated on a purely time basis, but it undoubtedly does discriminate against the small dealer when it increases with the amount. To give a trader a bigger discount because he buys twice the amount of goods that his competitor does, is certainly to handicap the competitor. It ought to be enough that the former trader sells twice the quantity of the goods in question, so that the volume of his profit may be twice as large upon this line as 1s his competitor's. He should not need the added advantage of a larger rate of discount. But if discount, which varies with the amount has this ill effect upon small traders, so would have interest which varies with the amount. It is not on account of its natureas discount, therefore, that a reduction according to amount is mischievous. It is undoubted that if there were no discounts scaling according to the amount of the order, there would be less speculative buying. The less of that the better.

As for flour and other like goods, there is no discount upon the quotations for them, because such stock is not sold on credit, hence no addition is made to the net price to provide for expectedloss of interest. Its future worth is not quoted because it is sold only for strictly present payment.

CREDITORS' MEETINGS.

In the investigation of a dealer's affairs to determine whether he shall be closed up or allowed to resume business, his creditors are the judge, jury, witnesses and plaintiffs. The matter is entirely in their hands. They may exact the pound of flesh or they may overtemper justice with mercy. Sometimes they err one way, sometimes they err the other, but the number of cases in which they take the middle course and do the right thing is probably larger than ought to be expected from bodies of men upon whose voluntary course of action there is no check. Every group of creditors who are made a courtcommercial by the failure of a single trader, have more absolute power to make or mar his future than has any court-martial to exonerate or disgrace a soldier. They ought not therefore to take action upon hasty, narrow or shallow views. There are many things to be thought of besides their own immediate advantage. Although they are a board brought together by exclusively private individual interests, yet they are acting in a public capacity when weighing a dealer's affairs in the balance. The winding up of the insolvent's business may be a public benefit, his continuance in business may be a public grievance.

Even with the best intentions, and the most unbiassed minds on all hands, the problem of what is best to do is not always satisfactorily solved by the creditors. Much less is it satisfactorily solved when sinister influences are allowed to be thrown into the scale for or against the debtor. The cases are numerous where the verdict, for or against giving the dealer another chance, is not strictly judicial. Does it not now and then happen that one creditor will be forward to propose lower terms than the insolvent would propose himself? Also, is it exceptional for the debtor to be able to submit letters from indivi lual creditors, in which the greatest confidence in his uprightness and ability is expressed? Those who propose the lower terms, those who write such letters, are very ostentatious with their good will, and cannot but make the insolvent grateful, and therefore prepared to trade with such generous and sympathetic creditors. Their attention is not confined to the question of the rightfulness of closing up or compromising with the debtor, but is on the lookout for future trade. Other creditors see into the motive of this desire on the part of their colleagues to make themselves solid with the debtor, and, determined not to be outdone in liberality, they too make a bid for his trade by acquiescing in easy terms. Thus a man's restoration to his status as a trader is often due to mutual jealousy as to which creditor shall most befriend him. This, no doubt, is the chief reason why so many compromises are made that never should be made.

In the same way a very deserving man may be voted out of business because the greater proportion of his indebtedness is to the smaller number of his creditors. The larger number, having in such a case the less to lose, may out of pique at his not having dealt more with them, decree that he shall stop

In the instances where creditors are met by the wariness of an unscrupulous rogue, they do not always display the firmness and courage that they should. He can dictate the terms of his surrender too often, and one of these terms is the conceding of his discharge. It is a pity that it is so. Every board of creditors ought to feel that it is a reforming agency, and should have a solicitous regard for the health of trade.

MANUFACTURER AND RETAILER.

Last Tuesday our reporter visited the factory of the Barm Yeast Manufacturing Co. It was surprising to see the rapid progress this company had made, in so short a time, in the equipment and business management of their factory. The proprietors very kindly invited our reporter to inspect the factory, and a very interesting half hour was spent in watching the different stages in the manufacture of Barm Yeast. Thousands of cakes are being manufactured daily, and a large trade is being rapidly established. "We cannot fail to keep and increase our large trade," said Mr. Bucklee, one of the firm, "and for this reason, that the Barm Yeast is giving every satisfaction." Here a large drawer containing hundreds of testimonials was opened. "These," continued Mr. Read, another member of the company, "are some of the testimonials we have received, and every mail adds to their number. They are all so good it is hard to select the best." The first one our reporter picked up read as follows :

ORANGEVILLE, April 14th, 1891.

DEAR SIRS,—Seeing your advertisement, I thought I would write. I got a package of Barm Yeast, and my aunty made some excellent bread and truns, and she will always continue to use it. I heard one of our neighbors say it was the best yeast she ever used. Yours, etc., LILLIE DELANY.

"We wish" continued the proprietors "that you would announce to your subscribers that we are always pleased to see any of the grocers who may visit Toronto, and we will have much pleasure in showing them over our factory. We wish to become more intimately acquainted with the men who handle our goods. We don't see why there should be such a reserve between the manufacturer and the retailer. Kindly assure the grocers of a hearty welcome."

[We fully endorse this company's position, of establishing a free intercourse between the mnaufacturer and the retailer, and would advise all who can, to pay the factory of the Barm Yeast Company a visit.

DID IT OCCUR TO YOU?

One thing we have noticed in connection with the recent change in the price of sugar, and that is that before the drop the grocers in hundreds of towns and cities got together and agreed upon the price at which sugar should be sold. This was true in places where no association existed and these meetings were the first ever held by the grocers of those towns. Dosen't that show the progress association work is making? Would that have been possible fifteen years ago? Hasn't it all grown out of the organization of associations in Boston and other places? And now that these grocers have once met to fix the price of sugar temporarily, wouldn't it be a good idea for them to organize associations and make the fixing of the price of sugar as the market changes a permanent thing ?- New England Grocer.

A PROMISING SPLICE.

A new firm of grocery brokers has opened business at No. 40 Front St. E., Toronto, under the style Wright & Copp. It ought to be a successful one, for the material in its composition is the very best. Both partners are young, energetic, well-versed in the requirements of their business, and having excellent trade connections. Mr. Hy. Wright is widely known as Messrs. Michie & Co's manager, which position he held for above seven years. He is as highly regarded as he is widely known. Mr. E. H. Copp is, with most of the local trade, an intimate acquaintance, having for sometime been a city traveller on the staff of Messrs. Davidson & Hay. The firm has made an auspicious start, as they have the best wishes of all along the street, and they have been favored with agencies from some first class manufacturing concerns. Among these are the Surprise Soap Company, the New York Biscuit Company, E. C. Hazard & Co., wholesale grocers, New York. The lines sold for these firms alone are very popular ones, the Surprise Soap being particularly so.

HOW DO YOU STAND?

All grocers do not fail on account of slow collections as one might be led to believe if he accepted the majority of excuses for failure that are reported in the newspapers. This being the most respectable excuse it is readily adopted by the man in financial straits. In many cases he does not know the exact reason for his failure because he has not taken the pains to properly figure his profits. There are grocers who have been handling certain staples for years who would be surprised to find upon carefully figuring up every item of expense connected with them, that they had been losing money on every package they handled. Grocers are not as a rule good bookkeepers. Their time and attention is occupied with the petty details of the business, and it is difficult to get settled down at a desk and figure out cost. Some of them find that keeping track of the accounts is one of the most tedious tasks about the business, and they are inclined to put it off until the last or neglect it. Competition very often leads grocers to secure cheap help, and they frequently trust their books to incompetent or inexperienced bookkeepers, making cursory examinations from time to time themselves, and so long as a fair profit is shown on theis books they are satisfied. The balance at the end of the month does not always mean a profit by which the financial status of the concern may be determined. No merchant can tell whether he is making or losing money until he has figured in all the charges in connection with the purchase and transportation, and selling and proceeds have been taken into account as well as the interest on capital invested and the salaries of the partners engaged in the management of the bus-

iness. If the sum realized from the sale of the merchandise is not sufficient to pay rent and taxes, clerks' salaries, cartage, discount, interest, depreciation in value of goods on hand and bad debts, then the result of the business has been a loss to the proprietor instead of a profit.—Chicago Grocer.

NOTES TAKEN ON THE ROAD.

Mr. Geo. Buckley, Niagara Falls, Ont., has retired from the grocery business, and is now proprietor of the Windsor hotel of that town. His successor in the grocery trade is Mr. T. Menzie, a young man of ability, with sound business principles and energy sufficient to make his mark. He has an established trade and first-class location. Strict adherence to "Business is Business" will insure success for him.

Mr. G. A. Brant, Niagara Falls, Ont., was called on by our representative a few days ago. Mr. Brant said he was expecting him ard would pay one year's subscription now due and another year's in advance, as he liked the way the paper was conducted and wanted to see it grow and succeed. He says trade is steady, with good prospects for new workshops and manufacturing interests, which may culminate in quite a boom for that town. Mr. Brant related some of his experience in getting goods from Hamilton and Buffalo. He could go to Buffalo in the morning, buy his goods, and they were laid down at his door at five o'clock in the evening, while he was never able to get his orders from Hamilton or Toronto under two days. If the goods were blocked at the station it had been as long as four days before he could get them into his store. The matter of delay in the delivery of goods is a notorious fact in other places as well as Niagara Falls, and we think if the matter were taken in hand by our retail associations and reported to the proper railroad officials, the matter could be adjusted in a satisfactory manner. The trouble seems to be in loading local freight in the same car as through freight, but it would be hard for an outsider to account for the long delays at times.

Mr. S. E. Maby, Grimsby, Ont., has decided to close out his grocery business and devote himself to the meat trade. Mr. Maby buys largely of fat cattle, hogs, sheep, etc., and looks at the grocery trade as more of a hindrance than a help.

Mr. A. C. Cole, Grimsby, is the only man in that town that does not try to do the whole country's business, but puts his whole energies into the grocery line, and is certainly making a success in doing so. There is also one dry goods store in Grimsby which certainly looks as if it was well patronized. There are many ladies in Grimsby that will be pleased to have one dry goods store and one grocery store that they can go into without associating "the delicate fabrics of wearing apparel, or the sweets that make their drink palatable, or the flour that makes the staff of life," with that of horse shoes, manure forks, hoes, log chains, etc., etc., and we congress in this direction.



COFFEE AS A RAW MATERIAL.

A correspondent writes : "Mr. F. J. Gibson was not strictly accurate in asserting that coffee is not a raw material, in any manu-facturing industry in Canada. The Truro Condensed Milk and Canning Co., (Ltd.) use many tons annually, in the preparation of their well known "Reindeer Brand" condensed coffee.'

DRAWING THE LADDER UP AFTER THEM.

MR. EDITOR,-Why is there so much kicking about this Wholesale Grocers' Guild ? As a small grocer I have often asked myself this question, but have only now arrived at a conclusion. I have asked a grocer in a position similar to my own, and he says the big grocers are kicking and not the small ones. I have also asked the big guns in the trade, and here is their explanation, and it seems to me a very fair one. They say that in years gone by a man started in the retail trade with a prospect of advancement. First a retail grocer, then a little jobbing trade, next a jobber with a steadily decreasing retail trade, again a jobber and so on to the full fledged wholesale grocer. This is now ended. The Guild steps in and says : Once a retailer always a retailer; if you want to be a wholesale man you must launch out afresh; no matter what you have been doing in a retail way, you must stop and begin again.

And verily when I come to look at it in this light it is so, and when I glance at the membership of the Wholesale Grocers' Guild the plainer it appears. Size them up, and see if you cannot see a goodly number who in the days gone by were retailers who got into the jobbing trade and who are now wholesale grocers. Their record is not to be despised. They won their way by pluck and energy, but they go wrong when they shut the door behind them and say, "No one shall follow in our footsteps."

Mr. Editor, the small man of to day does net calculate upon being the small man ten or twenty years hence. He hopes to rise. I have been reading the biographies in the GROCER lately, and up to the present time you have written up very few who suddenly blossomed into the wholesale trade.

So that the conclusion I have arrived at is, that this Guild do wrong whenever they by their actions throw stumbling blocks in the way of those who would emulate their example and push their way to the front.

I am, dear sir, yours, etc., SMALL MAN.

COMBINATION VS. COMPETITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GROCER :

PAISLEY, Ont., April 13, 1891: SIR,—In your issue of 3rd inst., does "Anti-Combine" take the whole matter into consideration, when writing about combinations and prices, or does he wish to impress on your readers' minds that every thing a combina-tion does is wrong ? What is most strongly impressed on my mind after reading his letter, is that combination does harm, and

competition does harm, but I fail to find where he suggests a remedy. He says, "with combination the price of bread went up," but he does not say whether the weight went up or not. In my experience, I find a loaf of bread often weighing 334 lbs., but very seldom 4 lbs, even when baked. I remember when a loaf had to weigh 4 lbs. 24 hours after it was baked.

A few years ago a company was formed to manufacture salt in Kincardine, and after careful calculation came to the conclusion they could manufacture and sell salt cheaper than it was being sold for, but as Burns truly wrote :

"The best laid schemes o' men and mice Gang aft agee

When settlement day arrived they found to their dismay a deficit in the treasury. Matters went on in this way for a few years, and at last it began to dawn on the company's mind that business couldn't be carried on for ever with a yearly recurring deficit. An agreement was made with the other manufacturers to sell the salt at a uniform price on a paying basis.

"Anti-Combine" says "a barrel of salt is just double what it was with open competition." When he makes this misleading assertion, does he wish to make your read-ers believe that a few pounds of salt in a barrel constitutes a barrel of salt now? When a comparison is made it should be done fairly and all the circumstances, such as difference in weight, etc., stated. Before combination I have placed barrels of salt on the scales which weighed only 240 lbs. gross. Now, they must weigh 300 lbs. gross. Combination or no combination, let us have fair play even if we have to give Old Nick his due.

Yours truly, FAIRPLAY.

A VINDICATION.

TO THE EDITOR CANADIAN GROCER :

SIR, -I notice two letters in your issue of the tenth inst., also other matter referring to a gentleman with whom I have dealt since commencing business four years ago, and from whom my predecessor, Mr. Davison, bought all his supplies for the previous twelve years. I cannot let this opportunity pass, without putting myself on record as not agreeing with your correspondents in the statements made. I refer to the articles on Mr. James Lumbers, a wholesale grocer, who I believe is a gentleman that for pluck, ambition, and honest dealing, his superior is not to be found amongst the wholesale grocers of this Province, and certainly not amongst those who have thought fit to attack him. In my business experience with this gentleman I have found him as good as his word in every case.

I may mention a few of the many good points to be gamed by dealing with this non-combine merchant. I refer to his low prices on most staple lines, one-half per cent. extra discount on sugar, etc. I have always found his granulated sugar below Guild prices, and no charge is made by him for packing cases. He does not employ travelers to dictate to you what you shall buy, you simply send your order for what you want and get your goods right. And as to the charge that he supplies consumers, that cannot for a mo-ment be entertained in the face of the flat contradiction he has published under his own signature, and which I know to own signature, and which I know to be true. I happened to have business with other wholesale grocers in Toronto, as I buy where I please, and pay for what I get, but there is no merchant with whom I

would deal more cheerfully or with the same confidence as I would with Mr. Lumbers. I think the retail merchants of this Dominion should rally to Mr. Lumbers' support in this his glorious march to victory, over "The Do-minion Wholesale Grocers' Guild."

I would ask your anonymous subscribers, both of whom say they are not in sympathy with the Guild, why they would wish to crush this merchant who has fought them alone, and is the only person we have to depend on as using his strength and means to break up this great monopoly, if they were not both in favor of bolstering up this tottering Guild.

I would not wish to insinuate that the letters I refer to were written or formulated by a member of the Guild, as I know you would not publish them unless the signature was attached, but I think m a business matter of this kind a man should not be afraid to come out fair and square, and state which side he Yours truly, A. H. CANNING. is on

UNIONVILLE, April 20, '89.

"CONSISTENCY, THOU ART A JEWEL."

MR. EDITOR,-I was considerably edified at reading your account of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Toronto Retail Grocers' Association, held in Richmond Hall, Monday, 13th inst., and trust that you will grant me a few lines of space while I call the attention of your numerous readers to the fitness of the quotation appended to this letter in connection with the illustrious body yclept "The Toronto Retail Grocers' Association."

At the meeting referred to the following gentlemen were present : Mr. Barron, President (in the chair), and Messrs Thackray, Mara, Roberts, Moore, Clarke, Good, Harwara, Koberts, Mobe, Clarke, Good, Har-vey, McCulloch, Gibson, Johnston, Lind-say, Tolchard, Donald, F. Britton, Mills, Parkhill, Binnie, Noble, Williamson, Rad-cliffe, Hodgins, Saunders and Sykes.

After a few minor matters had been disbosed of Mr. Britton referred to a letter he had received from the secretary, and asked what was the authority of that official to write him such a letter. The secretary re-plied by reading a letter from the Master Bakers' Association, in which complaint was made that Mr. Britton sold bread below standard prices, and reminding the grocers of an arrangement made by them to maintain prices on bread. The secretary of the Grocers' Association telephoned his president for information, and was advised to write Mr. Britton, He sent Mr. Britton a courteous letter.

Mr. Britton stated that he had been approached by several bakers who offered him inducements. He declined, but finally accepted terms which enabled him to sell bread at 10c., and he was determined he would continue to do so.

The Association then took up the matter of the St. Lawrence Starch Co's. refusal to sell to the trade at discounts allowed the wholesale grocers, also discussed and carried a resolution binding the retail grocers to handle only the granulated sugar of one refinery, to wit, the St. Lawrence Co. of Montreal, etc.

Surely, Mr. Editor, your reporter must have taken some of grocer Gibson's "tanglefoot" before attending the meeting above referred to, or are these gentlemen really and truly the great and virtuous, incorruptible fighters in the interest of the consumer, the friends of liberty of individual action, the champions of unrestricted and unrestrictible free trade, the implacable foes of the Front street robbers ? It cannot be that your scribe has made an error and handed in the report of the Undertakers' Association, as I know him to be a good temperance man (R. T. of T.) And yet ye gods, what a spectacle! These be the men who "assume a virtue though they have it not," who hold up their hands in holy horror, and shudder and shrink perceptibly at the mere mention of that in-iquitous body of malefactors, the Wholesale Grocers' Guild, who cry to heaven and thank the Lord that they are not like yonder publicans, who call for the bowl and publicly wash their hands of the sin of combinations, and laud their virtues from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and who, in the language of the great Homer,

"Indulge with vain discourse, or long. The windy satisfaction of the tongue."

Truly, Mr. Editor, your report is the richest, though most damning evidence of the inconsistency of the actions of the Toronto Retail Grocers' Association that can possibly be cited against them, and it would be a charity to that body were a fire to destroy their minutes. What becomes of their cry against the wholesale grocers' combina-tion when they themselves have combined (with or without the connivance of the Master Bakers' Association) to rob the consumer (the word 1s their own) of two or three cents per loaf of bread. Bre'r Britton be-lieves "the people are overcharged by the bakers." Granted, then, as the retail grocers sell bread at bakers' prices, they too are overcharging the consumer. It is regrettable that your reporter does not give us an idea of what the ultimate action of the Association is on this point, but charity, no doubt, was exercised here, and "silence deep as death abounds."

Bre'r Gibson had heard (per first spring robin) that the St. Lawrence Starch Co. had goods on the market and that no starch could be bought from them unless through the wholesale grocers, to whom 15½ per cent. discount was allowed. "This association had talked too long," etc. Talked ! why, bless their pure white souls, talked too long ! Who called Bre'rGibson to order ?

Bre'r Mills suggested that all sugar refineries be boycotted on granulated sugar, with exception of the St. Lawrence Co., of Montreal. Carried.

Tiger tea and packages of syrup and sugars come in for a severe handling by Bre'rs. Mills, Mara and others, and though there did not seem to be unanimity on all these matters, it was finally moved, seconded and carried, that the association "record its disapproval of price-marked packages of sugar and syrups, the objectionable feature being, not the package, but the assumption on the part of the manufacturers of the right to make retailers' prices." It seems to me, Mr. Editor, that the manufacturer is doing the retail grocers a good turn by marking prices on packages, as, according to Bre'r Mara, "they were not likely to get any profit if the fixing of prices were left to themselves." What an indisputable argument in favor of the Wholesale Grocers' Guild. What is this last-named body doing but endeavoring to give the retailers a good, fair profit on goods by establishing limited prices and thus preventing them from cutting their throats or courting the fate of the Kilkenny cats? What a presumption these men have ! They cannot trust themselves, according to Bre'r

Mara, and yet they want the public to trust them. Verily, cheek is not exhausted in this city yet.

Mr. Editor, I think the public, and especially those grocers who are not members of this association, owe you thanks for your report of the meeting of the 13th inst., as any one who can read between the lines cannot but see that the ultimate object of these barons of the trade is to obtain control of the grocery trade of the city, and to force the smaller and poorer, though as honest, dealers to the wall, and bring financial ruin to hundreds of worthy merchants and their families. And these are the men wno prate of the injustice and tyranny of the Dominion Wholesale Grocers' Guild. Truly,

"Consistency thou art a jewel."

NOT GUILD-Y.

SMUGGLING SUGAR.

No more incontrovertible proof need be adduced to corroborate the truthfulness of the Trade Bulletin's assertions last week, to the effect that smuggling sugar has been carried on along the frontier towns and villages of this province and Ontario to a large extent, than the fact that orders for refined sugar have materially decreased at the refineries during the past week or ten days. Not only this, but a large wholesale grocer who returned from the West a few days ago stated to the writer that he could not book a single order owing to the fact that certain retailers were selling granulated sugar at 5 1/2 c. per lb., and they were of course hoping by some means or other to buy at figures that would enable them to sell as cheaply as their neighbors. Advices from the Eastern Townships from points bordering on Vermont, state that farmers are getting all their sugar from across the line, and that storekeepers are selling scarcely any Canadian sugar. This, however, is only the commencement of the trouble; just wait until schooners from New York and Boston land their cargoes of refined sugar along the coast of the maritime provinces, as they are sure to do, and then see where the Canadian refiners will be. Do the Government expect to collect a revenue of \$3,000,000 from Canadian manufacturers, while Americans will be furnishing the stock of supplies by the underground railway ?- Montreal Bulletin.

The New England Grocer has the following to say of the class of publications commonly termed "house organs": "These papers are edited by men whom we esteem for their courtesy and fair-mindedness. Against none of them have we an iota of personal feeling; but none the less are these papers a delusion. They ought not to be admitted to the mails at newspaper postage rates. They are published, primarily, in the interest of a house—carry its price list and derive their support from its patronage. The house organ is a continual menace to the retailers' best interests." To all of which this paper savs amen.

"NOBODY WILL EVER SEE IT."

The advantages of thoroughly advertising whatever one has too sell, have been set forth by the newspapers in the strongest light, so that most people acknowledge the evidence to be overwheleming. The Vallejo (Cal.) Chronicle contains the following, which illustrates this subject, and proves that a man may be a doubting Thomas, yet have considerable faith when it becomes aroused by some extraordinary circumstance.

A short time ago we called upon a certain party in business in Vallejo, and asked him why he did not advertise in the Chronicle:

"Oh! because," he answered, "what's the use? Nobody will ever see it."

"You're mistaken," said we; "every page in our paper is read."

"Nonsense," he replied; even if they did read my advertisement, people would never think of it again. I don't want to advertise."

"No buts at all. I don't want to advertise and don't bother me any more; I'm busy,' And he walked back into his store and strangled a poor little fly that was helping itself from a barrel of sugar.

Time passed, and we never again intimated "advertisement" to him, although meeting him daily. Yesterday the gentleman called at our sanctum, looking a little uncertain as to how he would be received. We cherished no hard feelings and motioned him to a chair.

"I suppose you heard of that little affair of mine below."

"Oh! yes," said we; "that little escapade on Kearney street, night before last ?"

"Yes, we've got all the particulars-"

"Hush ! not so loud please," said he; " of course, you are going to say nothing in the paper about it."

"And why not? Its a matter of interest to your friends and the people generally.

"Heavens! Why it would ruin me !"

"Oh no, I guess not. Nobody will ever see it !"

"Yes, they will! And it will ruin me as sure as I am sitting here. I'll be the laughing stock of the town. They will see it !"

We rose and touched him impressively on the shoulder.

"Well, we will admit that the people wil see it, but then, you know, they will never think of it again !"

His words came back to him like a flash, and he trembled so violently that his eyeballs fairly jingled; and he was such an object of commiseration that we promised to keep mum. This little moral, as drawn from the above, is applicable the world over. Ask a man to advertise and he will immediately say in the majority of cases, that "Nodody will ever see it," but advertise gratis some little indiscretion he may commit, and he immediately grows indignant over the certainty that the whole world will know it. —Ex.

THE WHOLESALE CLOSING HOUR.

On the first of May the wholesale grocers of the city get back to their summer hours. when they open at eight in the morning and close at five in the evening. The shifting of an hour of labor from the end to the beginning of the working day, does not make the day any shorter nor any longer, but really makes it hold more work. An hour in the morning is better than an hour in the evening at any season, but in the hot part of the year the contrast between the two ends of the day can be better observed in the service rendered than at any other season. With a chance to get out in the fresh air, to go out on the water, to mingle socially with his friends, the office man or warehouse man is more likely to be a buoyant worker all next day, than if he had drudged away till it was too late to think of recreation

It would be well if the wholesalers would make 5 o'clock the closing hour all the year round. All the United States houses are getting into the perennial custom of closing at 5. Our own leading wholesale dry goods houses close at 5 o'clock throughout the year, and with them there would be more excuse for continuing open till 6, as theirs is a much more detailed business than is the wholesale grocers'. We hope that when our wholesale grocers begin to close at 5 on the 1st of May, they will adopt that as their closing hour for every day of the year.

THE GROWTH OF TRADE PAPERS.

There are at least 200 trade journals published in this city. In the last twenty years their increase has been enormous. There is not only not an industry nor a business left unrepresented, but for many of them half a dozen separate journals are found necessary.

The importance of the trade journal, however, is not seen only in this increase in number, but in their growth, development, the ability with which they are conducted, and the luxuries of type, paper and illustration in which they indulge. In these respects they rival the magazines, and the magazines require the services of some of the most artistic presses of the town.

In their relation to that vast commercial structure on which the prosperity of the city rests, trade journals serve as vital points of intersection and connection between the different parts. It is interesting to observe the threads of continuity that ramify and bring into touch the diverse and farthest outlying commercial interests-chemical dyes and Alaska fisheries, bonnets and Bessemer steel, through fancy goods, hardware and ostrich farms. To glance at their summaries to keep abreast with progress, movements and tendencies of the age. They are not confined to commerce, but include the entire body politic.

A real estate paper does not concern alone the man who wishes to sell and him who wants to buy; it interests the lawyer who will make the transfers, the banker who will furnish the money, the architect who will plan the house the builder, the plumber, the decorator, the electrician, and the insurance agent, who will be called upon to take its risk against fire. To interest further all these readers the publication takes on a a large scope. Land, finance, woods, stones, new household inventions, exterior decorations, the grading of streets, assessments, taxes, municipal affairs, politics, each properly has its place

This new view of trade journalism marks an era in its development and its prosperity. In its beginning it was merely an endeavor of the manufacturer, the wholesale man, to find his consumer in a more direct manner than he could find in the maze of advertisements of a daily paper, and it took the simplest form of putting his wares under the consumer's eye in the form of a prominent advertisement with a thread of reading matter concerning the particular matter in which they were interested. This is the manufacturer's idea to-day, but its manifestation has far outgrown the idea of a score of years ago.

The Iron Age, for example, in its earlier files, was a three-sheet paper. It now not infrequently numbers 70 pages. The Record and Guice was a slender folio. It is now almost a volume, sometimes numbering 110 pages. The same increase in size and scope can be paralleled in other of the first-class and long-established trade journals.

This enlarged demand has mevitably required a much larger investment of money, with the result that most of the trade journals are in the hands of incorporated companies. These devote themselves to publications touching the different sides of large interests. In matters relating to insurance, for example, there is the Spectator Co., which issues 20 different publications.

The editors of trade journals, with the modesty peculiar to the conductors of those papers, aver that the standard of ethics is higher and that the standard of editorial ability is higher in their publications than in the daily papers. They argue that the daily journals, by virtue of their necessity, treat of myriad subjects and events concerning different parts of the world of which it is impossible that they should know with full understanding. On the other hand, the trade journal addresses itself to those fully acquainted with the subject of which it treats; consequently those who write for it must be persons who can speak authoritatively as well as knowingly. This brings to their service only those of acknowledged ability. While subjects outside of their special lines are touched upon, they feel that the trade paper has weight that the daily paper cannot claim.

The new illustrative processes have been called in for the adornment of the trade The cuts which are lavished iournals. through the advertising departments require paper of special fineness. This in the editorial and reading matter is freely adorned with head-pieces, tail-pieces, initial letters, reproduction of pictures, and pictorial stories after the manner of the comic papers.

That all trade journals are not equally reputable, and that some are born of bad motives, is doubtless true ; but the proportion is small, and carry the seeds of their own destruction. For the most part there are very few trade journals that even by an outsider may not be read with entertainment as well as with profit.-New York Evening Post.

Perkins, Ince & Co. sold a whole line of the choicest Moning Congou they import to go to New York yesterday at full prices.

Breadmakers' Yeast has an assumed foothold with the trade, on account of the satisfaction it gives to customers who have once tried it. What impresses them is bread, buns, etc., that the use of this yeast enables the cook to produce.

Candied peels are cabled firmer ; orders at prices readily accepted a few days ago were refused the other day. Prices this year promise to be higher than last, especially on orange, the crop of bitter oranges having suffered severely from the recent cold weather in Europe. On spot there is not likely to be a repetition of the heavy offerings of a year ago by local firms.

THE CANADIAN GROCER, in its last issue, contains a splendid portrait of Mr. Charles Chaput, of the wholesale grocery firm of L. Chaput, Fils & Cie., Montreal. Our Montreal excursionists will remember that this is the establishment at which they were so hospitably entertained when in that city, and all join in wishing the concern every possible measure of success .- New England Grocer.

The smuggling of sugar by consumers appears to be considerable enough to stagnate the local trade of dealers living at the differ-ent border points. Along the Detroit, Niagara and St. Lawrence rivers, we are informed by correspondents and travellers, there is an active contraband trade being carried on by farmers. These cross the river to buy sugar from United States retailers, from whom they get 20 lbs. of granulated or 30 lbs. of yellow sugar for a dollar. The effect upon local Canadian traders is to extinguish the demand for their sugar.

To Grocers!

There are three articles which the consuming public have decided are the best of their kind in the market, and it will pay every grocer to keep them in stock. They are

The "Horseshoe" brand of canned fruits and vegetables. Packed by Bowlby Bros. & Co., of Waterford, Ont.

"Cairns" Home-made marmalade,

jams and jellies. Packed by Alexander Cairns, Paisley, Scotland. The "Trident" brand of canned sal-

mon. Packed by Ed. Wadhams, Ladner's Landing, B.C.

Every package of the above brands guaranteed as to quality and weight.

BLAIKLOCK BROS, Agents,

17 Common St., MONTREAL.



8



Yes, anyone with half an eye, Even if he's near sighted, Can see that there's at least one firm Where patrons are delighted. The mind's eye of a sightless man Has powers of observation, Which tell him that we sell him goods The Best in all Creation.

Doubters will be convinced if they

Send for

a few

sample caddies

or price list

to

Empire Tobacco Co.,

Montreal.

THE CANADIAN GROCER

OPENING OF THE JAPAN TEA MARKET.

The chief feature of interest in the tea situation at this season of the year is the opening of the primary markets. The Japan market opened this week. Perkins, Ince & Co. received the following cable from Yokohama announcing the opening yesterday :---

"Market opened to-day about \$1 (per picul) higher than last year. Quality was about the same as last year."

NEVER BE OUT OF STAPLES.

The dealer who finds that he is out of any staple after a customer has inquired for it and must therefore go away disappointed, makes a grievous mistake that is bound to militate against his business to a degree commensurate with the number of times that he finds himself in that predicament. Man is not perfect, and mistakes and oversights are liable to occur occasionally, but where lack of attention to the condition of stock is responsible for the shortcoming, the dealer cannot blame anybody but himself dealer cannot blanc any out of the if his business dwindles away instead of increasing. Careful attention to the con-dition of the stock carried will prevent the occurrence of these mortifying and damaging incidents, or at least reduce their frequency. Besides, there is every reason why the stock should be regularly inspected in addition to the prime one of knowing just what there is on the shelves, and that is to see that what there is on hand is kept in good condition. Merchants always prefer to order generally rather than to send in for a small amount of goods, but it is better to be over than understocked, especially on staples, and when an article is found to be running low is the time to replenish it rather than to wait till someone else finds out that the stock is exhausted. This is also another strong argu-ment in favor of ordering goods in original packages—better have a few extra than none at all.-Ex.

COMPETITION IN BUSINESS.

Without "the competition spirit" in the retail trade much of the buoyant spirit would be wanting. That competition is the spice of trade is apparent; if however, sales are made with no margins, competition must be regretted; also, if profits are very small, undue strife is to be deplored, but provided there is honesty attached to business, competition is wholesome. The assumption by the buyer that wares can be bought cheaper from certain sources should not in anyway embarrass the holder of substantial articles, for he who is in possession of honest and well made goods, which have a marketable demand, need hardly fear that they can readily be disposed of at margins permitting of fair profits. Competition carried to the extent of injustice to the trader, then, is always to be regretted. If there are standard quotations, to lower them by unnatural methods is not business. The doctrine "to get there" at whatever cost, when carried to extremes, is the source of much disturbance to the business world, especially

to the moral tone of the trade. If anyone sits down and thinks the matter over care fully, he will see plainly that the competition which in many cases is annoying and seemingly needless, is at the foundation of prosperity and the development of the various interests of the trade. The Bellamy school, which believes that competition should be entirely done away with and everything be administered by one vast organization, is socialistic and we believe impracticable. We do believe in giving every person a chance to develop himself and an equal opportunity to all to go to work earning a living with the least possible restriction. A person thus starting will succeed according to his merits and ability, and competition for him will be a wholesome and an effective stimulant .-Northwest Trade.

THE BEST MAN WILL WIN.

A young man asked me the other day if I thought there were as many opportunities for the bright young man of the present day as existed when his father and grandfather were young men. His mind was evidently dwelling upon the conspicuous example of success which the generation just passing off the stage has presented. I asked him in turn, if he knew of any real bright fellow that was out of a job just now-if he knew of any one who had real merit that was not in demand in half a dozen different di-I asked him further if he had rections. reflected upon the daring and enterprise, hard work and unremitting industry in the face of discouragements that built up the establishments that are now his admiration. I asked him also if he realized that in the days of their founders these concerns which are now household words were new departures, enterprises in which the community could see no real good—neither suc-cess nor usefulness. Then I asked him, as a final question, if he for a moment could persuade himself that the same keen insight as to the future wants of the people, the same heroic devotion to a principle or line of conduct, and the same persistent energy and industry would not accomplish quite as much at the present time as ever before. He said I had given him some new ideas. For this I was thankful. The trouble is, when we look back we only see the giants of the forest that have weathered all the gales. We do not realize that they are the few out of the many who were standing when the first storm came. When we look at the present, we see the multitudes of commonplace persons, who, from lack of natural endowment or from disinclination to work, will never amount to anything. We are not bright enough to single out the few who are slowly, but surely, forging ahead in the race, and who a few years hence will stand pre-eminent in the business world, just as a few names of men of a preceding generation now stand for about all that that generation accomplished. For my part, I think the present time and the present condition of business in general afford quite as many opportunities to the young man of brains and energy as any other period in our history. There is no reason for holding back. If you have got a good business idea jump into the fray and strike boldly. The best man will win every time,—Vannant, in The Office.

HILLWATTEE

Reasons why Merchants should handle above brand of Tea :

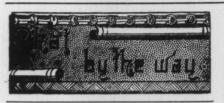
It pays a good profit. It always pleases. It never varies.

Give your customers this blend and your trade will increase not only in "quantity" but in "quality" as well. The "Trade Mark" is registered. For samples and prices please address the selling agents. Put up in Packets of 1 lb., 1-2 lb. and 1-4 lb.

LUCAS, PARK & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Importers, 73 McNab St. North, Hamilton, Ont.





Mr. Ward, of John P. Mott & Co., Halifax, is on his way west, and is due here about the first of the month.

Mr. Stewart Munn, of the firm of Stewart Munn & Co., has returned from the Southern States after his winter's vacation.

Mr. John I. Davidson, president of the Toronto Board of Trade, left on Thursday, with President Vanhorn, by special train for the Pacific coast.

The first shipment of new marmalade to reach this market was received the other day by Messrs. Eby, Blain & Co. It is the wellknown Gray's Marmalade.

Mr. Lee, St. Catharines, while in the city this week, paid a short visit to THE GROCER office. We are always glad to have our subscribers call when in the city.

Smith & Keighley have received a large consignment of Porto Rico molasses in original barrels, which they are offering at low prices, considering the quality.

Spanish Blacking is still in the van of all competitors. The immense sale there is for it has been developed greatly since the advertisement first appeared in THE GROCER.

Mr. Geo.C. Thompson, of Thompson & King, Victoria, B. C., an old Torontonian, is now in Ontario on a short visit. He has secured several agencies which he will represent on the Pacific cuast.

"Hillwattee" is a blend of tea handled by Messrs. Lucas, Park & Co., Hamilton, which is having a large sale and is pleasing everywhere. They have been behind with their orders for some time, but can now supply this favorite blend on the shortest notice.

In a letter to the Delhi Canning Co., Mr. Adam Brown, Canadian Commissioner at the Jamaica Exhibition, says : "With a view

of introducing your goods and getting friends of importance to ask their grocers to import them, I have distributed quite a number of samples of tins; and I hope that the result will be, that when trade is fully set going between Canada and Jamaica your incomparable goods (for every one says they are incomparable) will be found on the West Indian markets. I have frequently called prominent persons into my office at lunch time and opened a tin of your peaches, cherries or plums, and had them make a lunch of it with Canadian bread, and it would have done you good to hear the compliments paid to your canned goods."

WITH INCREASED INTEREST.

In remitting his renewal subscription, Mr. John Barclay, Oakville, writes : "Permit me to say I read THE GROCER with increased interest."

AN APRIL FOOL.

We are told of a self conceited grocer who didn't need to be told how to do business. He rather guessed he could manage his own affairs; he knew how to buy goods without any aid from anybody; he wouldn't join any grocers' association; he wouldn't subscribe for a trade paper, not he. He was a born merchant, he said; no wrinkles of the trade he didn't know.

Shrewd fellow, he didn't know anything about the McKinley bill (t'was politics and he'd be blamed if he'd bother with it) and of course he didn't know that the duty on sugar came off April 1. Yes, he did hear something about it the last of March, but thought 'twas one of those blasted April fool iokes

All fool's day came and he was the fool His neighbors had only a few pounds of tariff sugar on hand but he had forty barrels. He had bought largely because he had got it into his head-(an instinctive trader was he)-that prices were going higher. His anger and vexation can be better imagined than described when his neighbors began to retail sugar at five cents, He thought it was a combine to worst him and it was quite a while before he learned the exact truth.

Is this an exaggerated picture? No, such a grocer exists and does business within twenty miles of the gilded dome on Beacon Hill. He is one of those exceptions-one of those men who oppose every onward movement. We are not sorry at the lesson he has learned. Experience is a dear teacher but fools will learn of no other .- New England Grocer.

No young man can possibly have mistaken his calling who finds in it what the world wants done. Every line of goods embodies a history and a science worth years of study to understand.

A feather duster disperses but does not remove the dust from the store.



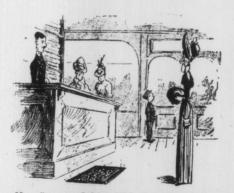


Absolutely the Finest Quality of Pickles Packed, most generally used in England. Quotations on application. Canadian Agents : Arthur P. Tippet & Co., St. John and Montreal,

LEONARD H. DOBBIN,

Commission Agent. Bryant and May's Safety and other matches. Write for Prices.

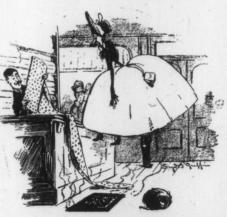
Fraser Building St. Sacrament St., MONTREAL, P.Q.



MISS SPAYRE.-I think I'll look at some of that muslin delaine-



-Eighty-seven cents a yard! Isn't it going MR. PHAYRE-Oh, yes! Everything is going up. now. up a little?





A rich and delicious blend. Put up in 1-2 and 1 pound tinfoil packages, with attractive labels. Packed in 50 lb.Cases, seperate or assorted, half and half. Retails at 50c. per pound, allowing the jobber a handsome profit, nothing equal to it in the market for the money.

W. H. GILLARD & CO., WHOLESALE GROGERS, HAMILTON, ONT., Agents for Canada,



TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, April 23, 1891. GROCERIES.

Although the weather has been beautiful, even in advance of the season, yet trade lags behind. It is not as forward as in springs when the weather has been more backward. Reads in the country have not made the same improvement as the weather, and trade has been checked by that circumstance. The condition of the country roads is still bad. On the other hand, there are favoring influences which ought to produce good results. The price of wheat remains high, and the prospects of further advance are good. In most grains the prices are high, and other classes of farm produce now command good prices. With better roads and further progress in spring work, there ought to be a revival in trade before long. Things are looking better at all events, one sign among others being the firmer position of farm land, which is reported to be appreciating in value.

CANNED GOODS.

The stock of canned goods upon this market is in about as good condition as any grocery line to stand a dull spell. Without hurry on the part of the demand, and with no strong inclination for business on the part of jobbers, the goods may be said to have sold themselves so far. The stock has dwindled down under the action of a demand that was urged on only by the spur of neces-Notwithstanding that buying has been sity. desultory, it has sufficed to strengthen the already strong tone of the market. Corn and peas are unchanged and firm, but tomatoes are very strong at \$1.50. This is now the inside price. The stock is so low that holders may almost dictate their own price. Outside jobbers have been quite eager in their enquiries for tomatoes the past few days, but the scarcity of the stock makes it difficult for them to buy. Montreal jobbers have offered \$1.50 here for lots. Salmon is getting into smaller compass as well. An inquiry for 1,000 cases on Saturday was an-swered by quoting \$1.50. There has been no business so far reported in next season's pack. Attempts to do business for future delivery seem to fail, as the experience of a year ago is fresh in the minds of local jobbers, and that deters them from being over eager to break the ice.

The Montreal Bulletin says : Most of the available canned salmon has been picked up by a firm in this city, amounting to about 1,200 cases at prices ranging from \$1.25 to \$1.27 $\frac{1}{2}$ per doz., but to-day \$1.40 is asked. Stocks here are well concentrated and higher prices are looked for in the near future.

The New York Bulletin says the warning has been quietly given that there will be an advance of at least 5 per cent. in the prices of canned meats.

COFFEE.

An average local trade has been transacted. The scarcity of the high grades has not been felt so much, the demand being rather quiet and running chiefly towards the common grades, of which there is a sufficient stock on the market. Prices are steady and unchanged.

DRIED FRUIT.

Currants are pretty scarce here and have advanced ¼c., as our prices current show. In barrels Provincials and Filiatras are 6½c. The supply on this market can only get smaller until about the middle of next month, when the spring shipments will be in. The supplies direct from the primary market will not be able to get into Montreal harbor before that time. Already half-barrels are practically exhausted here. Nor is the firmness of currants here merely owing to internal limitations of the stock. Outside supplies are also low and the price is up. There is a fair demand now for prunes. What stock there is is in the hands of a few holders. Ordinary and low grade Valencia raisins are plentiful, but good stock is scarce. The large stock of very ordinary raisins has kept prices low since the last crop reached this market. There is no change in prices.

NUTS.

There is a very small nut trade doing, and there is no change in last week's prices.

RICE AND SPICES.

Rice is unchanged, being still scarce, in fair demand and at firm prices. Sago is dearer again for the moment, quoting this week at 5 to 6c. In spices there is no change.

SUGAR.

There is a continuance of the dulness that has been the ruling, though not unaccount-able, feature of the last several weeks. A change in the duty is very generally looked for, and the disposition to believe that it will be a sudden one seems strong. It would be extraordinary if it should be sudden, has no great tariff change has heretofore been made without warning, that the capital involved in the commodity on which the change has been made may have a chance. The sugar that will be consumed during the next few weeks will undoubtedly be duty-paying sugar, and there is nothing to be gained by stinting supplies for immediate wants. The report that there is a considerable amount of smuggling along the Vermont frontier is probably exaggerated as to the amount or extent of it. Prices are unchanged in granulated, being 6% c. for lots not under 15 barrels, and 7c. for smaller lots. Yellow is lower, quoting from 51/8c. upwards.

Willett & Gray, New York, in their week-circular, say : "The new tariff is making ly circular, say : new conditions which are of importance to the various branches of the sugar trade. We have already noted that heads of families now buy a barrel or bag of sugar in place of buying 10 pounds. The lower price produces this result. For the same reasons the retail grocer can now buy 100 bbls. sugar in place of 10 bbls. But in the language of the trade, a grocer who buys 100 bbls. at a time is a 'wholesaler,' and is entitled to the same prices and terms from the refiner as the wholesale grocer from whom he formerly bought 10 bbls. The wholesale grocer there-fore loses his trade. Again, refiners have been selling in quantities of less than too bbls.—say 25 bbls. and upwards—at a small advanced price. Even small retailers can now afford to buy 25 or 50 bbls. at a time, and will naturally come to refiners if they can save anything. The wholesale grocer will also lose business in this way. What is the duty of refiners in this matter? Can one refiner refuse to sell retailers unless all refiners do so? How is the refiner to draw the line between wholesalers and retailers ? Must not the refiners

sell anybody who comes to them for sugar, unless the wholesale and retail grocers' associations of the country agree between themselves what shall be the refiners' position in this matter? These are not imaginary questions. They are being asked daily, and we have been requested to mention them in order to draw out opinions of sugar dealers. Please write us a line with your views. With the difference of $\frac{1}{4}c$. per lb. between refiners' net prices and wholesale grocers' prices, as is now or soon will be the case, this is a matter of more importance than it may seem at first sight."

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

There is a quiet trade doing in both. Redpath's M in pails is the only dark syrup on the market. It sells for 1.50 to 1.60. XXX in barrels quotes 160. lower this week, viz., at $4\frac{1}{2}$ c., half-barrels at $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.

TEAS.

The local trade is steady. There is not so strong a demand as there was, the stiffness of the market being now a confirmed and stationary condition till new crops come in. The local demand for Indian teas continues steady, and they are coming more and more into use by the grocers chiefly for blending purposes. The position in London has not materially changed, the stock shows a deficiency of 3,760,000 as compared with March, The chief feature in the week's mar-1890. ket under review, was the eagerness with which all good liquoring teas of the lower grades were competed for, 101/4 d. being the lowest figure for useful liquoring Pekoes and Souchongs.

McMeekin & Co's notes on Indian, Ceylon and Java Teas for the month of March, say:-The offerings of Indian were 69,000 packages, against 88,000 packages in the same month of 1890. This smaller quantity was readily taken, the tendency being towards firmer prices for all teas having specially good liquors. Broken Pekoes about 1s. were hardly so firm as in February. The quality was fair, and some very good closing invoices were offered, and realised high averages. A feature of the month has been the very high prices fetched by little lots of fancy teas, which were nearly all "tip." One of those sold at 11s. per pound, and another 25s.; and though prices for such are to some extent fictitious, they indicate a desire for really high-class teas in some quarters. The average of Public Sale prices was about 11 3-4d, per pound. The imports were 5,954,000 lbs., and the deliveries 7,224,000 lbs., leaving in stock 38,862,000 lbs. The offerings of Ceylon were 53,000 packages, against 28,000 packages in the same month of 1890. This largely increased quantity, and the fact that many of the teas showed inferior quality, led to a sharp decline in the middle of the month. From this, there has been some recovery on the common leaf grades, but mediums are rather depressed still. A record price-£10, 12s. 6d. per pound, or say fully \$50-was made for 12 pounds of exceptionally handsome tea, but the price is no criterion of the value for commercial purposes. The lot was admittedly bought to serve as an advertisement, and the buyers are preserving the entire lot with this end in view. If it were possible to pluck such tea in mercantile quantity, the price would soon drop to say 5s. or Ios. per pound. The average of Public Sale prices was about 11d. per pound. The imports were 4,765,oco lbs., and the deliveries 2,770,000 lbs., leaving in stock 11,780,000 lbs. The offer-ings of Java were 6,900 packages, against 3,600 packages in the same month of 1890.





A HANDY THING TO HAVE SURPRISE ^SO A_P

For your customers when they ask for it, and they all want it when they know its merits.

Do you keep it ?

The St. Croix Soap Mf'g. Co., st. stephen, n.b.

MARKETS-Continued.

Prices ruled rather lower than in February, and the average price for all sold was about 8 3-4d. per pound.

PETROLEUM.

The market here is steady, and the quotations given a week ago are unchanged.

The retrona Advertiser says. Ferrona crude is \$1.37 per bbl., Oil Springs crude \$1.39 per bbl. The crude oil market still keeps firm and the stock is daily becoming less in the tanking companies' hands, notwithstanding the small quantity of refined oil consumed at this season of the year. Such a state of things has never been known to exist in the Canadia oil region before, and the long-headed refiners are laying in their stocks of crude now in anticipation of a brisk demand and higher prices in the fall. We quote refined at $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 13c. f. o. b. here, at 60 days or 2 per bent. off for cash. There are no new strikes to report in the oil region, and every producer is doing his best to get all the oil he can while the prices are high.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

The market has experienced no noteworthy change since our last report. Trade is fair.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Butter is getting easier as the supplies of new begin to get larger. The receipts of new rolls have been fairly good the past few days, and the demand has been very little behind the supply. No stock is kept long waiting for buyers, but there has not been nearly so much of a strain on the part of the demand as there was throughout the part of the month preceding this week. The call for tub butter has subsided, and very little tub butter will do from now till the fall. What consumers want is fresh roll butter, and the prospect seems to be favorable to their receiving in the early future a liberal supply of it. Some of the prices of a week ago have been reduced somewhat. Choice dairy tubs are yet 20 to 22c., medium dairy is 14 to 16c., and low to co amon grades are 5 to 11c. Pound rolls are 21 to 23c., large rolls are 17 to 21c. The quantity of old butter on hand is small compared with what was carried over into last spring.

Cheese is unchanged and very firm. Septembers are 12 to 12¹/₂c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—Are beginning to be neglected. The prices are nominal from \$3 to \$5. The trade is chiefly in unexceptionable fruit, which is held at the latter figure and is limited to consumption which can afford such a price. Lower class fruit cannot at this season be trusted. A peculiarity of the present trade is that russets are not wanted, whereas heretofore russets have been the staple spring apple. Spies are the apples that now sell, and they undoubtedly preserve their firmness better than any other species.

BEANS—There is no change in the prices paid, common beans being \$1.35, and fine, hand-picked are \$1.60. The trade is rather low, but the stock is also limited, so that prices have not moved.

DRIED APPLES—Are firm at 8¾ to 9¼ c. The spring trade is a severer test of the supply than it was expected to be, as the slow sale of dried apples through the winter left the impression that there must be a large stock in the country which holders would be anxious to get rid of. The eagerness now seems to be on the side of the demand.

EVAPORATED APPLES—These range from 12½ to 14c., but it is a long way easier to sell dried at 9½ c. than evaporated at 14c. The activity of the market for dried being considered, the moderate, almost dull, business in evaporated is rather surprising.

EGGS—Fresh eggs are looking up, and are quotable at the time of writing at $11\frac{14}{2}$ to $12\frac{14}{2}$ c. A large outside order for a carload on Tuesday could not be made up on this market. The supply has fallen off the past few days, while the demand has increased.

HAY—Is getting better. Good timothy brings \$9 to \$9.75, and mixed hay is \$8 to \$9.

HIDES—Are dull at 5 to 5½c. for No. 1 green, the demand for cured being quiet.

HONEY—The market for honey, at no time particularly bright, has been duller since the coming in of maple syrup. Prices are easy at 7 to 10c. for strained, the latter being for finest, and 14 to 16c. for sections.

HOPS—Brewers' orders are now beginning to liven up the market, the supply of hops they had in stock beginning to run out. Prices are firmer at the standing quotations 35 to 38c.

OATS—Are a cent lower, quoting at 53 to 54c.

ONIONS—Are in the same strong position, selling at \$3 to \$4.

POTATOES—Areeasier, receipts being more liberal and more frequently in full car lots. It is hard to get \$1.05 on the track, and only strictly first-class stock will bring that figure. The bulk of what is bought in car lots is got at \$1. Out of store lots are \$1.15 to \$1.20 according to quality.

SEEDS—Choice alsike is 7 to 8.50, red clover 4.50 to 5, and timothy is 1.20 to 1.65. The week's sales have been moderately large, but there are signs that the country demand is near an end.

SKINS—Sheepskins are steady at \$1 to \$1.45, and calfskins are 6 to 8c.

STRAW-Is unchanged at \$6.50 to \$7.

TALLOW-Is 2c. for rough and 5½ to 6c. for refined.

WOOL—Is in fair supply and dull demand at 18 to 19c.

FISH.

The fish market is hardly well opened yet. For dried fish there is hardly any demand, and the season's supply of fresh fish is not yet in. Prices are steady at quotations of a week ago.

GREEN FRUIT.

Trade is fair. There has often been a bigger stir in the spring business and there has also been a smaller one. The sales now making are at all events far beyond those of a month ago. Florida oranges are getting on pretty well towards the end of their season, but are unchanged at \$4 to \$4.50. Valencia oranges are steady at \$6.50. Riverside seedlings have advanced to \$4 and \$4.50. Washington navels are \$5. Lemons are up. Palermos are \$5, and Messinas are \$5.50 to \$6. Of other green fruits, Pineapples are \$2.50 to \$4, sweet potatoes are \$4.50 to \$5, bananas are \$2.50 to \$3.50 for fancy, \$1.50 to \$2 for seconds, and 75c. to \$1 for thirds.

PROVISIONS.

The sales of the week have been reasonably large, and the tone of business has on the whole been good. The receipts of hogs have been fairly large but the class of hogs coming in has not always been what buyers want.

BACON-Long clear is 8 to 8%c., bellies are 11 to 11½ c., backs are 10½ to 11c., rolls are 9 to 9½ c.

DRESSED HOGS—Are steady at \$5.50 to \$6. HAMS—Smoked are 11½ to 12c., and sweet pickled 11 to 11½c.

LARD-Is steady at 91/4 to 93/4 c.

MESS PORK-Ranges from \$15 to \$16.50.





MARKETS-Continued

SALT.

The trade is getting better every day. Prices are steady at last week's quotations.

DRY GOODS.

Brighter weather has given an impulse to the trade in dressgoods and smallwares in a stocking up way, but there is a lack of vim in the demand. There is quite an exchange of money and produce now going on at good prices, but still buying hangs back.

RAW FURS.

The supply is now pretty small. The trade is drawing to a close. Prices are still: —Beaver, per lb., \$4.50 to \$5; bear, per skin, \$10 to \$25; cub, per skin, \$5 to \$12; fisher \$3.50 to \$5; fox, red, 81 to \$1.50; fox, cross, \$2 to \$5; lynx, \$1.50 to \$2.50; martin, To tooco the back dash for the \$1.50 to \$2.50; martin, 75 to 90c.; mink, dark, 75c. to \$1.50; Musk rat, fall, 12c. ; spring rat, 25c.; winter, 15c. ; otter, \$8 to \$13; racoon, 25 to 8oc.; skunk, 25 to \$1.75.



MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, April 23, 1891. GROCERIES.

There has been more animation to note since our last, and although it can hardly be said that business has commenced in earnest there is more disposition that way, and briefly the indications are that in the course of a week or so the movement will be in full flow, and it is expected to be healthy and good, for reports from all parts are to the effect that stocks in consumers hands are small. In the way of particular features there is little to say. Sugar is quiet with only a small trade doing in the way of im-mediate wants, and it will remain in this position until the Budget is brought down. Molasses is firm and fairly active in a jobbing way, while teas are in extremely small supply here, and there has been further reductions made in the stocks of Japan during the week. Rice and spices remain as before. Dried fruit are quiet, but a feature is the firmness of currants, which have been pretty well cleared up, and any nearby stock can-not be touched except at a material advance. Green fruit remains quiet, buyers awaiting the annual spring sales, while there is nothing particular to say in regard to fish. Canned goods, however, have been subject to considerable speculative manipulation during the week, notably salmon and tomatoes, and it is said that in the case of the latter the operator has already realized some handsome profits. Our detailed review gives details in full.

SUGAR AND SYRUPS.

There is a fair trade doing in sugars, but only in the way of immediate wants and there is no possibility of anything else until after the Budget is brought down and the uncer-tainly about the duty dissapated. Prices rule about the same, 6½ for granulated and 5 to 534 c. for yellows.

Syrups move along slowly 3¼ to 4c.

MOLASSES.

There is little change to the molasses market which rules firm with some transactions in a jobbing way in Antigua and Trinidad at 30c. and over according to quantity. Barbadoes are held firm at 35c. and we

Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Onions, Cheese, Oats, Apples, Hay, Straw, Hogs, Poultry, Fish, Evaporated and Canned Goods wanted at once

BEST BRANDS OF

Bakers' and Family Flour

ALSO WANTED.

We handle all lines of FARM AND ORCHARD PRODUCE as well as DAIRY

Write for Quotations for this market or Britain to

IMPERIAL PRODUCE CO'Y., OF TORONTO, LTD., 69 Front Street East, Toronto.

note the shipment of a car load of Porto Rico to the States to a competing point with Boston houses by a local operator.

TEA.

The tea market generally inclines to firm-ness, and although no great accession, as compared with the previous week in the way of business, is to be noted, there has been more disposition shown for business than formerly, especially in the case of blacks, several enquiries being received. Some good sized sales of Japans have also been made, the most recent transaction being a round lot of 700 half-cases Japan at 17 1/2 to 19c. Some low grades have also been turned over at 15½c. Advices from England cite advanced prices, Ceylon and Indian teas be-ing especially firm, while the difficulty about securing good leaf stock is still a factor, nothing of anything like good quality being obtainable under one shilling.

COFFEES AND SPICES.

There has been some little business in coffees during the week, the firmness being fully maintained, and we hear of some further lots of Rios leaving first hands at 20c. Other goods also have been fairly active in a jobbing way.

Spices show no change, pepper, ginger, etc., moving along quietly.

RICE.

There is nothing to say about the rice market, and the position is quiet and unchanged. A large London firm writing under date April 7, says the price of rice there and in Burmah continues to advance steadily, and that advances on recent quotations are being refused. Freights are also up considerably. In fact everything points to high prices for rice this year. We quote Japans, \$4.50 to \$5 ; choice, \$4.25 to \$4.50 ; standard, \$3.90, and off grades, \$3.50 in car lots.

FRUIT.

The fruit market shows little change, but there is more disposition for business, and there is more disposition for business, and this has led to some widening of the jobbing movement as compared with last week, but it still has considerable to gain yet. The easiness already noted in Valencia raisins continues, and prime lots run about $5\frac{1}{2}$ c., while sales of off quality have been made as low as $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. Advice from New York, however, are somewhat better, and the same is the case from London, and quotations have been made from the latter market on some lines would be close to 6c. laid down here. The prominent feature of the market, however, is currants, and the firm position they occupy, and prices have moved up a fraction or so since our last report. The market here is almost bare of the fruit, and quotations on stock near at hand are equal to 6c. for barrels and 63%c. for smaller packages. Other lines of dried fruit show no change.

In green fruit the closeness of the annual spring trade sales preclude the idea of any extensive business, but there is a jobbing movement in oranges and lemons at steady figures.

FIRST DRIED ORANGES AND LEMONS.

The Gerona will be here on the first of May or at the latest during the first week, when her lot, the particulars of which have already been given will be offered for sale by auction as usual. The Charrington the second steamer is also on the way with a like quantity, and to-day word was received that the steamship Escalona had passed Giberaltor and ought to be here by the 10th or 15th of May. Her cargo consists of 1300 boxes Carona oranges, 15,250 boxes Mes sina oranges and lemons and 2,000 cases Valencia oranges.

CANNED GOODS.

There has been considerable speculative buying in this market within the week notably in the case of canned salmon and to-matoes. One operator has been picking up all he could at a price of both articles and it is said has already made profitable turnovers of the latter. His purchases of salmon were considerable being principally on a basis of 1.25 to 1.30 and he is holding them for considerably over that figure now. The tomatoes were bought at a range of \$1.10 and some lots have it is claimed been realized on at the rate of \$1.40 to \$1.50. It is expected that in the natural course of events the run will be small this year, while the fact of a combine on the Pacific coast is having due effect.

FISH.

There is but little enquiry for fish at the moment, and beyond some business in dry cod and Labrador salmon there is no business to note. The former moves at firm prices, \$4.50 to \$5, and stocks are small, while the latter runs from \$15 to \$16, according to quality. All the green cod has been worked off the market except a few odd lots of No. 1, which it is impossible to quote. There is some enquiry for red sea trout across the line, which is quite likely to lead to business, as stocks are small. It is held here at \$9 to \$9.50 per barrel, according to condition and quality.

HOPS

This market has presented but few features since last reviewed, and business on spot has been practically nil, while stocks here in second hands are next to nothing. In the country, however, it is reported that



ready for mailing in about ten days. It is handsomely bound and contains 120 pages. No live grocer can afford to be without a copy. As only a limited number are being printed, to be sure of a copy you should send at once, enclosing \$1.00 to R. S. McIndoe, 24 Front Street East, Toronto.

Selected WHITE OATS only used. For prices of Oatmeal or Oathulls in Carloads orless quantities, write or wire, and will reply promptly. Can ship via Canadian Pacific or Grand Trunk Rallways. Have new machinery for the manufacture of Bolled Wheat and Graham Flour and will be pleased to have orders.

IN BARRELS, HALF BARRELS OR BAGS.

MONTREAL MARKETS .- Conti

brewers have been buying some small lots, and it is notable that the prices given are more than they bid here. We quote 30 to 33c. for 1890 and 25c. for yearlings.

PROVISIONS.

There is a small, quiet jobbing trade doing in provisions, with no change in prices to note : Canadian short cut, per barrel, \$17.00 to \$17.50; mess pork, western, per barrel \$16.50 to \$17.00; short cut, western, per ern, per brl \$17.00 to \$17.50; hams, city cured, per lb 1034 to 1114C; hams, can-vassed, per lb 00 to 00 coc; lard, Canadian, in pails, 8½ to 9c.; bacon, per pound, 9 to 10¼c.; lard, com., refined, per lb, 8 to 8¼c.

EGGS.

The receipts of eggs have been larger recently, but the market has held fairly steady at previous quotations and we have no variation to note, while the demand has been somewhat better. Sales were made to-day at 12¹/₂c., but 11¹/₂ to 12c. is a very fair range.

BUTTER.

Receipts of new butter are increasing, but there is no accumulation as yet, as the demand keeps up well and full prices are made when the stock is really worth the money. The principal basis for business is 26c. for fine new Townships, other grades in proportion. Held dairy has been attracting more attention recently, and although it can hardly be said that its position has been altered materially, yet it is somewhat improved. Some fair lots have been moved to the Lower Provinces at 141/2c. and other consignments have been made to the other side, but there is still a considerable stock here, however, they help to pull it down to a certain extent. Fine new Townships, 25 to 28c.; Fine Morrisburg and Brockville, 22 to 23C.; Fine Western rolls, 21 to 23C.; Held Western dairy, 15 to 18C.; old butter, 6 to 8c.

CHEESE.

There is nothing to note, nor will there be until the new make is on the market. The cable is unchanged at 58s.

GRAIN.

All grains rule firm, wheat being especially so, and holders are asking as high as \$1.25 for No. 2 hard Manitoba, and sales have been made amounting to 7,750 bushels at \$1.22½c. The coarse grains are also proportionately stiff. The stocks in store compared with those of a week ago show an increase of 46,183 bushels of wheat, 65 bushels of corn, 1,166 bushels of peas, 4,166 bushels of oats, and a decrease of 1,228 bushels of barley. Compared with a year ago there is an increase of 342,031 bushels of wheat, 149,922 bushels of oats, and a decrease of 58,894 bushels of corn, 205,447 bushels of peas, 2,419 bushels of barley. We quote : No. 2 hard Manitoba, \$1.21 to \$1.22; No. 3 do., \$1.11 to to \$1.13; No. 2 Northern, \$1.13 to \$1.15; feed do., 67c. to 70c.; peas, 92c. per 66 pounds in store; 95c. to 96c. afloat May; Manitoba oats, 57c; Upper Canada do., 58c. to 6oc. per 34 pounds; corn, 8oc. duty paid; feed barley, 6o tr 62c; good malting do., 7oc. to 75c; rye, 8oc. to 81C.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

The flour market works along on a firm basis, and there is somewhat more enquiry to note from outside points, some fair business resulting in this connection now that navigation is open. In addition to business in strong bakers' at \$5.50 to \$5.75 and straight sellers at \$5.15, we note sales of extra at \$5 and superfine at \$4.75. The

stock in store shows an increase of 2,408 barrels compared with a week ago, and 10,625 barrels compared with a year ago.

Oatmeal remains scarce and firm at last week's quotations, as follows :--Patent last week's quotations, as follows :--Patent spring, \$5.95 to \$6.05; patent winter, \$5.35to \$5.50; straight roller, \$5.15 to \$5.25; extra, \$5.00; superfine, \$4.45; city strong bakers', \$0.00 to \$5.75; strong bakers', \$0.00to \$5.75. Oatmeal, standard, per bag, \$3.25to \$3.30; granulated, \$3.25 to \$3.30; rolled, \$3.25 to \$3.30.

HALIFAX MARKET QUOTATIONS. (Wholesale Selling Rates.)

HALIFAX, April 22, 1891.

FLOUR-Manitoba highest grade patents, \$6.50 to \$6.70; high grade patents, \$5.75 to \$6.10; good 90 per cent. patents, \$5.60 to \$5.70; straight grade, \$5.30 to \$5.40; superior extras, \$5.20 to \$5.30; good seconds, \$4.85 to \$5.00; Graham flour, \$5.25 to \$5.50.

OATMEAL-\$6.40 to \$6.55; rolled, \$5.60 to \$5.70.

CORNMEAL-Kiln dried, \$4.00 to \$4.10; do. in bond, \$3.00.

GRAIN, ETC.-Rolled wheat, \$5.50; wheat bran, per ton, \$24 to \$25.55; shorts, per ton \$26 to \$27; middlings per ton, \$27.50; to \$28.50; cracked corn per ton, including bags, \$42; ground oil cake, per ton, including bags, \$35 to \$40; moulee, \$34 to \$36; split peas, \$4.00; white beans, per bushel, \$1.80 to \$2; pot barley, per barrel, \$3.90 to \$4.10; Canadian oats, choice quality, 64 to 66c.; hay, per ton, \$11.75 to \$13.00.

MOLASSES—Barbadoes, 33 to 34c.; Dem-erara, 35 to 38c.; diamond N, 48c.; Porto Rico, 34 to 35c.; Cienfugos, 31c.; Trinidad, 32 to 33c.; Antigua, 32 to 33c.

TOBACCO-Black, 38 to 44c.; bright, 42 to 58c.

THE KIND OF MAN.

An exchange remarks "that the sharpest test of a man's character is in his treatment of what is in his power and wholly below him. Motives of self-interest are sufficiently strong and numerous to produce irreproachable conduct towards superiors or equals in strength or knowledge or station or wealth or intelligence. They have it in their power to defend themselves from our attacks, to bring us to account for our misdoings, to resist injuries, to reward benefits. Much of what renders our lives valuable is in their hands to bestow or to withhold. When, therefore, we so order our conduct as to conciliate and please those who can thus control our happiness and welfare, it may be a token of intelligence, but not necessarily of noble character. When, however, we come into relation with those who have no such power, who must accept without appeal what we choose to give them, who have no more substantial reward to bestow than gratitude or affection, and no severer penalty than secret and impotent wrath, we show something of our true selves by the way in which we treat them."

Work can always be found in a store without double-million microscope.

Master the whole business and the way to for-tune has been mapped out.



CARS DOWN

My price for one or more barrels

EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR is Twenty cents per hundred less than the Wholesale Grocers' Guild from one up to

fifteen barrels and my Discounts on Sugars are one and one-half per cent.

Although I am

BOYCOTTED

I am prepared to offer all lines of goods as in the past, and all orders shall receive my prompt and careful attention.

I carry a full line

Teas, Sugars, Tobaccos. Canned Goods, and all **General Groceries**

My Gunpowder,

Hyson and Japan Teas at 22 cents per pound are giving entire satisfaction.

RED HERRINGS or DIGBY CHICKENS. Which I am offering at 13c. per box. There are about 45 herrings in a box.

JAMES LUMBERS Wholesale Grocer. 67 Front St. East. TORONTO, ONT.



THE VALUE OF AN ATTRACTIVE WINDOW DISPLAY.

It is surprising to find what little things impress the outside public, and a circumstance that was brought under our notice not very long ago, is calculated to illustrate our meaning. It was a store that was very prominently situated the window of which for many years had simply displayed in it the name of the firm. It was certainly kept clean, but that was all the attraction. The new blood that had been introduced into the firm, decided that they would take this sign down and have what they termed a respectably dressed window. The result was that the first prominent display of an article that was made in the window was surprising. Encouraged by the success which the first experiment resulted in, made the firm think the matter over very carefully. It was ultimately decided that they should have a series of displays of certain articles every week, and the influence was to be noted down carefully upon the sale of these various articles. One of them was an article that had been in stock for a considerable time, and it was decided to make a price on this particular one, filling the window and displaying attractive show cards, calling the attention of passers by to the bargain that awaited them. The result was that the entire stock of this particular article was clerred out inside of a week, to the great gratification of the firm. -National Grocer.

STICK TO YOUR LOCATION.

Young business men will find it to their advantage to select a good location and then stick to it. People will become accustomed to the place, the sign will be familiar and business will grow.

The lady who goes shopping generally knows what counter to visit for the purchases she desires to make. She learns in frequent shopping excursions the location of the various store departments, and it facilitates her work that the department locations are seldom changed. If she visits a familiar counter and does not find what she expected she is at once lost and either inquires for its location or leaves the store and goes to another with which she is familiar. The young merchant should select a good site and then stay there until people know it and become accustomed to it. It takes time to build up a business in any location.

The same applies to the young man who selects a city for a home. He should settle down and stay there until he has secured an acquaintance that will be of assistance to him in securing what he desires or of hastening his advancement in what he is engaged. A young man is apt to become discouraged when he first sets foot in a new town because opportunities do not open to him readily. He forgets that as a rule some foothold is required for nearly every position. If he remembers that, he is very apt to stick until he gets what he desires. It is "sticktoitiveness" that wins everywhere. Stick to your location; stick to your principles; stick to your work .- Minneapolis Commercial Bulletin.





Truro, Nova Scotia.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

A mother's pride is gratified, If with her bread she's satisfied.

Grocers who do not keep "Barm" Yeast, cannot enjoy the satisfaction produced by its use amongst their customers. Order a box from your Wholesale House at once.

THE BARM YEAST CO. :

ZIMMERMAN, 29th March, 1891.

This is to certify that I have used your "Barm" Yeast cakes with the greatest satisfaction and can highly recommend them.

BELLA GALBRAITH, Zimmerman, Halton Co.

BARM YEAST MANUF'G CO.,



UR Mr. Tew, who has just returned from a visit to the English potteries, has brought out with him lines of Porcelain, Opaque, and Printed Wares, etc., entirely new to the Canadian market.

Our Tea, Dinner, and Toilet Wares top the market in both shape and decorations. Our Maple Leaf and Alaska Granite lines command inspection. Please examine our goods before ordering elsewhere.



SALES MADE OR PENDING.

J. W. Horne, grocer, Winnipeg, advertises his business for sale.

A. Y. Seeley, general merchant, Port Medway, N. S., is sold out.

F. Parent & Co., general merchants, St. Leonard's, N. B., have sold out.

W. Burgess, general merchant, Balsam, Ont., has sold out to S. & H. Disney.

G. F. Spackman, general merchant, Windsor, Ont., has sold out to Wm. Lamb.

J. & J. Belfry, general merchants, Newmarket, Ont., have sold out to W. W. Playter.

W. H. Maulson & Co., general merchants, Moosomin, Man., advertise their business for sale

McLean & McKay. grocers and boot and shoe dealers, Port Elgin, Ont., advertise their business for sale.

McMillan & McLean's general stock in Glencoe, Ont., is advertised for sale by auction on the 27th inst.

PARTNERSHIPS FORMED AND DISSOLVED. D. G. Scott & Co, grocers, Moncton, N. B., have dissolved.

C. A. Phillips & Son, general merchants, Bristol, N. B., have dissolved

H. W. Northrup & Co., wholesale grocers, St. John, N. B., have registered co-partnership.

Wm. Leach & Co., fruit dealers, etc., have dissolved, and are succeeded by Leach & McGregor.

A.-Sweet & Co., general merchants, Winchester, Ont., have dissolved, Aaron Sweet continuing under unchanged style.

Hodgson Bros., produce dealers, Montreal, have dissolved. The firm is now made up of H. A. & J. A. Hodgson, who continue the business under the old style.

FIRES Thos. Dearing, general merchant, Exeter, Ont., is burnt out.

J. W. McAffee, general merchant, Millstream, N. B., is burnt out. No insurance.

REMOVALS AND DEATHS.

Wm. Baker, general merchant, Ayr, Ont., is dead.

John McMillan, oil refiner, Petrolea, Ont., and Montreal, is dead.

R. D. Guthrie, grocer, Pickering, Ont., has gone out of business.

John A. McDonald, general merchant and liquor dealer, St. Peters, N. S., is dead.

Jas. A. Mahar, general merchant, Campo-

bello, N. B., has removed to St. Stephen.

DIFFICULTIES, ASSIGNMENTS, COMPROMISES.

Jeffares & Co., grocers, Winnipeg, have assigned.

Godfrey Bros, grocers, Yarmouth, N.S., have assigned.

Jeffares & Co., grocers and butchers, Winnipeg, have assigned.

Remi Fortin, general merchant, Lake Weedon, Que., has assigned.

I. Williamson & Sons, fruit dealers, etc., Regina, Ass., have assigned.

B. Toombs & Co., commission merchants, Moncton, N.B., have assigned.

E. S. White & Co., general merchants, Carberry, Man., have assigned.

E. S. White & Co., general merchants, Carberry, Man., have assigned.

Thos. Malhiot, general merchant, Gentilly, Que., is offering to compromise.

Leopold Larue, general merchant, St. Joseph de Soulanges, Que., has assigned.

McInnis Bros., general merchants, St. Peters, P.E.I., are offering to compromise.

Brown, Anderson & Co., grocers, Collingwood, Ont., have assigned to Wm. Reekie.

Thos. Austin, grocer and butcher, Fenelon Falls, Ont., has assigned to Jas. Dickson.

Jas. Young (China and Japan Tea Co.), Hamilton, has assigned to F. H. Lumsden.

John G. Morrison, general merchant, Springfield, N.S., is offering to compromise.

A meeting of the creditors of J. L. Lamarche, general merchant, St. Johns, Que., has been called.

Fitzpatrick & Co., general merchants, Wallaceburg, Ont., have assigned to C. B. Armstrong, London.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GROCERY BUSINESS FOR SALE DOING the largest retail business in town. Apply to Switzer & Brown, Collingwood, Ont. 18

CARLOAD OF POTATOES WANTED. STATE price per bag on track. Also of oats and pers. Apply to W. Holditch, Sudbury. 18

HONEY-GOOLD & COMPANY, BRANTFORD, are supplying grocers with pure honey. Write for prices and catalogue of bee hives, ex-tractors, foundations, etc.







TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under signed, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies "will be received at this office up to noon, of SATURDAY, 9th May, 1891, for the de-livery of Indian Supplies, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1892, consisting of Flour, Beef, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Agricul-tural Implements, Tools, etc., duty paid, at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territo-ries.

ries. Forms of tender, containing full particulars re-lative to the Supplies required dates of delivery, etc., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg. Parties may tender for each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods) separately or for all the goods called for in the Schedules, and the Department reserves to itself the right to reject the whole or any part of a tender.

tender. Each tender must be accompanied by an ac-cepted Cheque in favor of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, on a Canadian Bank, for at least five per cert. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tend-ering declines to enter into a contract based on such tender when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be return-ed and if a contract be entered into for a part only of the supplies tendered for an accepted cheque for five per cent. of the amount of the contract the tender; the contract security cheque will be retained by the Department until the end of the fiscal year. fiscal year.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of tenderer, be signed by to sureties acceptable to the Department for the proper performance of the contract based on his tender.

This advertisement is not to be inserted by any newspaper without the authority of the Queen's Printer, and no claim for payment by any news-paper not having had such authority will be ad-mitted.

L. VANKOUGHNET, Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, March, 1891.

The Packers' Association of Canada, admit that the labels produced by the SUN LITHO. CO.,

are superior to those produced by any other house in the Dominion. For Samples, Prices, etc., apply

SUN LITHO. CO., TORONTO.

ALL GROCERS SHOULD SELL

THE

Royal Dandelion Coffee

Manufactured by

for

ELLIS & KEIGHLEY, TORONTO.

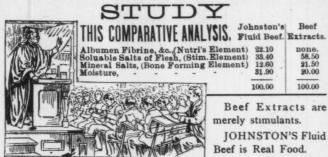


who deal in Dry Goods should subscribe

THE DRY GOODS REVIEW

Subscription Price \$1.00 per year.

Send for Sample Copy to THE DRY GOODS REVIEW CO., 6 Wellington St. West, Toronto.



SAPOLIO Is a solid handsome cake of SCOURING SOAP Which has no equal for all clean paint, make oil cloths bright and give the floora, tables and shelves a new appearance. It will take the grease of the dishes, and off the pots and pans. It scours the knives, the wash basin, bath tub, even the greasy kitchen sink. It brightens all metals except silver or gold. If you have not sold it yet, send your order at once to

EMIL POLIWKA & Co. 36 Front st., East, Toronto, Ont. Dominion Agents.

Women Who Know a Good Thing

When they see it all say that the "TARBOX" SELF-WRING-ING MOP is indispensable to every well-regulated household, LIGHT, HANDY, DURABLE Wrung at arm's length without wetting the hands, thus avoiding CHAPPED, or Sore hands. No stooping or straining of the back. Sold everywhere. Ask

your dealer for it and take no other. The name of "TARBOX" cast on every cast on every mop. Dealers will consult their in-terests by ad-dressing us if they are not carrying a stock of the a bove mon

mop

TARBOX BROS. 73 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Sole Manufacturers

JAMS AND JELLIES SUPERIOR IN QUALITY.



W. G. A. LAMBE & CO.,

54 & 56 Wellington St. E., Toronto

NDESTRUCTIB

NO HOOPS, SEAN

IMPERVIOUS TO LIQ

ABSOLUTLLY TASTELES

23

The Old Wooden Bucket. E. B. Eddy's Indur

The Neatest, most Durable, most Attractive and very Best Ware in the Market ! The Cheapest because the most Durable !

These Superior Wares are moulded in one piece from wood fibre. No hoops. No joints. Cannot leak, shrink, swell or water soak. Will not taint milk or other liquids. Proof against hot and cold water, kerosene oil, benzine or naptha

If your Wholesale Grocer does not keep these wares in stock, apply direct to the sole owners of the Patents and sole Manufacturers in Canada.

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

Raspberry, Strawberry, Blackberry, Plum, Grape, and Apricot Jams.

Red Currant, Raspberry and Strawberry Jellies.

Glass, Tin and Wood Packages.

Admitted by All 😣 +

That our Jams and Jellies are superior in quality. We have a full line in all size packages. Can ship in a moment's notice. Goods guaranteed.

> **DELHI CANNING CO.,** DELHI, ONT.

THE GLOBE TOBACCO WORKS COMPANY OF LONDON

LIMITED.

Have now placed on the market their new brand of smoking tobacco, "The Old Flag" a fine bright Virginia Flake cut tobacco. The best in the world.

Try it and judge for yourself.

THE CANADIAN GROCER PRICES CURRENT.

24

 51b, ½
 9 60

 BISCUITS.
 Per lb

 Arrowroot
 \$0 11½

 Abernetby
 9

 Ginger Nuts
 11½

 New York Fruit
 144

 People's Mixed
 10½

 Pilot Family
 64

 Soda
 15

 Soda, 1 lb packages
 7½

 Oyster crackers
 6 7

 Milk biscuit
 10

 Buttare
 12½

 Oyster crackers
 9½

 Wine
 9½

 Wine, sweet
 9

 6 71%

TORON FO, April 23, 1890.BLACKING.This is to corrected every Thurs-
day. The prices are solicited for
publication, and are for such quali-
ties and quantities as are usually
ordered by retail dealers on the
usual terms of credit.Day & Martin's, pints, perdoz \$\$ 20
"\$" 10" 210Goods in large lots and for prompt
pay are generally obtainable at
lower prices.Day & Statistics, pints, perdoz \$\$ 20
"\$" 10" 200All quotations in this department
Editor, and are not paid for or doc-
tored by any manufacturing or job-
bing house unless given under their
reliable information.BLACK LEAD.
BLACK LEAD.BAKING POWDER.BLACK LEAD. 5 Girls " 2 " " Railway 4 " " Ship 4 " " 2 Cable 2 wire bands, net 3 " 3 " " … 3 " 3 " 1 Hearth 2 strings, net..... " 2 " 1 " 1 34

	ganons	
00	Blackberries, 2	
00	Blueberries, 2 1 25 1 40	
	Blueberries, 2 1 25 1 40	
50	Beans, 2 0 95 1 10	
00	Beans, 2 0 95 1 10 Corn, 2's 10 1 25 Cherries, red pitted, 2's 2 25 2 40 Peas, 2's 1 25 1 35	
50	Cherries, red pitted, 2's 2 25 2 40	
-	Peas, 2's 1 25 1 35	
00	" sifted select 1 35	
	Pears, Bartlett, 2's 2 00 2 25	
50	rears, nartlett, 2's 2 00 2 25	
60	" Sugar, 2's 1 50 " 3's 2 00	
	" 3's 2 00	
	Pineapple, Baltimore 2 40 2 50	
	" Rahama 940 3.00	
15	Peaches, 2's 2 75 2 85	
, 1	" 3's 3 75 3 85	
	Peaches, 2's	
	Fle, 3'S 1 00 1 03	
00		
80	" Lombard	
	" Blue 1 90 2 00	
85.	Pumpkins, 3's 1 00 1 10	
00	d gallons 3 00 3 25	
ch	Raspberries, 2's 2 45 2 50	
	Strawbarnies aboics 0's 0 40 0 50	
	Strawberries, choice 2's 2 40 2 50	
00	Succotash, 2's 1 50 1 65	
00	Tomatoes, 3's 1 59	
80	Finnan haddies 1 50	
	Pumpkins, 3's 100 10 "gallons 300 325 Raspberries, 2's 245 250 Strawberries, choice 2's 240 250 Sucotash, 2's 10 165 150 Finnan haddies 150 150 150 Finnan Clover Leaf 250 250 250 "Crown 250 250 250	
	" Crown 2 50	
10	Mackerel 1 15 1 95	
	Salmon 12	
4c	Saimon, 1's 1 40 1 55	
	White 1 10 1 25	
z.	Sardines Albert, 1/2's tins 104, 111/2	
90	" ½'s " 15, 18	
65	" Martiny, 14's " 10 1016	
65	11 11 12's 11 18 19	
	" Other heards 03/ 11 16 10	
25	11 D& C 1/2 time 20 05	
65	r oc 0, 74 8 01118 23, 25	
20		
20	······································	
95	" Amer, 14's " 61, 8	
95	" Amer, 14's " 33, 36 " Amer, 14's " 61, 8 " 14's " 9, 11	
95 65	"Crown 250 Mackerel 15 125 Salmon, 1's	
95 65 35		
95 65 35 05		
95 65 35 05 70		
95 65 35 05 70 35	MARMALADE, JAMS AND JELLIES.	
95 65 35 05 70	MARMALADE, JAMS AND JELLIES. CAIRN'S.	
95 65 35 05 70 35	MARMALADE, JAMS AND JELLIES. CAIRN'S. (Blaiklock Bros. Montreal Agents.)	
95 65 35 05 70 35 70	MARMALADE, JAMS AND JELLIES. CAIRN'S. (Blaiklock Bros. Montreal Agents.)	
95 65 35 05 70 35 70	MARMALADE, JAMS AND JELLIES. CAIRN'S. (Blaiklock Bros., Montreal, Agents.) Marmalade. Price, f.o.b. Montreal. dz.	
95 65 35 05 70 35 70 22 20	MARMALADE, JAMS AND JELLIES. CAIRN'S. (Blaiklock Bros., Montreal, Agents.) Marmalade. Price, f.o.b. Montreal. dz. "Home Made," glass 1 b	
95 65 35 05 70 35 70 35 70 90	MARMALADE, JAMS AND JELLIES. CAIRN'S. (Blaiklock Bros., Montreal, Agents.) Marmalade. Price, f.o.b. Montreal. dz. "Home Made," glass 1 b	
95 65 35 05 70 35 70 35 70 90 65	MARMALADE, JAMS AND JELLIES. CAIRN'S. (Blaiklock Bros., Montreal, Agents.) Marmalade. Price, f.o.b. Montreal. dz. "Home Made," glass 1 b	
95 65 35 05 70 35 70 35 70 220 90 65 60	MARMALADE, JAMS AND JELLIES. CAIRN'S. (Blaiklock Bros., Montreal, Agents.) Marmalade. Price, f.o.b. Montreal. dz. "Home Made," glass 1 b	
95 65 35 05 70 35 70 35 70 220 90 65 60	MARMALADE, JAMS AND JELLIES. CAIRN'S. (Blaiklock Bros., Montreal, Agents.) Marmalade. Price, f.o.b. Montreal. dz. "Home Made," glass 1 b	
95 65 35 05 70 35 70 35 70 90 65 60 40	MARMALADE, JAMS AND JELLIES. CAIRN'S. (Blaiklock Bros., Montreal, Agents.) Marmalade. Price, I.o.b. Montreal. dz. "Home Made," glass 1 lb	
95 65 35 05 70 35 70 90 65 60 90 65 60 90 65 50 90	MARMALADE, JAMS AND JELLIES. CAIRN'S. (Blaiklock Bros., Montreal, Agents.) Marmalade. Price, I.o.b. Montreal. dz. "Home Made," glass 1 lb	
95 65 35 05 70 35 70 90 65 50 90 65 50 90 90 55 95	MARMALADE, JAMS AND JELLIES. CAIRN'S. (Blaiklock Bros., Montreal, Agents.) Marmalade. Price, I.o.b. Montreal. dz. "Home Made," glass 1 lb \$2.5 " " \$2" " 2 "	
95 65 35 05 70 35 70 220 90 65 60 90 65 95 70	MARMALADE, JAMS AND JELLIES. CAIRN'S. (Blaiklock Bros., Montreal, Agents.) Marmalade. Price, I.o.b. Montreal. dz. "Home Made," glass 1 lb \$2.5 " " \$2" " 2 "	
95 65 35 05 70 35 70 220 965 560 40 225 95 70 30	MARMALADE, JAMS AND JELLIES. CAIRN'S. (Blaiklock Bros., Montreal, Agents.) Marmalade. Price, I.o.b. Montreal. dz. "Home Made," glass 1 lb \$2.5 " " \$2" " 2 "	
95 65 35 05 70 35 70 52 0 90 65 90 65 90 65 90 65 90 65 90 50 90 50	MARMALADE, JAMS AND JELLIES. CAIRN'S. (Blaiklock Bros., Montreal, Agents.) Marmalade. Price, I.o.b. Montreal. dz. "Home Made," glass 1 lb \$2.5 " " \$2" " 2 "	
95 65 35 05 70 35 70 220 965 60 225 570 30 500	MARMALADE, JAMS AND JELLIES. CAIRN'S. (Blaiklock Bros., Montreal, Agents.) Marmalade. Price, I.o.b. Montreal. dz. "Home Made," glass 1 lb \$2.5 " " \$2" " 2 "	
95 65 35 05 70 35 70 52 0 90 65 90 65 90 65 90 65 90 65 90 50 90 50	MARMALADE, JAMS AND JELLIES. CAIRN'S. (Blaiklock Bros., Montreal, Agents.) Marmalade. Price, I.o.b. Montreal. dz. "Home Made," glass 1 lb \$2.5 " " \$2" " 2 "	
95 65 35 05 70 35 70 220 965 60 225 570 35 00 00	MARMALADE, JAMS AND JELLIES. CAIRN'S. (Blaiklock Bros., Montreal, Agents.) Marmalade. Price, I.o.b. Montreal. dz. "Home Made," glass 1 lb \$2.5 " " \$2" " 2 "	
95 65 35 70 35 70 52 90 65 60 90 65 60 90 65 90 00 90 00 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90	MARMALADE, JAMS AND JELLIES. CAIRN'S. (Blaiklock Bros., Montreal, Agents.) Marmalade. Price, I.o.b. Montreal. dz. "Home Made," glass 1 lb \$2.5 " " \$2" " 2 "	
95 65 35 70 35 70 52 90 65 640 225 570 30 000 000	MARMALADE, JAMS AND JELLIES. CAIRN'S. (Blaiklock Bros., Montreal, Agents.) Marmalade. Price, I.o.b. Montreal. dz. "Home Made," glass 1 lb \$2.5 " " \$2" " 2 "	
95 65 35 05 70 35 70 99 65 95 660 95 95 660 95 95 000 00 90 550 000 90 550 90 550 90 550 90 550 90 550 90 550 55	MARMALADE, JAMS AND JELLIES. CAIRN'S. (Blaiklock Bros., Montreal, Agents.) Marmalade. Price, I.o.b. Montreal. dz. "Home Made," glass 1 lb \$2.5 " " \$2" " 2 "	
95 65 35 05 70 35 70 920 965 95 95 00 90 90 500 90 90 500 90 90 500 90 90 500 90 90 500 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 9	MARMALADE, JAMS AND JELLIES. CAIRN'S. (Blaiklock Bros., Montreal, Agents.) Marmalade. Price, I.o.b. Montreal. dz. "Home Made," glass 1 lb \$2.5 " " \$2" " 2 "	
95 65 305 70 35 70 220 965 640 225 70 000 000 000 750 20	MARMALADE, JAMS AND JELLIES. CAIRN'S. (Blaiklock Bros., Montreal, Agents.) Marmalade. Price, I.o.b. Montreal. dz. "Home Made," glass 1 lb \$2.5 " " \$2" " 2 "	
95 65 305 70 35 70 220 965 640 225 70 000 000 000 750 20	MARMALADE, JAMS AND JELLIES. CAIRN'S. (Blaiklock Bros., Montreal, Agents.) Marmalade. Price, I.o.b. Montreal. dz. "Home Made," glass 1 lb	
95 65 35 05 70 35 70 920 965 95 95 00 90 90 500 90 90 500 90 90 500 90 90 500 90 90 500 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 9	MARMALADE, JAMS AND JELLIES. CAIRN'S. (Blaiklock Bros., Montreal, Agents.) Marmalade. Price, f.o.b. Montreal. dz. "Home Made," glass 1 b	

CANNED GOODS.

Jellies. Red Currant, 1 lb. white .\$2.75 Black Currant, 1 lb. white 2.75

MINCE MEAT.

BRYANT, GIBSON & CO.'S-TORONTO.

Mince Meat, ½ gal glass jars, \$9 50 Ditto, 25 and 40 lb pails, per lb. 12½c J. H. WETHEY'S-ST.CATHARINES. Condensed, per gross, net \$13 50

CHEWING GUM.

ADAMS & SONS.

 ADAMS & SONS.

 To Retailers.

 Magic Trick, 150 pieces... 100

 Sapota, 150 "* ... 0 85

 Black Jack, 115 ** ... 0 85

 Red Rose, 115 ** ... 0 85

 Sweet Fern, 230 ** ... 0 85

 Sapota, 105 ** ... 0 85

 Caramel Tolu, 72 ** ... 0 40

 New Fruit Asst., 115 ** new 0 75

 Puzzle Gum 115 ** ... 0 75

 Colah ** 115 ** ... 0 75



Prices Current, Continued-

CHOCOLATES & COCOAS.

TODHUNTER, MITCHELL & CO.S. Chocolate-

Per 1b. Fernoh, ¼'s...6 and 12 lbs. 0 30 Caraccas, ¼'s..6 and 12 lbs. 0 35 Premium, 4's.6 and 12 lbs... 0 35 Sante, ¼'s.6 and 12 lbs... 0 26 Diamond, ¼'s, 6 and 12 lbs... 0 26 Diamond, ¼'s, 6 and 12 lbs... 0 24 Sticks, gross boxes, each... 1 00

JOHN P. MOTT & CO.'S

R. S. McIndoe, Agent, Toronto.)

A. 5. McIndoe, Agent, Toronto.) Mott's Brenas.....perlb \$0 30 Mott's Hrenaired Cocoa..... 28 Mott's Hommopat's Cocoa (%s) 32 Mott's Breakfast Cocoa (%s) 42 Mott's Breakfast Cocoa (%s) 45 Mott's Breakfast Chocolate... 30 Mott's Breakfast Chocolate... 28 Mott's Caracas Chocolate... 40 Mott's Caracas Chocolate... 29 Mott's Cocoa Shells.... 30 Mott's Cocoa Shells.... 30 Mott's Vanilla Chocolate stick 22&24 Mott's Vanilla Chocolate stick 22&24 Mott's Vanilla Chocolate stick 22&24 Mott's Sweet Confec Chocolate220-38 Mott's Cocoa Shells.... 30

COWAN COCOA AND CHOCOLATE JO Cocoas

80

40 35

40 30

30

30

Chocolates-

Mexican, %,% in 10 lb bxs Queen's Dessert, " Queen's Dessert, " Vanilla " Sweet Caracas " Chocolate Powder, 15, 30 lb bxs Chocolate Sticks, per gross... Pure Caracas (plain) %, ½ lbs Royal Navy (sweet) " Confectioners', in 10 lb cakes Chocolate Creams, in 3 lb bxs Chocolate Parisien, in 6 lb bxs WALTER, BAKER & CO'S

Chocolate-

in case, per box Spanish Tablets, 100 in box, 12 bxs in case..... .2 87

German Sweet Chocolate-

Grocers' Style, in cases 12 boxes, 12 Ibs each Grocers' Style, in cases 24 boxes, 6 Ibs each 48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 12 bxs 12 lbs each 48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 12 bxs 14 B fingers to the lb., in cases 24 bxs 6 lbs each

Cracked, in bags, 6, 10 & 25 lbs each Cocoa and shells, 12s and 25s..... Breakfast Cocoa-

Cocoa-

COFFEE.

GREEN	
c. per	r lb.
Mocha. 3 Old Government Java. 3 Rio. 3 Plantation Ceylon. 3 Porto Rico. 3 Guatamala. 3 Jamaica. 3 Maracaibo. 3	2, 23 ¹ / ₂ 29, 31 24, 28 24, 26 12, 23
WHOLE ROASTED OR PURE GROU	ND.
ELLIS & KEIGHLEY'S.	
c. pe	r lb
Java	35 37 8, 28 6, 24
TODHUNTER, MITCHELL & CO.'S	8
Excelsior Blend Our Own " Lagnayra " Mocha and Java	31 29 2, 33 33 0, 32 36
J. W. COWAN & CO.	

Standard Java in sealed tins, 25 and 50 lbs.
23 Standard Imperial in sealed tins, 25 and 50 lbs.
23 Standard Blend in sealed tins, 25 and 50 lbs.
23 Ground, in tins, 5, 10, 15 and 25 lbs.
23 Say's Parisien, in ½ and lb tins 30 32 33

20, 30

EXTRACTS. Dalley's Fine Gold, No. 8, per doz. 30 75 """" 1, 1½ oz.... 1 25 """" 2, 2 oz.... 1 75 """" 3, 3 oz..... 2 00 DOMESTIC. Apples, Dried, per 1b 0 082 0 092 do Evaporated..... 0 14 FLOUR AND MEAL. per bbl. GLASSWARE. TAYLOR, SCOTT & CO. Lamp Chimneys, 0..... ... A..... ... B..... GRAIN. HAY & STRAW. Hay, Pressed, "on track 8 00 9 75 Straw Pressed, "..... 5 00 7 00 c. per 1b. FOREIGN. POREIGN. c. per lb. Currants, Provincial, bbls... 6½, 6½ " bbls 6½, 6½ " bbls 6½, 6½ " bbls... " " " bbls... " LARD. "FAIRBANK'S" REFINED COMPOUND. In Butter Tubs. 0 09 Fancy 0 09 Shoop pails 0 09 09 60 lb. cases of 3 lb., 5 lb., and 10 lb. tins, per lb 0 10 MUSTARD.

Toronto Biscuit and Confectionery Co's

Are giving unusual satisfaction. SODAS Ask for the Yellow Boxes with Red Label, and take no other. Send for Price List to FRONT ST. E., TORONTO.

25

32 35 45

cts

25

15

28

4 00 4 50

c. per doz

llies 0 11 0 111	12-lb "
lls 0 09 0 091	38 to 45-1b boxes
	Silver Gloss Starch-
	40-lb ' 1,2 and 4 lb packages.
	40-10 1,2 and 4 10 packages.
gs5 50 6 00 llow, refined, per lb 0 051 0 06	40-lb " 1 lb package
llow, refined, per Ib 0 05 0 00	40-10 1 1
"rough, " 0 02	40-10 assorted and 110s
RICE, ETC.	6-lb " sliding covers
Per lb	38 to 45 lb boxes
e, Aracan 37, 4c	Oswego Corn Starch-for Puddings,
Patna 6, 6	Custards, etc
Patna 6, 61 Japan 5, 51	40 lb boxes, 1 lb packages
extra Burmah 32, 4	20 " " "
and Duke 62, 71	
20 5, 6	SUGAR. c. per l
pioca	Granulated, 15 bbls or over
SPICES.	less than 15 bbls
GROUND.	Paris Lump, bbls
GROUND. Per lb.	" '' less than a bbl
	Extra Ground, bbls
pper, black, pure \$0 20 \$0 22 fine to superior 12 18	" " less than a bbl
" white pure 32 35	Powdered, bbls
	Powdered, bbls
	White refined 6
	Extra bright refined 61
	Bright Yellow 51
ssia, fine to pure 18 25	Medium " 54
ves, " , " 25 40	Brown 5
spice, choice to pure 12 15	Raw Jamaica, in bags
spice, choice to pure 12 15 yenne,	
tmegs, " " 75 1 20	SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.
ce, " " … 1 00 1 25	AND TIDE Por lb.
xed Spice, choice to pure. 30 35	Redpath's "D"
am of Tartar, fine to pure 25 37	Redneth's "D"
STARCH.	"M" nails
	"M" pails 1 50 1 6 Redpath's"B" 31 33
DWARD BURGH STARCH MFG. CO.	"" "VB"
MONTREAL.	11 Entre VD 91 91
BRITISH AMERICA STARCH CO.	" Ex. Sup
BRANTFORD.	" XXX Sup 41 48
c. per lb.	Corn Syrup 41 41
.1 Laundry, 4 lb cartoons 51c	Corn Syrup 48 41
nada Laundry 47	MOLASSES.
ver Gloss, crates 67	
y White, crates 62	Perge
ver Gloss, 1 lb chromos 61	Trinidad, in puncheons 38, 4
v White, 1 lb chromos	" bbls 40, 4
in, Starch 1 lb chromos 71	6 UDIS 12, 1
antifand Olicas 1 1h chasman fi	New Orleans, in bbls

Lily White, crates
Silver Gloss, 1 lb chromos
Lily White, 1 lb chromos
Satin, Starch 1 lb chromos
Brantford Gloss, 1 lb chromos.
No 1 Laundry, barrels & halves
No 1 Prepared Corn
Canada Corn
Challenge Corn
Rice Starch, 11b
Cube, 11b
KINGSFORDS OSWEGO STARCH.

40-1b	boxes.	1, 2, and 4 1b. pack'g's	8
36-10	boxes,	3 lb. packages	8

Silver Gloss Starch—	
40-lb ' 1,2 and 4 lb packages. 9 40-lb ' 1 lb package 91	
40-lb ** 1 lb package 91	
40-lb ' + " 10	
40-1b " assorted and 11bs 93	
6-1b " sliding covers 95	
38 to 45 lb boxes 9	
Oswego Corn Starch-for Puddings,	
	F
Custards, etc.—	1
20 " " 81	
SUGAR. c. per lb	
Granulated, 15 bbls or over 63	
less than 15 bbls 7	
Davis Tump hbls 71	
" 'less than a bbl	
Extra Ground, bbls 8	
" " less than a bbl 81	
Powdered, DDIS	
" less than a bbl 7]	
White refined	
Extra bright refined 61 61	ł
Bright Yellow	(
Medium "	(
Medium " 55 58 Brown 55 58	
Raw Jamaica, in bags	1
	(
SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.	
SYBUPS. Per lb.	(
SYBUPS. Per lb.	01
SYBUPS. Per lb.	
SYBUPS. Per lb.	
SYBUPS. Per lb.	
SYBUPS. Per lb.	1
SYBUPS. Per lb.	
SYBUPS. Per lb.	1
SYRUPS. Per lb. bbls. bbls. Bedpath's "D" 150 ""M" pails. 150 Redpath's "B" 34 ""VB"	1
SYRUPS. Per lb. bbls. bbls. Bedpath's "D". 150 1 60 Redpath's "B". 31 38 " "VB". 32 38 " Extra V.B. 34 38 " XXX Sup. 34 4	J
SYRUPS. Per lb. bbls. bbls. Bedpath's 'D' 150 'M'' pails. 150 ''W'B''. 34 '''VB''. 34 '''Extra V.B. 34 ''' Extra V.B. 34 '''' Extra V.B. 34 ''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''	I
SYRUPS. Per lb. bbls. bbls. Bedpath's "D". 150 1 60 Redpath's "B". 31 38 " "VB". 32 38 " Extra V.B. 34 38 " XXX Sup. 44	I
SYRUPS. Per lb. bbls. Bedpath's "D" bbls. "M" pails. 1 50 Bedpath's "D" 34 "WB" 34 "Extra V.B 34 WOLASSES. MOLASSES.	I
SYRUPS. Per lb. bbls. Bedpath's "D" bbls. "M" pails. 1 50 1 60 Redpath's "B" 31 38 "UB" 32 38 "Extra V.B. 32 38 "Extra V.B. 32 38 "Extra V.B. 32 38 "Extra V.B. 34 4 Corn Syrup 44 48 MOLASSES. Per gal.	I
SYRUPS. Per lb. bbls. bbls. bbls. bbls. "M" pails. 1 50 1 60 Redpath's "B". 34 38 "Extra V.B. 34 38 "Extra V.B. 34 34 "Extra V.B. 34 44 Corn Syrup 44 44 MOLASSES. Per gal. Trinidad, in puncheons 38, 40c	HIIII
SYRUPS. Per lb. bbls. Bedpath's "D" bbls. "M" pails. 1 50 1 60 Redpath's "B" 34 34 "VB" 34 34 "Extra V.B. 34 34 "Corn Syrup 44 44 MOLASSES. Per gal. Trinidad, in puncheons 38, 40c "bbls	I
SYRUPS. Per lb. bbls. bbls. bbls. "M" pails. 1 50 1 60 Redpath's "B". 34 38 "Extra V.B. 34 34 "Extra V.B. 34 34 "Extra V.B. 34 34 "Extra V.B. 34 34 "Extra V.B. 34 44 Corn Syrup 44 44 MOLASSES. Per gal. Trinidad, in puncheons 38, 400 "bbls 40, 42 "bbls 40, 42	HIIII
SYRUPS. Per lb. bbls. Bedpath's "D". bbls. "M" pails. 1 50 1 60 Redpath's "D". 34 34 "UB". 34 34 "Extra V.B. 34 34 "Orn Syrup	HIIII
SYRUPS. Per lb. bbls. Per lb. bbls. Redpath's "D" 150 160 Redpath's "B" 34 38 " "VB" 34 38 " Extra V.B. 35 34 " Extra V.B. 34 38 " Extra V.B. 34 34 " Extra V.B. 34 34 " Extra V.B. 34 34 " Extra V.B. 34 44 Corn Syrup 44 44 MOLASSES. Per gal. Trinidad, in puncheons 38, 40 " bbls 40, 42 " bbls 42, 44 New Orleans, in bbls 48, 65 Porto Rico, hdds 38, 45	HIIII
SYRUPS. Per lb. bbls. Per lb. bbls. Redpath's "D". 150 160 Redpath's "B". 34 34 " "VB". 34 34 " Extra V.B. 34 44 Corn Syrup 44 44 MOLASSES. Per gal. Trinidad, in puncheons 38, 40c, 42 " bbls 40, 42 " bbls 45, 45 New Orleans, in bbls 48, 65 Poto Rico, hdds 38, 45 " bbls 48, 45	I H IIIIII
SYRUPS. Per lb. bbls. Per lb. bbls. Redpath's "D". 150 160 Redpath's "B". 34 34 ""WB". 34 34 "Extra V.B. 35 4 "Corn Syrup	I H I HI H
SYRUPS. Per lb. bbls. Per lb. bbls. Redpath's "D". 150 160 Redpath's "B". 34 34 " "VB". 34 34 " Extra V.B. 34 44 Corn Syrup 44 44 MOLASSES. Per gal. Trinidad, in puncheons 38, 40c, 42 " bbls 40, 42 " bbls 45, 45 New Orleans, in bbls 48, 65 Poto Rico, hdds 38, 45 " bbls 48, 45	I H I HI H
SYRUPS. Per lb. bbls. Per lb. bbls. Redpath's "D". 150 160 Redpath's "B". 34 34 " "VB". 34 34 " Extra V.B. 34 44 Corn Syrup 44 44 MOLASSES. Per gal. Trinidad, in puncheons 38, 400 " bbls 42, 44 New Orleans, in bbls 45, 65 Porto Rico, hdds 38, 45 " barrels 42, 47 TEAS. GBEENS.	I H IIHIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII
SYRUPS. Per lb. bbls. Per lb. bbls. Redpath's "D". 150 160 Redpath's "B". 34 34 " "VB". 34 34 " Extra V.B. 34 44 Corn Syrup 44 44 MOLASSES. Per gal. Trinidad, in puncheons 38, 400 " bbls 42, 44 New Orleans, in bbls 45, 65 Porto Rico, hdds 38, 45 " barrels 42, 47 TEAS. GBEENS.	I H IIHIIIII
SYRUPS. Per lb. bbls. Per lb. bbls. Redpath's "D". 150 160 Redpath's "B". 34 34 " "VB". 34 34 " Extra V.B. 34 44 Corn Syrup 44 44 MOLASSES. Per gal. Trinidad, in puncheons 38, 400 " bbls 42, 44 New Orleans, in bbls 45, 65 Porto Rico, hdds 38, 45 " barrels 42, 47 TEAS. GBEENS.	I H IIHIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII
SYRUPS. Per lb. bbls. bbls. Redpath's "D". 150 160 Redpath's "B". 34 34 " "WB". 34 34 " Extra V.B. 34 44 Corn Syrup 45 44 MOLASSES. Per gal. 7 Trinidad, in puncheons 38, 40 44 Wew Orleans, in bbls 48, 65 44, 49 Wew Orleans, in bbls 42, 44 Wew Orleans, in bbls 42, 44 TEAS. 6BEERS. 6BEERS. Gunpowder— GeBEERS. 42, 50c Half chests. ordinary firsts<	
SYRUPS. Per lb. bbls. bbls. Redpath's "D". 150 160 Redpath's "B". 34 34 " "WB". 34 34 " Extra V.B. 34 44 Corn Syrup 45 44 MOLASSES. Per gal. 7 Trinidad, in puncheons 38, 40 44 Wew Orleans, in bbls 48, 65 44, 49 Wew Orleans, in bbls 42, 44 Wew Orleans, in bbls 42, 44 TEAS. 6BEERS. 6BEERS. Gunpowder— GeBEERS. 42, 50c Half chests. ordinary firsts<	
SYRUPS. Per lb. bbls. bbls. Redpath's "D"	

8 JAPAN.

 Half Chests
 JAPAN.

 Choicest
 38, 40

 Choice
 32, 36

 Finest
 25, 87

 Good medium
 25, 87

 Good common
 18, 19

 Common
 16, 17

 Nagasaki, ‡ chests Pekoe
 21, 24

 " Golong
 17, 18

 " Golong
 17, 18

 " Gunpowder
 18, 20

 " Gunpowder
 18, 50

 Outors
 14, 50

 Colong
 44, 50

 Caddies and half chests
 36, 55

 Constores
 34, 50

 Caddies
 55, 50

 Colong
 44, 50

 Caddies
 55, 50

 Chests and half chester
 56, 55

 Half Chests-ASSAMS. Chests and half-chests Pekoe... 27 40 No. 1 Finest Assam Pekoe 47 2 Assam Pekoe Pekoe 35 3 Assam Pekoe Souchong 25 5 CENTED ORANGE PEKOE. Boxes, Foochow and Canton ... 28, 60 Boxes, Foochow and Canton ... 28, **TOBACCO AND CIGARS.** British Consols, 4's; brighttwist, 5's; Twin Gold Bar, 8's... Ingots, rough and ready, 7's... Laurel, 3's. Brier, 7's. Honeysuckle, 7's... Napoleon, 8's. Royal Arms, 12's Victoria, 12's Brunette and Lovely, 12's... Prince of Wales, in caddies... Bright Smoking Plug Myrtle, T & B, 3's... Lily, 7's... Diamond Bolace, 12's. Myrtle Cut Smoking, 1 lb tins... 1 b pg, 6 lb boxes... oz pg, 5 lb boxes... 62c 59 52 50 45 58 49 50 48 45 46 46 55



-	6	
	0	

Prices current, continued-PICKLES & SAUCES.

BRYANT, GIBSON & CO'S. TORONTO PICKLES.

BRYANT, GIBSON & CO'S. TORONTO PICKLES. John Bull, mixed, in bulk \$0 60 "Chow Pic'le, in b'lk 65 "Mixed & Chow-Chow pts 2 15 "Mixed & Chow-Chow pts 2 15 "Mixed & Chow-Chow pts 2 15 "Less and the second sec

PRODUCE.

DAIRY.		P	er	1b
Butter, creamery, rolls	\$0	00	\$0	00
" " tub				
". dairy, tubs, choice	Ó	20	0	22
" dairy, tubs, choice " medium	0	14	0	16
" low grades to com.	0	05	0	11
Butter, pound rolls	0	21	0	23
" large rolls	0	17	0	21
" store crocks	0	15	0	18
Cheese	0	12	0	121
COUNTRY				
Eggs, fresh, per doz	0	111	0	191
Beans	ï	35	1	Ö
Onions, per bol		00		00
Potatoes, per bag on tr'k		00		05
Hone 1889 crop		15		18
Hops, 1889 crop		35		38
Honey, extracted		08		10
" section		14		16
PROVISION	s.			
		-		

Bacon, long clear, plb. 0 08 0 08 Pork, mess, p. bbl..... 15 00 16 50 Hams, smoked, per lb.... 0 11 0 12 " pickled

No. Car Silv

Bel Ro

Bac Lar Hoy Tal

Ric

.. Gra Sag

Per

Cas Clor Alls Cay Nut Mac Mix Crea

48 45 65 65 65

E

30 Gin

27

KNOX, MORGAN & CO., Wholesale Dry Goods Importers, HAMILTON, ONTARIO. . APRIL AND MAY SORTING TRIP. PARASOLS—See our Range. Some beautiful novelties. FLOUNCINGS—Swiss and Cambric, from 24c. up. PRINTS—Special new lot of the latest grounds and prettiest designs, just received. SEND for SAMPLES of OMISH Prints. HOUSE FURNISHINGS—Carpets, Curtains, etc. Big variety. LETTER ORDERS—Best lines selected in filling. STOCK CLEAN. TERMS LIBERAL. PRICES CLOSE. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. Alum 1b \$0 02 \$0 03 Blue Vitrol 0 06 0 07 Brimstone 0 02 \$0 03 Borax 0 13 0 14 Camphor 0 75 0 80 Carbolic Acid 0 40 0 45 Castor Oil 0 13 0 14 Cream Tartar 0 30 0 31 Epsom Salts 0 014 0 022 Paris Green 0 18 0 22 Extract Logwood, bulk 0 18 0 14 Gentian 0 10 0 13 Glycerine, par 1b 0 18 0 20 Hellebore 0 16 0 17 Gentian 0 18 0 20 Hellebore 0 16 0 17 Salpetre 0 38 0 45 Salpetre 0 38 0 45 Salsoda 1 00 1 25 Madder 0 10 1 25 DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. Prices current, continued-GLOBE TOBACCO COMPANY. CUT SMOKING TOBACCO. Per 1b. XX " 0 20 Cider Vinegar. 0 16 to 0 25 Honey Vinegar 0 25 Eng. Mait Vinegar 0 50 to 0 60 Bottled Malt Vinegar, qts. 2 00 to 2 25 CLOTHES FINS. 0 5 gross, per box 0 4 gross, " 0 6 gross, " 1 CHAS. BGCKH & SONS. "Manitoba do British Columbia salmon per lb Lake herring per 100 Pickerel per 10 Pickerel do Off bickerel Picked and Salt Fish: Labrador herring, p. bbl 5 75 550 Shore herring 4 50 5 50 Salmon trout, per ½ bbl 4 25 4 50 Whitefish " Dried Fish: 500 5 50 Boneless fish per 1b Boneless cod 0 06½ 0 06 Smoked Fish: 0 06½ 0 06 Bloaters per bb 0 06½ 0 68 Smish per 1b 0 16 Sea Fish: " 0 16 Sea Fish: " 0 082 Haddock per 1b 0 082 Flounders " 0 20 Flounders " 0 20

 Storn Bar, 11b. bars
 Storn Bar, 11b. b

PETROLEUM.

28

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO'S Granulated and Yellows ARE PURE. - NO BLUEING -

Material whatsoever is used in the manufacture of

UR GRANULATED.

The Canada Sugar Refining Co.



MONTREAL

(Limited),



We are now putting up, expressly for family use, the finest quality of <u>PURE SUGAR SYRUP</u>, not adulterated with Corn Syrup, in **2-Ib.** cans, with movable tops.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS



