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

TORONTO, MARCH 4, 1892.

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

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TRADE JOURNAL PUBLISHERS. HEAD OFFICE: 6 Wellington West, Toronto. MONTREAL OFFICE: 115 St. Francois Xavier St. A. J. Ritchie, Manager. NEW YORK OFFICE: Room 105, Times Building, Roy V. Somerville, Manager.

SPECIAL TO OUR READERS.

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.

Among the legal decisions upon appealed cases, given on another page, is that of Green vs. Minnes, which was originally tried last summer at Kingston before Justice Rose. That case was an action for damages from the defendants, Minnes & Burns, merchants, and E. S. Andrews, a collecting agent, for posting the name of the plaintiff's wife as a debtor, and offering for sale an account against her of \$59. Judge Rose gave a written opinion and a verdict in the case, holding that there was no libel in the publishing in this manner of an account which every other means of collecting had failed to collect. But the verdict of the judges who tried the appeal, it will be noticed, set aside the ruling of Judge Rose and awarded \$50 damages to the defendant. It is important to observe, however, that the principle set up by Judge Rose was not combetted by his learned brethren of the Queen's Bench. What they reversed was his verdict in the special circumstances of this case, not the written opinion he gave upon the matter of publishing accounts for sale. The points on which the success of the appeal was based were : that the advertising of the account was to blackmail defendant, that the debt was incurred not by Mrs. Green nor Mr. Green, but by a former husband of

Mrs. Green; that the amount advertised was not the actual amount. This decision shows that when blackmail or coercion to pay are the objects of advertising an account, such advertising is libel. The difficulty of proving that such advertising is for neither purpose and has neither effect, must be sufficiently great in all circumstances to make such a mode of recourse to get payment a rather dangerous one.

A convention of the Ontario Patrons of Industry met here on Wednesday of last week and continued in session several days. Only such of the proceedings as it was deemed expedient to give to the daily newspaper press have yet transpired, but no doubt a considerable part of the business transacted related to questions which have no important bearing upon the retail trade of the country. It appears that the reduction last July in the duty upon salt has not allayed the agricultural discontent arising from the conditions of the trade in that article of merchandise. The Patrons aim to be independent of the combination among the manufacturers, and proposals appear to be entertained for the establishment of salt works to be controlled by the Patrons. That association cannot embark upon such an undertaking as the development of a well and the opening of a refinery. It is simply a benevclent society in the eye of the law. To go into any such business as the manufacture of salt it must be incorporated under a different act from that which constitutes it a provincial entity in Ontario. Consequently it is probable that a number of Patrons will seek incorporation for the purpose of forming a joint stock salt company, which will be run for the benefit of the association, but in the name of the company incorporated. No dividends are to be made ; cheap salt is the sole object aimed at. Some \$15,000 is believed to be the capital necessary for the enterprise, and this it is proposed to raise by

stock sold in \$1 shares. If the combination at any time lowers its price below that at which the Patron works can produce salt, the latter are to be closed down during such time. The works may be set going or they may not be; they have been proposed at all events. A resolution was passed that in the opinion of the Patrons the Government should enact a law making it a penal offence on the part of any citizen or firm to unduly raise the price of necessaries. The number of members is said to be 30,000, and the number of branch associations 1,500. A Dominion offarter is being applied for.

No. 10

* * * It is in keeping with other ideas of the Patrons that they would introduce law as a factor in prices. This would indeed be an. arbitrarily governed country if a trader could not be left to his own freedom in the matter of what price he should ask for his goods. Legislation that had that bent had to be swept away after Adam Smith's views began to take hold in trade. The only laws that remain for the prevention of undue advantage on the side of the seller are the local. market laws that provide for the inspection of weight and quality in certain lines. Supply and demand will determine prices without the intervention of law. If law should be imported into the matter at all, it ought to be to sustain rather than to depress prices. The tendency of prices is downward in nearly all lines, and the effects of this are what the farmers themselves are suffering from. If they had to pay more for the things they buy they would be able to get more for their grain and other produce. Competition is one great agency that acts on the side of cheapness. No act of parliament would make the majority of lines any cheaper than they already are. The idea that combination unduly advances prices is perhaps more of a bugbear than it ought to be. Combines are learning that the advantages of union are in the reduction of expenses, and not in the advance of prices. The history of combines in the United States shows that the attempt to realize very high prices always brought new competitors into the field, who could perceive in the margin between a fair price and an immoderate one, a sufficient guarantee

of protection to cope with the union upon.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE.

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Melville & Co., general dry-goods merchants, of Owen Sound, have made an assignment of their affairs to John McClung, of 18 Wellington street east, Toronto. The liabilities are at present unknown. This firm courted failure by its alliance with the Patrons of Industry. The reaction against the Patrons cannot but be hastened by such results of signing their trade compact. Failure appears to be the inevitable and speedy destiny of those whom the Patrons once fastenupon. They do immense injury to trade in this way, and the extent of the injury is not to be measured by the failures which overtake those merchants who have subscribed to their conditions. Those merchants do fail, many of them already have failed, but the free competitors whom they drag down with them are numerous, and represent the loss which is especially to be deplored. Take a neighborhood where there are three or four stores under the thumb of the Patrons. When a man has maintained his independence against the competition of three or four Patron merchants within the range covered by his custom, he is next beset by a new form of irregular opposition in the sacrificing of the bankrupt stocks from the stores of these Patron merchants. He survives the Patron merchants, but he has almost certainly to succumb to the slaughtering of their bankrupt stocks. This is how they demoralize business They make use of the weaklings to sap the strength of the sturdy men in the trade. Wholesalers who sell to Patron merchants are parties to this injury to trade. They ought to have a little real concern for trade to moderate their eagerness to do business.

IN BUSINESS FOR OTHERS.

It is unquestionable that there are retailers in trade who are permitted to be there only by the grace of the houses which take the risk of furnishing them with goods. They are keeping store because these houses want to make some money out of them, and that probably will be the one end realized as the result of their keeping store, unless by a supreme effort on their part they can get into a position to choose their sellers. A retailer that cannot give sufficient credentials to secure credit from one house to make a start may be accepted by another. This difference may be owing to the fact that the former house has a good sound customer doing all the business there is to be done in the place where the applicant aims to open up, and the latter house is doing no business in that place at all. Consequently the starting of this new man by the latter house means the acquisition of a new customer. He goes in on the understanding that he is to sell goods, his profits are not calculated to amount to much in a competition whose object is to displace somebody that does not buy

from the same house as he does. He is watched well to prevent his getting beyond the tether of his patron, and he is doing business solely for the benefit of the house which has taken him up. That house may be pleased to run him for three, four or five years, as circumstances may determine, but when that house concludes to run him no longer he is cast aside like a squeezed orange. This is one of the ways some wholesalers adopt for getting ahead of their rivals, who have a good customer somewhere that it is impossible for the other house to sell anything to. The taking up of a man who has no title to independence and who is delighted with the confidence placed in him, will usually damage the trade of the retailer who was there before him, but it will seldom add anything to the wealth of the dupe who filled the breach. If once the original trader at that place sees it to be his interest to treat with the house supplying the newcomer, the latter will find he has served his purpose and will be called off. Wholesale competition upon a strictly wholesale stage is keen enough and sufficiently depressing upon prices, without descending to retail stores for the purpose of carrying it on. Let retailers do all the competing that is done in retail stores.

BADLY TIED PARCELS.

A parcel that won't hang together till the customer gets home with it is apt to make mischief. It may cost the dealer the trade of that customer, or it may cost the careless clerk who tied it the loss of his situation. Fragile paper, brittle twine, dissolving knots, slack binding, will sunder hearts that ought to beat as one in the matter of trade. There is no mistaking the language of deep-seated wrath, when it is called forth by the collapse of a parcel that contains sugar, tea, coffee or any other loose aggregation of small particles. The man or woman who spills its contents is generally too warm at the moment to be reasoned with. The thing uppermost in the mind of such a person at such a time is an agitating desire to square matters with the man who put up the goods in that flabby way. It is bad enough to have the stuff that is in the package glide out of it upon the pavement. An unruly temper will wax wild enough over that part of the embarrassing mishap, but the getting down on one's knees to gather the stuff up again mortifies the most disciplined of us. The remembrance of being in that unheroic position for five or ten minutes, with a crowd looking on as he scooped with his hands, the stuff that got out of the parcel, will a year after fan the flame of a man's animosity against the grocery salesman who caused him to cut so ridiculous a figure. A parcel with a slithery feeling will always be likely to make a man, who has once had such an experience, a little decided and perhaps irregular in the language which he uses to condemn it. Things will have to be put up good and tight for him ever afterward.

Of course no salesman can be expected to put up a package that a 200-lb. man may with impunity suddenly sit down upon, or throw forty feet when the ice becomes too slippery for his feet to hold on to it. When a customer's equilibrium gets beyond his control parcels will be apt to suffer. Even in these circumstances the victim of the accident is always too serious to join in the joke that any less fleet-footed or strong-bodied person may venture to make at his expense. But he does not nurse any grudge against the grocer. It was not a matter of tying by which he was undone.

A case that made some people laugh came under notice the other morning. A woman was carrying a parcel of goods whose molecules moved freely against each other, and only needed an opening to slip away. The parcel had sagged out of shape, and the twine didn't seem to have any control over it. Slowly but surely the structure of the parcel accommodated itself to all outward impressions of the woman's hand or arm, and she hugged it in the vain hope of keeping it together. Soon all curbs were unavailing, and the stuff shot out of its paper prison as the snow shoots off a steep roof when the weather softens. It needed no physignomist to tell that the woman was outrageously mad. Her face grew very red and set looking, but her tongue told whom she was mad at. The man who tied the parcel was abused in un-measured terms, and unless she changes her mind, that accident puts a date to her business with the grocery where the goods were bought. Grocers and grocer clerks should make fast and sure work of all packages.

TORONTO PEDLARS' LICENSE FEES.

Though the struggle between the grocers and the pedlars in the matter of licenses started under auspices favorable to the latter, the views of the grocers nevertheless triumphed. The Markets and Health Committee undoubtedly did show itself obsequious to the wishes of the Trades and Labor Council, though each member of that committee had been waited upon by members of the Retail Grocers' Association and his support was bespoken on the side of no reduction in the present fees. The matter had next to pass before the Executive Committee of the City Council, and though there had been no lobbying of the members of that committee, they reported in favor of the old fees being continued, and against the recommendation of the Markets and Health Committee. Finally, on Monday, night the question came before the Council, and the reduction was disapproved. Consequently the pedlars have to pay the same fees now as they had to pay before, that is \$30 per year. The good offices of their friend of the Trades and Labor Council did not therefore avail to secure the wishedfor reduction. The course of the Council was not swayed either by the grocers or the pedlars. Economy and justice appeared to be the uppermost considerations in the minds of members of the Council in the settlement of this matter, and it is satisfactory that it was so.

BALANCING PRICES.

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A circular has been issued by a Montreal house offering granulated and yellow in equal quantities at $3\frac{1}{3}$ c. This gives a small margin of profit, but does not make the sugar as low as the Toronto houses now quote. The same firm offers granulated at $3\frac{1}{2}$ c., with tea at 20c. in equal quantities. This could be made a very profitable way of selling sugar, for 100 per cent. might be made on the tea.—Empire.

If this mode of doing business is to be one of the consequences of suspending the list, then the sooner the list is restored the better. A regular schedule price, whatever may be said against it, does not throw dust in the eyes of the purchaser. He knows that he is getting sugar at the market price when he pays the rate per pound that the agreement adopts. But when sugar and tea are combined, confusion is introduced, and a man does not know whether he is getting full market value in either. There can be no good purpose served by thus beclouding the business. A trader has a right to fair, open treatment, and there is nothing open about quotations based upon the coupling of goods. The retailer, moreover, must be aware that he has nothing to gain by buying in this "pig in a poke" sort of way. If granulated sugar can not be sold at less than 4½c. alone, than it is not worth any less along with tea. Why, therefore, is it quoted at less when offered with tea? Simply because some addition is made to the price of tea to compensate the wholesaler for the reduction. It is sufficiently puzzling to a retailer to distinguish between two kinds of tea that do not differ much in quality from each other, without having the matter more complicated by the introduction of sugar into the problem. Grades shade away from each other by such easy degrees that it is commonly hard to detect a difference in quality that corresponds to a difference in 2c. of quotation. When the teas are of higher grade the debateable margin may be as much as 5 to 6c. Advantage is taken of this mistiness in comparative value to lose a quarter of a cent a pound on a barrel of sugar and spread it over a chest of tea. The averaging of prices, the buyer may be assured, will be upwards, The retailer will usually not downwards. find that he can buy the tea alone, if he wants it badly, at a better concession than the 75c. that he is allowed on the barrel of granulated sugar for taking it.

SOME BUSINESS LAW.

In each of the following appeals, disposed of last week in Osgoode Hall, there is an important point for business men to make note of. The first relates to prefered creditors, and was heard before Chief Justice Armour and Justice Street in the Queens Bench Division, of the Divisional Court. It was the case of Lane v. Dungannon Driving Park Association.—Judgment on appeal by the unpreferred creditors of one Henderson, who had assigned to the plaintiff for the general benefit of creditors, from an order of Galt C. J., in chambers, directing distribution of a fund in court to certain holders of orders in

priority to the appellants. This fund was paid into court by the defendants and was the fund charged by Henderson by means of orders upon the defendants in favor of creditors. Galt, C. J., held that these orders were equitable assignments pro tanto of the fund. The appellants contended that the orders were bills of exchange, not validly accepted, and that the fund should be distributed ratably. The appeal was argued on the 21st May, 1891. Judgment was then reserved, and on 19th June, 1891, the court held that the affidavit evidence was not satisfactory and directed that further evidence should be taken at the Goderich Autumn Assizes, 1891. This was done, and instead of the case being re-argued orally, written arguments were put in by agreement, and the case stood for judgment. Street J., held that the orders were not good equitable assignments by themselves, but looking at the evidence that they were good equitable assignments. Armour. C. J., came to the same conclusion on different grounds. Appeal dismissed with costs, here and below to be paid by the appellants. W. H. Blake for the unpreferred creditors. Garrow Q. C., for the holders of orders. Hoyles, Q. C., for the plaintiff.

In the Common Pleas Division were three important decisions. One was in the following case of fraudulent conveyance of goods, heard before Chief Justice Galt, and Justice Rose.

Masuret v. Stewart .-- Judgment on appeal by the plaintiff from the judgment of Meredith, J., who tried the action at the Chancery Sittings at London, in November, 1891, dismissing it with costs as of a demurrer. The plaintiff sought to recover the value of a stock of goods transferred by the defendant Stewart, a judgment debtor of the plaintiff, to the defendant Lampman, who in turn disposed of it for value to a bona fide purchaser. The learned judge found for the plaintiff on the facts, holding that the transfer of the goods to Lampman was not bona-fide, and might have been set aside as fraudulent, but that the purchase money paid to Lampman could not be recovered, and that the plaintiff had therefore no remedy. Held (referring to a judgment of Lord Romilly in Cornish v. Clarke, L. R. 14, Eq. 184) that the moneys in the hands of Lampman are subject to the claims of the creditors. Judgment accordingly declaring the arrangement between the debtor and Lampman to have been a fraudulent scheme to defeat the creditors, and ordering Lampman to pay the proceeds of the sale of the goods in question into court to be subject to further order; and to pay the costs of the action and of this motion. Fur ther directions and costs reserved as re spects the distribution of the moneys to be paid into court. Gibbons, Q. C., for the ap-peal. W. R. Meredith, Q. C., for the defendants contra.

An action before the same judges to recover on a non-negotiable bank check was that of

Wolters v. McLaughlin.—Judgment on motion by the defendant to set aside the judgment of Street, J., who tried the action without a jury at Toronto, and to dismiss the action, or for a new trial, and on motion by the plaintiff to increase the plaintiff's recovery to the full-face value of the instrument sued on. Action on a non-negotiable bank cheque drawn by the defendant and handed over by the payee to the plaintiff, who gave value for it in the presence of the defendant as alleged. The trial judge gave the plaintiff judgment for the value of the goods of the plaintiff, which the defendant received in the transaction, which value was less than the face value of the cheque. Both motions dismissed with costs. W. R. Meredith, Q. C., and F. McPhillips for the defendant. H. Symons and D. W. Saunders for the plaintiff.

McLean v. Clark, before the same judges was a partnership case. Judgment on ap-peal by the defendant Clark from the judgment of McMahon, J., who tried the action at Perth. The appellant had carried on business at Smith's Falls, and had sold out to his co-defendant Maitland, taking as part of the consideration a chattel mortgage dated 15th June, 1887. The defendant Maitland wished to use Clark's name in his business, and Clark consented to allow him to carry it on under the trade name " Clark, Maitland & Co." on condition that a partnership memorandum showing Maitland to be the sole owner of the business should be registered. By oversight, the memorandum was not registered till the 26th of February, 1888. The plaintiffs, a firm of merchants in Montreal, gave credit to Maitland, and in this action sought to make Clark liable for the indebtedness of Clark, Maitland & Co., first, because Clark by his action in allowing his name to be used had held himself out as a partner, and second, on account of an alleged subsequent contract of guaran-tee entered into with them by Clark. The appeal is dismissed with costs, the court being of opinion that Clark's actions were sufficient to fix him with liability to the plaintiffs: and that he should have notified them of the change in the ownership of the business. B. M. Britton, Q.C., for the appeal. McCarthy, Q.C., for the plaintiffs, contra.

A well-known collecting agency case was appealed before Chief Justice Armour and Justice Falconbridge. It was as follows :--Green v. Minnes.-Judgment on motion by the plaintiffs John Green and his wife Sarah Green to reverse the judgment or verdict of Rose, J., in favor of the defendants or for a new trial. The action was brought against The action was brought against Minnes & Burns, shopkeepers, of Kingston, and E. S. Andrews, doing business as the Canadian Collecting Association, for libel in advertising for sale an account of Minnes & Burns for \$59 against "Mrs. J. Green." The action was tried at Kingston, and by consent the jury was dispensed with and the judge tried the case as a jury and found a verdict for the defendants. He gave a written opinion, in which he held that the mere advertising or advertising or not libellous. of an account for sale bellous. The plaintiffs contended that the advertising of an account for sale was simply a device for blackmailing them and endeavoring to coerce them into paying the debt, and that at all events the account should not have been advertised the way it was, inasmuch as the liability to the defendants Minnes & Burns was incurred by the first husband of Mrs. Green or by his estate, and that cer-tainly the plaintiff John Green had nothing to do with it, though the publication tended to bring him as well as his wife into con-It was also contended for the plaintempt. tiffs that the evidence of the gentleman who acted as junior counsel for them was improperly rejected, and also that the plaintiffs vere entitled to a new trial on the ground of surprise. The court held that the action was maintainable, that the poster was libellous, and that the libel was not justified, because the amount advertised as due was greater than that actually due. Motion granted and judgment to be entered for plaintffs for \$50 damages and costs. Aylesworth, Q. C., for the plaintiffs. John MacIntyre, Q.C., for the defendants.

ENDORSING NOTES.

The practice of endorsing notes to oblige friends or going security on bonds occasions quite as much loss to easy going business men, as that which came from bad debts. Some merchants find it quite impossible to refuse requests of this kind, even though well aware of the risk involved. As regards becoming security on bonds, there is no legitimate occasion for such an operation, as there are now scores of incorporated companies of large capital that undertake this business. As to endorsing notes, this should never be done without the most ample security. The fact that a borrower of money finds it necessary to secure such a guarantee is in most cases evidence of his financial weakness, and when such a request is made, the greatest caution is warranted. In reference to this, an eastern contemporary says :

Endorsing notes is a feature which has caused more or less trouble. Endorsers are not always protected by collateral, and many a man lends his name out of pure friendship, though never expecting to be called on to pay. This is a practice that is all too common in the every day run of business. Men endorse commercial paper which a bank will not take without such endorsement. The explanation is made, "Oh, it's only a matter of form to comply with the custom of my banker. It is as good as wheat," This may go on month after month, the notes being promptly met by the maker, and all uneasiness on the part of the endorser allayed. But experience has proved that it is a dangerous custom, without, of course, proper collateral security, and one which should be discouraged on just as strong grounds as that of the bondsman.-Grocer & Country Merchant.

THE FIRST SLEIGH RIDE OF THE HALIFAX R. G. A.

It was a merry party of close on to 100 which assembled at the corner of Brunswick and North streets, Halifax, shortly after 7.30 on Monday evening, the 22nd ultimo, and took seats in three four-horse sleighs belonging to Isenor and Joe Hubley. 'Twas the first annual sleigh ride of that energetic young organization, the Retail Grocers' association, and a right royal jolly party it turned out to be. The "going" until the Three-Mile house had been reached was wretched, but after that point was passed quick time was made to Bedford, the way being enlivened by song and jest and laughter, the echoes of which made the "welkin" rlng.

The objective point, Wilson's, being reached, the party divided up into little knots in the different rooms, and various games were indulged in until dinner was announced, when under the guidance of the officers, everyone was seated around the neatly-set tables and invited to "set-to." At the head of the table was seated President J. A. Gass (who makes an excellent presiding officer), on his right being Hon. W. S. Fielding, provincial secretary; Speaker M. J. Power, of the local house; Secretary Bishop, of the association, and Ald. Outhit. To the left were Ald. W. F. Pickering, Stipendiary Magistrate Motton, City Medical Officer Trenaman and Ald. Wier. Vice-President Andrew Hubley upheld the dignity of the association at the other end of the board.

The post-prandial exercises were opened by the president, who proposed the timehonored toast of "God save the queen," the assemblage joining in a verse of the national anthem. This was followed by the "Dominion and local parliaments," which brought to their feet Messrs. Fielding and Power, both of whom highly praised the organization and wished it every success. The speech of the premier was especially happy and apropos, pointed with good advice and bristling with quiet humor.

Secretary Bishop next proposed "The mayor and corporation," joining therewith the names of the stipendiary magistrate and city medical officer. Ald. Pickering replied for "his worship" in a short, practical address, pointing out to the grocers the great interest they all should take in the measure now before the council relative to taxation Ald. Wier spoke shortly, and was followed by the gentleman of the benign countenance who presides at the usual ten o'clock services in the basement of the city hall. On this occasion the worthy magistrate was in excellent humor, and convulsed the assemblage with witty stories, as only he-and Chauncey M. Depew-can. Dr. Trenaman spoke briefly.

Vice-president Hubley then gave "Our brother guests," which was responded to by George Connor, of the Intercolonial, "Joe" Murphy and Mr. Wood.

This ended the toast list, but not the fun, for Stipendiary Motton and Premier Fielding endeavored to outshine one another in a recital of witty stories, ending with honors even and a loss of vest buttons on the part of their auditors. Secretary Bishop recited capitally, other members sang, and then a separation to the other rooms took place.

Amerino's orchestra discoursed tuneful music during the progress of the dinner, and many were induced to trip the light fantastic afterward. But a dance, after all, is never a dance unless joined in by the ladies.

At 3.30 a departure cityward was made, which was reached in a little over an hour without mishap of a serious nature.

The competent committee who planned and so successively carried out this, the first sleigh ride of the Halifax Retail Grocers' Association, have every reason to be proud of the success which crowned their efforts, and it is to be hoped it will be followed by many others of an equally enjoyable character.

The dinner was pronounced by those who have been there many a time and oft before to be one of the best which Wilson had ever spread. At any rate the grocers and their guests had excellent appetites, and did full justice to the productions of William's kitchen.

Nearly all of the speeches of the evening had pointed reference to the eight-hour movement, each mention of which was loudly applauded.

IRRESPONSIBLE HELPERS.

A provision dealer, who has a place of business of considerable pretensions in one of the suburban districts, was called to the sick bed of his father, in a Vermont town, not long since, and felt perfectly safe in leaving the store in charge of his foreman.

The foreman, learning that the proprietor would be gone at least a week, concluded to take a little respite from business himself, and accordingly, left the place in charge of one of the clerks who had not been employed in the store long enough to become acquainted with the names of the customers, although he knew most of them by sight, and had some distinguishing mark for each.

Saturday was a busyday, and the foreman returned and was kept so well employed that he did not have time to look over the charge book all that day. On Monday the proprietor returned and found the foreman and the clerk who was left in charge having a wordy discussion. It appeared that the clerk had put down on the charge book several items of which the following are but samples : Two pounds sirloin steak to "old lady with grey curls ;" eight pounds of corned beef and one head of cabbage to "red-headed girl"; three pounds of rump steak, one pound of bacon, one dozen eggs to "girl with red apron and freckles."

It is needless to say that the foreman is now looking for a situation, while the proprietor is awaiting the coming in of the redheaded girl and the others, that he may know to whom to charge the various articles of merchandise.—Boston Herald.

The above, although humorous, is typical of a certain class of helpers. They never work even when under the eye of their employer, with a devotion to and interest in the business that indicates that its prosperity and success is any of their concern. When free from personal supervision they are indifferent, careless, and frequently sacrifice their employers' interest for self-gratification.

The ideal clerk works for another with the same zeal and steadiness with which he would if in business for himself. He dces not invent excuses or steal away to witness a ball match in summer, or attend a skating carnival in winter. His thoughts are not pre-occupied with affairs foreign to the busi-Stupidity in a clerk is inexcusable and ness. incurable, and the sooner such a one is discharged, the better. In the case noted above, the clerk might have neglected to have identified customers as he did. One would, however, imagine that he would have had wit enough to ask for the names of unknown The ideal clerk has a natural aptibuyers. tude for business, the value of which is enhanced by experience and careful training. Those naturally dull, slow, unreliable, are drags, and can seldom if ever be cured of their evil ways. It's in the blood. The remedy is to avoid hiring such fellows.— American Grocer.



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HERRING OR "SARDINE" PACKING.

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The sardine is a little fish that runs in schools or myriads at certain seasons along the coasts of France, Spain and Italy. No one knows where it comes from or just why it frequents those shores periodically, but there is no doubt that it is very good to eat, especially preserved in olive oil. The business of preparing it in this way is an important industry in the countries mentioned, and great were the lamentations a few years ago when for awhile it exhibited a disposition to alter its habits and sheer off to sea after passing the Straits of Gibraltar on its way north, without giving the fishermen of the Bay of Biscay, oh ! so much as a chance to make it a captive for the pot. However, there are many kinds of sardines which have done this original species the compliment to assume its name. Norway puts up small herring as "sardines." So does Japan, exporting large quantities. Germany does an immense export business in "Russian sardines," which are simply herring cooked and packed with spices. Before the Franco Prussian war great quantities of these Russian sardines were sold in this country. That tremendous conflict interrupted the supply, and the cute dealers in America bethought themselves that there was a similar fish, plentiful beyond numbers, in the New England waters, which might be a suitable substitute. From the demand thus unexpectedly originated arose the present. Before that time, early in the sixties, a Maine packer of lobsters and shell fish named Burnham had conceived the idea of utilizing the small herring, so plentiful off that coast, as a substitute for the sardine. To familiarize himself with the methods employed in the preparation of the real article he went to France and made a tour of inspection of the canneries in that country, taking with him a man who hired out as a laborer in the establishments, in order that he might thoroughly familiarize himself with the details. Returning to the United States he set up a factory at Eastport and proceeded to can American sardines. Unfortunately the foggy climate was unfavorable to drying the little fishes, which is an indispensable preliminary to cooking them. The result was that the moisture remaining in them mixed with the oil in the cans, causing the latter to become tainted, and thus imparting an unpleasant flavor, which rendered the product unmarketable. On this account the enterprise was abandoned. Nevertheless, in 1872, it was taken up again by other parties, and promptly made a success. The whole difficulty lay in the drying, and that has been overcome by artificial process. In southern France it is possible to dry the little fishes in the sun with sufficient quickness, but not so in Maine as the time required is so long that they become stale. The French method is to cut off the heads and eviscerate them as quickly as possible, then to soak them in salt water for

an hour, after which they are dried. So much being accomplished, they are ready to be placed in wire baskets and submerged in a boiling cauldron of olive oil for two or three minutes, according to their size, after which they are packed in the cans as snugly as possible; the cans are filled with olive oil, sealed with solder, and are ready for market. The trouble as to the drying on the Maine coast has been got over by utilizing dry heat supplied by a furnace. Steam has also been used for the cooking, the oil being merely added for preservative purposes in the cans. Another method employed to a great extent is that of the oven, in which the drying and cooking are performed simultaneously. For this process the great advantage is claimed that herring thus treated can be taken from the water and canned fresh in next to no time, only a few minutes being required for the operation. Thus they keep better and have a superior flavor. Some manufacturers, however, believe that the fish fried in oil are more palatable. On the other hand, it is contended that masmuch as for economy's sake the same oil must be used for many batches, the fluid soon becomes filled with scales and refuse, which burns on the bottom, and imparts to the product a bitter and unpleasant taste. After coming from the frying pan, or the ovens, the herring go into the hands of the packers, usually women, who sort them according to their sizes, and put them in the boxes, which are then filled with oil. Olive oil, being costly, has been altogether superseded for this purpose by cottonseed and peanut oils, the latter being considered a preferable article. Even in France substitutes are largely employed in the preparation of sardines. The bigger fish are put up in layers with whole spices or mustard, after the manner of the old-time Russian sardines. Two or three factories still pack a few cans annually of large herring, bearing the trade name of "brook trout," but the brand has never been received with conspicuous favor. The small herring used by the sardine industry are very abundant all along the Maine coast east of the Ponobscot. They seem to prefer a bold and rocky shore, about which they gather in large numbers for the purpose of feeding. Until recently a favorite method of catching them was by "torching," which was a plan adopted by the Indians, who used it for ever so long before the white man landed upon the shores of America. According to this process a wire basket filled with blazing birch bark is suspended in front of the bow of a boat, which is rowed along the shore at a moderate speed, while a man stands forward with a dip net and scoops in by the bushel the fish as they gather, attracted by the light. Year by year the supply of birch bark has diminished, and the fishermen have been obliged to go farther and farther after it. Many of them substituted for it cotton batting saturated with kerosene ; but this excited unfavorable notice

from the weir fishermen, who claimed that the continued dropping of oil upon the water was likely to drive away the fish from the shore. Accordingly a law has been revived in Canadian waters probibiting this practice. A curious belief is generally accepted among the fisher folk to the effect that herring caught with torches do not keep fresh nearly so long as those captured in weirs, by which nearly all of the crop is at present obtained for market. Formerly the fish were brought to the canneries by the men who caught them, but the desire of the canners to secure the largest possible quantities led them to introduce the practice of sending for the fish, which has since become universal. A fleet of 125 boats, with about 200 men, is now regularly employed in collecting and running them to the factories. All have holds in the centre, covered with hatches to protect the herring from the sun and from the water. When there is a calm a small steamer tows the boats. The making of the tin cans or boxes in which the products are packed is quite an important branch of the work at the cannery. Two sets of men are employed, the canmakers, who manipulate the machines by which the tin is cut, bent and stamped into the various shapes and sizes required, and the seamers, who, with a soldering iron, join the ends together and insert the bottoms. After the cans have been filled they go to the sealers, who solder on the covers, making them perfectly airtight.-Exchange.

SENSITIVENESS OF EGGS.

One is apt to learn a good many queer things in this business, said the manager of a storage warehouse lately. "A number of articles stored here," he continued, "are particularly susceptible to odours of other articles. Eggs are the most noticeable of this class. If for instance, fish were to be stored in the same compartment with eggs, the latter would in a very short time acquire such a fishy taste as to be almost unfit to eat. Lemons, however, seem to have the most pronounced effect upon eggs. It may seem strange to you, but it is nevertheless a fact that we made egg lemonade here one day last summer without lemons. A box cf lemons had by accident been placed in the room where several crates of eggs were stored. Some of the eggs taken from the crate nearest the lemons were used in the manufacture of the beverage. They had become so impregnated by the odour from the fruit that the use of lemons was not necessary. Of course the beverage was rather poor in quality, but it was egg lemonade just the same-The Provision Trades Gazette.

Every line of goods embodies a history and a cience worth years of study to understand.

No young man can possibly have mistaken his calling who finds in it what the world wants done.

You can lose more than we do by not subscribing for this paper.



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EDUCATE YOUR CUSTOMERS.

It is undoubtedly true that many of the evils which afflict the mercantile trade, and against which there are so many unavailing protests, are due to the ignorance and thoughtlessness of customers. They need educating in their duty to the merchant from whom they obtain their daily "necessaries of life," and also wherein their own best interests lie. Many consumers, whose patronage may in other ways be desirable, are a real aggravation to the retail merchant through thoughtlessness or indifference regarding his needs and convenience. Many are unreasonable in their demands, while at the same time being truly ignorant of the fact that they are jarring the nerves and trying the forbearance of the forced-to-be patient merchant to an almost unbearable degree.

These generalities relative to the ignorance, heedlessness and indifference of the average patron of the retail store might be detailed to considerable length, but are too patent to the experienced merchant to need extended specifications. Among other things may be mentioned the unreasonable hours he is compelled to keep his place open to accommodate patrons who could just as well as not buy their supplies during proper business hours; another evil is the really thoughtless or reckless manner in which many persons take advantage of the universal credit system, whereby they wrong both themselves and the merchant; a possibly minor but real anoyance to the dealer in food supplies especially is when customers delay giving orders until the last moment and then raise a holy howl if the goods are not promptly delivered, never thinking that there are others to serve besides themselves. And so the list might be extended, but it is hardly necessary to do so.

The trade papers are full of advice and instructions as to the manner in which the merchant should conduct his affairs, much of which is, if heeded, good and useful, but in many essentials the people outside of the business class need teaching also. How to impart this instruction is a question for consideration. United, systematic effort and action on the part of dealers would accomplish desirable results, but it is hardly to be expected that such a state of affairs will ever be found existing among the retailing fraternity.

Good seed might be sown by individual effort, which, in time, would yield a rich harvest, and it is concerning the kind of seed to use that we have a suggestion to offer, viz., get your customers interested in the papers published in the interest of your line of trade. (It is presumed, of course, that you take and carefully read one or more of such papers.) Call attention, at proper times, to some particular article that you think would interest a patron, and by this means you will aid in educating your intelligent customer in his duty so far as it concerns the business transactions between him and yourself.—Merchant Sentinel.

DUTY OF THE SELLER.

In these days of lively competition and the struggle to amass fortunes in business life, says an exchange, there is a question which comes up ever and anon, and must be settled sooner or later, in one way or another. It is the duty the seller owes to himself and his fellow men. One business man who says that "no one will deny that there exist unprincipled men in all occupations," but who feels "sorry for anyone who claims it for a necessity," writes : "The honest merchant marked his prices in plain figures, and all his customers fared alike. This plan was so fast destroying the trade of the unscrupulous dealers that they had to adopt it, and to-day the majority of the retail dealers have this system ; we may say from policy, rather than from principle ; but the result is that the innocent purchaser does not pay the price of a good article for a poor one.

The retail trade is mentioned by this man, but why not apply the same principle to all dealers? Why not have everyone in business life work in harmony with each other? It is a pleasing fact that the custom is becoming more and more universal among business men all over the country. An honest dealer will make a fixed price on every article, and then with so much discount, for such and such amount of purchase and such and such a length of time, with a possible variation according to the rating of the customer's credit at the commercial agencies, the whole matter distinctly understood and lived up to, would vastly increase the proportion of honorable and right dealing in the business world.

Public opinion is beginning to drift in the direction of straight dealing in all branches of business. The Interstate Commerce Act was enacted to do away with a great deal of double dealing, and, although the measure has failed in some respects, it has been a step in the right direction, and with the right sort of men to remedy its faults it may yet prove to be a champion of right business principles, and do any amount of good in putting down the evils resulting from the manipulations of unprincipled men. There exists a strong desire among business men generally to do away with this double dealing without recourse to law, by eliminating such dealing from their own business.

Another matter comes up as to what is the right way and what is the wrong in doing business. Questions are recurring almost every day and have to be settled one way or the other, and it is not to be doubted that the majority of fair thinking men decide in the way that they themselves believe to be entirely fair. One man says that there is a time when one need not tell the whole truth about a matter. In such a case he thinks it would not be falsifying. He says : "A reasonable construction of the principle, when applied to business transactions, requires us to regard those with whom we deal as our equals, as having equal ability and better opportunity of knowing what best suits themselves. We are not, therefore, bound to become their guardians, or to advise them as to what we consider their best interest in the transaction.

"The duty of the seller to himself dispenses with this where it would conflict with his own interests." Some men hold that as long as they do not deceive their customer. and yet let him go into a bargain whereby they feel sure he will not profit, there is nothing out of the way in that. Of course in some cases it may be the buyer who is in the wrong, and may be able to drive a better bargain for himself, but that does not alter the question of the right of the seller. He is trying to sell an article and he does not care whether it does his purchaser any good or not. If it does not, however, the purchaser will look upon the transaction as dishonest, and a man who has been deceived has a good memory. It will be a losing game if played at too long. It is better to tell what is known about a thing, and then a man can do what he pleases and take the consequences. There are men who can do nothing with an article, and yet will not sell to one who could do much good with it, simply because the profits would be going away instead of coming in. If, however, the right principle was universal there would be no trouble of this kind as there would be no danger of a man's losing anything.

And then there is another phase of business principles to be touched upon. What should be the attitude of the employer toward his employes? Should he ask them to do anything which would interfere with their principles? Should he teach them to misrepresent articles for the sake of selling them? We know of one large business house and we hope there are many more like it, which publishes a hand-book for its commercial travelers, in which rules are laid down for dealing with customers. One of them is that under no circumstances shall they misrepresent an article to a dealer in order to make a sale. This house also goes on the one price plan and treats everyone alike. There is doubtless no need of mentioning this fact, for where there is one such house there are hundreds more just like it, in the methods of dealing with retailers.

It is the universal testimony of successful business men that there is only one course to take, whether they are dealing with customers or with employes, and that is the straightforward manner of doing business. One may sometimes think he is moving slowly, but in the long run there is no surer plan of success in business life. It is that kind of a man who is honored and trusted above all others and is at the head of his profession.

Scap and water are cheap, but soil on goods is expensive.

Goods conveniently located save time, money and temperin showing.



Merchants--Don't be Misled.



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OFFICES: MONTREAL, P. Q. HALIFAX, N. S. WINNIPEG, MAN.

With cheap machines. Write us before you purchase anything in this line.
We manufacture cash registers only. Over 24 different kinds, ranging in prices from \$25 upwards. The systems we offer are perfect and covered by over 64 patents. Over 38,000 National Cash Registers in use; and monthly output exceeds 1,000. Write us for catalogues and circulars. It will pay you.

THE NATIONAL CASH RECISTER CO., J. A. Banfield, Manager. 63 King St. W., Toronto.

FRIENDSHIP IN TRADE.

A great deal of business is transacted on the basis of personal friendship. This fact was recently illustrated in one of its phases by Prof. Sizer, who said : "It is sometimes said there is no friendship in trade. There never was a greater fallacy. Suppose a man has travelled night and day among strangers, 1,000 miles to a great market town. He has left his family and friends, and his heart is hungry. He remembers perhaps, a merchant who is cheerful and has shown himself friendly, and when he crosses his threshold his heart bounds with delight as with a smile like a burst of sunshine that man takes him heartiy by the hand, and in a moment becomes to him, as it were, a substitute for the family and friends he has left behind, and it only remains to select the goods; they are already sold, and if the man be honest and name only fair prices for the goods, why should not that man be a lifelong customer? Who could win him away or prevent him from bringing his own friends to be well treated and become permanent customers? Suppose a salesman has 500 such. They cannot be coaxed away from him, unless goods are offered at prices below their market value by others." Therein is the real secret of how friendship profits in trade. If the salesman name fair prices and is honest, then the buyer may become a lifelong customer. There is no gainsaying the fact that friendship thus applied means very much in business relations, because it is an important means of introduction; it opens the path to preference; it gives the negotiator the first advantage; but when he has achieved that, it, after all, is as nothing unless he can also offer good goods at fair prices, for without these he cannot hold the custom he may have won on the strength of his own personality .- Northwest Trade.

MILLIONAIRE ADAMS' START.

A gentleman was reading about the troubles of the president of the Adams Express Company.

"I wonder," he said, "what the old man would say if he was here."

"What old man?"

"Old man Adams, founder of the company that bears his name."

"You knew him ?"

"Slightly. He was a fine old man, and is another example of what an American boy can do or what can be done in this country. He began life as a stable boy, and his first promotion was to assistant bartender in Boston. Think of the chances he had of going to the devil. It is a wonder he didn't. There was a good souled old lady who lived in the house where Adams worked. She had two babies — girls — and when Adams wasn't mixing drinks for the Bostonians he was playing with those children. That showed what sort of boy he was. If he had lived in this age he would probably have spent his spare time on the race course. The good woman used to tell him she was sorry for him. He was an orphan since he was six. Then he would cry and the woman would pity him. She got him a place in a retail grocery store. He stuck to that until he began to prosper. After he had grown to be rich he heard that his benefactress was old and poor. He found her after a long search and pensioned her. Her two daughters had grown to woman-hood and were living with her. One of them never married. Old man Adams made no allowance for her. She is still living and the allowance is still con-She is tinued by old man Adams' son. The elder Adams always said he owed all he had to the woman who took him from behind the bar. There is gratitude for you, young man. It is a rare plant, I grant you, but like Dickens' ivy plant, it is rare, indeed."—New York Press

CHANGE THE SYSTEM.

It is next to impossible to look through the columns of a trade paper without finding something in the shape of advice relative to how merchants shall, or ought to, do this, that or the other thing. We have also, to some extent, indulged in this little well meant pleasantry, looking at the matters in question possibly more from the high journalistic standpoint than from the entirely practical plane on which every day business affairs are conducted. At this time, however, we shall reserve the order and offer a few suggestions which may not inappropriatey be termed negative advice.

It is quite natural, right and proper that every man should desire what is due him, and he is entirely right in using all proper means to obtain that which belongs to him. No one will dispute the correctness of this statement, but in the collection of debts there is a right way and a wrong way—if not a wrong, at least an unjustifiable or unavailing way—to go about it.

Just so long as the indiscriminate credit system prevails among retailers, just that long will people buy injudiciously and the books of the merchant be burdened with many accounts which he will be unable to collect. Not every person who gets in debt to the merchant is a "dead beat," by any means; neither is every one who is slow in paying his bills dishonest. Many such a one has simply followed the system, thoughtlessly gone beyond his financial depth, and while perfectly willing to pay finds it an exceedingly difficult matter to do so. Others, again, meet with misfortune or unexpected reverses; they must have certain things which cash alone can provide; because of the system, they are indebted to the too accommodating merchant who has furnished them the "necessaries of life," and while they would be glad to pay every cent they owe, they find it absolutely impossible to do so, without being granted time.

The unfortunate classes above mentioned are simply victims of the universal credit system, for which the retail merchants themselves are more responsible than anyone else. They have educated the people up or down—to procuring their necessary supplies by the credit method, and must, perforce, expect to accumulate a large stock of so-called "bad debts."

Change the system, and a better state of things will follow.—Grocer and Trade Index.



Rats

Spelled Backwards.

Star

Is the name of the finest Black tobacco in Canada.

Retailer's supplied. Send for Price List or Sample Caddy.

Empire Tobacco Co.,

MONTREAL.



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The grocers of Ottawa are talking of forming an association.

Mr. W. S. Bean, Gorrie, and Mr. J. A. Burwash, Jarvis, were in the city on Tuesday last.

A joint stock company with a capital of \$5,000 is being formed in Calgary, N.W.T., for the erection of a soap factory.

Fishing oysters through the ice has been prohibited by order in council, for it has been shown that this method is fatal to the health of the oyster beds.

Hugh Stevenson's grocery, Hamilton, Ont., was broken into by theives on Monday evening. Six cans of salmon, 25 cigars and 30 cents in coppers were stolen.

It is understood that the Dominion Government will prosecute merchants in Toronto, London, Kingston, Halifax, Quebec, Winnipeg, Brandon, Three Rivers, Richmond, etc., for selling adulterated goods.

Perry & Co. have decided to go out of business in Picton and go into the wholesale fish business of our lakes and bay waters. They have purchased a steamer to pick up the fish with, and run to the American ports.

Messrs. O. & W. Thum, manufacturers of Tangle-Foot Sticky Fly Paper, Grand Rapids, Mich., will incorporate on the first of March under the name of The O. & W. Thum Co. with a capital stock of \$150,000, and \$100,000 paid up.

Fuller's grocery, corner Park and Dougall streets, Windsor, Ont., was entered by burglars early the other morning and a number of things taken. They also paid a visit to McMurray's grocery, on Aylmer avenue, with a like result.

On Friday last a twelve-year old son of Mr. Daniel Ashwell, grocer, corner of Piccadilly and William streets, London, Ont., was struck with a stick by some one in a procession and very seriously injured. The little fellow lies at his parent's residence in a critical condition.

In the action of the Courtright Salt Company, of Courtright, vs. the Producers' Oil Refining Company, of Petrolea, for damages for breach of contract in failing to supply petroleum tar, Judge Robinson, of Sarnia, has given judgment in favor of the Salt Company for \$700 and costs.

As the Barm Yeast Manufacturing Co. advertises in another column, prizes of \$10 each will be given to the first ten grocers who sell twenty of their 50 cent boxes, and \$5 each to the second ten grocers who sell twenty of the same class of boxes. The prize money is deposited with THE GROCER, and will be awarded as the coming to hand of proofs of sales determines.

The other day a Galt lady purchased a quantity of figs from Mr. John Sloan, of that town, and on opening up the layers after reaching home, she was surprised to find neatly imbedded in them a large copper coin about the size of an English penny. The coin bears a number of hieroglyphics which have not yet been deciphered. A gentleman versed in numismatics pronounces it a Turkish coin of the value of 75 cents.

A very beautiful sample-room and store advertisement of Barm Yeast has been received, with the compliments of the manufacturers, at this office. The ornament is thankfully acknowledged. It is a picture, about 18 x 20 inches, in a handsome gilt frame. The back-ground of the picture is black, against which the large crystal-like letters of the words "Barm Yeast" look very rich. An insert between the two parts of this name, in the form of a smaller picture, set in a frame whose material is imitation of pearls, is avery pretty element in the whole.

MONTREAL TRADE CHAT.

Alex. Jones is home from the Townships and reports trade booming.

Fred. Walker the well known retail grocer's clerk is laid up at the point of death.

Mr. J. B. Dowling, of Dowling Bros., St. John, N.B., is in town and staying at the Windsor Hotel.

Mr. Jas. McLaren, of Messrs. Wright & Lackey, New York, has been intown for the last few days on business.

Robert Stewart, the Inverness, Que., grocer, was in town this week, but reports trade quiet down that way.

The wholesale trade here are still talking of the break in the combine. The majority will hold out against the kickers.

Mrs. Ransom, wife of Mr. Howard H. Ransom, of the firm of Messrs. Ransom, Forbes & Co., died suddenly on the 26th last month after a short illness.

Jos. Drouin, general storekeeper, of St. Antoine, Que., has assigned at the instance of Jos. Amyot & Frere. H. A. Bedard has been named provisional guardian.

Alex. Findlay, grocer, Point St. Charles, died suddenly last week. His wife was awakened by hearing him calling her. He was dying and before medical aid could be summoned he expired.

Mr. Malcolm Leitch, of Leitch Bros., Oak Lake, Man., who passed through Montreal a few weeks ago, is back here from the Lower Provinces. He says trade is good in that part of the country and that he has closed some large deals.

The Isle aux Coudres, Que., which has been looked upon as the home of smugglers, and the inhabitants of which have of late been demoralized by smuggled whiskey, has turned over a new leaf. A religious retreat has just been preached there and nearly all the inhabitants have solemnly undertaken, crucifix in hand, to abandon their evil ways.

The explosion of some oil caused fire to break out in the confectionery establishment of Jos. Lattrell & Co., St. Cunegonde, last week. Two of the factory girls jumped from the second storey but happily escaped injury. The loss is about \$5,000, fully insured.

The entertainment committee of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association have decided to have a concert and hop at the Athletic club house on the 10th of the month, to which all the members of the D. C. T. A. and their lady friends are invited.

A wholesale fish establishment on Common street was broken into by burglars last week, who carted away a lot of boneless codfish and cod tongues, besides a considerable quantity of other kinds of fish. The same store was broken into a short time ago and robbed of quite a bit of stock.

THE SECRET OF A GOOD MEMORY.

Whatever may be said in regard to training the memory, it must be remembered that memory is not, as used to be supposed, an independent faculty of the mind that in some mysterious way may be directly strengthened by exercise, as the blacksmith strengthens his arm; but that memory as relentive is due to the plasticity of nerve substance, and to the property of nerve centres by which they retain, in growth, their functional modifications; and that recollection depends upon physiological conditions, such as the cerebral circulation and the proper functioning of nerve cells; moreover, that a complete act of recollection is a complex process involving comparison, inference and the like

Hence, whatever in general is conducive to vigorous health, and whatever tends to habits of clear and orderly thinking—such conditions will aid recollection. And whatever is detrimental to the normal functioning of the nerve-cells—fatigue, intense emotion or the like—and whatever blinds the judgment, will hinder recollection. In short, all psychological beautudes are on the head of him who has good health, sane emotions and trained power of attention. But no amount of study, nor all the prescriptions mnemonic doctors, from Simonides to Loisette (except so far as they train attention) can atone for anemia of body or lack of the power of attention.—Scribner.



WRIGHT & COPP, 40 Wellington St. East, Toronto



EXCELLS in flavor and style of package. Highest awards of Honor received at St. John's Exhibition, Sept. (1891).

13

CRIMSBY, ONT.

IN GLASS AND PAILS.

Delhi Fruit and Vegetable Co., FACTORIES : DELHI AND NIAGARA.



Fine Carpet Brooms. Made of Extra Selected Fine Green Carpet Brush. Handles Striped and Varnished.

CORN BROOMS.

TORONTO.

Standard House Brooms Made of Straight Green Brush-Carefully Selected and Free of Seed. Varnished Handles.

Kitchen Brooms. Made of Straight Red-Tipped Brush, Free of Seed. Varnished Handles.

Factory Brooms. Made of Sound Brush. For use in Factories, Mills, Warehouses, Ships, Breweries, Railways, etc.

MANUFACTURED BY CHAS. BOECKH & SONS, TORONTO, ONT. Price List Mailed on application.

14

TORONTO, MARKETS. TORONTO, March 3, 1892. GROCERIES.

A gleam of brightness was let into trade by the opening of a new month on Tuesday, traders usually preferring to begin their engagements at the beginning of a month, and to liquidate old scores before they commence upon new ones. The run of the orders was not particularly cheering, however, even though the occasion did favor improvement. The upward turn that prices might be looked for to take when the demand got better has not yet been realized. In fact the week's business has been very much characterized by cutting, and the cutting has not been restricted to any one line. Sugars, dried fruits, tea, even canned goods have all been more or less affected by shading. There is far from a satisfactory feeling among wholesalers, with the volume of trade or the profit realized upon it. The abandonment of the sugar list caused widespread derangement in the trade, which is apparent in the more cautious temper of the demand, in the cutting of prices in many lines, the combining of tea with sugar, and in other ways. Payments are reported to have been quite satisfactory for February.

CANNED GOODS.

The position of holders is unaltered, and \$1.05 to \$1.10 remain the quotations on assorted vegetables in round lots. There has been some business at \$1.05, not because of any abatement of firmness, but to induce more general business. The large holders do not concede anything, and \$1.10 is usually obtained for all first class goods. The movement was very limited during the past week. Inquiries, however, continue numerous. The lots going out have been mostly on the small side, and no shipments of cars have been received. Fruits have had some sale, but not a large or very general one. Salmon is featureless and unchanged at \$1.40 and upwards.

COFFEE.

Spot prices in the leading distributing markets for Brazil coffees are firm and higher. In New York, present quotations are quite stiff. The better grades are unobtainable there at the moment. Here there is but a small stock. Prices do not waver. They are steady at from 18c. Javas and Mochas are unchanged from 27c. upwards. The demand for coffees of all kinds is quiet.

DRIED FRUIT.

No recovery in the price of Valencia raisins is to be noted. They are to be had at as low as $4\frac{3}{4}$ c. No demand of any consequence is being experienced. Sultana raisins appear to be in momentary demand and scarce on spot at $9\frac{3}{2}$ to $10\frac{3}{2}$ c. A round lot of 100 boxes changed hands on Tuesday between houses upon the street. Currants are inactive but generally firm, especially is good fruit firm. Low grade stock does not yet find its way readily to this market.

THE CANADIAN GROCER

There is nothing in fact to warrant importations of any description at the present time, as there is no demand of any moment. The range of prices runs from 5/2c. up. There is some choice fruit held on spot and the owners of it do not feel called upon to sacrifice it, as there is little if any choice stock to be got in New York. Prunes do not receive much attention. There appears to be a much lower demand for them this year than formerly, the reason probably being the abundance and cheapness of native fruits, particularly dried and evaporated apples.

NUTS.

The usual intermittent and hand to mouth business goes on without any marked influence upon the supply either to lower it or increase its value appreciably. No changes are called for in Prices Current.

RICE AND SPICES.

No wants of importance are signified yet in the local rice market, which consequently is dull and unchanged, with limited stocks in store.

Spices are fairly active, with more steadiness in staples- Pepper fluctuated somewhat since last report, but as the upward movement was accompanied by a downward one, the price remains where it was before.

SUGAR.

There has been no raid made upon the market, but the wants of leading retailers are supposed to be supplied in granulated for some time to come, they evidently mistrusting that such values could not always be got. What trade is done now is of small proportions and for small parcels. The refiners have stiffened values 1-16c., and in accordance with that wholesalers are asking more, the majority of them now wanting $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. This they cannot always get, so that $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. is quite commonly taken. The rule is to quote $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. from Montreal and $4\frac{5}{6}$ c. here. Yellow quotes at $3\frac{1}{2}$ c. in some houses and $3\frac{5}{6}$ c. in others as bottom price. There is evidently no money in sugar for the jobbers. Consequently no great eagerness to make sales is observable. The upshot of the matter might possibly be a return to the list. A meeting of the Guild is to be held this week in Montreal.

The following is clipped from the Halifax Cbronicle :

The sugar refiners are becoming alarmed at the situation in the cut rate sugar war. They will meet here on March 2nd to settle the disturbance if possible. It is expected every refinery in the Dominion will be represented, as the refiners realize the gravity of the situation, the result of which may be to force competition among themselves. Granulated sugar is now down to 4½ cents, at 30 days.

Willet & Gray in their New York weekly Sugar Statistical say :

Raws—The feature of the week has been the unexplained weakness of the European markets, but as they have for some time been quoted above the parity of our markets the decline has not yet brought beet sugar into competition with cane Refiners are, however, quite ready to use such an important factor with which to depress the cane sugar market, and hence, in spite of small carrying stocks, they have withdrawn from the market to the extent of not being ready buyers on last week's basis, and as a result holders are obliged to submit to a small fractional decline in order to make sales from vessel without storing. Any improvement in Europe would be followed by more firmness here, but further decline in Europe may give the long-waited-for opportunity for large purchases of cane sugar without advancing prices. At the present time the markets are working in favor of buyers, and the intrinsic strength of the situation must be left to develop at some future time.

Refined—The production continues on a quite large scale for the season, and the country takes a good proportion of it without so much hesitation as heretofore, being now apparently satisfied with the safety of present low prices, and also a little nervous, perhaps as to their continuance, unless the raw sugar market should unexpectedly show weakness and decline. While granulated sugar is steadily held at the fixed price of 3.92c. net cash, the soft grades are more subject to slight variations from day to day, both up and down, dependent upon the supply and demand.

Beet crop-Mr. Licht has increased his estimate for Germany by 10,000 tons, and educed it 40,000 tons for France, Austria, Holland and Belgium, making a net reduction of 30,000 tons. The sowing for the next beet crop will be larger than the last, except for the concerted movement going on among fabricants to discountenance any further increase in the acreage. It is pointed out that last year's acreage, in a favorable sea-son, will produce several hundred thousand tons more sugar than the actual outturn last season, and hence to increase the acreage again, and to have a favorable growing season, will mean more sugar than can be consumed and unprofitable prices. Beet root growers must not count on a continued in-crease of consumption in the United States like that of 1891, although of course it will continue to increase to a fair extent with the increase of population and great prosperity of the people

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

With the exception of the continuance of remarkably low prices, there is nothing to note in the syrup market, the demand being low and the supply ample. As low as 1%c. is quoted.

Molasses is very slow of sale. Small stocks are held, and but small parcels are ever called for on this market.





MCBRIDE, HARRIS & CO., 134 McGill St., Montreal.



MARKETS-Continued.

TEAS.

The large stock of very low grade tea depresses prices on spot. The better grades are not however plentiful. The abundance is chiefly in lines not above 18c. The demand though is generally for the cheaper stock, the grades quoted at 14 to 18c. being in chief request. Good medium Japans are especially scarce and firm.

The demand for Indian teas continues good, and promises well for the future, a much more general use of Assam teas may be looked for, and the taste for these teas is generally but surely increasing.

The supply of Indian tea brought forward still consists principally of common grades of much inferior quality to those offered a few weeks ago (says the Produce Markets' Review), while prices have been irregular, and occasionally lower, for the less desirable parcels. Unless there is a much stronger demand for these grades, current rates can hardly be maintained, notwithstanding their present low prices. On the other hand, teas of good useful quality are scarce, and are eagerly sought after at higher prices. This eageny sought after at nigher prices. This has been particularly noticeable in the past week's public sales, more especially for whole-leaf kinds, which showed consider-able advance from the lowest point. Broken Pekoes have shared in the upward movement, but to a smaller extent, while the finest grades continue to be actively com-peted for at prices showing a further rise. The enquiry, in fact, during the past season has been for tea with quality, which proves that the demand merely for price is declin-ing. Importers would do well to note this, and instead of flooding the market with tea of undesirable character, they should turn their attention to procuring a larger propor-tion of good medium and fine descriptions, in doing which their interests would undoubt-In doing which their miterests would undoubt-edly be better served. If, however, they per-sist in the present course, which will largely augment the supply in the coming season, coupled with a probable import of nearly 80,000,000 lbs. from Ceylon, they must be prepared to face the lowest prices yet recorded. At the public sales 32,623 packages were brought forward, and the bidding was brisk for all good grades, but the common sorts were comparatively neglected. The Ceylon sales, in accordance with the reports from Ceylon as to the quan-tity exported, have again been rather smaller than was generally anticipated by the home trade, and prices have been fully maintained, and in most cases have exceeded the January quotations. The quality has been fairly good, but perfect excellence in this respect is hardly to be expected until rather later on in the season. Strong efforts are evidently to be made not only by merchants and dealers, but also by representatives sent direct from the island, to push Ceylon teas at the forthcoming Chicago Exhibition; and when the success which attended the efforts made at the late Colonial Exhibition to bring Ceylon teas into general favor is considered, it

Tell your customers to

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It saves money.

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St. Stephen, N. B.

The St. Croix Soap Mf'g Co.,

Branches:

MONTREAL : 17 St. Nicholas St.

TORONTO : Wright & Copp, 40 Wellington St. East.

is hardly to be doubted that a great stride will also be made by these means in the United States. This question, although not of immediate importance, must ultimately have a strong bearing upon the future price of tea in general.

MARKET NOTES.

Cairn's marmalade is now in stock at Smith & Keighley's.

Our Prices Current this week show a reduction of ¼c. in St. Lawrence and Edwardsburg Co's. prices of Canadian Laundry Starch. The price now quoted by these companies is 3½c. Further changes may yet take place.

PETROLEUM

Demand for refined is now quite low, the week's business being reported as much below that of last week. A shrinking business is now to be looked for. The prices are steady and unchanged on a basis of 15c.

The Petrolia Advertiser reports : Petrolia crude \$1,29 per barrel, Oil Springs crude \$1,29/2 per barrel. Although prices for our raw material are somewhat on the droop, the trade expansion looked for is coming slowly. There is no doubt but that buyers would become a little uneasy if there were any further break in the price of the refined article, and jobbers and retailers in all places would feel the same as to their future investments. One thing there can be no doubt of, however, and that is the fact that the Canadian crude oil business, as far as the producers are concerned, never was in a more satisfactory condition and on a more solid and substantial basis. Of course money is not as plentiful as many would desire, but anyway, with this as a drawback, enterprise is scarcely halting, and those that are in a position to do so continue their drilling operations and other investments with their usual confidence.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

There is little variation in the general tenor of the report as it has been running for the past several weeks. The value of good dairy tubs still runs up to 21c. for choice. The demand still considerably outruns the supply, and half as much more butter as comes to hand would easily find sale. Large rolls are somewhat more plentiful, but still far from abundant. The price going ranges trom 16 to 19c. for all grades above medium. Creamery tub is selling at 25c. There appears to be a feeling that values will grow stiffer before long, some dealers predicting quite a long advance on present prices. One thing is clear, the market was never in a better condition at this season. Stocks are all run down, nothing of any description being held on spot. Montreal buyers are still picking up butter in all parts of the west, every grade finding a price in that market. Hence receipts here have declined.

Cheese is steady at former prices, 12½c. being the outside quotation, and applying to small lots. Large parcels go at 12c A fair sized stock of summer cheese to sell at 10c. appears to be held.



Arrived Ex "Scottish Prince," Car Fancy

Messina Lemons. Half Car Choice Palermo Car Choice Palermo Oranges.

Ex "Parisian," 100 cases Jumbo, 720 Valencia Oranges; 200 cases ordinary, 420 Va-

Lemons.

lencia Oranges.

McWilliam & Everist,

Offer the following at lowest market prices: Two cars Florida Oranges, all sizes; Two cars Fancy Messina Lemons ; also Valencia Oranges, 714's and 420's, all free from frost. Write for quotations before ordering else-



the Thing on Which to make or Extend a Business.



The Best Grocers Make a point of Keeping it always in Stock.

Traveller wants Situation.

VANTED-A SITUATION AS TRA-

Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Apply care J,

this office.

veller for Provision House for New

MARKETS-Continued

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—The price of good hard fruit, such as Spies and Greenings, does not exceed \$2.50, and shades downwards for quality.

BEANS—Choice hand picked are worth \$1.35 jobbed out. Round lots are \$1 to \$1.25 according to quality.

CRANBERRIES—The value steadily depreciates under the weight of stock and a shrunken demand. The range is now \$5.50 to \$6.

DRIED APPLES—Are steady at 4½ to 5c. There has been some business done for delivery against the opening of navigation.

EVAPORATED APPLES—There is no trade of any consequence now current, but prices are unchanged at 7½ to 8½ c.

EGGS—The demand for eggs has become stronger with the opening of Lent, but notwithstanding that, the price is lower, a free supply having set in. Fresh are now 17c. Lumed bring 14c. with difficulty.

HIDES—A diminished supply does not strengthen prices, which are on a basis of $4\frac{1}{2}$ c for green. Cured are dull at 5c.

HONEY-Extracted is listless at 8 to 10c., and sections are 14 to 16c.

HOPS – Holders are stiff in their views, and that gives a check to business. Buyers do not care to go beyond 22c., while sellers ask 14c. for prime stock. There is no business of any importance. Low grades are quoted from 18c. upwards.

ONIONS—are firm at \$2.50 to \$3 per barrel, the cold weather operating against delivery.

POTATOES-The price in cars is weak at 33 to 35c. Out of store lots are 45 to 50c.

SEEDS—The prices now quoted are what seeds are jobbed at, buying for export having ceased. Alsike is quoted at 6.5 to 8.50, according to quality. Red clover is 6.25 to 6.60. Timothy is 1.75 to 2. No Canadian crop is offering. Inquiry is active.

SKINS—Sheepskins are taken freely at \$1.15 to \$1.25. Calfskins are more plentiful at 5 to 7c.

TALLOW—Refined is 5½ to 6c. Rough is 2c.

WOOL-No improvement has taken place, 18c. being the best price going for fleeces.

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Diminished receipts have been the order of the week. Cars are becoming rarer. The chief supplies to hand this week have been street deliveries. The price ranges from \$5.90 to \$6.10. Products are firm and unchanged.

BACON—Long clear is steady at 8c. for small quantities, and 1¼ c. for round lots. For smoked, heavy bellies are 10c., medium 10¼ c., boneless 11c.; backs are 10c., rolls are 8¾ c.

HAMS—Are quiet at 10½ to 11c., with the leaning strongest on the side of the upper price.

LARD-Pure in tubs and pails is loc.

BARREL PORK—Heavy mess is \$13.50 to \$15, the range being from old United States to new Canadian. Short cut is \$16 to \$16.50.

FRESH MEATS—Beef is 4½ to 5½c. in forequarters and 7½ to 8c. in hindquarters. Lamb is 8 to 9½c., muttou 7 to 7½c., veal is 8½ to 9c.

GREEN FRUIT.

There has been a fair amount of shipping since the beginning of the month. Palermo lemons are now about out of stock. Messinas quote from \$2.60 to \$3.25, but they are rapidly becoming worth more money, \$4 being a not improbable price before long. The wastiness of stock is one cause of advance, as loss has to be suffered in the repacking. Bananas arrive only in cases and are worth \$2.50. In milder weather cars will begin to arrive. Pineapples are scarce at \$3 per doz.

FISH AND OYSTERS.

Oysters are plentiful and the past week has seen a great falling off in the demand, and dealers are refraining from ordering. Prices remain as before. Fish is plentiful, except herring, which are hard to procure. Prices remain firm. Owing to the large stocks and the uncertainty of the future demand, the probability is that these will not be much advance in prices for a week or two, that is, until dealers realize for certainty what the Lenten demand will be.

SALT.

Two cars of barrels at \$1.20, one car of fine sacks at 80c. and two cars of coarse sacks at 70c., have been moved this week. Prices are easy. The demand for small quantities has been less brisk than usual.

DRY GOODS.

This is a busy week at the wholesale houses. The millinery openings have attracted a large number of ladies to the city, and many merchants have also taken advantage of the openings to visit the city and look up bargains for the spring trade, and consequently there is more rush than usual. Spring orders continue to come in, and in most cases are encouraging. Money also is moving but not so freely as some have expected.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, March 3rd, 1892.

The past week like the previous one, has shown no improved activity in certain lines and this is extending, and the tone generally shows a decided improvement. Remittances are still below what they should be, but wholesalers do not appear at all surprised or uneasy at the renewals which are being asked, and which are generally for only a short time. The chief feature of interest is sugar, which is being sold by wholesalers at lower prices than they are paying for it to the refiners. Teas continue very steady; coffees are very firm; syrups quiet; dried fruit is fairly active in a jobbing way.

SUGAR.

The local sugar market is regularly mixed up and nobody knows what the outcome will be, wholesalers trying to out do one another in the shading which they offer as inducements to buyers. The latter it is to be said are taking every advantage of this unusual state of affairs. They held back all through the winter in the expectation of some such developement in connection with the Guild. and now are buying heavily at the cuts offered which is making a very active market. Last week we noted cutsingranulated at 43%c. which is 1/8c. under the first cost from refiners. These sales must have necessitated therefore a direct loss to the jobbers, but matters went even further this week, and now it is a case of regular cut-throat competition between a leading English wholesale house and the French jobbers. The other English houses intended at first to go into the fight, but have decided since that the game is not worth the candle and are working quietly on the old price of $4\frac{1}{2}c$. The French houses,

(Continued on page 20.)

FLOUR AND FEED.

A duller and easier feeling in the flour market obtains this week. A few sales of cars for Quebec have been made, the inquiries from that quarter not having culminated in business till a slight concession on former figures could be obtained. The demand for feed has waned appreciably and an unsatisfactory trade has been done. Prices tend towards easier quotations.

FLOUR.—City millers' and dealers' prices are: Manitoba patents, \$5.20; strong bakers', \$4.85; Ontario patents, \$4.40; straight roller, \$4.75; extra, \$4.10 to \$4.15: low grades, per bag, \$1.25 to \$1.75.

Car prices are : Toronto freights—Manitoba patents, \$5.15 to \$5.20; Manitoba strong bakers' \$4.75 to \$4.85; Ontario patents, \$4.50 to \$4.90; straight roller, \$4.10 to \$4.20; extra, \$3.95 to \$4.00; low grades, per bag, \$1.25 to \$1.75.

MEAL- Oatmeal is \$3.80 to \$3.90. Cornmeal is \$4.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR--Is \$4.50 per barrel.

FEED—Bran is \$14 to \$15, shorts \$15 to \$16, mixed feed \$23 to \$25, cracked corn \$1.15, feeding corn 50 to 52, oats 33 to 34c.

HAY—is fairly active at \$11.50 to \$12 for No.1 timothy and \$10 to \$10.50 for mixed.

STRAW-is featureless at \$6 to \$6.50.

MONTREAL

The local flour market continues dull and uninteresting, the feeling of holders being rather easier. The stocks in store show an increase of 4,028 barrels compared with a week ago, and a decerease of 4,803 barrels compared with a year ago. We quote as tollows :--Winter patents, 55 to 5.25; spring patents, 5.40 to 5.50; straight rollers, 4.70 to 4.80; extra, 440 to 4.50; superfine, 4 to 4.10; city strong bakers', 55; strong bakers', 4.80 to 4.90.

The demand for oatmeal is small, with prices unchanged. Standard, per bag, \$2.10 to \$2.20; granulated, \$2.10 to \$2.20; rolled, \$2.10 to \$2.20.

Feed is quiet and easy. We quote :--Bran, \$16 to \$17; shorts, \$17 to \$18, and mouillie \$24.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Flour is holding firm at recent advances, though the trade yet is purely local. We expect to see a more general demand for breadstuffs than our market has shown the past month. Manitoba patents are selling at \$5.85 to \$5.90, Ontario High grade \$5.10 to \$5.20, Medium patents \$4.90 to \$5.

Corn Meal—The market is unchanged, prices are the same as last week with fair demand.

Oatmeal—The indications seem to be for slightly lower prices in oatmeal.

Hay—has advanced to \$15 to \$16 per ton, and as large quantities are being shipped, prices will likely rule higher.



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MONTREAL Markets continued

however, emphatically assert that they will smite the disturber hip and thigh if it is necessary or possible. The firm in question, however, are hard customers to handle they have seen their opponents' raise and gone them one better. They have issued a circular in which they state that they are willing to sell 5 bbls. granulated along with 5 bbls. yellow at $3\frac{3}{4}$ c., or 5 bbls. granulated at $3\frac{1}{4}$ c. provided the purchaser takes in addition 5 half-chests of 20c. tea. This proposition is a new problem for the trade, and wholesalers who do a regular business are wondering how long it is to go on. A logical conclusion would be that it could not last very long, for it is not human nature to sell goods at a loss, but these gentlemen may have some other consideration that enters into the argument. Anyhow, matters in the sugar market are decidedly interesting. Under these circumstances a regular quotation is impossible.

SYRUP AND MOLASSES.

Syrups are moving slowly and the business in molasses is confined to a small jobbing demand, stocks being well cleaned up in first hands. We quote Barbadoes 35c.; American 28c.; syrups are quoted at 25 to 28c. for medium bright, 30 to 45c. for choice; amber 40 to 45c.

TEAS.

There is a very good demand for all grades especially in the better qualities which are becoming very scarce, Japans worth from 18 to 25c. are in particularly good demand. Black teas are moving steadily but without any large turnovers lately. There is a good enquiry for Indian Ceylon teas, and some very fair lots have moved off during the week.

COFFEES.

Coffees are still dull and unchanged, and with the exeception of a few small jobbing dickers there is nothing to note. Prices rule firm on a basis of 18 to 20c. in Rios and Jamaicas.

RICE.

The rice market is quiet and unchanged, and in the absence of business prices rule steady and unchanged.

DRIED FRUIT.

Business continues quiet in dried fruit, and there is absolutely no change to report since our last. Prime Valencia raisins are in good demand at 5c., while $4\frac{34}{3}$ c. is the inside figure for inferior stocks. Currants are in good demand with a fair trade doing on the basis of 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. There is a fair jobbing movement in prunes at $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6c. for Bosnais. Figs are steady at the old figure, viz. : loc. Dates are unchanged at 5c. We quote prime Valencias at 5c. ; currants at 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. for Patras, and 6 to 7c. for Vostizzas in cases; Bosnia prunes, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6c.; figs 10.; and dates 5c. per lb.

NUTS.

In nuts there is a fair jobbing trade doing as noted last week. We quote :-Almonds Tarragona 14 to 15c.; Almonds, Ivica 14 to 15c.; Almonds, common 10 to 11c.; Almonds, hardshell 07 to 08c.; Walnuts, Grenoble, new 12 to 12½c.; Walnuts, French 10 to 10½c.; Cocoanuts per 100 \$4.50 to \$5; Filberts 9 to 10c.; Pecans 16 to 17c.; Peanuts 07 to 10c.

CANNED GOODS.

There is nothing doing in canned goods outside a small jobbing trade. The stocks are not large but ample for all requirements and holders are looking for a good business as soon as navigation opens.

THE CANADIAN GROCER

GREEN FRUIT.

Green fruit remains steady with a fair jobbing trade doing at a slight reduction. We quote Valencia oranges at \$3.25 to \$3.50; Floridas \$2.75 to \$3.25, and bitter \$3.00 to \$3.50. Lemons \$2.50 to \$3.

APPLES.

Apples are unchanged with nothing notable to mention. We quote \$2.50 to \$3 for jobbing business. Evaporated are firmly held at 8 to 9c.; dried are dull and unchanged at 5 to 6c. As noted last week the fire in Chisholm's watehouse placed a lot of damaged stock on the market, but they do not find good demand.

HOPS

Business since our report of a week ago has ruled quiet and failed to develop any feature of a special prominence. Reports from the American markets have not shown quite so cheerful a tone, and in New York a decline of I to 2c. has been suffered. There is still quite a round lot of last fall's shipment of German hops on hand, and as the brewers are well stocked they do not find ready sale. For the best Canadian hops an offer of 23c. is about the price. Pressed still move off in a jobbing way at 16c.

FISH.

For reasons already given the market wears a dull and heavy look, and although holders continue to hope that after tomorrow there will be an improvement in the demand there is as yet nothing to indicate that such will be the case. We quote: Herring, No. I, per bbl., \$5.25 to \$5.30; lake trout, per half bbl., \$4.25 to \$4.50; sea trout, per bbl., \$9.00 to \$9.50; codfish, green, No. I, per bbl., \$5 to \$5.25; do. No. 2, per bbl., \$4.50 to \$4.75; codfish, dried, per bbl., \$5 to \$5.05; salmon, B.C., per bbl., \$13 to \$13.50; do., Nfd., No. I, per tee, \$22.50 to \$23; do. do., No. 2, per tee, \$21 to \$21.50; do. do., No. 3, per tee, \$20 to \$20.50.

PROVISIONS.

Foreign influences likely to affect the market has not of late been favorable to firm prices, and speculative buyers are deterred from embarking upon transactions of magnitude, while as usual at this season the consumptive demand is light. We quote : Canadian short cut, per brl. \$16.50 to \$17.00; mess pork, western, per brl. \$16.00 to \$16.50; short cut, western, per brl. \$17 to \$17.25; hams, city cured, per lb. 10½C. to 11C; lard, Canadian, in pails, 8½C. to 9c; bacon per lb. 9c. to 10c; lard, com. refined, per lb. 7¼ to 8c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Transactions in cheese are now confined to jobbing lots with the grocers. Prices are very firm. Butter is fairly dealt with in a jobbing way. Business is altogether of a local character and on dairy butter the supply of which is hardly adequate to the demand, there is still a steady run but the interest desplayed in creamery is very moderate. We quote :—Finest creamery, 23 to 24c. ; Finest Townships, 18 to 20c. ; Morrisburg and Brockville, 18 to 19c. ; Finest Western, 16½ to 17½c.

EGGS.

The local egg market is very quiet at the moment. Dealers have cleaned out the stocks of limed pretty well during the past week and only one firm what can be called a large stock on hand. They are anxious to effect a clearance and are offering to day at 14c. Fresh eggs are coming in more freely and finding a ready sale at 20c. The first car of American fresh eggs will arrive from St. Louis to-morrow and will be offered at about 18½c. The first car last year was received before the end of January. There is also a few small lots of extra fresh boiling stock selling at 25 to 28c.

GRAIN.

There is nothing new to note concerning the local grain market, the movement in all grains being small and unimportant. The stocks in store show a decrease of 21,613 wheat, 38,823 peas, 4,406 barley, and an increase of 34,224 oats, and 2,242 rye, com-se pared with a week ago. Compared with a year ago there is an increase of 125,062 wheat, 141,907 peas, 60 oats, 19,719 barley, 211 rye, and a decrease of 11,493 corn. We quote:--No. 2 hard Manitoba \$1.03 to \$1.04; No. 3, do., 97c; No. 2 Northern, \$1.04; peas, 73 to 74c. per 66 pounds; oats, 32c. to 34c. per 34 pounds ; corn, 72c. duty paid; feed barley, 45 to 46c.; good malting do., 60 to 63c.

	Feb. 27, 1892.	Feb. 20, 1892.	Feb. 28, 1891.
Wheat, bush	533,637	555,250	408,575
Corn, bush Peas, bush	286,558	325,381	11,493 144,661
Oats, bush Barley, bush		171,687 77,706	205.851 53.581
Rye, bush		26,950	28,981
Flour, brls	48,743	44,715	53,546
Oatmeal, brls	3,229	3,249	201

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARKETS.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March, 4, 1892.

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We notice a little more activity among the wholesalers the past week than for some time. Some coasting vessels are already

A. H. BADGEBOW. ALEX. H. DIXON. The Badgerow, Dixon Bonded Vinegal Manufacturing Co.,

.

79 and 81 Jarvis St., Toronto Highest award, Toronto Exhibition.

> Sphinx Prunes, in cases. Sphinx Prunes, in kegs. Bosnia Prunes, in kegs. Turkey Prunes, in casks.

Evaporated Peaches. Evaporated Golden Apricots. Evaporated Silver Plums. (California Fruits.)





ST. JOHN'S MARKETS- Continued.

coming out of winter quarters, and as the weather is very spring-like we look for quite an improvement in trade during the next two or three weeks. Brooms have taken another step upward in price, and the manufacturers say they will be still higher shortly.

PRODUCE.

BUTTTER—is scarce and prices are stiffening 18 to 20c. being the quotations.

EGGS—are in good demand for fresh stocks and sell readily at from 15 to 17C. CHEESE—also is higher with stocks very

light.

FATHERS AND SONS.

It is well known that with few exceptions fathers are adverse to training their sons to their own trade or calling, and the fact has repeatedly been alluded to. Various reasons have been given for this common teeling of fathers. An exchange says on this subject :

The only inference to be drawn is that a majority of men are engaged in callings not to their liking, either because there is not any money in it or because it is not agreeable to them. That is the natural conclusion, but the real fact of the matter is, the average man is a "kicker;" he wants something other than that which he has and without making any especial effort to meet the desire, grumbles at what he has.

We cannot agree with this view, and because the objection to training their sons in their own business is common among retail merchants, we will give what we believe to be the true reasons for its existence. In the first place, it will generally be found that men who have been born rich do not care much what occupations their sons take up. It is the man who has struggled hard for existence or for wealth, who is opposed to his sons following in his own footsteps, and it is because existence has been so hard and so searing to the conscience that he entertains that objection. The feeling is rather creditable to the parent. He wants to spare his offspring the troubles and trials that he himself has experienced, and the temptations to which he may have succumbed, but with a curious shortsightedness he imagines that if the boy adopts some other avocation he may escape those perils. There are, however, cases where the parent thinks his own occupation is degrading and desires a more honorable calling for his son. This is a form of self-delusion that is dying out among intelligent parents, we believe, because the perception of the fact that one business, provided it is an honest one, is not less honorable than another, is becoming more general every year as knowledge is more widely diffused among the mass of the people.

As regards the retail grocery business the disinclination of members of the trade to bring up their sons in that calling is to be regretted by all who are interested in everything that tends to lift the business to a higher plane, pecuniarily and morally. The

husiness contains too many hadly trained merchants, who are ignorant of the properties of many of the articles which they sell, and therefore become liable to impositions by salesmen, jobbers and manufacturers. These dealers, having to learn by bitter experience, are responsible for a good deal of the price-cutting that is indulged in, for the sale of adulterated goods to a considerable extent and for the abuse of the credit system. What these men learn after entering business in their own name, the grocer's son would be taught beforehand, perhaps with much other valuable information, and as a rule would be better fitted to engage in the business either on his own account, or with his parent, than the most carefully trained clerk would be if so fortunate as to be able to start for himself. This cannot, we think, be successfully disputed, for there are few men who would exercise as much care and patience in instructing a hired clerk as they would in educating their sons for the business. Therefore we trust that every grocer who is a father will quickly disabuse his mind of the notion that his boy can escape temptation, hard work or anxiety by turning his back on his father's trade, or that by entering some other business he can enjoy a more honorable means of support.-Merchant's Review.

SMALL MARGINS.

The conditions that have prevailed in the grocery and general merchandise market for a great many years, says an exchange, making it necessary for the manufacturers and merchants to figure on small margins, have more and more been affecting the hardware trade during the past few years, until now manufacturers of staple goods are satisfied with very small profits. The margins have been so low as to invite comment in nearly every weekly review of every distributingcenter market in the country, and expectation has been alert as to the eventual rise in prices. The current number of The Iron Age points out the improbability of this result arriving in the near future.

The contracts taken for large quantities to be delivered months ahead, and in some cases covering the entire year, at prices which seem to barely cover cost, show that the manufacturers are disposed to forego all chances of an upward turn in values. The Age says that offers are known to have been made by manufacturers of their entire year's output, at a slight advance over cost, based upon an inspection of their books. An instance has come under our observation in which a manufacturer controlling his own raw material has offered another concern in the same line his surplus production of raw material at actual cost for a fixed time, based upon an examination of the cost sheets by a disinterested party. Concern No. 2 had been figuring on an addition to the works covering this point, but the scheme was promptly abandoned on receipt of such an offer. This condition of affairs indicates almost a revolution. Matters have been shaping for it for a long time, but only within the past few months has their full force been felt. The requirements of the country are now more than met in almost every line of iron and steel production, and it will take a very heavy increase in consumption to bring the demand up to anything like the supply. Manufacturers are losing hope that this will soon occur, hence their willingness to take such contracts as are above set forth.

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Under these circumstances it becomes more and more obvious how vital it is to the trade as a whole that the small margin shall be protected, and we think we can forsee the time when the hardware trade, as has proved the case with the grocery and general merchandise trade, will be compelled, for its own protection, to resort to organization, to prevent the cutting on smaller margins under which the trade will be carried on, for if the manufacturers are compelled to be satisfied with small margins, it cannot be long before the jobber and the retailer will find the same condition confronting them.— Ez.

A customer secured is a promise of greater salary in time.

A reputation for truthfulness is indispensable to permanent and satisfying success.

If you want books, it is rarely wise to pay double price for them to a travelling book-seller.



22





SALES MADE OR PENDING.

The general stock of Mills & Co., Holland, Ont., is for sale.

The general stock of Fred Fuller, London, Ont., is for sale by tender.

The general stock of A. E. Goodeve, Hanover, Ont., is to be sold by auction on the roth inst.

Mr. D. H. Grand sold the insolvent stock of R. J. McLaughlin, of Wallaceburg, yesterday afternoon for 65 cents on the dollar. Mr. Brunton also sold a bankrupt stock at 39 ½ c. on the dollar.

On Tuesday the stock under the insolvency of R. S. Gallagher, fruit and fish merchant, King and Jarvis streets, was put up at auction by Oliver, Coate & Co., under instructions from Herbert O. Bennet, of E. R. C Clarkson's firm. The stock was bought at 60c. on the dollar by Joseph Carter, of Toronto, and the horses, waggons, etc., were disposed of at the same rate.

PARTNERSHIPS FORMED AND DISSOLVED.

John Laird, grocer, Galt, Ont., continues the business of Walford & Laird.

W. H. Sherwood, grocer, St. John, N.B., has been succeeded by S. A. Morrell.

The Gaspe Fishing Co., of Montreal, has dissolved, and L. E. Morin continues the business.

E. Cairncross & Co., general merchants, Shakespeare, Ont., have been succeeded by Mowat & McLean.

Brown & Beattie, general merchants, Campbellville, Ont., have dissolved. Matthew Beattie continues.

FIRES.

Samuel McKay, general merchant, Beaver Harbor, N.B., has been burnt out.

The general stock of C. F. Stickles, Stirling, Ont., has been badly damaged by fire.

Jos. Cuttrell & Co., confectionery manufacturers, Montreal, lost about \$6,000 by fire on the 25th.

REMOVALS AND DEATHS.

J. R. Backhouse, general merchant, New Ross, N. S., 15 dead.

Walsh Bros., general merchants, Alameda, N.W.T., have removed to Oxbow.

DIFFICULTIES, ASSIGNMENTS, COMPROMISES. Wm. Spur, general merchant, Edmunston, N. S., has assigned.

Thomas Williamson, grocer, St. Andrews, N. S., has assigned.

Jas. Lobbe & Co., wholesale merchants, Quebec, have assigned.

J. L. Doyle, general merchant, Bridgewater N.S. has assigned.

water, N.S., has assigned. Smith & Boothley, general merchants, Collingwood, Ont., have assigned. John Calder, grocer, Woodstock, Ont., has assigned to Chas. S. Wilson, Ingersoll.

R. R. Young, general merchant, St. Andrew's Parish, N.W.T., has assigned.

A demand of assignment has been made of J. H. Knapton, general merchant, Bedford, Que.

Howard A. Munroe, general merchant, Bridgewater, N. S., is asking for an extension.

Owing to the dull times, Thomas S. Armstrong, general storekeeper, Fergus, has placed his affairs in the hands of Henry Barber & Co., Toronto. His assets and liabilities are nominally equal at about \$7,500.

W. L. Temple, tea merchant, has assigned to Osborne Blois. The liabilities are principally to English tea houses, several of whom are reported to have claims of from \$5,000 upwards. The assets are largely covered by the bill of sale and mortgage to Mr. Herbert Harris.

H. J. Bray, sen., also in the wholesale fruit trade in Toronto, met his creditors. The assignment was made to George Edwards on a total liability of \$4,000, principally with the view of realizing the assets of the business under a recent transfer to the debtor's son.

The insolvency of Gonee & Co., fruit and fish wholesalers, Colborne st, Toronto, has engaged the attention of their creditors at the office of George Edwards, to whom the assignment was made. The statement presented showed liabilities amounting to \$4,000. The debtor made the offer of a cash composition of 20 cents on the dollar, but this was refused by the creditors and the assignee was instructed to wind up the estate.

WOMEN IN THE GROCERY TRADE.

It is noticed that the names of women are becoming more numerous among the business changes that are registered every week. Has the busy storeroom with its multitude of details to look after sufficient attraction to induce them to leave home for the counter? Probably a better solution would be furnished upon an investigation as to why women take upon themselves such arduous duties. In the majority of cases these women have succeeded their husbands in business, and we regret to add that it was in many cases because the latter had failed. There is a common law which makes the property of the wife and her earnings exempt from the husband's debts. Hence the frequent transfer of the business from husband to wife. The wife must take more or less interest in the business, and it may be said to her credit that she frequently not only pulls the establishment out of the financial straits into which it had drifted, but makes money. The number of women grocers is not cited to call the attention of the trade to the increase infrailures, but rather as proof that a woman in some respects is peculiarly adapted to the

business. Among the subscribers of the Grocer we note more than one hundred women who have been actively engaged in the trade for years and the success of many of them has been remarkable.

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Among the many good qualities exercised by the woman in business is caution. In all her transactions she looks to absolute safety and can seldom be induced to take any chances that might imperil her business or her future. She is anxious to make money, but she is not over-ambitious like a man.and her conservatism keeps her inside the danger line. She is afraid of entanglements and business complications and is determined to avoid them. She jealously guards her credits and knows more about the financial standing and character of her customers in one day than a man could find out in a week with the aid of a lawyer. She is an excellent collector, because Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Smith tear a woman's tongue more than a man's threat. For well they know that the female grocer could blast all their pretentions in local circles by hinting to the neighbors that they were wearing silks and satins at her (the grocer's) expense. She is in business for the sole business of making her living and she engages in no hap-hazard operations where she might lose her foothold. Loss of her little capital appears to her as an irretrievable calamity and fully appreciates the helplessness of her situation in case of failure. The various schemes which tempt men to invest money in untried goods have no attraction for her and she seldom has capital tied up where it yields no profit.

Another advantage possessed by women is the fact that they seldoin have expensive habits. They are contented with the amusements and pleasures that are furnished at home, and can therefore be relied upon to give their best thoughts to business. It can also be said in their favor that the financial stand on which women receive credit does not warrant the wholesale houses in giving credit to men. That she should be the recipient of such extra confidence and favors can only be accounted for on the grounds of an established record she has made for herself in the mercantile world.—Chicago Grocer.

NEW FACTS ABOUT THE DAKOTAS

is the title of the latest illustrated pamphlet issued by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway regarding those growing states, whose wonderful crops the past season have attracted the attention of the whole country. It is full of facts of special interest for all not satisfied with their present location. Send to A. J. Taylor, Canadian Passenger Agent, No. 4, Palmer House Block, Toronto, Ont.

GROCERS. Our 3th Package Soda Biscuits sell like Hot Cakes. TRY THEM. JACKSON BROS., GALT.

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An Easy Way to Make 150 Dollars.

In order to make the merits of "BARM" Yeast more widely known, and place it speedily on the market, we offer the following prizes in

			DC			U	A		L		
1st.	150	Dollars	to the	first v	wholes	sale	travell	er w	ho sells	500 k	oxes.
2nd.	100	**	**	secon	d "'		**		**	6.6	
3rd.	50	**	**	third	66		6.6		**	÷.	
4th.		d April.		ery tra	veller	who	sells	100	boxes	during	March

NOTE.—These boxes must be sold in the regular way to your retail customers.

This money should be easily earned for the following reasons :

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1st—The Yeast is put up in 50 cent boxes, containing 2 dozen of the largest 5 cent packages on the market. You have therefore only to sell 250 dollars worth to get the prize.
2nd—The retailer makes 70 cents on his purchase of 50 cents, or 140 per cent. profit, being 60 per cent. more than he makes by selling

any other yeast. 3rd—Each package contains 6 large cakes, at least 20 per cent. more yeast than the package of other makers, a great saving to the consumer.

4th-"Barm" Yeast is of exceptional merit, only requiring a trial to be appreciated, and we guarantee all goods to be thoroughly tested before leaving the factory.

The money has been deposited with the **CANADIAN GROCER**. We refer you to the proprietors of that paper, who will pay the amounts to the winners when satisfactory evidence of sales is furnished to them.

The "Barm" Yeast Manufacturing Co., 35 Wellington St. East, Toronto.



Our "No. I Telegraph" matches are now packed in Woodboard Caddies, thus reducing the weight of the 10 gross case to about 60 lbs. but without reducing the quantity, size or quality. These caddies are printed in assorted colors and make a handsome display The trade should send their orders at once. Consumers will buy no other matches.

WESTERN ASSURANCE CO.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Forty-first annual meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at its offices in this city at noon yesterday.

Mr. A. M. Smith, President, occupied the chair and Mr. J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, was appointed to act as Secretary to the meeting.

The Secretary read the following

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Directors beg to submit herewith their Annual Report, showing the transactions of the Company for the past year, together with a statement of its Assets and Liabilities on 31st December last. The Premium Income, it will be observed,

was \$1,754,262.25, after deducting the amount paid for re-insurance; and the receipts for interest on investments were \$43,732.78.

Although no serious conflagrations have occurred during the year fire losses, both in Canada and the United States, have been unusually numerous and severe, bringing the ratio of losses to premiums considerably above the average of ordinary years. In the Marine Branch the volume of busi-ness has been somewhat less than in 1890, but the year's transactions have resulted more atticfacturally

hese has been somewhat less than in 1800, but the year's transactions have resulted more satisfactorily. While the profit balance of \$40,120,67 is much less than that shown in the preceding annual balance sheet your directors feel that in view of the untavorable results of the fire busies for the year 1891 to companies gen-erally there is cause for congratulation in the fact that the excess of income over ex-penditure with the balance at the credit of profit and loss account enabled them to pay two half-yearly dividends at the rate of ten per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capi-tal without drawing upon the Company's ample reserve fund of \$400,000. The amount stimated as necessary to reinsure or run off all existing risks is \$578,654.19. Deducting this from the total surplus funds of the Com-pany a net surplus of \$355,527.17 is shown over capital and all other habilities. One important result from the generally adverse experiences in fire underwriting for the year 1891 has been the withdrawal of a number of companies from the business. The risks of these retiring companies have been assumed by other and stronger companies, so that in no case have the policy-holders business has been taken over have in most instances teen such as will permit the wind-ing up of the companies without loss to stockholders. The natural effect of these withdrawals will be the concentration of the business among a smaller number of offices, and concerted action where necessary to place it upon a more satisfactory basis.

and concerted action where necessary to place it upon a more satisfactory basis. These movements, with a return to a normal loss ratio, which may be reasonably looked for, must eventually result favorably to the companies remaining in the field.

Statement of Business for the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1891.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Fire premiums \$1,414,109 97 Marine premiums 607,970 81		
Less re-assurances	\$2,022.080 267,818	
Interest account	1,75+,262 48,782	
	\$1,797,995	03
Fire losses including an appropria- tion for all losses reported to Dec. 31, 1891. Marine losses, including an appropria-	\$ 845,655	50
tion for all losses reported to Dec. 31, 1891 General expenses, agents' commis-	840,757	97
sion, etc	571,460 40,120	
	1,797,995	08
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.		
Dividend No. 60	\$25,000	00

Dividend No. 60	\$25,000	0
Dividend No. 61	25,000	0
Sundry accounts written off	\$,125	7
Balance	4,181	8

	\$56,807	66	
Balance from last year Profit for the year	\$16,186 40,120		
	\$56, 307	06	

LIABILITIES \$500,000 00 122,645 78 25,000 00 904,181 86

\$1,551,827 09

United States and State bonds	\$451,795	00
Dominion of Canada stock	211,417	50
Loan Company and Bank stocks	181,181	
Company's building	65,000	
Debentures	95.490	
Cash on hand and on deposit	194.064	
Bills receivable	46,601	
Mortgages	6,884	
Re-Assurances	38,392	
Interest due and accrued	5,291	
Agents' balances and sundry accounts	255,758	58

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\$1.551.827 09

A. M. SMITH, President. J. J. KENNY, Managing Director Western Assurance Offices, Toroato, Feb. 16, 1892

Auditors' Report.

To the President and Directors of the Western Assurance Company:

Western Assurance Company: GENTLEMEN, — We hereby certify that we have audited the books of the Company for the year ending S1st December, 1891, and have examined the vouchers and securities in connection therewith and find the same carefully kept, correct and properly set forth in the above statement.

R. R. CATHRON, JOHN M. MARTIN, F.C.A., Auditors.

Toronto, Feb. 16, 1892.

JOHN M. MARTIN, F.C.A., J Auditors. Toronto, Feb. 16, 1892. In moving the adoption of the report the President said: The Annual Report of the Directors, which has just been read, with its accompanying statements of the accounts of the Company. presenting as they do a clear synopsis of the past year's business and its results, render unnecessary any lengthened remarks or ex-plantions from me. Compared with the figures of the preceding year you will have noticed a moderate and satisfactory gain in the net premium income, a considerable in-crease in the amount of losses incurred, and a marked reduction from the handsome pro-fit balance which we were able to show as the result of our operations for the year 1890; and yet, notwithstanding this diminution in the profits on the business transacted last have noted the inroads which in many in-stances it has made into the surplus funds which companies have accumulated in more prosperous years, cannot but for unate to you to-day. The Fire In-fundance of a sub past year bave proved as is presented to you to-day. The Fire In-fundance wind the retirement of two of onompanies we as Canadians must regret that it has resulted in the retirement of two of sompanies we as Canadians must regret that it has resulted in the retirement of two of such an exceptional year as the past one as the result of own bays and in addition to prompanies we as Canadians must regret that it has resulted in the retirement of two of such an exceptional year as the past one as the different of the past one. The effect of this reduction in the number of such an exceptional year as the past one.

of such an exceptional year as the past one has proved. The effect of this reduction in the number of competitors for business, judging from our own receipts thus far for the present year, is already being feit in the increased volume of premiums of the remaining companies and while in a business such as ours, sub-ject to a large extent to elements be-yond human control, it is impossible to forecast the probable results of any one year, we may safely rely upon the law of average asserting itself, and may fairly assume that by coaducting our busi-ness on lines laid down by past experience, and adhering to a policy of just and liberal fureatment of our insurers, we shall in the future, as we have heretofore, earn fair profits for our shareholders upon their capital. capital.

A full consideration of the present condi-tions and prospects of the business, which I have briefly outlined, has led the directors to consider the question of increasing the capital stock of the company, and believing

that such action will be advantageous at the present time in strengthening in proportion to the growth of its business, the financial to the growth of its business, the financial position of a home institution which already stands high in public confi-dence, they have taken advantage of the present gathering of its shareholders te call a special meeting at the close of the regular meeting to approve, as required by the Act of Incorporation, of an additional issue of atock. issue of stock.

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regular meeting to approve, as required by the Act of Incorporation, of an additional issue of stock. I cannot close without bearing testimony to the zeal and watchful care manifested by our Managing Director in conducting the business of the Company, and the efficient manner in which the other officers have, ful-filed their respective duties during an 'an-usuality trying year, and expreving our ap-preciation of the active and loysl services of the Managers of our various branch officers and the agents of the Company generally throu-hout its wide field of operations. Mr. George A. Cox, Vice-President of the Company, said: In seconding the adoption of the report last year (when after paying a 10 per cent. dividend, we carried \$75,000 to the reserve fund) I pointed out the necessity of provid-ing in favorable years for less fortunate ones, such as the experience of all companies leads them to look for when fire losses exceed what may be regarded as an average ratio. The past year has been one to impress this lesson upon all companies. The experience of the "Western," however, I am glad to be able to add, has been more fortunate than a majority of companies to ing business here, while in the United States we compare tavorable with the home and foreign com-panies which make returns to the New York Insurance Tepartment. In the matter of expense in conducting business, our figures show that we are as low, if not lower, than mot of the companies doing similar lines of business.

I quite concur in the President's expres-sions of regret at the winding up of some of our Canadian companies. It is a remarkable sions of regret at the winding up of some of our Canadian companies. It is a remarkable fact, however, that when an unsuccessful fire insurance company decides to give up business, its risks and its gents are readily assumed by some foreign corporation, and its stockholders, who get something beyond the market price for their stock, retire from the fire underwriting field, leaving the busi-ness to be carried on by the purchasing company through the same agents and usually under the same general manager as previously conducted it, but as Canadian institutions they cease to exist. I admit the necessity of foreign capital in fire insurance, but I believe there is also a field in this country for home companies, and I point with much satisfaction to the "Western" as evidence that a Canadian Company, under proper direction and management, can hold its own against all comers. Looking at its record for the five years pre-ceding that term our total income was \$\$4,175.293; that we paid losses amounting to \$5,189,218; that our shareholders received in dividenous \$246,000, and that we have added to our Reserve Fund \$240.000-mot a bad so, 199,218; that our snareholders received and dividends \$246,000, and that we have added to our Reserve Fund \$240,000—not a bad showing for five years, and the general his-tory of the Company for many years back shows equally favorable results. I am glad that the Sharsholders will have

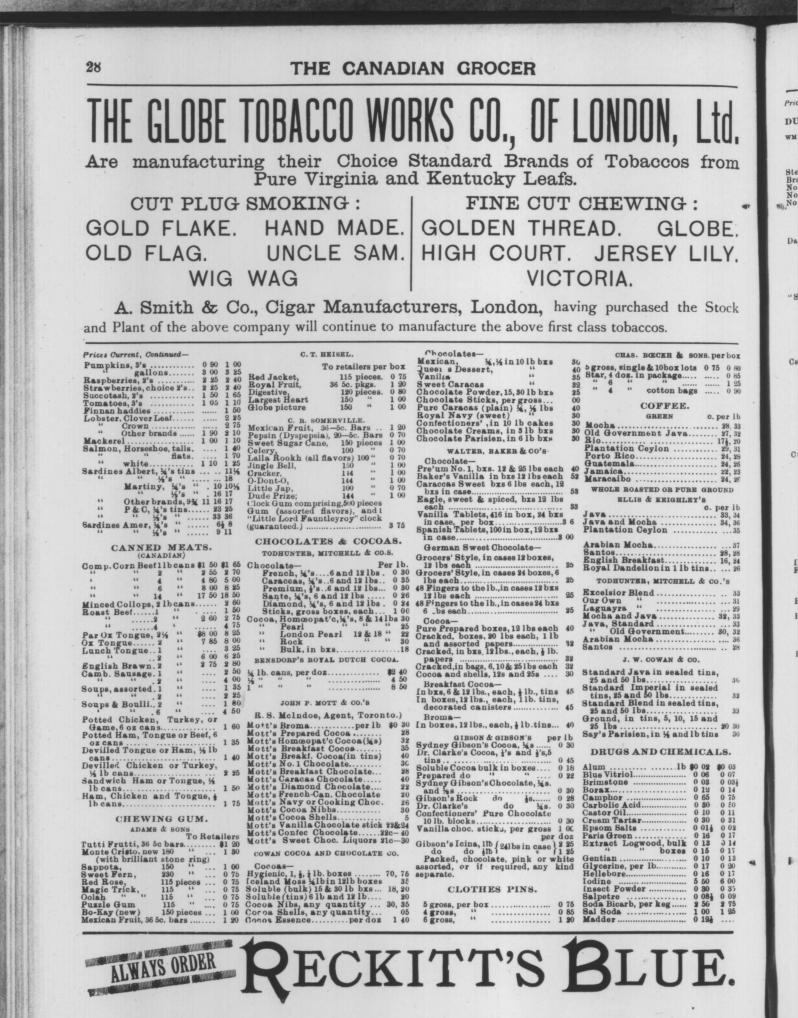
I am glad that the Shareholders will have an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon the proposal to issue an additional \$200,000 of capital, divided pro rata amongst the present Shareholders. It is a most oppor-tune time, while some of our Canadian com-panies are retiring from the field, for the Shareholders of the "Western" to strengthen the present of the "Western" to strengthen

Shareholders of the "Western" to strengthen the position of our own Company, and to ex-press their condidence that a well-managed Canadian Fire Company affords safe and profitable investment to its Shareholders. At the last annual meeting, when we had an exceptionally favorable showing, I con-gratulated our Managing Director and his faithful and competent staff upon the results of the year, and I feel that there is even more reason for doing so upon the report now submitted, when the "Western" makes such a comparatively favorable showing at the close of a year that has been so disas-trous to many companies. I have pleasure, Mir. Chairman, in seconding the adoption of the report.

the report. On motion of Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn, M. P., seconded by Mr. David McGee, a cordial

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rices current, continued—	Delemente 950 4 50	SCREWS: Wood-	LARD.
URABLE PAILS AND TUBS	Oranges, Floridas	Flat head iron 77 p.c. dis Round "" 72 p.c. dis. Flat head brass 75 p.c. dis.	"FAIRBANK'S" REFINED COMPOUND :
A. CANE & SONS, MANUFACTURING CO	DOMESTIC.	Round head brass 70 p.c.	In Butter Tubs 0 081 Fancy " 0 09
NEWMARKET.	Apples, Dried, per lb 0 04 0 05 do Evaporated 0 07 0 98	WINDOW GLASS: [To find out what break any required size of pane comes	S-hoop pails 0 09 0 091
Per doz.		under, add its length and breadth to-	3-hoop pails
eel hoops, painted and grain'd 2 20 ass hoops, oiled and varnish. 3 25	FISH.	gether. Thus in a 7x9 pane the length and breadth come to 16 inches; which shows it to be a first-	and loto, one, per to o to
- 1 Auba 0 E0	Oysters, per gallon 1 25 1 30 "select, per gallon 1 60 1 70	inches; which shows it to be a first- break glass, i.e., not over 25 inches in	LICORICE.
0 2 "	Pickerel per 1b 0 06 Pike do 0 041	the sum of its length and breadth.]	YOUNG & SMYLIE'S LIST.
	White fish do 0 075 Manitoba White fish do 0 08	1st break (25 in and under) 1 40 2nd " (26 to 40 inches) 1 55	5 lb boxes, wood or paper, per lb 0 40
EXTRACTS.	Salmon Trout do 007 008	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Fancy bxs. (36 or 50 sticks), per
alley's Fine Gold, No. 8, p. doz. \$0 75	Lake herring do 0 04	5th " (61 to 70 ") 4 00	box 1 25 1 25 "Ringed" 5 lb boxes, per lb 0 40
alley's Fine Gold, No. 8, p. doz. 20 75	Pickled and Salt Fish: Labradorherring, p.bbl 6 00 6 25	ROPE : Manilla 0 121	"Acme" Pellets, 5 lb cans, per can
" " " 3, 3 oz 2 00	Shore herring " 5 00 Salmon trout ner 1 bbl 5 00 5 50	Sisal 0 101 New Zealand 0 082	"Acme" Pellets, Fancy boxes
FIRE LIGHTER.	Salmon trout, per 1 bbl 5 00 5 50 White Fish, 1 bbl 5 50 5 75	AxEs: Per box, \$6 to \$12.	(30s) per box 1 50 "Acme" Pellets, Fancy paper boxes, per box (40s) 1 25
	Dried Fish:	SHOT : Canadian, dis. 7% per cent.	Tar Licorice and Tolu Walers, 5
Star" Fire Lighter, per gross \$1 70	Codfish, per quintal 5 25 5 75 "cases 5 00 5 50 Boneless fishper lb 0 041		lb cans per can
	Boneless fishper lb 0 041 Boneless cod " 0 061 0 08	HINGES: Heavy T and strap04 05 "Screw, hook & strap. 03 04	jars 175
FLUID BEEF.	Smoked Fish:	WHITE LEAD: Pure Ass'n guarantee ground in oil.	jars 175 Licorice Lozenges 5 lb cans 1 50 Purity" Licorice, 200 sticks 1 45 100
JOHNSTON'S, MONTREAL.	Finnan Haddies. per lb 0 071 0 081 Bloatersper box 1 00 2 25	25 lb. irons	Traitation Calabria 100 " . 0 78
per doz	Digby herring 0 15	No. 1	Imitation Calabria, 5 lb bxs plb0 25
Ases, No.1, 2 oz tins \$2 75 \$3 00	Sea Fish: Haddockperlb 0 05, Cod		
 No. 2, 4 oz tins 4 50 5 00 No. 3, 8 oz tins 8 00 8 75 No. 4, 1 lb tins 12 60 14 25 	bes Fish: maddockperid	TUBPENTINE: Selected packages, per gal 0 57 0 58	MINCE MEAT.
" No. 4, 1 1b tins 12 60 14 25 " No. 5, 2 1b tins 25 00 27 00	Market Cod " 0 04 ² Flounders " 0 05	LINSEED OIL per gal, raw 0 56 0 58	BRYANT, GIBSON & CO.'S-TORONTO.
	Smelts	LINSEED OIL per gal, raw 0 56 0 58 Boiled, per gal 0 59 0 61 GLUE: Common, per lb 0 10 0 11	Mince Meat, ½ gal glass jars, \$9 50 Ditto' 25 and 40 lb pails, per lb. 12%c
FRUITS.	Mackerel		
FOREIGN.	GRAIN.	INDURATED FIBRE WARE.	J. H. WETHEY'S-ST.CATHABINES
	Wheat, Fall, No2,	lasil dat	Condensed, per gross, net \$12 00
c. per 1b arrants, Provincial, bbls. 51 6	Wheat, Spring, No 2 0 90 0 91	t pail, 6 qt \$4 00 Star Standard, 12 qt 4 50	MUSTARD.
urrants, Provincial, bbls. 54 6 ^{''} bbls 56 64 ^{''} cases 6 64	" Man Hard, No 1 1 03 1 05	Milk, 14 qt. 5 50 Round bottomed fire pail, 14 qt. 5 50 Fubs, No. 1	ELLIS & KEIGHLEY'S. Cts
" Filiatras bhla 6 61	" " No. 3 0 93	Tubs, No. 1 15 50	
" " bbls 6½ 6½ " cases 6½ 6½ " Patras, bbls 6½ 7	Oats, No 2, per 34 lbs 324 335 Barley, No 1, per 48 lbs 56 57 "No 2 extra 51 52 "No 3 " 48 49	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Durham, Fine, in 1 and 1 lb tins per lb
" Patras, bbls 6% 7 " bbls 7 7%	" No 2 extra 51 52 " No 3 " 48 49	Nests of 3	" Fine, in 1 lb jars 23 " Fine, in 4 lb jars 70
" bbls 7 7% " cases 71 7% " Vostizzas, cases 74 91	Dye 01 90	" 2 9 00	" Ex Sup., in bulk, per 1b 30
Vostizzas, cases 7 91	Peas	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	"Ex Sup., in bulk, per lb 30 "Superior, in bulk, p. lb 20 "Fine, "15
" 5-crown Excelsior		Milk pans	
(cases)	HAY & STRAW.	Milk pans 3 25 Wash Basins, flat bottoms 3 25 Wash Basins, flat bottoms 3 50 Handy dish 3 75	COLMAN'S AND KEENS'
ates, Persian, Doxes, of 0	Hay, Pressed, "on track 11 50 12 00 Straw Pressed," 6 00 6 50	Handy dish 3 75 Water Closet Tanks	In 4 lb jars
10 lb boxes 111 121	Straw Pressed," 6 00 6 50		In itb jars. 25 D.S.F., in tins, per lb
" Seven-Crown 161 17	HARDWARE, PAINTS AND	JAMS AND JELLIES.	" in 1 lb tins 49
runes, Bosnia, casks 5 54 " cases, new. 61 71 aisins, Valencia, off stalk	OILS.		D.F. in 11b tins, per 1b 26
aisins, Valencia, offstalk		DELHI CANNING	
" New off stalk 51 6	CUT NAILS, from Toronto	Jams assorted, extra fine, 1's . 2 35	NUTS. per lb
Selected 19 8	50 to 60 dy basis 2 30 40 dy 2 35	Jellies, extra fine 1's 2 25	
Lavers 7 8	94.0	TOBONTO BISCUIT & CONFECTIONERY CO	Almonds, Ivica 14 15 "Tarragona 13 15 "Formigatta 18
aisins. Sultanas	00 12 and 19 da		" Fornigetta 13 14
aisins, Sultanas	20, 16 and 12 dy 2 45 10 dy	Parth	Almonds, Shelled Valencias 28 30
isins, Sultanas	20, 16 and 12 dy	Per lb	Almonds, Shelled Valencias 28 30 "Jordan. 40 45
Laisins, Sultanas 9 13 "Eleme " Malaga: London layers 9 25 2 Loose muscatels 2 20 2 50 Imparial cabinats 2 30 2 50	30, 16 and 12 dy 2 4 10 dy 2 50 8 and 9 dy 2 50 6 and 7 dy 2 70 5 dy 2 90	Per lb Jams, absolutely pure-apple \$0 06 Family 0 07	Almonds, Shelled Valencias 28 30 "Jordan. 40 45 "Canary 28 30
Lasins, Sultanas 9 13 "Eleme " "Malaga: 2 25 2 65 Loose muscatels 2 20 2 50 Imperial cabinets 2 75 3 00 Connectices 3 0 3 80	30, 16 and 12 dy 2 4 10 dy 2 50 8 and 9 dy 2 55 6 and 7 dy 2 70 5 dy 2 90 4 dy A P 2 90 8 dy A P 8 83	Per lb Jams, absolutely pure-apple \$0 06 Family 007 Black and Red currant. Rasp- Black and red currant. Rasp-	Almonds, Shelled Valencias 28 30 "Jordan. 40 45 "Canary 28 30
Lasins, Sultanas 9 13 "Eleme " 13 "Malaga: 20 25 London layers 20 25 Imperial cabinets 20 25 Onnoisseur clusters 350 360 Extra dessert " 425 475 "" "" qrs. 125 130	30 (1) & and 12 dy 2 4 10 dy 9 50 8 and 9 dy 2 5 6 and 7 dy 2 6 5 dy 2 70 5 dy 2 90 4 dy A P 2 90 8 dy A P 8 90 8 dy A P 8 90 8 dy C P 3 90 9 dy C P 3 90	Per lb Jams, absolutely pure-apple \$0 06 Family 007 Black and Red currant. Rasp- berry, Strawberry, Peach and Gooseberry per lb 0 12	Almonds, Shelled Valencias 28 30 "Jordan. 40 45 "Canary. 28 30 Brazil
Lasins, Sultanas 9 13 " Eleme " " Malaga: 2 55 2 65 Loose muscatels 2 90 2 50 Imperial cabinets 2 75 3 00 Connoisseur clusters 3 50 3 80 Extra desset " 4 qrs. 1 25 1 30 Born clusters 5 0 10	5 dy	Flum	Almonds, Shelled Valencias 28 30 "Jordan. 40 45 "Canary. 28 30 Brazil
Lasins, Sultanas 9 13 " Eleme " " Malaga: 2 55 2 65 Loose muscatels 2 90 2 50 Imperial cabinets 2 75 3 00 Connoisseur clusters 3 50 3 80 Extra desset " 4 qrs. 1 25 1 30 Born clusters 5 0 10	30 dy 4 20, 16 and 12 dy 2 8 and 9 dy 2 6 and 7 dy 2 7 dy 9 6 dy 2 6 dy 2 7 dy 9 6 dy 2 6 dy 2 6 dy 2 6 dy A P 3 3 dy A P 3 4 dy C P 3 8 dy C P 3 8 dy C P 3 8 dy C P 3 9 dy A S 3	Jellies-pure-all kinds 0 10 These goods are put up in	Almonds, Shelled Valencias 28 30 " " Jordan. 40 45 " " Canary 28 30 Brazil
Lasins, Sultanas 9 13 "Eleme " 13 "Malaga: 20 25 London layers 20 25 Imperial cabinets 20 25 Onnoisseur clusters 350 360 Extra dessert " 425 475 "" "" qrs. 125 130	HOBSE NAILS: "O" 60 and 5 per cent. from list.	Flum	Almonds, Shelled Valencias 28 30 "Jordan. 40 45 "Canary 28 30

BUTTER CRACKERS.

They are very nice for Lunch, Tea, etc.

hch, Tea, etc. Plain, Fresh, Crisp, easily digested. Put up in Cases of 12 and 24. TRY THEM. Retail, 25c. per Box.

THE TORONTO BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY CO.,

7 Front St. East, Toronto.

Telephone 528.

GEO. W. BOOTH, HENRY C. FORTIER, CHARLES J. PETER.

29

RICE, ETC. LEA & PERRIN'S. per doz. Per lb KINGSFORDS OSWEGO STARCH. "OUR NATIONAL FOODS. Worcester Sauce, j pts... \$3 60 \$3 75 Rice, Aracan 34, 40 Pure Starch pkg. doz "pints 6 25 6 50 "Patna 41, 55 40-lb boxes, 1, 2 and 4 Desiccated Wheat. 4 1b, \$2 25 LAZENBY & SONS "extra Burmah 34, 45 Snow Flake Barley. 3 '' 2 25 Per doz Sago 61, 72 Desiccated Bolled Wheat. 2 25 Pickles, all kinds, pints. 3 25 Tapioca, 61, 72 Baravena Milk Food. 2 25 Pickles, all kinds, pints. 3 25 SPICES. Silver Gloss Starch Patent Prepared Barley 1 2 00 Harvey Sauce - genuine-hlf, pts 3 3 25 SPICES. 40-lb boxes, 1, 2 and 4 Gluten Flour. 4 lb, 3 00 PRODUCE. Pepper, black, pure. 40 lb boxes, 1, 2 and 4 Floure Starch 40-lb ** 1 lb, ** 40-lb ** 40-lb ** Sto 45-lb boxes *** 3 25 SPICES. 60 Patent Prepared Groats 1 50 Patent Prepared Groats 1 50 61-lb ** 40-lb ** < PICKLES. COUNTRY John Bull, mixed in bulk 40 45 COUNTBY " Chow Pickle, in bulk 0 50 Eggs, fresh, per doz 0 18 0 20 " mixed and Chow Chow 1 90 " limed 0 14 0 15 " mixed and Chow Chow 90 50 Eggs, fresh, per doz 0 18 0 20 John Bull, mixed and Chow 90 50 Beans 1 15 1 30 John Bull, mixed and Chow 90 Potatoes, per bag 0 35 0 50 John Bull, mixed and Chow 1 90 " 1891 " 0 18 0 25 John Bull, mixed and Chow 1 90 " 1891 " 0 18 0 25 John Bull, mixed and Chow 1 90 " 1891 " 0 18 0 25 Horse Radish, bottles, per doz. 2 20 Honey, extracted 0 07 0 08 EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO. LIMITED. .\$\$ 00 packages

SUGAR. c. per lb

a		
Granulated, cane 15 bbls or over	***	3
Paris Lump, bbls and 100 lb.bxs	•••	1
" " 50 lb. boxes		-
Extra Ground, bbls		3
" " less than a bbl		1
Powdered, bbls " less than a bbl		-
Extra bright refined		
		1
Bright Yellow	4	-
Medium "	3#	1
Brown, 8	,55	1



Prices current, continued.

30

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No. V ANN A

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THE CANADIAN GROCER IF NOT, Why do you not Handle OUR-

Prices current, con	tinued—			White]	laven	der
. 8	ALT.			White	Castil	e Ba
Bbl salt, car lots, "small lo Dairy, car lots, "small lo "quarters Common, fine c "small Rock salt, per t Liverpool coar	S]	1 20	White Persian	Boqu	et,
" small lo	ts	0 85	0 90	Orienta Pure Co	1	nt s
Dairy, car lots, " small lot	F O.B		1 25 1 50	Heliotr	ope p	ape
" quarter-s	acks	0 45	0 50	Rose B	on oquet	
" small	lots	0 95 1	1 00	Cocoa C	astile	•••
Rock salt, per to	on	0 75	5 00 0 80	New A	cadia	n, p
" quarters Common, fine o small, small Rock salt, per t Liverpool coar SYRUPS A D D B V.B E V.B E Superior	ND MOT	AGON	G	Barber'	s Bar,	per
SIRUPSA	YRUPS.	Per	lb.	Pure Ba	th	
D	b	bls. 1 t	bls	Oatmea	1	1
M		2	2	Grey O	atmea	1
B V.B		2	1 28	Plain F Plain G	loney	ine
E.V.B.	•••••	2	27	Plain V	Vinds	or
D B B E V.B E Superior XX XX Trinidad, in p " bbi New Orleans, in Porto Rico, hdd " barr " bbar " bar		2	3	Morse's	Toile	t Ba
XXX	T.ASSES	3 Per	3t gal	Infants	' Bath	ght
Trinidad, in pr	ancheons	. 0 35	0 36			т
" j bb	s	0 38	0 40	~	CI	HINA
New Orleans, in Porto Rico, hdu	bbls	. 0 30	0 50	Gunpo	wder-	a fir
" barr	els	0 42	0 45	Half	Hyso	s, or
• ± Da:	rreis	. 0 44	0 47	Cases	, sifte	d, er
	SOAP.		=1	Half	chest:	11 1e 5, or
ivory Bar, 1 lt Do. 2, 6-16 an Primrose,41 lb	d 3 lb bars	perio	5	64	46	sec
Primrose,411b	bars, wax W		444	**	"	CO
John A, cake	, wax W. p	er doz	42	Young Half	Нуво	n-
Gem, 31b bars	per 1b		31	Half	chest	8, f11 80
" 13 oz, 1 a: Queen's Laund	nd 21b. bara irv. per bar.		32 5	Half	Boxes	s, fir
Pride of Kitche	n, per box		2 75	Hall		3
"1" John A. cake Mayflower, cal Gem, 31b bars "1 30 s, 1 a Queen's Laund Pride of Kitche Sapolio, 1 gros "per gr Mo Mikado (wrap Eclipse "Stanley Bar. Defiance Toronto 18 os	oss, net cash	1	12 00	Half C Choi	cest	
Mikado (wran	ned)	-	0 041	Fine	CO	
Eclipse			0 04	Fine	st I medi	
Defiance			0 04	Medi	um	
Toronto, 12 oz Ruby, 10 oz	Pe	"doz	0 50 0 80	Com	non. saki,	moi
Monster, 8 oz.		**	0 24	Naga	saki,	ich.
Lily White			0 90	**		**
Queen City, 14	0Z	16	0 72	Congo	u-	
Eclipse Scanley Bar Definace Toronto, 19 oz Monster, 8 oz Detroit, 14 oz Lily White Everyday Queen City, 14 Mottled in 5 bo	x lots, 100 b	Per ars	5 00	Half	Ches , Pak lies, P	ling
Floater (boxes	" 60 b	ars	3 00	Cadd	lies, P	a kli
Electric	loatria		2 75	Half c Caddi	hests	For
Royal Laund	y		3 25	Caut		A
Floater (boxes Electric Hard Water E Royal Laundr Octagon Royal Magnu		Pe	4 00 r doz	Chests	0	RAN
			0 25	Boxes		
Anchor, Asso "Casti Morse's Assor	rted		0 10	T(Britial	BAC	
" Casti Morse's Assor Morse's Roso " Wind " Castil	ted		0 50 0 45	British 5's ;	Twin	Gol
Morse's Roso . Wind	80F		0 45	Laure	, roug 1, 3's	n a.
" Castil Bouquet nano	e		0 45	Brier,	7'8	
Morse's Assor Morse's Boso. "Wind Castil Bouquet, pape Prize Magnur """ """ Sweet Briar	n, White Cas	stile .	0 78	Honey	suckl	8,7'8
** **	dlycerin	в	0 72	Royal	Arms.	, 12'
	Oatmeal.	Pe	0 72 r box	Brune	1a, 12' tte an	dL
Sweet Briar Extra Perfum	Honeysad	kle	0 72	Prince	of W	ales
Extra Perfum			0 55	Bright	Smok	ing

11

-1

	White Lavender 1 00 Per do	Lily, 7's
	White Castile Bars	Myrtle Cut Smoking, 1 lb tins 70
	White Castile Bars	1 lb pg, 6 lb boxes 70
1		OZ PG, 5 lb boxes 70 J GLOBE TOBACCO COMPANY.
	Oriental	CUT SMOKING TOBACCO.
1	Carnation 0 60	Par 1h 1
-	Bose Boguet 0 60 Cocoa Castile 0 40	The Old Flag, % lb. in 5l b. boxes for """" 1lb. Fancy Tins 70c """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""
1	New Arcadian, per gross 4 25 Ocean Boquet. 0 45 Barber's Bar, per lb 0 25 Pure Bath 100 Magnolia 1 90 Octomed 95	Grold Flake, 1-5, 61b boxes 70c 1
	Barber's Bar, per 1b 0 25 Pure Bath 1 00	
1	Magnolia 1 20	1 Tancy tins 100 2
1	Oatmeal	Hand Made, 1-5, 6 lb boxes 65c H
	Grey Oatmeal 0 60	"" " 1 fancy tins 68c H
1	Plain Honey 0 70 Plain Glycerine 0 70	
	Plain Windsor 0 70	" " 1 glass jars 40c h
	Morse's Toilet Balls 0 90	GRANULATED SMOKING TOBACCO:
•	Turkish Bath 0 60	Uncle Tom, 1-5, 6 lb boxes 45c " 1-10 6, lb " 45c I
÷	Magnolia 1 20 Oatmeal 0 85 Unscented Glycerine 0 90 Grey Oatmeal 66 Plain Honey 0 70 Plain Glycerine 0 70 Plain Windsor 0 70 Fine Bouquet 1 00 Morse's Toilet Balls 0 60 Infants' Delight 1 20 TEAS. 1	LONG CHT SMOKING TOBACCO.
õ	TEAS. CHINA GREENS.	" " 1-5, 6 lb "
	Gunnowder- per lb	
0 5	Cases, extra firsts	FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.
7	Young Hyson- Cases, sifted, extra firsts 42 50 Cases, small leaf, firsts 35 40	Golden Thread, 5 & 10 lb pails 95c Globe, 90c Victoria, - ""
	Cases, small leaf, firsts 35 40	Victoria, " " 756 High Court " " 70c
	Half chests, ordinary firsts 22 38	Jersey Lilly, - " " 65c
	" " thirds 15 17	Golden Thread 16" Foil in, 1-1 gro boxes, per gross
ţ	" common 11 14 PING SUEYS.	boxes, per gross
	Young Hyson-	CIGARS-S. DAVIS & SONS, Montreal.
ì	Half chests, firsts	Sizes. Per M
I	Half Boxes, firsts 28 32	Madre E'Hijo, Lord Landsdow \$60 00
5	JAPAN.	" " " " Panetelas
50	Half Chests- Choicest	" Perfectos 85 00
6	Choice 32 36	" Reina Victoria 80 00
1	Finest	¹¹ ¹¹ Pins
ł	Good medium 22 24	" Reina Vict., Especial 50 00
ł	Medium 19 20 Good common 16 18	Conchas de Regalla 50 00
		" Bouquet 55 00
	Common	Bouquet
	Common	Bouquet 50 00 Pins 50 00 Longfellow 80 00 Perfectos 80 00
	Common	"Bouquet
	Common	" Pine 55 00 " Beina Victoria 55 00 " Beina Vict, Especial 50 00 " Conchas de Regalia 50 00 " Bouquet 55 00 " Bouquet 50 00 " Longfellow 80 00 " Perfectos 80 00 Mungo, Nine 35 00 Cable, Conchas Queena 29 00 29 00
×	Common	"Bouquet 55 00 "Pins. 50 00 "Longfellow 80 00 "Perfectos 80 00 Mungo, Nine. 35 00 Cable, Conchas. 30 00 Queens 29 00 Cigarettes, all Tobacco- 7 06
×	Common	Queens
K	Common	Queens 29 00 Oigarettes, All Tobacco- 20 00 Cable 7 00 El Padre. 11 00 Mauricio. 15 00
K	Common	Queens
K Z	Common	Queens
K Z	Common	Queens 29 00 Cigarettes, all Tobacco- 7 06 Cable 7 06 El Padre. 11 00 Mauricio. 15 00 DOMINION CUT TOBACCO WORKS, MON- TREAL. OIGARETTES. Per M. Athlete 37 50 Paritan 6 26 Sultana. 5 75 Derby. 4 00 S.Weet Sixteen 3 50
x () () () () () () () () () () () () ()	Common	Queens 29 00 Cigarettes, all Tobacco- 7 06 Cable 7 06 El Padre. 11 00 Mauricio. 15 00 DOMINION CUT TOBACCO WORKS, MON- TREAL. CIGARETTES. Per M. Athlete. \$7 50 Puritan 6 25 Sultana 5 75 Derby. 4 00 Sweet Sixteen 3 50 The Holder 3 85 Hyde Park 10 50
x ()))))))))))))))))))))))	Common	Queens 29 00 Oigarettes, All Tobacco- 7 00 El Padre. 11 00 Mauricio. 15 00 DOMINION CUT TOBACCO WORKS, MON- TREAL OIGARETTES. Per M. Athlete. 625 Sultana 5 75 Derby. 4 00 S. O. No. 1 6 855 Holder 7 850 O'S weet Sixteen 8 850 Hyde Park 10 50 CUTTOBACCOS. Per Ib
	Common	Queens 29 00 Oigarettes, all Tobacco- 7 00 Cable 7 00 El Padre. 11 00 Mauricio. 15 00 DOMINION CUT TOBACCO WORKS, MON- TREAL. CIGARETTES. Per M. Athlete. 37 50 Puritan 6 25 Sultana 5 75 Derby. 4 00 Sweet Sixteen 3 50 The Holder 3 85 Hyde Park 10 50 CUT TOBACCOS. per lantas Paritan 51b horas 74 74
	Common	Queens 29 00 Oigarettes, all Tobacco- 7 00 Cable 7 00 El Padre. 11 00 Mauricio. 15 00 DOMINION CUT TOBACCO WORKS, MON- TREAL. CIGARETTES. Per M. Athlete. 37 50 Puritan 6 25 Sultana 5 75 Derby. 4 00 Sweet Sixteen 3 50 The Holder 3 85 Hyde Park 10 50 CUT TOBACCOS. per lantas Paritan 51b horas 74 74
	Common	Queens 29 00 Oigarettes, all Tobacco- 7 00 Cable 7 00 El Padre. 11 00 Mauricio. 15 00 DOMINION CUT TOBACCO WORES, MON- TREAL. CIGARETTES. Per M. Athlete. \$ 750 Puritan 6 26 Sultana 5 75 Derby. 4 00 B. C. No. 1 4 00 Sweet Sixteen 3 50 CUTTOBACCOS. per lb Puritan, tenths, 5 lb.boxes 74 Old Chum, ninths, 5 lb.box 71 Old Virgin, 1-10 lbykg, 10 lbbxs 62 Gold Block, ninths, 5 lb boxes. 73
	Common	Queens 29 00 Oigarettes, all Tobacco- 7 00 Cable 7 00 El Padre. 11 00 Mauricio. 15 00 DOMINION CUT TOBACCO WOBES, MON- TREAL. 6 25 OIGARETTES. Per M. Athlete. \$ 75 00 Berby. 4 00 Sweet Sizteen \$ 50 Of The Holder 3 85 Hyde Park 10 50 CUTTOBACCOS. per lb Puritan, tenths, 5 lb boxes 74 Old Chum, ninths, 5 lb boxes 74 Old Slock, ninths, 5 lb boxes. 73 GradesTres Tobaccos. 78
	Common	Queens 29 00 Oigarettes, all Tobacco- 7 00 Cable 7 00 El Padre. 11 00 Mauricio. 15 00 DOMINION CUT TOBACCO WOBES, MON- TREAL. 6 25 OIGARETTES. Per M. Athlete. \$ 75 00 Berby. 4 00 Sweet Sizteen \$ 50 Of The Holder 3 85 Hyde Park 10 50 CUT TOBACCOS. per lb Puritan, tenths, 5 lb boxes 74 Old Chum, ninths, 5 lb boxes 74 Old Block, ninths, 5 lb boxes. 73 Gradestree Tobaccos. 78 Gradestree Tobaccos. 73
	Common	Queens 29 00 Oigarettes, all Tobacco- 7 06 El Padre. 11 00 Mauricio. 15 00 DOMINION CUT TOBACCO WORES, MON- TERAL. CIGARETTES. Per M. Athlete. 47 50 Paritan 625 Sultana. 5 75 O Sweet Sixteen. 3 50 The Holder 3 85 Hyde Park. 10 50 CUT TOBACCOS. per lb Paritan, tenths, 51b.boxes. 74 Old Chum, ninths, 51b boxes. 74 Old Yirgin., 1-10 lbpkg, 10 lbbxs 62 Gold Block, ninths, 51b boxes. 74 Old Chum, ninths, 51b boxes. 74 Old Chum, ninths, 51b boxes. 74 Old Block, ninths, 51b boxes. 74 Old Block, ninths, 51b boxes. 63 Puritan, 1-10, 5 lb boxes. 83 Puritan, 1-10, 5 lb boxes. 85 Athlete, per lb. 15

" " " 11b. Fancy Tins 70c
Gold Flake 1-5 6 lb hoves 700
" i, 5 " 70c
" " 1-10,5 " 80c
" " " " " 41c
" " 1 "glass jars 77c
Hand Made, 1-5, 6 lb boxes 65c
" " 1 fancy tins 68c
11 11 1 1 1 40C
" "
Uncle Tom, 1-5, 6 lb boxes 450
Uncle Tom, 1-5, 6 lb boxes 45c " 1-10 6, lb " 45c
LONG CUT SMOKING TOBACCO. Wig Wag, ½, 6 lb boxes
" " 1-5. 6 lb " 43c
" " 1-10,61b " 45c
Fine Ctr chewing TOBACCO. Golden Thread, 5 & 10 lb pails
Globe '' '' 90c
Victoria, " " 750
High Court, - " " 70c
Golden Thread 16" Foil in, 1-1 gro
boxes, per gross
boxes, per gross
CIGARS-S. DAVIS & SONS, Montreal
Bizes. Per M Madre E' Hijo, Lord Landsdow \$60 0 ""Partetass. 60 0 ""Partetass. 60 0 ""Partetass. 60 0 ""Partetass. 60 0 ""Partetass. 60 0 ""Partetass. 65 0 "Longfellow. 85 0 ""Pins. 55 0 ""Pins. 50 0 "Douquet
Madre E' Hijo, Lord Landsdow \$60 0
" " Bouquet 60 0
" Perfectos 85 0
" Reina Victoria 80 0
" " Pins 55 0
El Padre, Reina Victoria 55 0
" Conchas de Regalia 50 0
" Bouquet 55 0
" Longfellow 80 0
" Perfectos 80 0
Mungo, Nine
Queens 29 0
Cigarettes, all Tobacco-
El Padre 11 0
Mauricio 15 0
DOMINION CUT TOBACCO WORKS, MON TREAL.
CIGARETTES. Per M
Athlete \$7 5
Sultana 57
Derby 4 0
B. C. No. 1 40
The Holder 38
TREAL. CIGARETTES. Per M Athlete
Puritan, tenths, 51b. boxes Old Chum, ninths, 51b box
Old Chum, hinths. 510 Dox

0011
NEW PROCESS
IVORINE
STARCH
For COLLARS,
CUFFS and SHIRTS

31

Perfect satisfaction to your

CUSTOMER and PROFITABLE.

VINEGAR. A. HAAZ & CO

۰.	Diamond Bolace, 12 8 00	A. HAAA & UU
	Murtle Cut Smoking, 1 lb tins	XX, W.W. 0 26 XXX, W.W. 0 25 Honey Dew 0 30 Pickling 0 30 Malting 0 45
	t 1b pg, 6 1b boxes 70	XXX, W.W
	oz pg, 51b boxes 70	Honey Dew 0 30
	GLOBE TOBACCO COMPANY.	Pickling 0 30
	CUT SMOKING TOBACCO.	Malting 0 45
	COI BEORING TOBACCO.	THE BADGEROW DIXON VINEGAR CO French Bordesuper gal 0 34 Tarragona 0 32 Triple 0 0 0 32 Fruit Vinegar 0 26 Yokling 0 27 Pickling 0 28 XXX 0 25 XXX 0 25 XX 0 26 XX 0 27 Pickling 0 26 XX 0 27 XX 0 26 XX 0 16 Cider Vinegar 0 26 Bottled Malt Vinegar, qts 200 00 Methylated Spirits 200 to 2 25 WOODEN WARE. per dos 25
	Per 1b The Old Flag, ½ lb. in 5lb. boxes ?0c	French Bordeauper gal 0.34
	The Old Flag, % 1b. in 51 b. boxes 70c	Tarragona
	" " 11b. Fancy Tins 70c	Triple
	······································	Fruit Vinegar
	Gold Flake, 1-5, 6 1b boxes 70c	Pickling 0 28
	······································	XXX
	" " 1-10,5 " 80c	Extra XX 0 22
	1 fancy tins 70c	XX 0 20
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	X
	1 "glass jars 77c	Cider Vinegar 0 16 to 0 25
	Hand Made, 1-5, 6 lb boxes 65c	Honey Vinegar 0 25
	" " 1 6 " 680	Eng. Malt Vinegar 0 50 to 0 60
	" " 1 fancy tins 68c	Bottled Malt Vinegar, qts \$ 00
	······ ····· ···· ···· · ···· · ···· · ·	Methylated Spirits 2 00 to 2 25
	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	WOODENWARE. per doz Pails, 2 hoop, clearNo. 1 \$1 70 "
	GRANULATED SMOKING TOBACCO:	Pails, 2 hoop, clear No. 1 \$1 70
		··· 8 ··· ·· ··· ·· ·· 1 90
	Uncle Tom, 1-5, 6 lb boxes 450 " 1-10 6, lb " 450	Pails, 2hoops, clear, No. 2., \$1 60
	Uncle Torn, 1-5, 6 lb boxes 450 ""1-10 6, lb "	" 3 " "" 1 80 " 3 " painted " 1 80 Tubs, No.0
	LONG CUT SMOKING TOBACCO.	" 3 " painted " 1 80
	Wig Wag, 1/2, 61b boxes 41c	Tubs. No.0. 950
	" " 1-5, 6 lb " 43c	" 1
	" " 1-10,61b " 450	" 2
	FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.	" 2
	Golden Thread, 5 & 10 lb pails 95c	Washhoards Globe \$1.90 8.00
	Globe " " " 90c	" Water Witch 1 40
	Victoria " " 750	" Northern Oneen 9 95
	High Court " " " 70c	" Planet 170
	Jersey Lilly " " 65c	Waxayly 160
	Jersey Lilly, - " " 65c Golden Thread 16" Foil in, 1-1 gro	11 V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V
	Golden Thread 16" Foil in, 1-1 gro boxes, per gross	"Planet
	Solace " 1-16 "Foil in } gro.	A 1 30
	boxes, per gross 6 05	Bingle Crescent 1 65
	somoo, por Bronstittittit o oo	Double 2 15
	UIGANS-S. DAVIS & SUNS, MUILIDGI.	Glab Transad 100
	Sizes. Per M	Giobe Improved 1 90
	Madre E' Hijo, Lord Landsdow \$60 00	
	iii iii Panetelas 60 00 iii iii Bouquet 60 00 iii iii Bouquet 60 00 iii iiii Bouquet 60 00 iiii iiiiiiiii Bouquet 60 00 iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii	" Rattler 1 80
	" " Bouquet 60 00	" Rattler 1 30
	" " Perfectos	per case.
	" Longfellow 85 00	Matches, bcaselots. Single cases
	" Beina Victoria 80 00	Parlor 1 70 \$1 75
	" " Pins	Telephone 3 90 4 00
	El Padre, Reina Victoria	per case. Matches, 5 caselots. Single cases Parlor 1 70 \$1 75 Telephone 3 90 \$4 00 Telegraph 4 10 4 20 Safety 4 20 4 30 French 3 60 3 75 Reilread (10 are in case)
	" Reine Vict. Especial. 50 00	Safety 4 20 4 30
	" Conchas de Regalia 50 00	French 3 60 3 75
	" Bonquet 55 00	Railroad (10 gro. in case) Single case and under 5 cs. \$4 00
	" Ping 50.00	Single case and under 5 cs. \$4 00
	" Longfellow 80.00	5 cases and under 10 cases 3 90
	11 Perfectos 80.00	Steamship (10 gro. in case)
	Mungo, Nine 35 00	Steamship (10 gro. in case) Single case and under 5 cs. 3 80 5 cases and under 10 cases 3 70
	Cable Conchas 30.00	5 cases and under 10 cases 3 70
	Oneens 90.00	Mons and Handles comb 185
	Cigarettes all Tobacco-	Mops and Handles, comb. 1 15
	El Padre, Reina Victoria	Mops and Handles, comb. 1 25 Butter tubs
	El Padra 11 00	Butter Bowls, crates ast'd 3 60
	Manzicio 15 00	
	mauricio	WASHING
	TREAL.	Honookoopor's Onick
	CIGARETTES. Per M.	Washing nor cose
	Athlete \$7 50	Lawround 5c pkgs 100 in case 8 50
	Puritan 6 25	WIKWSHIND Housekeeper soutck- Washing per case. 50 pkgs 100 in case 3 50 10c '' 60 in case 4 00-
	Sultana 5 75	100 00 11 00 50 1 00.
	Derby 4 00	
	B. C. No. 1 4 00	YEAST.
0	Sweet Sixteen 3 50	DIPN MPG CO por hor
-	The Holder 3 85	BARM MFG. co. per box
	Athlete. \$\$ 100 Puritan 6 \$\$ 25 Sultana 5 75 Derby. 4 00 B. C. No. 1 4 00 Sweet Sixteen 3 55 The Holder 8 55 Hyde Park 10 50 CUT TOBACCOS. per lb Per lb Paritac torthe 51b boxes 77	3 doz. 5c. packages, in boxes 1 00 3 doz. 10c. "" 1 95 11 " 10c. and 3 doz. 5c. packages
	OUT TOBACCOS. per 1b	3 doz. 10c. " 1 95
	Puritan, tenths, 51b, boxes 74	11 " 10c. and 8 doz. 5c. packages
		in accorted boxes 200
	Old Virgin, 1-10 lbpkg, 10 lbbxs 65	
	Uld Virgin., 1-10 IDDKg., 10 IDDXS 63	BREADMAKER'S
	a i picti sinti pit homes at	BREADMAKER'S
	Old Chum, ninths, 5 lb box 71 Old Virgin., 1-10 lbpkg., 10 lbbxs 65 Gold Block, ninths, 5 lb boxes 74	BREADMAKER'S
1	Gold Block, ninths, 51b boxes 75 CIGABETTE TOBACCO.	
1	Gold Block, ninths, 51b boxes	2c per box

packages, 36 in box 1 00-45 in box 0 50 EAS

THE

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO'S A GRANULATED AND YELLOWS AND SYRUPS ARE PURE. : NO BLUEING:

Material whatsoever is used in the manufacture of

OUR GRANULATED.

THE CANADA SUCAR REFINING CO'Y [LIMITED],

MONTREAL,

Offer for sale all grades of REFINED SUGARS and SYRUPS of the well-known brand of

CERTIFICATES OF STRENGTH AND PURITY.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST,

MONTREAL, September 9th, 1887.

To the Canada Sugar Refining Co., Montreal:

32

GENTLEMEN,—I have personally taken samples from a large stock of your Granulated Sugar, "REDPATH" brand, and carefully tested them by the Polariscope, and I find these samples to be as near to absolute purity >s can be obtained by any process of Sugar-Refining.

The test by the Polariscope showed in yesterday s yield 99'90 per cent. of Pure Cane Sugar, which may be considered commercially as ABSOLUTELY "RE SUGAE.

JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, P.L.D., D.C.L., F.C.S.,

Public Analyst for the District of I fontreal, and Professor of Chemistry.

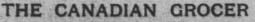
CHEMICAL LABORATORY, MEDICAL FACULTY, MCGILL UNIVERSITY. MONTREAL, September 9th, 1887.

To the Canada Sugar Refining Company:

GENTLEMEN,-I have taken and tested • sample of your "EXTRA GRANULATED" Sugar, and find that it yielded 99.88 per cent. of Pure Sugar It is practically as pure and good a Sugar as can be manufactured.

Yours truly,

G. P. GIRDWOOD,





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