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3 lb ．cartoons，boxes 36 lb ．each Barrels， 175 lbs Half Barrels， 100 lb ． Lily White Gloss， 6 lb ．boxes， 8 in．crate Brantford Gloss，I lb．cartoons．．．．．．． $61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ Lily White Gloss，I lb．cartoons Canada Laundry，boxes 40 lbs

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This is a facsimile of our bottles. 5 "Worcestershire Sance" "Yorkshire Sence"
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The goods are hooped with Corrugated Steel
Hoops, sunk in grooves in the stsves and oannot Hoops, sunk in grooves in the stsves snd oannot
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PURE CONFEGTIONERY, FINEST BISCUITS. Manuffetured by J. MCLAUCHLAN \& SONS, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

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 BEEF AND PORK PACKERS, Curers of the Celebrated C.M.P Brand of Smoked Meat, Sugar cured extra-flayored Hams and Bacon.Compressed Corned Beef, $\quad O x$ and Lunch Tongue. Pure Lard a Specialty.
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## Published in the interest of Grocers, Qanners, Produce and Provisiun Deaters and Geyeral Storekeepers.

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TORONTO, MARCH 4, 1892.
No. 10
J. B. McLEAN

## President.



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## AND

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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 dgent, 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 inthe 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 byhis 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 nierchandise. 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 tor 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 cfarter is being applied for.

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 suftering 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 redurtion 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.

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 fasten upon. They do immense injury totrade 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 neigbborhood 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. Consequertly 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 himi 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 hım, 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 tor 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 anımosity against the grociery 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 $200-\mathrm{lb}$. 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 victım 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 grudse 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 unmeasured 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 showitself 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 reduc tion 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 redurtion 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.

A circular has been issued by a Montreal house offering granulated and yellow in equal quantitıss at $33 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. 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 $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., with tea at 20 c . 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 tha 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 pan 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 $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. 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 coriesponds to a difference in $\mathbf{2 c}$. of quotation. When the teas are of higher grade the debateablemargin may be as much as 5 to 6 c . 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, not downwards. The retanler will usually find that he can buy the tea alone, it he wants it badly, at a better concession than the 75 c . 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 ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ 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 igth June, 1891, the court held that the affidavit evidence was not satistactory 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 thefollowing 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 Stew art, 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 appeal. 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
ransaction, which value was less than the face value of the cheque. Both motions dismissed with costs. W. R. Mereditb, Q. C. and F. McPhillips for the defendant. H, Symons and D. W. Saunders for the plaintuff.
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 mort gage dated 15 th June, 1887 . The defendant Mattland wished to use Clark's name in his business, and Clark consented to allow him to carry it on under the trade name " Clark Mattland \& 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 lable 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 guarantee 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 hin with liability to the plantiffs 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 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 of an account for sale was not libellous. The plaintiffs contended that the advertising of an ac count 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 certainly the plaintiff John Green had nothing to do with it, though the publication tended to bring him as well as his wife into con tempt. It was also contended for the plaintiffs that the evidence of the gentleman who acted as junior counsel for them was improperly rejected, and also that the plaintiffs were 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, be cause the amount advertised as due was greater than that actually due. Motion grant ed and judgment to be entered for plaintffs for $\$ 50$ damages and costs. Aylesworth, $Q$. C., for the plaintiffs. John Mac Intyre, 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 tc 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 mv 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 "welkın" 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. VicePresident 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. Fieldıng 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, whish was reached in a little over an hour without mishap of a serious nature.
The competent committee who planned and so surcessively 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 distınguishing mark for each.
Saturday was a busy day, and the foreman returned and was kept so weli 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 haying 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 bee 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 neve work even when under the eye of their em ployer, 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-gratıfication.
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 ness. Stupidity in a clerk is inexcusable and 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. Une would however, imagine that he would tave had wit enough to ask for the names of unknown buyers. The ideal clerk has a natural apt1tude for business, the value of which is en hanced 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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NO SEEDS ON COMMISSION.
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 FRESH FISH HOR 工HNTBritish Columbia Salmon Trout, Whitefish, Pickerel, Pike, Lake Herrings, Codfish, Haddock, Mackerel, Smelts,

Flounders, etc.
Best Quality. Reasonable Prices.
D. W. PORT \& CO., TORONTO.

## HERRING OR "SARDINE" PACKING.

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 trom or just why it frequents those shores periodically, but there is no doubt that it is very good to eat, especially preserved in olive oll. 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 emploved 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 Upited 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 byother 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 orl, 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 consp:cuous tavor. 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 probibitıng 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, joun the ends together and insert the bottoms. After the cans have been filled they go to the sealers, who sulder on the covers, making them perfectly air-tight.-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 articies 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 of 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.

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No young man oan possibly have mistaken his eslling 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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\text { JAPANS. CONGOUS. } \\
\text { YOUNG HYSONS. }
\end{gathered}
$$

## Write us for Samples.

## H. P.ECKARDT \& CO,

 wholesale Grocers, 3 front tst Rsst, TOROINTO.Our Coffee trade is still booming. Just now a shipment of 15 tons has come to hand, Beautiful Java. We would like to sample a few more of the trade. Snow Drift Blend once tried and you will have no other. Drop us a card and we will send you sample free. No. 6 is still a favorite.
THE SNOW-DRIFT

> BAKING POWDER CO., BRANTFORD.

IT PAYS TO SELL
OCEAN WIVE BAKING POWDER
Best value made.
In Cans Only.
Cowan's
HYGENIC COCOA. ROYAL NAVY ROCK CHOCOLATE.
These standard preparations are kept by all
first-class Grocers.
Ask For Them.
The Cowan Cocos and Chocolate Co. L'd,
14 and 16 Mincing Lane, Wellington St. W.

ESTABLISHED 1841.
W. H. Schwatz and Sons,

Coffees,
Spices,
Mustard. HALIFAX, N.S.

LOCKERBY BROS., wambsini dimairs MOINTREA工, P, Q., are offering this week
SUGARS. TEAS.

Barbadoes and

MOLASSES. Cuba
FINE LARCE DRY COD IN BUNDLES. BONELESS FISH IN BOXES. Canned Salmon, Lobsters, Mackerel and Oysters.

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Orders Solicited for Direct Importation.
Send for samples and prices.

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Wholesale Grocers, Montreal.

## PROTECTION.

Protect your interests by buying good salt fish before it is all picked up. We offer choice Lake Trout, Labrador Herrings, Cape Breton Herrings, Lockfine Herrings,
B. C. Salmon.

Caretilil, Pose, Aughes \& Con. Morteal.

## 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 $\mathfrak{r t}$ 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 think would interest a patron, and by this
means you will aid in educating your inmeans you will aid in educating your inconcerns 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 co atlopt 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 bıanches 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 bustness 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 ruies 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 s $_{-1}$ 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.
Soap and water are cheap, but soil on goods is expensive.
Goods conveniently located sava time, money and temperin showing.

STORAGE-Bond or Free
Warehouse Receipts Issued.
CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.

## WILLIAM HARDER,

Successor to J. M. Davison \& Co., 54 and 56 Wellington Street East.
FEARMAN'S FAMOUS ENGLISH BREAKFAST BACON Mild, Sweet, Delicious Relish. OUR CUNSTANT AIM TO MAKE IT THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

## YOUR STOCK

Is not complete without a full line of
Munn's Boneless Codfish.
There is no nicer or choicer material packed anywhere.
Be sure and send your orders for this ECONOMICAL and CONVENIENT article of food. Packed in 2 lb . bricks.
Assorted Boxes 5 lb ., $10 \mathrm{lb} ., 20 \mathrm{lb}$. and 40 lbs. wohtrouthoon nam
Thick Codfish Steak, packed in 100 lb . Boxes.
BUY THE BEST.
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98 St. John St., Montreal.

GANONG BROS ., C. B. ST. STEPHEN, N.B. CHOCOLATES. Todhunter, Mitehell \& Co. HIGH GRADE COFFFES,
old Government Java Arabian Mocha, Plantation Ceylon, Maracalbo and Santos.
Oroeers draw trade by selling their FAVORITE EXOELBIOR BLEND.
axhinele roasting by patented prockss. $\quad::$ TORONTQ.

9THOS. LAWRY \& SON, PORK PAGKERS AND LARD REFINERS. Curers of the Celebrated L. \& S." and Imperial brands of Smoked Meats.
PUBE LARD A SPECCLILTY. I Hamilton, Ont.

## Condensed Mince Meat.

Delicious Mince Pies every day in the year.
Handled by retailer as shelf or counter as shelf or counter
goods. No waste. Goods. No waste. faction.
Sells at all seasons.
Will not ferment in warm weather.


## Merchants-Don't be Misled.



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. Banfild, Manager.
$6_{3}$ King St. W., Toronto.


Rats

Spelled Backwards.

## Star

Is the name of the finest

Black tobacco in<br>Canada.

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

Empire Tobacco Co.,

## 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 triendship 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 hım heartiy by the hand, and in a moment becomes to hım, 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 tact 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.

Agentleman 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 prometion 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 retall 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 womanhood 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 continued 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 indiscrimınate 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 victıms of the universal credit system, for which the retail merchants themselves are more responsible than anyone else. They have educated the people upor 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.


## TO RETALLERS.

Kent bottled pickles are just as represented, a full 20 oz. bottle carefully packed with selected stock prepared with the greatest care. They will please wherever introduced and pay you a handsome profit. Ask your wholesale grocer for them or write direct to
The KENT CANHNGG ANO PICKLING CO.,
Chatham, - Ont.

## TO GROCERS.

## SIMCOO CaNINIG COYS

Goods are warranted first-class
PUSA THEMM
Order through vour wholesale House.

## GROCERS!

It's numerous good points are telling very favorably on the sale of "Reindeer Brand" Condensed Coffee. So convenient; where introduced it's sure to sell well.

If you require Condensed Milk, none will give you better satisfaction in every respect than the "Reindeer Brand."

Our traveller is now in Ontario.
The Truro Condensed Milk and Canning Co , (Limited.)
Truro, N. S. Manufacturers.

JAMES E. BAILLIE,
PORK PAGKER, TORONTO.

Hams, Breakfast Bacon Rolls.

## JOSEPH CARMAN

Commission and Manufacturer's Agent. GRAIN SHIPPER.
P.O. Box 1014. Winnipeg, Man.

We are open to receive a few first-class agencies.
Good connection wholesale and retail. Correspondence invited.

## JOHN PETERS \& CO.,

General Commission Merchants and Brokers,
Halifax, N. S. and
Kingston, Jamaica, W.I.
Agents for The E. B. EDDY MFG C0.,
HULL, P. Q.
We are open to accept one or two more Ageneies of first-class houses, either at Halifax or Kingston. We have a gond connection aift splendid storage facilities.
References: The Merchants Bank of Halifax The E. B. Eddy Mfg Co., Hull, P.Q.

## HEALTH IC WEALTH.



Health seekers travel tar to mountains, lakes, seas and springs, but of all the famous waters to thoroughly clense the body of health-destroying impur.ties,to make (he joints supple and make the muscles and frame firm, and cause one to feel fresh life trickling through the veins, give me St. Leon Mineral Water. - I. Bliss, Compton, P Q.
For particulars apply
St. Leon Mineral Water Co., Ltd. Head Office, 1011/2 King St. W. Toronto

There is no other Blacking for sale in Canada equal to
P. G. FRENCH BLACKING.

If you have not already compared it with others, send to us for a sample-Try it-You will be convinced.

PURE GOLD MANUFACTURING CO., 31 Front Street East, Toronto.


## E. Lazenby \& Sons,

18 Trinity St., London, S.E.
EVERY ARTICLE prepared by us is ENTIRELY UN ADULTERATED and our labels are affixed to the CHOICEST DESCRIP. TION OF GOODS only.

Our goods can be obtained from :-

## caverhill

CAVERRILL, ROSE CO.
GEO. OHILD8 K OO.
Montreal.

## BALFOUR \& CO.

Hamilton.

PERKINS, INCE \& CO.
J. W. LANG \& CO. Toronto.


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 incouncil, for it has been stown 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 Manufacturıng Co. advertises in another column, prizes of \$1o 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 $18 \times 20$ 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 in town 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 namerl 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 Lettch, 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 inhąbitants 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 confectonery 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 roth 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 modificatıons; 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 thinkıng-such conditions will ald recollection. And whatever is detrimental to the normal functioning of the nerve-cells-fatigue, intense emotion or the like-and whatever blinds the judg. ment, will hinder recollection. In short, all psychological beattudes 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 atten-tion.-Scribner.

##  <br> "CAIRN'S " HOME MADE MARMALADE.

Used by Her Majesty, The Queen. A small supply of this delicious breakfast pre-
serve has just arrived per S. S. "Corean," and cau serve has just arrived per S. S. "Corean," and cau be had from

Caverhill, Rose, Hughes \& Co, Montreal, Smith \& Keighley, Toronto.
BLAIKLOCK BRO8, MONTREAL. General Agents for Oanada.

## TORONTO AGENTS :

WRIGHT \& COPP,
40 Wellington St. East, Toronto

## SALVADOR LACER IS THE VERY BEST．

T○卫○NT゚。
IF THE

## MERCHANT

Of Newbury，who used Coal Oil last week， had used the Star Fire Lighter instead of the former article，he would have got a better，a quicker，cheaper，and every way a more satisfactory fire than by any other method and that too without the danger of coal oil．

Send for free sample．
STAR MFG．CO．，London．
A large number of Grocers handle
ROYAL DANDELION
COFFEE MADE BY

Ellis \＆Keighley， TORONTO．

## COMN BROONS．

Fine Carpet Brooms．
Made of Extra Selected Fine Green Carpet Brush．Handles Strıped and Varnished．
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．Varnıshed Handles．
Factory Brooms．
Made of Sound Brush．Fur use in Fac－ tories，Mills，Warehouses，Shıps，Breweries， Railways，etc．

## MANUFACTURED BY

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

## B．R．Nelles， cammsy，orr．

Packer and Preserver of the Cele－ brated BEAVER Brand Canned Goods，Evaporated Apples．

JAMS and JELLIES in glass and palis． Wholesale Only．
Gold Medal，Jamaica Exibition．

## Quality Up．

## Price Down．

This applies to all our goods，especially Jams，Jellies，Mince Meat，

## Gatsup and Soup．

Every Tin，Jar and Bottle new，fresh and pure．
EXCELLS in flavor and style of package．Highest awards of Honor received at St．John＇s Exhibition，Sept．（1891）．

## Delhi Fruit and Vegetable Co．， <br> FACTORIES：DELHI AND NIAGARA．

## ㅍ．BROWIN \＆SON＇S

7 Garrick Street，London，England，and at 26 Rue Bergere，Paris



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 preferning 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 reported, though inquiries for 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 27 c . 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 nad at as low as $4 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{c}$. No demand of any consequence is being experienced. Sultana raisins appear to be in momentary demand and scarce on spot at $91 / 2$ to $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. 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.

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 $51 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. 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 teading 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 reproportions and fore stiffened values 1-16c., and in accordance with that wholesalers are asking more, the majority of them now wanting 458 cc . This they cannot always get, so that $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. is quite commonly taken. The rule is to quote $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. from Montreal and $45 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. here. Yellow quotes at $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. in some houses and $35 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. 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 themsalves. Granulated sugar is now down to $41 / 2$ 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 ad-
vancing prices. At the present vancing 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 3.92 c . 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 reduced it 40,000 tons for France, Austria, Holland and Belgium, making a net reduc tion 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 season, 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 increase 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 $17 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. is quoted.

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

## SPECIAL

VALUE IN
Lemons and Oranges,
Spanish Onions,
Prunes, Dates,
Nuts. \&c.

## CLEMES BROS. TORONTO.

## - New Prunes -

In Cases and Hhds.
P. C. LARKIN \& Co.,

> TORONTO.

## THE CANADIAN GROCER

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

$\mathrm{G}^{\text {ROCERY BUSINESS FOR SALE ; ONE OF }}$


H UNEY-COMB OR EXTRACTED-WE ARE Hrocers in all parts of the Dominion. supplying Co., Brantford, Ont., Bee Keepers' Supplies.
TO MANUFACTURERS.-THE OWNER OF A patent of an article needed by every farmer, would like to have so me large house undertakeits
manufacture upon a royalty plan. Patented and manufacture upon a royalty plan. Patented and Baker, Room 7, 17 Jordan Chambers, Toronto, Baker
Ont.

TO THE TRADE

## - IN

## Canned Goods.

We are making all arrangements for this season's pack-and enlarging our factory considerably-Thanks for last season's trade and solicitung this year's.

Faithfully yours,
D. W. DOUGLAS,

8t. Johns, P.Q.

A large number of Grocers handle
ROYAL DANDELION COFFEE MADE BY

ELLIS \& KEIGHLEY,
TORONTO.
PICKLING VINEGAR.
 Bonded Manvicturers.

I24-128 RICHMOND ST. W, TORONTO.

## WINDOW DRE Fully in explained in book form 150 illustrations, 296 suggestions for every line of Price, post rice, post paid, $\$ 1.50$.

## Fancy Cheese

Millar's Royal Paragon.

Roquefort.
Gorgonzola.
Pıneapple.
Edam.

Swiss. Sap Sago. Parmesan. Neufchatel, etc. Cream
Direct importations received weekly. Special quotations in quantities.
WRIGHT \& COPP,
GROCERS' SPECIALTIES,
TORONTO.

[^0]A description of the chocolate plant, and of the varlous cocoa and chocolate preparations manufactured by Walter Baker \& Co., wlll be sent fres to any dealer on appilication.
W. BAKER \& CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Delicious Florida Oranges, Showy Valencia Oranges, very cheap, Fine Sample Cranberries, away down in price.
NO TRASHY GOODS SHIPPED.
HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL FINE FRUIT.
McBRIDE, HARRIS \& CO., 134 MeGill St., Montreal.

## Cleveland's Poking

## MARKETS-Oontinued.

## 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 18 c . The demand though is generally for the cheaper stock, the grades quoted at 14 to 18 c . 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 has been particularly noticeable in the past week's public sales, more especially for whole-leaf kinds, which showed considerable 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 competed 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 declining. 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 proportion of good medium and fine descriptions, in doing which their interests would undoubtedly be better served. If, however, they persist 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 quantity 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

## USE

# SURPRISE 

Soap

It saves money.

## The St. Croix Soap Mf'g Co.,

Branches:
St. Stephen, N. B.
MONTREAL : 17 St. Nicholas St.
TORONT0 : 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 $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. in St. Lawrence and Edwardsburg Co's. prices of Canadian Laundry Starch. The price now quoted by these companies is $31 / 2 c$. 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 15 c .
The Petrolia Advertiser reports: Petroha crude $\$ \mathrm{I}, 29$ per barrel, Oil Springs crude $\$ 1.291 / 2$ per barrel. Although prices for our raw material are somewhat on the droop, the trade expansion looked tor is coming slowly. There is no doubt but that buyers would become a litule 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, how-
ever, 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 haltıng, and those that are in a position to do so continue their drilling operations and other investmerts 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 darry tubs still runs up to 2 Ic . 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 25 c . 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, $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. being the outside quotation, and applying to small lots. Large parcels go at 12 C A fair sized stock of summer cheese to sell at Ioc. appears to be held.

WE ARE BUYING

## Dried <br> Apples.

SEND SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS.

W' ARE BUYING
Evaporated Apples
SEND SAMPLES
AND QUOTATIONS.

## 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 $420^{\prime}$ s, all free from frost.
Write for quotations before ordering elsewhere.

GRAPES, DATES, FIGS, NUTS, ONIONS, ETC. 25 and 27 Church St., TELEPHONE 645. Toronto.

## WM. HOOD \& CO., <br> Importers and Manufacturers of



TRADE MARK.
48 \& 50 LOMBARD ST., TORONTO.

## THOMPSON \& CO., LATE

Rolerison, Thomsson \& Con
Wholesale Commission Merchants,
Grain, Flour, Feed, Canned Goods, Sugars, etc.
185 NOTRE DAME ST., EAST, P.O. Box 615 . WINNIPEG, MAN. TELEPHONE 62.
All kinds of produce handled. Consignments Solicited. Prompt sales and quick returns.


All kinds of produce handled. Consignments solicited. Carriers supplied.

Arrived Ex "Scottish Prince," Car Fancy Messina Lemons. Half Car Choice Palermo Lemons. Car Choice Palermo Oranges.
Ex "Parisian," Ioo cases Jumbo, 720 Va lencia Oranges; 200 cases ordinary, 420 Va lencia Oranges.
Direct from Florida, Two cars Fancy Florida Fruit, all sızes, Porter Bros. pack, good keepers and shew no waste.

## J. Cleghorn \& Son,

94 Yonge St., TORONTO.

## J.F.YOUNG\&CO.,

PROOLCE AVO COMMISSOO MEECHATITS
74 Front St. E., Toronto
Our business is Solely Commission. The only plan which does justice to the Consignor. We handle everything which the Country Store-
keeper has to send from home to sell. None of keeper has to send from home to sel. None on our own goods to sell in preference tween you and best price obtalnable except a small commission. Prompt Sales and Quick Returns.

We Furnish Egg Cases. Try Us.

## T. W. CLARK \& CO.,

General Commission and Provision Merchants and Wholesale Dealers in Dairy Products.
Consignments solicited and businesstransacted for Eastern Canada Merchants.
Established 1886.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
References : Bank of British Coiumbia.

## WILLIAM RYAN, PORK PACKER

70 and 72 FRONT ST. EAST, Toronto, Ont.
NEW CURING HAMS, BACON, PORK, NEW PURE LARD.
Hams, Brea kfast and Roll Bacon, New curing, now ready.

For Choice full flavor goods send us a Sample order.

Jas. Park \& Son, Toronto. Ontario.

Traveller wants Situation.
ANTED-A SITUATION AS TRAveller for Provision House for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Apply care J, this office.

## The Onlaio Produce Co'y. <br> Produce Brokers and Commission Agents,

 Solicit consignments of TUB, LARGE and POUND ROLL BUTTER. EGGS.

HONEY.
APPLES.

## CHEESE.

Egg Carriers Supplied.
Telephone 2557.
Egg Carriers Supplied.
T. G. Williamson \& Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS
TELS, COFFFES, FFUUTS, SULARS, ETC
42 Front street East,
TORONTO, ONT.
GEO. C. THOMPSON. CHAS R KING.

## THOMPSON \& KINH,

Consignees, Brokers, General Commission and Mercantile Agents,
51 Wharf Street, cor. Fort, Victoria, B.C. Storage. Correspondence Solicited.

## LAURENCE GIBB

Provision Merchant,
83 COLBORNE STREET, - TORONTO.
All kinds of Hog Products handled. Also Butter Oheese, Poultry, Tallow, Etc.
PATENT EGG CARRIERS SUPPLIED. Good Prices paid for Good Dairy Butter.

JAS. DICKSON \& CO., 26 WEST MARKET STREET,
Provision and Commission Merchante.
Eggs, Butter, Hams, Lard, Bacon, Cheese, Dried
Apples, Finnan Haddies, Dried Cod Fish, bought Apples, Finnan Haddies, Dried Cod Fish, bought
or sold on commission. Agents for all lines of Canned Corned Beef. Egg Carriers supplied.

## Reesor \& Rogers,

Produce and Commission Merchants
Solicit consignments of Country Produce
71 Colborne St., Toronto.
Telephone 2991. the Thing on Which to make or Extend a Business.

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

## 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 accordıng to quality.
Cranberries-The value steadily depreclates under the weight of stock and a shrunken demand. The range is now $\$ 5.50$ to \$6.
Dried Apples-Are steady at $41 / 2$ to 5 c. 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 $71 / 2$ to $81 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.

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. Limed bring 14c. with difficulty.

Hides-A diminished supply does not strengthen prices, which are on a basis of $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ for green. Cured are dull at 5 c .

HoNEY-Extracted is listless at 8 to 1oc., and sections are 14 to 16 c .

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 18 c . upwards.

Onions-are firm at $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 3$ per barrel, the cold weather operating aga nst delivery.

Potatoes-The price in cars is weak at 33 to 35 c . Out of store lots are 45 to 50 c .
SEeds-The prices now quoted are what seeds are jobbed at, buying for export having ceased. Alsike is quoted at $\$ 6.50$ 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-Sheepskıns are taken freely at \$1.15 to \$1.25. Calfskins are more plentiful at 5 to 7 c .

TALLOW-Refined is $51 / 2$ to 6 c . Rough is $2 c$.

Wool-No improvement has taken place, 18 c . 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 $13 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. for round lots. For smoked, heavy bellies are Ioc., medium $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., boneless IIc.; backs are Ioc., rolls are $8 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{c}$.

Hams-Are quiet at $10^{1 / 2}$ to IIc., with the leaning strongest on the side of the upper price.

LaRd-Pure in tubs and pails is ioc.
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 $41 / 2$ to $51 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. in forequarters and $71 / 2$ to 8 r . in hindquarters. Lamb is 8 to $91 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., muttou 7 to $71 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., veal is $81 / 2$ to 9 c .

## 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 ad. vance, as loss has to be suffered in the repacking. Bananas arrive only in cases and are worth $\$ 2.50$. In milder weather cars 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 thai 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 $\$ \mathrm{I} .20$, one car of fine sacks at 80 c . and two cars of coarse sacks at $70 c$., 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 tume. 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 actıve 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 takıng 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 actıve market. Last week we noted cutsingranulated at $43 / 8 \mathrm{C}$. which is $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. under the first cost from refiners. These sales must havenecessitated 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 $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. The French houses,
(Continued on page 80.)

## 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, për bag, $\$ 1.25$ to $\$ 1.75$.

Car prices are : Toronto freights-Mantoba patents, $\$ 5.15$ to $\$ 5.20$; Manitoba strong bakers' $\$ 4.75$ to $\$ 4.85$; Ontario patents, $\$ 4.50$ to $\$ 4.90$; straight roller, $\$ 4$. Io 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 34 c .
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 follows :-Winter patents, $\$ 5$ 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', $\$ 5$; 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 mourlie \$24.

ST. JOHN, N. B.
Flour is holding firm at recent advances, though the trade yet is purely local. We expect ts 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.

WALTER THOMSON
MITCHELL, ONT. General Grain Dealer.

Manufacturer of all kinds of Oatmeal, Split Peas, Cornmeal, Pot Barley, etc.
RTD Quoations by Wire or Leterer Th
Dominion Mills, LONDON, ONT.
headeuarters for

## OATMEAL

CORNMEAL, POT BARLEY,
SPLIT PEAS, ROLLED WHEAT, and all breakfast cereals.

Write for Samples and Prices.
GARTLEY \& THOMSON,
"Beaver Mills" Flour. The best for family use Write for samples.
T. H. TAYLOR \& CO., Manufacturers, Chatham.

## ROLLED OATS.

Customers report that our Rolled Oats contain less dust, less dirt, are better kiln dried and of
larger flake than the common oatmeals. Write larger flake than the co
for samples and prices.
ARCHIBALD BROS.. IMeERSOLL, ont.

## HARRY T. DEVINE \& CO.,

 flour, feed and proouce merchants.Sole Agents for Vancouver, New Westminster and District for LEITCH BROS.' CELEBRATED OAK LAKE MANITOBA FLOUR.
City 0ffice and Store : 130 Condova St.
Wharves, No. 1 and 2 : False Creek, Westminster A venue, gos to 311 Talbot St. VAINOOUVER,B_O. DELICIOUS, NOURISHING.

## IRELAND'S

Choice Breakfast Cereals and Hygienic Foods.

Ireland's Desiccated Wheat,
Ireland's Desiccated Rolled Oats, Ireland's Desiccated Rolled Oat Ireland's Desiccated Farina, Ireland's Snowflake Barley, Ireland's Irish Oatmeal, Ireland's Barley and Rye Meal,

Ireland's Snowflake Hominy, Ireland's Gluten Flour, Ireland's Gluten Biscuits, Ireland's Breakfast Hominy, Ireland's Prepared Barley, Ireland's Prepared Groats, Leading pheireland's English Frumenty sold by all first class grocers in Canada at reasonable prices. Manufactured only by in packages, and The Ireland National Food Co., (Ltd.,) Toronto.


## FLOUR

High Patents, Bakers and Low Grades.
Split Peas, Pot Barley and Corn Meal.
Feed of all kinds.
E. D. TILLSON, TILSONBURG, ONT.

## OUR SPECIALTIES.

Stone Ground Flour, Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat, Buckwheat Flour, Chop Feed.
Mention The Grocer. J. \& R. ROBSON,
Brantford, Ont

## N. WENGER \& BROS.,

## AYTON, ONT.

-     - MILLERS - -
(Hungarian Process)


## BRANDS: KLEBER, MAY BLOSSOM.

## AGENTS :

J. L. SMITH \& SON, - Montreal. EPHRAIM ERB, -d Halifax.

## BRANDON ROLLER MILLS,

 Brandon, Man.-MANUFACTURERS OF-_
Hungarian, Patent, Strong Bakers
-- FLOUR --
Also Oatmeal, Rolled Oats, Rolled Oatmeal Granulated and Standard.
Dealers in all kinds of grain and feed.
ALEXANDER, KELLY \& CO'Y,
PROPRIETORS

## EMBRO

OATMEAL MILLS.
D. R. ROSs, - . EMBRO, ONT.
a Choice quality of
Roller, Standard and Granulated

## Oatmeal

IN BARRELS, HALF BARRELS OR BACS.

Selected WHITE OATS only used. For prices of Oatmeal or Oathulls in Car-loads or less quanCan ship via Canadian Paccific or Grand Trunk Railways.


MONTREAL Markets continuied
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 handlethey have seen their opponents' raise and gone them one better. Tbey have issued a circular in which they state that they are willing to sell 5 bbls. granulated along with 5 bbls. yellow at $33 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., or 5 bbls. granulated at $31 / 2$. provided the purchaser takes in addition 5 half-chests of 20 c . 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 las very long, for it is not human nature to sel 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 35 c .; American 28 c .; syrups are quoted at 25 to 28 c . for medıum bright, 30 to 45 c . for choice; amber 40 to 45 c .

## 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 25 c . 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 rassins are in good demand at 5 c ., while $43 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. is the inside figure for inferior stocks. Currants are in good demand with a fair trade doing on the basis of 5 to $51 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. There is a fair jobbing movement in prunes at $51 / 2$ to 6 c . for Bosnais. Figs are steady at the old figure, viz. Ioc. Dates are unchanged at 5 c . We quote prime Valencias at 5 c . ; currants at 5 to $51 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. for Patras, and 6 to 7 c . for Vostizzas in cases; Bosnia prunes, $51 / 2$ to 6 c .; 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 15 c .; Almonds, Ivica 14 to 15c.; Almonds, common io to IIc. Almonds, hardshell o7 to 08 c .; Walnuts, Grenoble, new 12 to $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; Walnuts, French 10 to $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; Cornanuts per $100 \$ 4.50$ to $\$ 5$; Filberts 9 to 10 c .; Pecans 16 to 17 c .; Peanuts 07 to $10 c$

## 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.

GREEN FRUIT.
Green fruit remains steady with a fair jobbing trade doing at a sight 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 nota ble to mention. We quote $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 3$ for jobbing business. Evaporated are firmly held at 8 to 9 c . ; dried are dull and unchanged at 5 to 6 c . 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 1 to 2 c . 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 23 c . is about the price. Pressed still move off in a jobbing way at 16 c .

## FISH.

For reasons already given the market wears a dull and heavy look, and although holders continue to hope that after to morrow there will be an improvement in the demand there is as yet nothing o 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. 1, 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., Nfld., No. 1, per tee, $\$ 22.50$ to $\$ 23$; do. do., No. 2, per tee, $\$ 2$ I 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 mag. nitude, 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 . $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to 11 c ; lard, Canadıan, in pails, $87 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to 9 c ; bacon per lb. 9c. to IOc ; lard, com. refined, per lb. $71 / 4$ to 8 c .

## BUTTER AND CHEESE

Transacticns 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 modinterest desplayed in creamery is very mod-
erate. We quote :-Finest creamery, 23 to erate. We quote :-Finest creamery, 23 to
24 c . ; Finest Townships, 18 to 20 c . ; Morris 24c. ; Finest Brockville, 18 to 19 c . ; Finest Western, $161 / 2$ to $171 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.

## 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 20 c . The first car of American fresh eggs will arrive from St. Louis to-morrow and will be offered at about $181 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. 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 28 c .

## 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, compared 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, 2 II rye, and a decrease of 11,493 corn. We quote:-No. 2 hard Manitoba $\$ 1.03$ to $\$ \mathrm{I} .04$; No. 3, do., 97 c ; No. 2 Northern, \$1.04; peas, 73 to 74 c . per 66 pounds; oats, 32c. to 34 c . per 34 pounds ; corn, 72 c . duty paid; feed barley, 45 to 46 c .; good malting do., 60 to 63 c.
The stocks of grain and flour in Montreal on the dates mentioned were as follows:-

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb. 97, } \\ 1892 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb. } 20, \\ 1892 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb. } 28, \\ 1891 . \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wheat, bus | 533,637 | 555,250 | 408,575 |
| Corn, bush |  |  | 11,493 |
| Peas, bush | 286,558 | 325,981 | 144,661 |
| Oats, bush | 205,911 | 171,687 | 205.851 |
| Barley, bush | 73,300 | 77,706 | 54,581 |
| Rye, bush. | 29,192 | 26,950 | 28,981 |
| Flour, brls | 48,743 | 44,715 | 53,546 |
| Oatmeal, brls | 3,299 | 3,24) | 3) |

## ST. JOHN, N. B., MARKETS.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March, 4, 1892.
We notice a little more activity among the wholesalers the past week than for some time. Some coasting vessels are already

## A. H. Badgerow.

Alex. H. Dixon.

## The Badgreow, Dixon Bonded Vinegar <br> Manufacturing Co.

79 and 81 Jarvis 8t., Toronto

[^1]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.)

## T. B. Escott \& Co., London, Ont.

## Elliot, Mari\& Con.

Importers of Teas
-and-
Wholesale Grocers.
LONDON, ONT.

## ancsum biv

Wholesale Grocers, 36 Yonge Street, TORONTO.

Granulated Sugar.

N. QUINTAL \& FILS,
wholesale grocers, 274 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.
P. 8.-Write for our prices of grocerles before buying elsewhere.

BALFOUR \& CO., IMPORTERS OF TEAS Wholesale crocers, HAMILTON.

WESTERN ONTARIO AGENTS FOR Cherry's Irish Mustard, X.D.S.F.
This is superior to any other grade in the
market. Tryit. market. Try it.

WE HAVE
REMOVED
to our new warehouse
Nos. 59, 61, 63 Front St. E., Cor. Church.
J. W. LANG \& CO., wholbsale grocers, TORONTO.
"Glover Leaf" Lobsters and Salmon in Flat tins.

These goods are the finest quality of the kind packed.
Also full lines of all canned goods. Close quotations to the trade on application to

## Sloan \& Crowther

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
19 Front St. E., Toronto.

## FISHI

Codfish Skinned and Boned In Cases of 100 lbs .
CODFISH in quintals.
Nova Scotia Turkey boxes 25 lbs.
Munn's Boneless Cod, 2 lb . blocks.
Boneless Fish, boxes 25 lbs.
Prime Salt Water Herrings in barrels and hlf. barrels.
STUART,HARVEY ${ }^{2}$ CO. HAMILTON.
Mail Orders carefully attended to.

## EDWARD

ADAMS \& CO. ESTABLISHED 1846.
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of TEAS,

## SUGARS,

 COFFEES, TOBACCOS.95 897 Dundasst, Loniton, Ont.

## First Arrival! CAIRN'S

NEW SEASON'S
Home Made
Marmalade.
SMITH \& KEIGHLEY WHOLESALE GROCERS,
9 Front St. E., Toronto

## Special Line

Rugene Verniers'
French Canned Peas.
"MOYENS"

Send for Quotation.
PERKINS, INCE \& Co.,

Thos. KINNEAR \& Co Wholesale Grocers,
TORONTO.
-: JAPAN TEAS :-
We are offering special values to retail at $25 \mathrm{c} ., 35 \mathrm{c} ., 40 \mathrm{c}$.

Drop a postal card for samples.
49 Front Street East,
J. F. EBY. HUGH BLAIN.

## DRINTK

BENSDORP'S ROYAL DUTCH
 Finest, Purest,
MOSt ECONOMICAL,

ㄹBY, BLAIN $\therefore$ OO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
FRONT AND
soOtt sts. TORONTO.

AT. JOHN'S MARKETS-Contlinued.
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 20 C . being the quotations.

EGGS-are in good demand for fresh stocks and sell readily at from 15 to 17 C .

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 traming 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 therr 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
business contains too many badly traned 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 affectung 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.
Under these carcumstances 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 mercnandise 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

## CANADA PATENT BRUSH CO., WINDSOR, ONT.




WHISKS
Neatest and Best eatest and Best
Sellers in the


## All grades of Brooms

 at Reasonable Prices.WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

## STEEL, HAYTER \& CO., INDIAN TEAS

Direct from their estates in Assam.
New Season's Teas are now arriving.
PROPRIETORS OF THE WELL-KNOWN "MONSOON" BRAND. Samples and Quotations on application. 11 \& 18 Front St. E. Toronto. Calcutta and London FIrm : Octavius Steel \& Co. Telephone 2354.

## 

 LTD.,Northwich, England.
GRESCENT BRAND.
 Manufacturers of BICARBONATE OF SODA, Refined and Recorstallizeo.

The Purest and Cheapest in the Market.

## SODA GRYSTALS

OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
In 1-2 and 3 Cwt. Drums, and
400 lb. Casks-Net Weights.

Orders for direct importation from the Wholesale Trade only.

WINN \& HOLLAND, montreal,
Sole Agents for the Dominion of Canada.

## P. CORRIDI,

Accountant, Auditor, Receiver, Etc. EXPERT AUDITING, and ACCOUNTANCY A SPECIALTY.
Partnership Accounts Adjusted, Books Opened,
Balance Sheets Prepared. Balance Sheets Prepared.

Office 139 Yonge St., TORONTO.

## TRY OUR

## 3-lb SODAS

Packed in Red Boxes.

## Wm. Paterson \& Son BRANTFORD.

## T耳思 <br> Oakville Basket Co,



1, 2, 3 bushel grain and root baskets.
1, 2, 3 satchel lunch baskets.
1, 2, 3 clothes baskets.
1, 2, 3, 4 market baskets. Butcher and Crockery baskets. Fruit package of all descriptions.

For sale by all Woodenware Dealers.
Oakville, Ont.


Order a box from your wholesale; you and your customers will be pleased with it. Put up in 50c. box containing 45 packages. Sells 2c. a package or 3for 5 c

Self-Gauging Cheese Knife.


Will cut accurately in pounds $w$ thout waste or leaving small pieces. Send for descriptive List. GEO. SPARRUW \& CO.,

33 Colborne St., TORONTO.

## GOODS THAT ARE A SUCCESS

## ADAMS' PEPSIN

ADAMS' MONTE CRISTO CHEWING GUMS.
Sold by all Wholesale Grocers.
For Illust rated Catalogue and banner signs for ADAMS \& SONS' CO.,

11 and 13 Jarvis Street, Toronto.

## DRINK

 SYDNEYGIBSON'S

REFRESHING-NOURISHING
ORDER IVORY BAR SOAP



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 $39 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. 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 60 c . 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 25 th.

REMOVALS AND DEATHS
J. R. Backhouse, general merchant, New Ross, N. S., is dead.
Walsh Bros., general merchants, Alameda, N.W.T., have removed to Oxbow.

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

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.

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 nomınally 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 realiz'ng 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 busystoreroom 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 tailed. 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.
Among the many good qualities exercised by the woman in business is caution. In all her transactions she looks to absolute satety 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 fear 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 curcles 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 seldon 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 giounds 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 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 $3^{\text {th }}$ Package Soda Biscuits sell like Hot Cakes. TRY THEM.
JACKSON BROS.,
GAIT.

## 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

## SOI工D CASI

1st. 150 Dollars to the first wholesale traveller who sells 500 boxes.
2nd. 100 " " second " " " 3rd. 50 ". " third ". ." ". .. 4th. 10 ". to every traveller who sells 100 boxes during March and April.
Note.-These boxes must be sold in the regular way to your retail customers.
This money should be easily earned for the following reasons
ist-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 io 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.

## WESTEAN RSSURAMEE CO.

## ANNUAL MEETING

The Forty-first annual meeting of the shareiolders of the above Company was held at its offlces in this city at noon yesterday.
Mr. A. M. Smith, President, ocoupied 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 subinit herewith their Annual Report, showing the transactions of the Company for the past year, together with a statement of its Assets and Liabilitios on 31st Decomber last
The Premium Income, it will be observed, was $\$ 1,754,26 \% .25$, after deducting the amount paid for re-ilusurance; and the recaipts for nterest on investments were $\$ 43,732.78$ Although no serious conflagrations have occurred during the year fire losses, bow inusuadia and the uiled states, have the ratio of losses to premiums cousides ably sbove the average of ordinary year-
In the Marine Branch the year:
ness has been sonuewhat loss than in 1890 , busithe year's transactions bave resulted more satisfactorily.
W bile the profit balance of $\$ 40,120,67$ is much less than that ghown in the preceding annual balance sheet your directors feel that in view of the untavorable results of the fire Lusi ess for the year 1891 to companies generaily there is cause for congratulation in penditure with the baiance at the credit of profit and inss account euabled the to profit and lins account euabled them to pay
ino half-yeariy dividends at the rate of ten per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital without drawing upon the Company's ample reserve fund of $\$ 900,000$. The amount istimated as neecessary to reinsure or run off mil existicg risks is $\$ 578,654.19$. Deducting this from the total surplus funds of the Company a net surplus of $8325,5 \% 7.17$ 18 shown over capital and all other habilities.
One important result from the generally adverse experieucas in fire underwriting for number of companies from the business. The risks of these retiring companies have been asoumed by other and stronger cowp imes, so that in no case have the policy-bolders ween sufferers, while the terms on which the business has been taken over have in most instances teed such as will permit the windiug up of the companies without loss to stockhoiders. The natural effect of these withdrawals will be the concentration of the Lusiutess among a smaller number of offices, and concerted action where necessary ${ }^{\circ}$ place it upon a more satisfactory basis. loss ratio, nticlu may te rew oluably looked for, must eventually result favorably to the companies remaining in the Hield.
statement of Business for the Year Fiding Dec, 31, 1891
bevenue account.
Fire premiums
$\$ 1,414,10997$
Less re-assurances.................. $\$ 2,022,08028$
Iuterest account........................
$\$ 1,754,26225$
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tion for all losses reported to Dec.
General expenses, agents commis.

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profit and losb account.


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Company's building..
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255,758
58
$\$ 1,561,82709$
A. M. KMITH, President. J. J. KENNY, Managing Director.
Western Ausurance Offices, Toroato, Feb. 16, 1892

## Auditors' Report

To the President and Directors of the Western Assurance Company:
Gentlemen,-We Lereby certify that we have audited the books of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1891, and have examined the voucbers and securities in connection therewith and find the same
carefully kept, correct and properly set carefully kept, correct and
forth in the above statement.
R. R Cathion,

John Mi. Martin, f.c.a., $\}$ Auditors. Toronto, Feb. 16, 1892.
In moving the aduption of the report the President said:
The Annual Report of the Directors, which has just been read, with its accompanying stataments 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-
planations from me. Compared with the planations from me. compared will have noticed a moderate and satisfactory gain in the net premium income, a considerable increase in the amount of losses incurred, and a marked reduction from the handsome profit 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 year, those of mave noted the ingoads which in many inhave which companies have accumulated in more prosperous years, cannot but feel that wo are exceptionally fortunate in making so favorabie a showing as is presented to you to-day. The Fire Insurance Companies the past year bave proved a veritable "Waterloo," and in addition to winding up a number of smuller American companies we as Canadiaus must regret that it has resulted in the rotirement of two of the owa companies, whice wave wider experience leads them to look beyond the records of such an oxceptional year as the past one has proved.
The effect of this reduotion in the number of competitors for business, judging from our own receipts thus far for the present year, is already being felt in the increased volume of premiums of the remaining companies and while in a business such as ours, subject to a large extont to elements beyond human control, it is inpossible to forecast the probable results of any one year, we may sately rely upon the fairly assume that by conducting our business on lines laid down by past experience and adhering to a policy of just and liheral treatment of our insurer, we shall in the future, as we have heretofore, earn fair
profits for our shareholders upon their capital
A full consideration of the present conditions and prospects of the business, which I have anpital the quescion of increasing vine
that such aetion will be advántageous al the present time in streugthening in proportion oo the growth of its vusiness, the fluancial position of a
already
stands home institutiun which dence, they have taken advantage of the present gathering of its sharenolders regular meeting to approve, as required by the Act of Incorporation, of an additional issue of atock.
I eannot close without bearing toatimony ur Managing Director in conducting the business of the Company, and the efficient manner-in which the other officers have fulfilled their respective duties during an anusualiy trying year, and expra fing our appreciation of the active and loyal services of and the agente of the Company generally throu thout its wide fleld of operations. Mr. George A. Cox, Vice-President of the Company, said:
In seconding the adoption of the repert last year (when after paying a 10 per cent. dividend, we carried $\$ 75,000$ to the reserve fund) I pointed out the necessity of providing in favorable years for leas fortunate ones, such as the experience of all companies leads them to look for when are lossess oxcoed The past pear lesson upon all companies The experience of the "Weatern" bowever, I am glad to be able to add, has been more fortunato than a majority of companies operating in the same fleld. In Cannde our loss ratio is (as it has been for several years past) below the average of all companies soing business here, while in the United states we compare avorable with the home and foreign conpanies which make returns to the Now York Insurance Department. In the matter of expense in conducting business, our figures mot of the companies doing similar lines of I quite
1 quite concur in the President's exprot sur Canegrat at the winding up of some of fact, however, that when an unsuncesstul fire insurance ec,mpany 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 cheir stock, retire from the fire underwriting field, leaving the business to be carried on by the purchasing usually under the same reneral manager as proviously conducted it but as Canadian institutions they cease to exist. I admit the necessity of forelyn capital in fire insurance, but I believe there is also a fleld in this country for home companies, and I point with much satisfaction to the "Westorn" 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 preceding that embraced in this report, you find 58.175:99, that me paid lones amonntion ${ }_{85} 5,184,218$; that we par shareholders received in dividends 8246,000 and that we have added to our Reserve Fund $8240,000-$ not a bad showing for five years, and the general bistory of the Company for many yeare back hons equally favorable results
I am glad that the Shareholders will have an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon the proposal to issue an additional 8200,000 of capital, divided pro rata amongat the present Shareholders it is a most opportune ime, while some of our Canadian comSamies are retiring from the field, for the twe position of our own Company, and to arpress their con3dence that a well-managed Canadian Fire Company affords safo and profitable investment to its Shareholders.
At the last annual meeting, when we had an exceptionally favorable showing, I congratulated our Managing Director and his laithful and competent staif upon the results of the year, and I feel that there is even more reason for doing so upon the report such a comparatively fevorable showing at the close of a year that has been so disas trous to many companies. 1 have pleasure 3ir. Cnairman, in teconding the adoption of the repoit.
On motion of Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn, M. P., seoonded by Mr. David MoGee, of oordial


#### Abstract

vote of thanlrs was pasted to the Fresidens and Board of Directors for their wervices and attention to the intereats of the company during the past year. Messra, John stark and J. K. Niven, having been eppointed scrutineers, the eleoproceeded with for the ensuing year was proceeded with, which resuited in the unMessrs. A. M. Smith, George A. Cox, Hon. S. C. Wood, Robt. Beatty, A. T. Fulton. George McMurrich, H. N. Baird, W. R. Brock and J. J. Kenny. At the close of the annual meeting, the question of increasing the capital stock of company to $\$ 1,200,000$ was submitted to a special meeting of the shareholders and unanimously approved; the new stock ( $\$ 200$,ovilutted to shareholders in the proportion of eldat to erery fre held by them on 15 th March next, At a meeting of the Board of Directors held subsequently, Mr. A. M. Smith was reelected President, and Mr. George A. Cox, Vice-President, for the enauing year

Restore goods to their proper places as soon after using as possible. A feather duster disperses but does not remove thedust from the store.




Send for Price List of our various brands of chewing gum.
C. T. HEISEL,

36-38 Lombard St, TORONTO.

A large number of Grocers handle
ROYAL DANDELION COFFEE

## MADE BY

ELLIS \& KEIGHLEY, Toronto.

The Norton Manufacturing CO.,
E. P. Breckenridge, C. C. Warren,

Toledo, Pres. New York, Sec.-Tress Edwin Norton, W. C. Breckenridge, manufactubers op

## Tin Cans

By Automatic Machinery.
FRUIT, PAINT, LARD, BAKING POWDER, FISH AND LOBSTER CANS.
Capacity, fifty thousand oans per day. Sole Agents in Canada for Norton Brothers "Solder Hemmed" Caps. Inquiries and Correspondence Solicited. HAMILTON, - ONT.

When every other Food is rejected

Can be taken,
Relished and Digested. Convalescents.

## W. C. A. LAMBE \& CO, Commission Merchants,

## TORONTO.

Agents for
The St. Lawrence Sugar Ref'g Co., Montreal. The British America Starch Co., Brantford.

THE CANADIAN GROCER PRICES CURRENT.


 ies and quantities as are usually ordered by retail dealers on the

Goods in large lots and for prompt lower prices

All quotations in this department are under the direct control of the Editor, and are not paid for or docbing house unless given under their name; the right being reserved to reliable information

 oz.; $\frac{1}{\text { gro., }} 8 \mathrm{oz}$ or, or $\frac{1}{2}$ gro., 4 oz .
,
Silver St. D. DALley \& CO. Per gross Packed in fancy woud boxes, each BLUE.
Reckitt's Pure Blue, per gross.. \& 10 TELLIER, ROTHWELL \& co's $^{\prime}$ s. CORN BROOMS.

[^2]
# THE GLIOBE TOOBCCO WORKS CO, OF LONOON, LLd. 

Are manufacturing their Choice Standard Brands of Tobaccos from Pure Virginia and Kentucky Leafs.
CUT PLUG SMOKING : GOLD FLAKE. HAND MADE OLD FLAG. UNCLE SAM

WIG WAG
FINE CUT CHEWING : GOLDEN THREAD. GLOBE HIGH COURT. JERSEY LILY. VICTORIA.
A. Smith \& Co., Cigar Manufacturers, London, having purchased the Stock and Plant of the above company will continue to manufacture the above first class tobaccos.


## CANNED MEATS. <br> Comp.Cori <br> Pices Oure ${ }^{\text {d }}$ mpkins, gallons Raspberries, g's $^{\text {Stas }}$ Strawberries, choice $\mathbf{q}^{\prime}$ ' Tomatoes, $3^{\prime}$. <br> innan haddies " Orown .......



TODHUNTEB, MTTOHELL \& 0 o.s.
Chocolate-


 Siamone 14 and 121 bs and 18 ibs. Diamond,
Cocoa, Homesopat'c, M, s, 8 \& i4 1
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## Join P. мотt \& co.'s

R. S. Melndoe, Agent, Toronto.)

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(with brilliant stone ring) Sappota,
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Magic Trick
Oolah Gum
Puzzle Gum
Mexican Fruit, 365 s , bars $\begin{array}{cccc}4 & 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 & 6 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 & 14 & 4\end{array}$ Minced Collops, 8 lbeans Par Ox Tong Mott's Confec Chocolste......28c-40 COWAN COCOA AND CHOCOLATE JO,

## Cocoss-

Hygienic, 1, द, \& lb. boxes Iceland Moss $1 / 41$ in 121 b boxe Soluble (bulk) $15 \& 301 \mathrm{lb}$ bx Soluble(tins) 61 lb and $18 \mathrm{lb} .$. Cocoa Nibs, any quantity...
Coroa Shells, any quantity... 120 Cnsos Essence.............perdioz 140
$\frac{M}{2}$
$\frac{\text { muxican }}{2 \text { uee }}$
Vanil. Desser
Sweet Caracas
Chocolate Powder, $15,30 \mathrm{lb}$ bxb Chooolate Sticks, pergross. Puro Caracas (plain) $41 / 4 / 1 \mathrm{lb}^{2}$ Royal Navy (sweet) Confectioners', in 10 ib cakes Chocolate Parisien, in 6 lb bxa

WALTEB, BAKEB \& CO'S
Chocolate-
Pre'um No. 1, bxs. $18 \& 251 \mathrm{bs}$ each
Baker's Vanilla in bxs 18 lbs each
Caracoas Sweet bxs 6 lbs each, 19
bxs in case.....................
Eagle, sweet \& spiced, bxs 18 lbs
each
Vanilla Tablets, 416 in box, 24 bxs
 in case.
German Sweet Chocolate-
Grocers' Style, in cases 18 boxes,
18 lbs each .............................
rocers' Style, in cases 94 boxes, 6
lbs each. 8 Fingers to the $1 \mathrm{~b} .$, in cases 12 bx 18 ling each 48 Fingers to
6 .bs each.
Cocos-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Cocos- } \\
& \text { PurePrepared boxes, } 121 \mathrm{lbs} \text { each } \\
& \text { Cracked, boxes, } 20 \mathrm{lbs} \text { each, } 1 \mathrm{lb}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Cracked, boxes, } 20 \text { lbs each, } 1 \text { ib } \\
& \text { and assorted papers........ } \\
& \text { Cracked, in bxs. } 18 \text { lbs., each, } 1 \mathrm{lb} \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { papers } \\
& \text { Gracked,in bags, } 6,10 \& 251 \text { \&s each } \\
& \text { Cocoa and shells, 12s and } 25 \text { s. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Breakfast Cocoa- } \\
& \text { In bxs, } 6 \text { \& } 18 \text { lbs., eacl }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Breakfast Cocoa- } \\
& \text { In bxs, } \& 18 \text { lbs., each, } 1 \mathrm{lb}, \text { tins } \\
& \text { In boxes, } 18 \mathrm{lbs} ., \text { each, } 1 \mathrm{lb} \text {. ting, }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { n boxes, } 18 \text { lbs., each, } 1 \text { ib. tins, } \\
& \text { decorated canisters ................ }
\end{aligned}
$$

Broma-

In boxes, 12 lbs., each, 1 lb.tins... 40 $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Gydney Gibson \& arbson's } & \text { per lb } \\ \text { Sy }\end{array}$ Dr.Clarke's Cocoa, f's and 'y's,5 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { tins. . ...................... } & 0 & 45 \\ \text { Soluble cocos bulk in boxes.... } & 18\end{array}$ Prepared do " "
Sydney Gibson's Chocolate, and sis …................. Gibson's Roc Dr. Clarke's Confectioners' do $1 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$. 10 lb, blocks........................ Gind, per gross
 Packed, chocolate, pink or white separate.

## CLOTHES PINS.

5 gross, per box
4 gross,
6 gross,

COFFEE. Gbeen
c. per lb

Mocha.....................
Rid
Plantation Ceylon Porto Rico.
Guatemals.
Jamaica...
Maracaibo .............................28, 24, 28
WHOLE BOABTED OB PURE GROUND ELLIS \& EEIGHLEX'B
Java and Mocha Plantation Ceylon

## Arabian Mocha.

Santos.................
English Breakfast............... 18, 16,24
Royal Dandelionin i ib tins.
TODHUNTEB, MITOHELL \& CO.'s Excelsior Blend Laguayna
Maguayra "
Java, Standard
" Old Government...
Arabian Mocha Santos

## 3. W. COWAN \& oo.

Standard Java in sealed tins, 25 and 50 lbs...................... Standard Impe tins, 25 and $50 \mathrm{lbs} . .$. Standard Blend in sealed tins, Ground, in tins, $55,10,15$ and 95 lbs, ............................ 2030 Say's Parision, in \%4 and lb tins 30 DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Alum $\qquad$
Brimstone
Camphor
Carbolic Aci
Castor Oil....
Cream Tartar.
Epsom Salts.
Epsom Baits
Extract Logwood, bulk
Gentian.
Glycerine, per lb...
Iodine ...
Insect Powder.
Salpetre
075 Soda Bicarb, per ke
085 Sal Sods
180
1b 50029003

$\square$
$\qquad$
$\begin{array}{cc}1 . . . . & 0 \\ \cdots u i g & 0 \\ 0\end{array}$
boxes..... Madder ....

| 288,33 |
| :--- |
| 87,32 |
| 17,20 |
| 89,31 |
| 24,28 |
| 24,26 |
| 24,23 |
| 24,26 |
| OUND |
|  |
| per 1 b |
| 33,34 |
| 34,36 |
| .35 |

## 33 32 20 31 28 26 23

37$.3,28$
6,24


## BUTTER CRACKERS.

## LOOSE, OR IN 3 POUND BOXES.

They are very nice for Lunch, Tea, etc.
Plain, Fresh, Crisp, easily digested.
Retail, 25c. per Box.
Put up in Cases of 12 and 24 . TRY THEM.

## THE TORONTO BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY CO.,

7 Front St. East, Toronto.

Telephone 528.

GEO. W. BOOTH, HENRY C. FORTIER,

Prices cwrrent, continued.


PICKLES \& SAUCES. BBYANT, GIBSON \& CO's.TORONTO

John Bull, mixed, in bulk | 3045 |
| ---: |
| $\mathbf{k}$ |
| 0 |
| 50 | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Chow Pickle, in bulk } & 50 \\ \text { mixed and Uhow Chow } & 50\end{array}$ mixed and Chow Chow John Buil, mixed and Chow John Bull, mixed and Chow John Bul, 16 gal Horse Radish, bottles, per doz. ${ }_{2} 20$ sauces.

LEA \& PERRIN's. per doz.


## oz <br> oz <br> ${ }_{95}^{25}$

Papan.
extra B
" ${ }^{\text {E }}$ extrand Duke

25

PRODUCE
DAIRY.
Bu
" dais
" low

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { " low grad } \\
& \text { Butter, pound } \\
& \text { " }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { " } 10 \\
\text { Butter, }
\end{gathered}
$$

large roll

```
Pickles, all kinds, pints..
Is, pints.
Harvey Sauce-genuine-hlif. pts
Harvey Sauce-genuine-hif. pts
Mushroom Catsup
``` Anchovy Sauce
Cheese.


PROVISIONS.
Bacon, long clear, plb. Bacon, long clat, mess, p. b
Pork, short cut..
Hams, smoked. Hams, smoked,
Bellies
Rolls
Bellies
Backs

Hogs.....adian, per lb 0 o9z 010
\(\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Hogs......................... } & 5 & 00 & 6 & 25 \\ \text { Tallow, refined, per } & 25 & 05 & 0 & 05 z\end{array}\)
rough, "....... 008 3.25
2895
395
\(\begin{array}{llll}0 & 18 & 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 14 & 0 & 15\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{llll}0 & 14 & 0 & 15 \\ 1 & 15 & 1 & 30\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{r}115130 \\ \hdashline \\ \hline\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{llll}0 & 35 & 0 & 50 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 & 13 \\ 0 & 18 & 0 & 55\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{llll}0 & 18 & 0 & 18 \\ 0 & 07 \\ 0\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{lll}0 & 18 & 07 \\ 0 & 0 & 08 \\ 0 & 18 & 0\end{array}\) \(018 \quad 016\)

RICE, ETC.

Per doz Gago \(\begin{gathered}\text { Grand Duke. } \\ \text { Sag }\end{gathered}\)
5 Sago
325
600 25
95 SPICES. GROUND.
Pepper, black, pure..... fine to superi White, pure Ginger, Jamaica, pure. Cassia, fine to pure Allspice, choice to pure. Caypice,
Cayenne,
Nutmegs
Mace, " \({ }^{\text {Mized }}\) " " Cream of Tartar, fine to pure.

STARCH.
-
dwardsburg btarge co. Limited montreal. c. per lb.
No. 1 White, 4 lb cartoons.
Canada Laundry \({ }^{\text {Cilver Gloss, crates, } 6 \text { ib. box }}\)
Silver Gloss, crates, 6 ib. boxe
Silver Gloss, 1 lb chromos.
Satin, Starch 11 b chromos. No 1 White, barrels \& halves. Benson's Canada Prepared Corn Canada Corn

11 b BRANTFORD
1st quality white, 3 lb. cartoons,. \(4 \frac{1}{4}\) Lily White gloss, crates. Brantford gloss, 1 lb.
Lily White gloss, 1 lb chromo.
Canada Laundry, Boxes.
Pure Prepared corn Cure Prepared co
Rice Starch, fancy cartoons
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
\\
Rice Starch, fancy cartoons ....... & 67 \\
\hline 4 & 67 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Per lb
\begin{tabular}{l}
37 \\
\(4 \frac{4}{6}, 5 \mathrm{5}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
ure Starch-
40-1b boxes, 1, \& and 4 lb pack'g's
\(36-1 \mathrm{~b}\)
3 1b. packages \(36-1 \mathrm{~b}\)
\(12-1 \mathrm{~b}\) -lb u 1b. packages
38 to \(45-1 \mathrm{~b}\) boxes...
Silver Gloss Starch-
\(40-1 \mathrm{~b}\) boxes, 1,9 and 4 lb . pack'g's \(\begin{array}{lll}40-1 \mathrm{~b} & \text { " lb. paekage.......... } 9 \\ 40-1 \mathrm{~b} & \text { " } 1 \mathrm{lb} . \\ 40\end{array}\)
 301218015 15
28
95

Oswego Corn Starch-for Puddings, Custards, etc.-
\({ }_{20-1 \mathrm{~b}}^{40-1 \mathrm{~b}}\) boxes, 1 lb packages

ST. LAWRENCE STARCH CO.'B
Culinary Starches-
St. Lawrence corn starch.
Durham
Laundry Starches-
No. 1, White, 4 1b. Cartons.. \(\begin{array}{cc}4 & \text { Bbls } \\ \text { Cansegs }\end{array}\)
 Ivory Gloss, six 6 ib.bozes, slidIvory Gloss, fancy picture, ilib packs Patent \(_{\text {Starch, fancy pioture, } 1}\) 1b. cartons...................... 40
Ivorine Starch in cases of Ivorine
packages

SUGAR. c. per lb
Granulated, cane 15 bbls or over Paris Lump,bbls and 100 lb.bxs Extra Ground, bbls
Powdered, bbls less than a bbi
Extra brightrefined bibl Extra bright refined
Bright Yellow...... Mright Ye
Medium
Brown...



\section*{IF NOT, Why do you not Handle}

\section*{NEW PROCESS IVORINE STARCH}

For COLLARS, CUFFS and SHIRTS

Perfect satisfaction to your
CUSTOMER and PROFITABLE.

Prices ourrent, ontinuxud-
sALT.
Bbl salt, car lots
Coarse, car lots
Coarse, car lots, , Fmall lo. B.
Dairy, ear lots, FO.B
\({ }_{\text {smarter-sae }}\)
Common, fine carks lots Rock salt small per ton..
Liverpol Liverpool coarse

White Lavender
White Castile Bars
White Oatmeal...... White Oatmeal...........
850
\begin{tabular}{lll}
\(\cdots\) \\
\hdashline & \(\ddot{4} 5\) & 1 \\
0 & 5
\end{tabular}
45050 Carnation ... paper
... 080 Rose Boquet
0951100 Arcadian
\(\dddot{7} 75 \begin{gathered}15000 \\ 0 \\ 0\end{gathered}\)
SYRUPS AND MO


\(\begin{array}{cc}\text { Per gal. } \\ 035 & 036 \\ 0 & 36\end{array}\)
\(\begin{array}{lllll}0 & 35 & 0 & 36 \\ 0 & 38 & 0 & 40 \\ 0 & 40 & 048\end{array}\)

TEAS.
CHINA GREENS
Gunpowder-
Cases, extra firsts .............
Half ehests, ordinary firsts
Cases, sifted, extra first
Cases, small leaf, firsts
Cases, small leaf, firsts......
Half chests, ordinary first

Vory Bar, 1lb. bars......perlb
Do. \(2,6-16\) and 31 lb bars Primrose,4 41 lb Hars,wax W ".
Sohn A, cake, wax W. per doz Mayfiower, caice, Gem, \(13 \mathrm{oz}, 1\) and 8 lb bars Queen's Lanundry, per bar...
Pride of Kitchen, per box
Sapolio, + gross boxes
Sapolio, \(\frac{7}{2} \mathrm{gross}\) boxes
gross, net cash
morsers soaps.

\section*{Mikado (wrapped)}

\section*{Stanley Bar}

Sefance
Ruby, 10 oz .
\begin{tabular}{l} 
Monster, 8 \\
Detroit, \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
Lily White
Qveryday ..............
Perdoz

Mottled in 5 box lots, 100 bars... Per Floater (boxes free)..............
Hard Water Electrio.
. Royal Laundry
Royal Magnum
Anchor, Assorted...................
Morse's Assorted..
Morse's Roso ........
Castile..
Bouquet, paper and wood.....................
Prize Magnum, White Castile Honey dilycerine Honeysackle Sweet Briar Extra Perfume.......................................

51
5 48
48
48 42
3
3
3
3

> Young Hyson Half chests, fir

Half chests, firsts
\("\)
Half Boxes, seconds
firsts
JAPAN.

\section*{Choicest}

Choice
Finest
Good medium
Medium
Good common
Commo
\(\begin{array}{llll} & 16 & 18 \\ \text { Nagasaki, bohests Pekoe............ } & 16 & 15 \\ 28\end{array}\)

\section*{Congou- Black.
Half Chests, Kaisow, Mon-}
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Oolong ..... } \\
& \text { Gunpowder } \\
& \text { Siftinggs.... } \\
& \text { BLACK. Mon- }
\end{aligned}
\]
ing, Pakling..................
Caddies, Posts Formosa
Caddies " Assams.
Chests, Pekoe and Souchong. 22
Boxes, Foochow and Cant
TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
5's; Twin Gold Bar, \(8{ }^{\mathrm{s}}\) s
Ingots, rough and readv, \(\mathrm{T}^{\prime}\) 's
Laurel, \(\mathbf{3}^{\prime}\) s.
Index, 7's
Honeysuckle, 7 's.
Napoleon, \(8^{\prime} \mathrm{s}\).
Royal Arms, 18
Victoria, 18's
Brince of Wales inely, 18's
085
Bright Smoking Plug Myrtle, T \&
B, \(\mathbf{3}^{\prime}\) s ......................................
40
36
30
97
94
20
18
15
98
15
19
9

48

Per doz Diamond Solace, 12's
085
085
0
\(\frac{1}{2} 1 \mathrm{brtle} \mathrm{pg}, 6 \mathrm{t}\)
Ib Smoking, i ib tins. \(\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{bpg}, 6 \mathrm{lb}\) boxes
pg, 1 lb boxes
GLOBE TOBACCO COMPANY. oUt bmoking tobacco
The old Flag, \(1 / 1 \mathrm{lb}\), in 51 b , boo

\section*{Gold Flake, \(1-5,{ }^{\frac{1}{2},}{ }^{\text {" }}\) " lb boxes}
fancy tins
Hand Made
Hand Made
glass jars
, 6 flbboxes
fancy tins.
1 glass jars
Granulated smoking tob
Unele Tom, \(1-5,61 \mathrm{~b}\) boxes.
LONG OUT BMOKING TOBACCO
Wig Wag, \(1 / 3,61 \mathrm{~b}\) boxes.
\[
\begin{aligned}
& 75,61 b \\
& 1-510,61 b
\end{aligned}
\]

FINE CUT OHEWING TOBACCO
Golden Thread, \(5 \& 10 \mathrm{lb}\) paila
Giobe,
High Court
Jersey Lilly \(\quad 4 \quad . . . .770 \mathrm{c}\)
Golden Thread 16 " Foil in, 1-t gro
boxes, per gross
Solace
boxes, per gross
oIGABS-s. DAvis \& sons, Mont 6
Madre E' Hijo, Lord Landsdow

Hyde Park.
.................
Puritan, tenths, 5 lb . boxes
Old Virgin., 1 -10 lbpkg. 10 lbbxs Gold Blook, ninths, 5 ib boxes.. cigabette tobacoo.
B. O. N. 1, 1-10, 5 lb boxes

Puritan, \(1-10\) ib

\title{
— T 耳 ت S. Lunficte sician ffillic cos. GRANULATED AND YELLOWS AND SYRUP8 \\ ARE PURE. : NO BLUEING \\ Material whatsoever is used in the manufacture of \\ 
}

\section*{THE CANADA SUCAR REFINNC CO'Y [IMTIEED,}

MONTREAI」,
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 :
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 rs can be obtained by any process of Sugar-Refining.

The test by the Polariscope showed in yesterday a yield \(99 \cdot 90\) per cent. of Pure Cane Sugar, which may be considered commercially as absolutrur orbe segar.

JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, P.L.D., D.C.L., F.C.S.,
Public Analyat for the District of Ifontreal, and Professor of Chemistry.

CHEMICAL Laboratory, Medioal Faculty, MoGill Univebaiti. Montrial, September 9th, 1887.
To the Canada Sugar Refining Company:
Gentlemen,-I have taken and tested o wmple of your "EXTRA GRANULATED" Sugar, and find that it yiel'ded \(99 \cdot 88\) per cent. of Purs Sugar It is practically as pure and good a Sugar as can be manufactured.
G. P. GIRDWOOD,

\section*{THE CANADIAN GROCER}


Brantford J. S. HAMYLTON \& OO'Y, \(\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Pelee Ind Ish.d. }\end{array}\right\}\)\begin{tabular}{l} 
Bole Arrents for Canadard, ONF \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{BAR-LOOK TYPE WRITER.}

The Best Machine on the Market. Secures visible writing permanent alignment, automatid paper feed and ribbon reverse, great
speed and manifold power, with easy manipulation and control of machine, etc.
A. M. COLQUHOUN, AGENT FOR TOROHTO AND WESTERN ONTARIO, TELEPHONE 181.

71 Adelaide 8t. E, Toronto.

\section*{Chivers' Carpet Soap}

Pror oleansing and restoring carpets. Warranted to take out grease or ink, and restore the colors. Likewise in all woolen isbrics
Chieres' Disintectant Clath Sapp
Will clean all kinds of eluth, removing grease, ink, eto., restoring the colors like new. For price. etc. \({ }^{2}\) address
J. H. WALKER, Alma, Ont

The Brilish Columbia Fruit Canning and Coffee Co's, Lt'd.

VANCOUVER, B.C.
Jmporters and Manutacturers of
GOFFEES, SPIGES, MUSTARDS.
CREAM TARTAR, BAKING POWDER, do.
FLATORING EXTRAOTS,
CANDIED PEELS,
JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADES and CANNED FBUITS.

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Send Ten Cents to the Grocer Publishing Co. for a copy of B. F. Cumming's Prize Essay on "How to Sell Goods."

GROCER PUB. CO.,
6 Wellington St. W., Toronto.

\section*{IRAV \(V\) HII,}

\section*{J. EDWARDS.}
J. E. INELETY.

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Corner Hastings and Granville Streets, one bloek from Bail way Station and Steamshíp dock.

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INSLEY \& EDWARDS,
Proprietors.
THE SANITARIUM BANFF, N.W.T.
Special apartments for invalids. Bath houses in connection and a staff of male and female attendants. The best of accomodation for Travel-
ers. Rates, 82.00 and 82.50 . ers. Rates, \(\$ 8.00\) and \(\$ 2.50\).
B. G. BRETP Medical Direotor
J. HASTIE,
- The Alberta Hotel CALGARY, N.W.T.
Strictly first-class, Headquarters for Commercial
Men. Large sample fooms.
H. A. PERLEY, Prop.
- Queen's Hotel moosomin, n.w.t.
Newly built, newly furnished
WM. CLEVERLY, Prop.

The Hilliard House RAT PORTAGE; ONT.
Strietly first-elass. The favorite commercial
house along the Iine of \(\mathrm{C} . \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{R}\) LOUIS HILLIARD, Prop.
The Clarendon Hotel, winnipeg, Man.

RUTLEY \& MCCAFFREY Proprietors.
THE LELAND HOUSE, Portage La Prairie, Man.

Best sample rooms west of Winnipeg. Strictly
first-class.
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Queen's Hotel, WINNIPEG, MAN.
First-elass in every pespect.
Jas. O'OONNOA, Brop, FBED, SprADO, Mge.

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That successful Doctors read all the latest medical books and papers and go abroad occasionally to study. Successful lawyers read legal pubhications to learn the latest legal decisions and points constantly cropping up. Teachers, clergymen, druggists, architects, all read the publication issued in the interests of their profession. They must do so to keep up with the times.
The same applies to grocers and general merchants. They must not only read the best papers published in their interests but must also watch the advertisements closely. There they learn the rise and fall in prices; latest trade news and methods of buying, handling and selling goods, so that they may make the greatest profit. A doctor reads much that he already knows, so does a lawyer. So does a number of any of the other protessions. So will a merchant. It is often the issue of the paper he misses that is worth dollars to him. His best and safest policy, therefore, is to subscribe for his trade paper.
The only exclusively grocery and general store paper is The Canadian Grocer 1ssued weekly, subscription price \(\$ 2.00\) per year.

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PAOKERS OF THE CELEBRATED
any other. The Wholessle Trade only supplied.

Bay of Quinte
Canning Factories.

Head Office,
Branch,
PICTON. DEMORESTVILLE.


Use Scourine Soap for rleaning every household utensil. Grocers should handle it. There is money in it.

Bourne \& Butler, 170 KINE ST. W.

TORONTO SALT WORKS,
128 Adelaide E., Toronto,
Sole Dity Agentsfor the "Canada Salt Association"
Dealers in all kinds of Table, Dairy, Meat Curing, Barrel and Land Salts.
The "Acme" Table Salt (new process) will not get damp or hard.
Two Silver Medals, at Industrial Exhibition,
Toronto, 1890, for our "Acme" Table Salt and Toronto, 1890, for our "Acme,
our "Star Brand" Dairy Salt.


THE GAIL BORDEN
 Has maintained its high reputation for ABSOLUTE
PURITY for over a QUARTER OF A CENTURY. AS A FOOD FOR MFANTS IT HAS NO EQULL Grocers and Druggists Everywhera

\section*{Tulloch \& Co'y}

Manufacturers' Agents and Export Merchants,
85 Gracechurch St, London, Eng., Exporters of Naval and Dilmans' Stores, Linseed Oil. Portland Cement, Building Materials, Pig Iron and Meitals.
N.B. \({ }^{- \text {Correspondence invited from Canadian }}\) firner interested in any of the above CONSICHMENTS OF PRODUCE SOLICITED. oom

\section*{DRPRICES cream Baking} Contains the Whites of Eggs. Other Baking Powders Substitute Ammonia.


\section*{- PARISIAN-} BLUE! Is Stronger and More Economical than any other blue. It Does lot Stain the Linen. TELIEE, ROTHWELL \& CO. H. W. Northrup s Co

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR GOLDEN FINNIN HADDIES

IN i POUND FLAT TINS. Superior to all others.

Do you handle these goods? South Wharf, Saint John, N. B.

Grand Pacific Hotel KAMLOOPS, B.C.

The leading hotel in the city. Sample rooms convenient to stcres, provided for commercial men

\section*{COUGH DROPS.}

Every retailer should have them at this season of the year. Watson's Cough Drops are the best in the world for the throat and chest ; for the voice unequalled. "R. \& W." stamped on each drop. Write
R. \& T. WATSON, TORONTO, for Prices, etc.

Mention The Grocer.
ESTABLISHED 1856.
To please your customers sell Martin's Mount Forest Oatmeals.
Ordinary oatmeal is hard to digest because it is not boiled long enough.
By our New Process the meal is partly cooked and is easily digested.
If your wholesale grocer does not keep them write direct to

\section*{MARTIN BROS.,}

Mount Forest, Ont. Oats and Feed a Specialty.```


[^0]:    "the GENUINE CHIMNEY"
    A FULL LEAD
    Glass Chimney.
    -nere

    Mcell Yupped hil Leallild
    
    Write for Prices.

    Cannot be Beaten
    for Design
    or Workmanship.
    -
    Done up in
    One-Half Gross Cases.

[^1]:    Highest award. Toronto Exhibition

[^2]:    Apples, 3's
    Blackberries. 8
    Blueberries,
    Beans
    Beans, 8.
    Corn, 8 's
    Cherries, red pitteds.
    Peas, y's
    Pearrs, Bartiett, g's....
    Sugar, 's
    Pineapple, Baltimore
    Peapple, Baltimore
    
    Dambon Blue.

