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MUNGO CIGARS, EXCEPTIONALLY FINE.



LIMITED. WORKS: VANCOUVER, B.C.

Paris Lumps, Powdered, Granulated and Yellow Sugars.

All of very finest quality and absolutely unadulterated. Manufactured from Pure Cane Sugar.

Finest Golden Syrups.

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

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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.

OUR FALL NUMBER.

The Fall Number of THE GROCER will be issued this year on the second of October. We have ventured a much larger outlay upon it than upon any other special issue we have yet got out, and believe our readers will justly pronounce it the finest fall number that has appeared in this country. It will be bound in a handsome lithographed cover. Its pages will be ornamented with cuts, on which alone a large amount has been expended. Every grocer and general merchant in Canada will receive a copy. It is a grand opportunity for advertisers, as the attractiveness, timeliness and wide circulation of the issue afford the very finest auspices under which an advertisement can be sent forth. The paper goes out at the moment when the country is in the first flush of large hopes fully realized, and when the disposition to trade is apt to be most generous. Advertisers, enlarge your space.

The German government has at last raised the embargo on United States pork; the American hog is no longer a forbidden animal in the Kaiser's dominions. The dread of trichinosis has had to make way for other considerations, chief among which was the necessity of obtaining a market for German beet sugar. On and after the first of next January the President of the United States will have power to suspend the provisions of the McKinley Tariff Act relating to free sugar produced in countries which impose what seems to him an excessive duty on United States products of any class. The hint that the President might use this power in the case of German beet sugar was probably given. The consciousness that such a power existed was the only new element in the German view of the situation, and was certainly the most persuasive. All the other considerations had been urged again and again before, but failed to moderate the strictness of the prohibition. Now the arrangement is that hogs and hog products from the United States are admissible into Germany upon the same terms of duty as hogs and hog products from any other country, and the President of the United States is not to impose a duty on German beet sugar.

* * * *

The production of beet sugar is a huge industry in Germany, and hog-raising is a huge industry in the United States. What may be deemed an equal reciprocal arrangement has probably been effected. The German government had followed the policy of allowing bounties on all sugar exported and thus had fostered an enormous industry. It could not afford to lose any of the markets it had, and its sugar, paying a duty, would be unable to hold its own in competition with that of countries whose sugar went into the United States market free. The loss of the United States market would be disastrous to Germany. On the other hand, the United States could not make the most of its great natural facilities for producing pork, if the many millions of consumers in the German empire were not to be turned to account as part of the demand. It was important that United States pork should be put on the same customs footing as other pork.

Canada is concerned in this arangement. Our hogs were not shut out of the German market, but that was of little moment, as we are not raising hogs for export yet. But the fact that United States hogs were shut out from Germany acted as a hindrance to the development of the hog-raising industry in this country. Here we were beside a country whose comfields teemed yearly with cheap food for many millions of hogs. The very numbers fed depressed the market, and the cost of production here made it impossible to compete with United States prices before the change in our duty, which gave needed protection to our own growers and revived a waning industry. This year the corn crop in the Western States will be enormous, Western hogs will be produced in myriads, and Canadians must view with satisfaction the enlargement of the foreign market for them. As long as the German demand was muzzled the overflow into this market would be greater than if all Europe were open to the producers of cheap hogs. A greatly enlarged market will probably act as an offset to a big yield of corn, and prices will probably rule at values encouraging to the native grower and packer. The re-opening of German ports to United states pork cannot be otherwise than healthy for the Canadian hog-raising and attendant industries. Before the prohibition was imposed by Germany, that country paid about \$10,000,000 a year to the United States shippers for pork. If the German trade should be worth that now it would give a momentum to the current of trade alongside of us, that would render impossible any such flushes of stock upon this market at prices that are the despair of our own producers. It is unlikely that German consumption will be altogether unreserved at once, as suspicions of trichinosis may act as a check, but the fact that United States pork is so much more cheaply produced than that in European countries will be apt to tell against prejudice or mistrust. It is to be hoped, at all events, that Canada will reap a very substantial benefit from the arrangement between Germany and the United States.

A DEARTH OF FRUIT JARS.

Another consequence of the cheapness of sugar and the abundance of fruit is a shortage in fruit jars. Receipts of sugar were scarcely more behindhand when the first fruits came in than has been the supply of jars to meet the demands for putting up the second fruits. The crop of berries, currants and cherries that came in in July called for nearly all the jars in the country. When peaches, plums and pears came in there was consequently little glassware suitable for putting them up. The retailers have had to scour the sources of supply to get enough stock to satisfy the pressing wants of their customers. Traders had to buy from each other to tide over intervals when jars could not be furnished by the manufacturers. The dealers in old material to whom in spring people leaving the city usually bring their empties, were able to dispose of all they could get hold of at good prices. The supply manufactured here this year was entirely inadequate. Nor could we replenish supplies readily by drawing on the United States. We did import some jars but the United States market was in the same state as ours. There it is said, as many jars were sold in the last six months as were sold in the previous six years. Added to the same causes as are operative here, are the strikes in western glass furnaces of the United States. Prices advanced 50 per cent. in that country. A Boston dealer is reported by the New England Grocer to have found an argument for the reform in the tariff on jars, in the fact that the factories of Canada would have sent their jars in to supply the American market during the shortage but for the 40 per cent duty on glass preserve jars and the cost of transportation, which kept them out, leaving the Pennsylvania manufacturers free to control the markets. But the Canadian manufacturers had no stock to offer outside, as all they could put on this market found ready sale.

The scarcity of sugar in July and the scarcity of fruit jars in September have appreciably limited the quantity of fruit put up, though more has been put up this year than ever before in Canada. The price of fruit has consequently been slightly affected by these circumstances, and would have ruled somewhat higher on an average than it has ruled, if sugar and jars had been ready to hand when wanted.

If sugar should be equally cheap and fruit equally plentiful next year it will not follow that an equally strong demand will be experienced by the trade and manufacturers for fruit jars. The jars of one year will come in for service the next year, and partly because of this fact and because of the almost unvarying level of fruit preserving for years, the demand for jars had got to be comparatively small before this year. It may possibly be as well for the trade to keep in mind for next summer the fact that there are a good many jars now in the households of the people.

AT THE EXHIBITION.

The Exhibition may be pronounced a success from every point of view. It was crowded with attractions and thronged with spectators every day. The exhibits were such as might be looked for in a yearly developing institution; they illustrated progress not only in an industrial way but also in the art of display. Each exhibitor apparently vied as much with his own efforts at past fairs as with those of his fellow-exhibitors at this. So many students of effect could not fail to make a beautifully diversified spectacle. Some of the exhibits have been made special mention of below.

THE COWAN COCOA AND CHOCOLATE Co. (LTD.)—The display of their manufacture, in the main building, showed to advantage. These goods are making headway among the trade.

GLOBE TOBACCO CO.—If a neat showing of tobaccos will tempt men to try goods, the smokers and chewers of our country will be asking for Globe tobacco. Samples were given out to the public, and should have an increased sale in the future.

IRELAND'S NATIONAL FOODS—Ireland's National Foods always strike the ladies' eye. These goods are on sale everywhere now. There was enough in their pile on the ground floor of the main building to feed a good many families.

DICK, RIDOUT & CO.—In displaying their bags in the Annex also showed special designs of trade marks of some of the best millers in the country, showing just where they sell their goods.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.— This company has built an old-time mill in the centre of their exhibit. around which was piled sacks of their flour.

TORONTO SALT WORKS—Just to the left of the entrance to the Annex this company had some fine specimens of rock salt, also a display of their package and log salt, which should be on sale at all grocery stores.

EDWARDSBURG STARCH Co.—To the left of the front entrance of the main building, the Edwardsburg Starch Co. made a great hit with their show of all kinds of starch, put up in their various forms.

B. F. BABBITT—Had boys dressed as pages in blue and white silk clothes, giving away samples of their soap and soap powder. They looked very pretty and a good many families will be trying these goods after the fair.

OGILVIE'S FLOUR—Was there in piles in all shapes, also photos of the manufacturers' different mills, and one of Mr. A. W. Ogilvie, as well as some medals they had won at the different exhibitions where they showed their goods.

PURE GOLD MANUFACTURING CO.—The phonograph these people had at their exhibit for the public to listen to the praises o⁴

Pure Gold goods, was in constant use. The idea was a good one, and together with the display of goods kept the place crowded with sight seers.

SINCLAIR, HOOD & CO.—Baking powder, spices, extracts, coffees, etc., in just-so sort of piles, could not helpcausing the west end of the main building to be thronged. This firm made a pretty exhibit.

WALTER BAKER & CO.—This was one of the most attractive of the many displays Whether the ladies who gave out the chocolate, in neat china cups, or the goods themselves, were the attraction of everybody who entered the main building would be hard to say. These ladies dressed as their trade mark, in costumes of cocca girls, were exceedingly pretty. Mr. Williams who had charge of the exhibit, was kept busy, with the merchants who called at the counter.

PELEE ISLAND WINE CO.—J. S. Hamilton & Co., Brampton, Ont., agents for these wines, showed all kinds of their manufacture.

D. W. MCLAREN & CO.—Who were next to the above exhibitors, with Mr. McLaren in charge, were on the corner to catch the eye of the passer by. Such staple goods as these are always praised by both consumers and traders.

BARM YEAST Co.—Gave thousands of cakes away of their celebrated yeast at the exhibition this year, as they did last. The company not only say they have a good thing but like to have others know it, and take this way of advertising to the public.

ADAMS' TUTTI FRUITTI—Was on sale at every other stand on the grounds. These goods are very popular among gum chewers.

BANSDORP'S ROYAL DUTCH GOCOA—Put up in round tins with yellow labels, and served out to the visitors in china cups, drew crowds of people anxious to do sampling. Thousands drank at the counter free, and all went away with praises for "Bensdrop."

SURPRISE SOAP—Made at St. Stephen, N.B., by the St. Croix Soap Co., who are well known as original advertisers. The manufacturers had an immense bar of soap on exhibit, and gave out tickets on which the public were entitled to a free guess at the weight of the same. A prize of \$200 will be given to the nearest guesser. More will be said about this later.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER was heard clicking from many parts of the building. Careful and shrewd business men are all getting a cash register and the national seems the favorite in the race.

MORGAN'S SAPOLIO—A trial order of these goods always calls for a repeat.

ROYAL FRUIT GUM-C. T. Heisel, of Cleveland, Ohio, and of Toronto, had a stand of their own to display and sell their gum. This is put up in neat and handy boxes and is a good seller.

R. & T. WATSON'S candies had ready sale. On children's day all the little ones' spare coppers went for Watson's candies, and for those who were out late that evening Watson's cough drops.

W. A. BRADSHAW & Co.—These people had a very tasty array of "Ammonia Soap." Large blocks of the article were piled in artistic shape, and made a very pretty sight.

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A CHEERY WORD.

GELERT, Sept. 7, 1891. To the Editor CANADIAN GROCER.

SIR,-I have great pleasure in renewing my subscription to THE GROCER. The articles upon bookkeeping have been worth more to me than the cost of the paper for the year. I had the pleasure of meeting their author the other day, and if country storekeepers would follow the lines he lays down we should greatly profit by doing so. Your first article on Sept. 4th is well worth reading and studying. It is all truth, as I know to my cost. Reading your paper has convinced me that the safest business is a cash business, and I have taken that stand some few months ago, and intend to keep to it. The curse of a country store is credit and bad butter. We give the one and take the other, much to the detriment of our noses and pockets. Any grocer who does not take your paper is behind the times and May you have every success. is to be pitied. Yours truly,

J. W. WATSON

A LETTER FROM REGINA.

REGINA, N.W.T., Can., Sept. 10, 1891. Editor CANADIAN GROCER.

SIR,-We send you a sample of this year's wheat. There are millions of bushels round Regina, and the only thing we want now is a buyer. There are no buyers in this town. Last year there was just one buyer for wheat, and the farmers not only got a very poor price (some sold at 25 to 35 cents a bushel), but what they did get was trade, not cash, and that trade was at high prices. They got less than 40 per cent. from those small prices. We are badly in need of a few buyers of wheat with capital, and the country will be all right. Those buyers could make money. We have the whole trade of the German settlers, which are about 400, and they all have wheat. We were requested to write for buyers, or for some commission house for whom we could buy, and as we have no acquaintance down East we thought it advisable to write to you. If you would place it in your paper, which has so many readers, it might be of some use. We expect a number of new German settlers at the end of this month. One other thing we want, is a wholesale grocery business, which is needed here very much, as there is none from Winnipeg to Vancouver. A house like that could make good business here.

Respectfully yours,

BERKMAN & BENNETT.

[The sample of wheat enclosed was a handful of very fine goose wheat. We commend the letter of our correspondent to

those who contemplate investing money in either grain or the wholesale grocery business.—ED.]

DUTY ON CANNED GOODS PACKAGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

PICTON, Sept. 11, 1891. Editor Canadian Grocer.

SIR,—In a communication in the GROCER of Sept. 11th, page 20, we find a misstatement—that the U. S. canners are handicapped by the duty on tin plate. The following from U. S. Custom Law of 1890 shows that the American exporters are not handicapped to the extent that C. E. Sontum, Esq., has been led to believe, nor which your article of July 31st stated. Paragraph 328: There shall be allowed on the imported tin plate used in the manufacture of cans, boxes, packages and all articles of tinware exported either empty or filled with domestic products, a drawback equal to the duty paid on such tin plate less one per centum of such duty, which shall be retained for the use of the United States.

> Yours sincerely, CENTURY.

["Century" is correct, and we thank him for calling our attention to the oversight of the drawback.—ED.]

CHATHAM RETAIL GROCERS' ASSOCIATION.

CHATHAM, Sept. 8th, 1891.

The Chatham Retail Grocers' Association held their regular meeting at 2 p.m. in their rooms in Heyward's block. It was very largely attended. John McCorvie, Esq., president, was in the chair. Under the head of new business, Mr. Heyward very ably pointed out the necessity of the pedlars paying a license fee that they may sell their goods upon equal basis. Messrs. Weaver, Holden and others also made a few remarks in favor of petitioning the council to pass a by-law to compel pedlars to pay license.

Moved by Mr. Dunlop, seconded by Mr. Spashett, that Messrs. Heyward, Smythe, and the president, be a committee, with power to add to their number, to draft a petition to present to the council at its next meeting.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Holden, seconded by Mr. Spashett, that the association recommend to the council the rates of fees just read by Mr. Heyward from an old number of THE CANADIAN GROCER.—Carried.

At this point Mr. Weaver explained the necessity of a deputation to attend the council, as the members of the council may wish to hear from them.

Moved by Mr. Singer, seconded by Mr. Pearson, that the committee named be a deputation to wait on the council at its next meeting.

After a few remarks, in the interest of the association, the meeting adjourned at 4 p.m. W. H. ADAMS, Sec.

MARKING UP, A PROBLEM FOR STORE-KEEPERS.

One of the hardest problems numerous retailers have to contend with, says J. M. Batchelor in a contemporary is when the price of goods they may have on hand has risen to a considerable figure in excess of that paid to jobbers, whether such rise should be at once taken advantage of to mark up the stock; or if it would be more expedient to sell at old prices, and thus cut under the figures of rivals, who not having a stock on hand are obliged to buy at higher rates.

Many stores have taken either one attitude or another on this large issue, and do not care to hear any suggestions, while others, particularly new traders, are totally in the dark regarding what course is the more expedient to pursue.

A moment's reflection over a few well known facts will quickly expose the advantages of marking up goods in accordance with the change in the market. At least inform every customer of the rise in values among the manufacturers or jobbers, and then if it be decided to sell at old figures, give the customers positive knowledge of the great bargains thus offered, and treat such sales as bargains, and do not class them with regular transactions, for they are not regular; instead they are deductions from actual values.

The advantages of at once marking up goods on hand, under such circumstances are, that if you make a concession in values to customers, it is best to make them comprehend the fact; and if you sell at the newer market values, they in a spirit of fairness cannot complain when they are told that new goods cost so much more.

It is a rule when the jobbing price declines, to at once mark down the stocks on hand, to prevent being undersold by rivals who are in a position to buy fresh stocks; and as an offset to losses from such a source, if there are profits to be made by a rise in jobbing values, the retailer should not hesitate to take advantage of it.

To the complaint of customers who may say "your goods only cost so much, therefore it is unjust to put up prices because new goods cost more," the answer is : A retailer is a man between the manufacturer and the customer, who, by making a specialty of retail distribution, enables the manufacturer to give his exclusive attention to fabrication on a large scale; for if such manufacturer was obliged to retail his goods he could not do so large a business, and thus his goods would cost more to make, as it is the quantity that permits a low cost ; thus the retailer is a most necessary convenience to the public, in the distribution of products made on a large scale at localities where the best economy is permissable ; and for such convenience the retailer justifiably asks a fair compensation for service rendered at market valuations, be they high or low. The answer will convince the customer of the justice of marking up goods when the market requires

NOTES TAKEN ON THE ROAD.

The Battersby hotel, Simcoe, is metropolitan in every respect.

Mr. W. P. Priceisanother Simcoegroceryman who has built up an enviable trade in that town, as well as a pleasant residence.

Mr. J. E. Baxter is one of the permanent corner stones of this live town. He has a fine store in Simcoe, and an exceptionally fine stock in it.

Mrs. Jennie Smith, of Acton, Ont., has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. W. J. King, in that village, and has put in a stock of goods entirely new and fresh. It is a venture I trust she may succeed in.

Mr. J. C. Watson and C. Marlett, although last mentioned, are not least as prominent Simcoe business men. They can always be relied on to further the interest of the trade or the welfare of the town and its citizens.

Mr. Geo. J. McKiee, who has just retired from the grocery business in Simcoe, has made a handsome fortune. His brother, R. J. McKiee, again takes on the habiliments of the business, and I venture to say it will lose nothing in his hands.

Mr. Geo. W. Lea is the popular fruiterer and confectioner of Simcoe. The boys and girls take their ice cream in his elegant parlors. He aiso has the pure Munge, Madree, Hijo, El Padre and Cable cigars always on hand for those whorelish a first class Havana.

G. W. Calcott has bought out the grocery business of J. R. Gosline, London, the latter again taking the hotel business which he sold some time ago to Alonzo Hall. Mr. Calcott comes from the farm, and is said to be "well fixed," as the saying is, and having his own farm produce to sell, will have the advantage of retail prices.

Mr. R. Dowrie, grocer, Guelph, says he begins to feel the effects of the good harvest in increased trade and collections. Although Mr. Dowrie is located where farmers can conveniently trade, his business does not depend wholly on them He is in the manufacturing district, and does a large everyday trade that is permanent.

Messrs. Walker & Son, Guelph, have done a very large business in fruits the past ten days, and expect it to continue yet for some time. They are very heavy handlers of peaches, plums, grapes, pears, and all varieties of foreign fruits. They have two very large stores, one of which is used exclusively for fruits, canned goods, etc.

One of the oldest grocery stands in the town of Simcoe is that on the corner of Norfork and Robinson streets, occupied by Mr. G. A. Curtis, who succeeded to the business ten years ago, and whose father did business on the same spot for thirty years previous. This old landmark will soon have to give way to 1 more modern structure, as Simcoe is fast approaching the period when she will

put on a city garb and may take first place on the home stretch at no distant day with surrounding cities. The grocery trade in Simcoe is in the hands of enterprising citizens, which is essential to any growing prosperous town.

Mr. M. J. Morrow, Peterborough, received on Saturday last, from the railway freight houses several dray loads of goods (ordinary orders I think) which he left piled up in front of his store during the day, and which must have been quite an advertisement, as Saturday is a day when Peterborough shows what her surroundings are, the main streets being a veritable " wall street " for traffic and business.

The Simcoe canning house is one of the industries that help to make up this place. Nearly, if not quite, all the vegetable pack of this cannery is grown in the immediate vicinity, which puts a considerable amount of money in circulation early in the season when it seems to do the most good. Mr. Innis, the president of the company, is a pushing business man, not only for the company but also in the interests of the town as a citizen.

Messrs. Watson Bros., Guelph, have sold out their stock of groceries to Mr. E. S. Kilgour, but they retain the wine and liquor business which is partitioned off entirely separate. Mr. Kilgour comes from the traveling staff of J. W. Cowan & Co., Toronto, and I know of no one better fitted to succeed in the grocery business than one who has traveled for them for a number of years. With Mr. Kilgour's experience success is certain.

Messrs. Jackson and Hallett are among the successful grocery merchants of Guelph, and if their delivery wagons are kept as busy other days as on the day I was there they have no reason to complain of hard times, but I should say they are not of the complaining kind anyway. Several travelers called while I was there, and all were received with frank, open courtesy, free from any complaints or grumbling. This is characteristic of all the best merchants in Cuelph.

"A year since you were here," said Mr. P. Anderson, Guelph. "Well, I am glad to say it is not a week yet since the GROCER was here, or I should miss it. I like the paper," he said, and wonder that you have any one left to canvass for it. All should take it by this time. Such remarks are made every day by leading busy grocerymen like Mr. Anderson. You never hear such busy men say they don't have time to read it. No such men of business consider that they are idle when they are reading THE CANADIAN GROCER.

"SEE ALL YOU CAN" was the advise sent out by the Toronto Biscuit & Confectionery Co., 7 Front east, Toronto, to all the grocerymen and confectionery dealers throughout the Dominion when visiting the city during the fair, and to say that a great many accepted

the advice and called not only to see the immense works and stock of this concern but to leave their orders, is attested by the severe strain on their capacity to fill orders. Inquirers at the factory were met by the information that they were working over time to fill orders. The success of this firm in establishing a reputation for fine goods, with the grocery trade, is phenomenal, they having been established only since April last. They have not only the very best retail houses in the city but also throughout the country to seel their goods. Their fancy biscuits give universal satisfaction and are equal to any goods on the market. Their butter crackers, ginger cookies, graham wafers, grandma's cookies, oyster crackers, soda biscuits, school cake, etc., etc., are in great demand by the trade.

In conversation with one of the many advertising patrons of the GROCER some days ago, substantial proofs were given of the benefits they derived from advertising in this valuable medium, and that brought to mind another recent conversation with a prominent manufacturer of Toronto. Being solicited for an advertisement for THE CANADIAN GRO-CER, the latter remarked that his firm did no advertising, and they cared nothing for the grocery trade. His belief was that if goods were made such as the people wanted, that was all the advertising they required ; and when the writer mildly suggested that the grocer was the man that bought the goods, and the one the manufacturer looked to for his pay, the grocer was surely "in it" in some sense. I was summarily informed, however, that he knew quite as much about it as I did, and when I considered to the party's long business career and phenomenal success, I had to admit that his position was a strong one financially and conceitedly, but I consoled myself with the reflection that in these days when a man thinks he is a little superior to all others, that no other goods are manufactured equal to his, that others are not as strictly honest in the manufacturing business as he is, that the tradesman is no factor in the case; I am inclined to think that perhaps it is just as well for him that the old trade mark is a good one, and the name a strong one, and very large capital behind it, and it is just as well that he is very enthusiastic on the point of his own importance in the matter. The firm has unquestionably a wide reputation and a large trade, but the competition by live prosperous firms, in the same line, can be counted by the dozen, and they, too, attribute their success to good goods and honest dealing. At the same time they do advertising and believe in it.

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

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

Restore goods to their proper places as soon after using as possible.

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

CHICAGO GROCERS VS. PEDLARS.

In their fight against the pedlar, the Grocers' and Butchers' Association of Chicago certainly has the sympathy of the public. They have asked the assistance of the Taxpayers' Association in a manly way, and their request will no doubt meet with respectful consideration. In support of its depreciation of pedling, the grocers' and butchers' cite the tollowing reasons :

I. Pedling is to some degree a nuisance, and is only tolerated when licensed.

2. The pedlar is a detriment to permanent business interests because he is never permanently located.

3. Pedlars are dangerous competitors of those who own stores.

4. Pedlars deteriorate the public streets without making adequate return for their use.

5. Fruit pedlars endanger the public health by depositing their refuse in the streets.

6. Their business methods damage the store-keeper who cannot cry his wares from street to street.

7. Pedlars who pay but a single license very frequently have many helpers, each of whom should pay a license.

8. Pedlars dispose of decayed and injurious food products, otherwise unsalable, to the detriment of the public health.

9. There are many dishonest pedlars who defraud the public by light weights and short measures.

10. The pedling business is monopolized by an undesirable class.

11. Pedlars' licenses in Chicago are lower than in any other large city, but in justice to the permanent business interests they ought to be largely increased. This is the most just way of repleting the city treasury.— Chicago Grocer.

BLEACHING DRIED FRUIT A MISTAKE.

The subject of this paper should command the careful attention of consumers of dried fruit, of conscientious fruit dealers, and of all health authorities. Fruit is now regarded more as a necessity than as a luxury, the want of it being a common cause of ill health.

As fresh fruit is not always obtainable, various methods for preserving it are in use, drying being one of the oldest and best for many fruits. Middle-aged people recollect when sun or air drying was the only method for market. Then some good housewife discovered that more rapid drying by artificial heat, with or without the addition of sugar, was a cleaner method, safer against fermentation and decay, retained the flavor better, and the fruit was also lighter colored, than when sun or air dried. The present evaporators are only an enlargement of the idea of such more rapid drying, while canning consists in the exclusion of the micro-organic germs of fermentation.

This is an age of progress, yet experience often shows that not all changes are improvements. It is about fifteen years since the sulphuring or bleaching of dried fruit began. At first only the uniform light color was sought, as in apples, pears, etc., but for some years past nearly all the large evaporating establishments have "sulphured" all kinds of fruits and some vegetables, and now much of the California sun-dried fruit for market is also treated in the same manner. The light color, especially of apples, early attracted unthinking consumers and commercial men, thus materially increasing the price of such fruit. That caused the practice to spread even to those who disapproved of it. The expense and trouble were very slight. Fruit so treated is said to dry more readily, consequently all now prefer to do it.

While the apparent change is only in color, there is a loss of the natural fruit flavor, even by the most careful sulphuring. Unfortunately, some people do not notice the difference, but careful comparison shows it, as is admitted by the manufacturer of such fruit.

The practice began in California with apricots, as early as 1879. At the Twelfth State Fruit Growers' Convention, held in Fresno during four days in November, 1889, a paper on "Fruit Drying" was read by J. L. Mosher, of San Jose, and in his paper he remarked,—"If fruit be picked before ripe and oversulphured to produce whiteness, it is devoid of its true rich taste and flavor, and only requires polishing to make buttons." In discussing the paper, one gentlemen said, —"I believe sulphuring the fruit is the greatest mistake in the world. I do it but I believe it is wrong ; the flavor of the fruit is gone after it is sulphured."

This change in quality was the first thing that called the attention of the writer's family to what was lacking in the "nice, uniformly colored" bleached fruits.

Later investigations have proved the presence of sulphate of zinc, "white vitrol," in all samples of fruit where zinc surfaced trays were used to hold the sulphered fruit while drying. Interested parties have charged the German prohibition of American evaporated apples to rival trade opposition, but there is no German fruit to compete with them. The réal cause was the finding of zinc poison in considerable quantity. A good paternal government aims to protect its people.

The advocates of sulphuring fruit say:— (1) It dries quicker, (2) looks better, (3) keeps better, and (4) sells better. Besides, it makes ripe, unripe, and poor fruit all look alike; and if not so good for it, but few know it.

Sulphurous acid is formed by burning sulphur, and is readily absorbed by water. It abstracts oxygen from many vegetable substances, and thereby bleaches them. It also tends to prevent misroscopic organizations that cause fermentation. The acid in liquid form is colorless, very cheap, and smells like burning sulphur; is antiseptic, a preservative fluid for some substances,-sample fruits, etc. Sulphur is often burned to disinfect sick-rooms of disease germs, and to kill rats, mice, and vermin, but its use with food is objectionable. Ants and other insects, it is said, will not touch sulphured fruit, while they readily attack well ripened fruit that is not sulphured. The instinct of insects and animals is sometimes better than the practice of human beings. In general, substances that repel such creatures are hardly safe for human food. The effect on consumption has seemed to be a decided falling off in demand among the more intelligent class of people. Retail grocers know that many who once used dried fruit extensively say, "Somehow used dried fruit extensively say, "Somehow we have lost our relish for it," and have almost ceased to use it since the craze for sulphuring fruits began. Fruit men say, "The public demands sulphured fruit, will pay more for it, and we will supply it." The public will yet show them that it can get its eyes open. As the green and canned fruit interests are the only permanent gainers by the sulphuring process, they are interested to have it continued.

It is not easy to obtain a superior quality of unbleached fruit. In 1889 several retail grocers who understood the question corresponded with parties evaporating apples. The reply was, that "if an order for not less than twenty barrels was received at one time, apples would be furnished unbleached, otherwise not"

The slightly yellowish brown color of unbleached dried fruit is an evidence of ripeness, good quality, and proper drying. The more rapid drying the lighter will be the color, and the fruit will keep well if at once properly excluded from the air. When sulphured, the good, the poor, and the unripe all look alike. Not so with the unbleached. No poor nor unripe fruit can make good dried fruit. The gain of sulphering is always with the dealer, and not with the consumer.

In preferring looks to quality, the people are often at fault. Public enlightenment will correct most dietetic errors. Good health is now sought by many, and will be by more in the near future, through correct living, rather than by the swallowing of drugs. And in that more excellent way, "in the good time coming," there will be no demand for sulphured and other drugged fruit among intelligent people.

There is danger from fruit in metal cans, as is well known, and fresh fruit is frequently unobtainable, while both are often more expensive than dried fruits. Good unsophisticated dried fruits are always harmless. If green fruits are at times unobtainable, canned fruits dangerous, and a popular craze has rendeted dried fruits also dangerous, what can the suffering public do? It is between the alternatives of using no fruit, or that which is injured or poisonious. Is the sulphuring of fruit a mistake, or a crime?

To correct the error, enlighten the people, and prohibit injurious practices. Legal suasion only will stop it at present. The common schools in many states are required to teach the effects of alcohol and narcotics. Why not also include the effects of different foods?—Transactions of American Health Association, Vol. 14.

EGGS.

We have good reason to believe that the egg trade of a great many retail grocers' in the cities, is about on a par with their sugar department, so far as profit is concerned, the small margin between the trouble and selling price barely paying for the cost of handling the staple. There is decidedly something "rotten in Denmark" when retail profits on an article or series of articles have sunk so low that their sale is unremunerative and persisted in only because it is a convenience to customers, and in this case we believe the usual explanation will hold good, i.e., that quality has been sacrificed for some reason, probably in an effort to catch trade by holding out low prices as an inducement. We think this is a serious mistake with any food product like eggs, and butter which if not good, must be actually worthless. There are many descriptions of groceries, which in the point of quality, cover a wide range, yet the most inferior grades possess their merits and positive intrinsic value. It is different with eggs. A stale egg is an abomination, and there is but little leeway between the finest fresh laid and the grade below which no prudent, experienced retailer cares to press in selecting eggs. We believe it will pay grocers to give especial attention to the quality of the eggs which they handle, and to take pains to secure a grade that will invariably give satisfaction even though the price has to be marked up correspondingly. In other words, we believe that fine eggs at a good profit will sell more freely than poor or irregular stock at just about cost.

The neglect of retail grocers to "candle" eggs often leads to a loss of custom. A bad one will be found occasionally in packages of really good stock, and if left with the rest may disgust a good customer and provoke her to the point of transferring her trade to another store. "Candling" takes time, and is perhaps unnecessary when absolutely fresh eggs are procured from a quarter beyond suspicion, but when the quality of an invoice is in the least degree doubtful, it should be rigorously practiced and the stale eggs removed.—Merchants' Review.

MAINTAINING APPEARANCES.

There is a fact that business men cannot afford to lose sight of, and that is, that cheerfulness pays. With good health, pleasant surroundings, and a prosperous business, cheerfulness is natural. But there are not many men so fortunate as to exist under such a fevorable combination of circumstances

The part of a complete business education consists in presenting to the world a face that has the appearance of reflecting a contented mind. It matters not how unfortunate the possessor may be, or how complicated and embarrassed his business may be-

come, no man can afford to appear distressed. He must counterfeit prosperity, whether he has it or not.

Business is essentially selfish, and the man who would deliberately bankrupt you in the course of business, might be the first to extend you aid afterward if you went to him for charity. The poor, the dispirited, and the discouraged are not attractive, and no one buys of a failing merchant because of his misfortune. People prefer to be deceived rather than know the truth, if the truth is unpleasant.

So maintain appearances at any cost. If business is dull, don't confess it. If collections are slow, don't acknowledge it. If your business affairs are becoming complicated, keep it to yourself. Don't frighten customers away by a clouded face. If you must frown, do so after business hours. Cheerfulness, real or simulated, is worth many a hundred dollars to a business man.—S:. Louis Evening Reporter.

HOW THE MERCHANT CAN MAIN-TAIN HIS CREDIT.

If he has any claims for shortage or damage, let him send them on the day the goods are checked.

When a monthly statement is rendered, check it, and if wrong write about the error at once.

When he writes, let him remember that civility is the password to good treatment, and that business correspondence is an art which, when properly cultivated, brings large returns.

If he cannot remit when asked to he should drop a line stating when he reasonably expects to be able to do so.

If notified that after a lapse of time, he will be drawn upon, immediate attention should be given to the matter, first to see that the amount and terms are correct, and, secondly, that his bill book will permit him to accept the draft. If not, let him write exactly what he wants. Unless there is a prior understanding to the contrary, let it be his ardent ambition never to dishoner a draft.

If he cannot meet a draft at maturity, he should write or telegraph.

And above all things he should make it his firm purpose never to "kick," when kicking is prompted solely by a captious spirit or when he is sure kicking will do no good.

To these suggestions we might add one more thing, and that is in ordering from salesmen or by mail, to order deliberately and with such intelligence that it will be unnecessary to cancel any order ever given for the worst crank in business is the cancellation crank, and we sometimes speculate as to whether it would not be wiser for a man who has been hasty in sending an order, or has made a mistake in it, to stand the cost and charge it to experience rather than to class himself among the cranks referred to. —Exchange.

WHAT MAY "STORE ATTRACTIONS" IMPLY?

To the question "what may store attractions imply?" there comes a list of answers from a multitude of shoppers :

"A certain artful system of coaxing to buy without being conscious of the coaxing !" says one clever student of human nature.

"A getting there first, every time !" exclaims a bright though slangy observer.

"The greatest variety of the newest goods !" says another decisively.

"The best arrangement of material forming the special supply of each establishment!"

"The most systematic management !"

"The finest, most tasteful presentation of wares !"

"The finest building with the greatest conveniences for exhibition of goods !"

"Convenience and ease in procuring one's desires !"

"Shopping without friction and irritation of nerves !"

"Each department kept exclusively by those understanding it thoroughly !"

"Perfect neatness in all surroundings, employees included !"

"Promptitude in waiting upon customers!"

"Shopping made a pleasure through general cheerfulness of atmosphere and manners of employed !"

"Courteous clerks, having an innate sense of propriety, and a good deal of tact !"

"The largest assortment and the most reasonable prices !"

"The most reliable goods and the knack of springing them upon the market !"-Pennsylvania Grocer.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Moncton sugar refinery company, the following directors were appointed : Messrs. Frank Ross, Quebec; Joseph Wood, M.P., Sackville; J. L. Harris, John A. Humphrey, H. W. Palmer, C. P. Harris, Moncton; J. W. Bigelow. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. J. L. Harris was re-elected president; Mr. J. A. Humphrey, vice-president; Mr. John McKenzie, secretary; and Mr. C. P. Harris, treasurer.

In the United States there are 84,000,000 cans of tomatoes consumed annually, of which Maryland produces over one-third. This season the output in Maryland will not be more than one-fourth the usual quantity. The continued rain and unfavorable weather ruined what promised at the beginning of the season to be an unusually fine crop. The Virginia crop of tomatoes will be light. The wet weather does not permit the fruit to ripen. It is predicted that prices will be higher this winter.—New England Grocer.

New Valencia Raisins. New Digby Chickens. New Medium Herrings. New Clover Leaf Lobsters. New Miller's Baked Beans.

Hazard's Tomato Catsup. Hazard's Tomato Chutney Hazard's Mayonnaise Dressing. Condrey's Devilled Ham. Condrey's Chipped Beef.

LUCAS, PARK & CO.,

73 McNab St. North, Hamilton, Ont.

Agents for Diamond Crystal Salt and Hillwattee Teas.



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Mr. Geo. Morrison, of St. John, N. B., died last week.

Mr. W. H. McGuire, has opened a branch office in Westport, for the Ginger Manufacturing Co.

It is said that Mr. Jones contemplates retiring from business at Zephyr, Ont., as general merchant.

James W. Oulton, grocer, Moncton, N.B., has retired from business. His son George succeeds him.

Mr. W. Ross has been awarded the contract of supplying groceries to the brigade camp, St. Thomas.

F. X. Savard's general store at St. Felicien, Lake St. John, Que., was burned to the ground the other evening.

Magee's woodenware works, London, Ont., were damaged by fire to the extent of \$2,000, on Thursday, the 10th inst.

The Cuban sugar crop promises 800,000 tons, the largest ever grown and 20 per cent. is excess of last year. Prices are 25 per cent. less.

Mr. Geo. Leach, of Brown & Leach, grocers, of Tilsonburg, was married on Wednesday last, to Miss Jennie Taylor, of the same place.

J. A. McQueen offers his general store for sale, together with his dwelling house, as he proposes leaving Point du Bute, N. B., by October 1st.

Mr. W. J. Wethey, St. Catharines, wishes to draw the attention of the trade to the reduced prices of Condensed Mince Meat. It is now \$12 per gross net.

Miss Mary A. Hughes, of Collfield, daughter of Michael Hughes, Esq., general merchant, was married, on Monday last, to Dr. A. Charlebois, of Escanaba, Michigan.

Mr. T. Paget the well known fruit man from Williamstown, N. Y., is going to erect and run a large fruit evaporator at Port Dalhousie, which will employ a number of hands.

The merchants at Portage la Prairie have agreed to close their places of business at 7.30, until Sept. 15th, and from that date until October 1st the store, will be closed at 8 o'clock.

At a meeting of the Hamilton fire and market committee, held in Hamilton, the other night, it was decided to allow coal oil dealers to store eighty-five barrels instead of sixty barrels as before.

H. A. Lyle, who has for so many years been on the road for Ganong Bros. of St. Stephen, has gone to Vancouver, having been advised by his physician to go to the Pacific for the benefit of his health. While out west Mr. Lyle will act as the agent of the Messrs. Ganong, and there is no doubt that he will work up a good business for them.

Mr. Taylor, of Taylor Scott & Co., Toronto, who met with a somewhat serious accident last week, is, we are informed, on the mend, and Mr. Scott expects to see him at his usual post in a few weeks.

Messrs. McKay and Ryckman M.P's., and President Bristol, of the Hamilton Board of Trade, waited upon the Custom Department at Ottawa, the other day, with reference to the duty upon syrups and molasses.

The merchants of Hull, P. Q., have just taken into consideration the early closing movement, and it is expected that all stores will close from henceforth at half-past six every night, except Saturday night.

Messrs. J. & J. McAdam, wholesale grocers, St. Thomas, have been appointed wholesale agents for the sale of the Star Fire Lighter, and are receiving large shipments of the goods.

The difficulty in connection with the destitute Jewish refugees who arrived in Montreal, by the Oregon, was settled on Saturday, by the timely assistance of Mr. S. Davis, the well-known cigar manufacturer, who subscribed \$500 towards their relief.

On Sunday morning a fire started in a quarter of Quebec city, and before it was stopped destroyed \$75,000 of property. It orginated in the house of a grocer, Octave Oullet, whose infuriated neighbors, sufferers in the fire, sought to wreak summary vengence upon him as the alleged cause of the fire.

An important change has been made in the management of Dun, Wiman & Co.'s mercantile agency in Montreal. Mr. W. W. Johnson, who has been manager for many years, has resigned, and is succeeded by Mr. A. C. Matthews, who was formerly connected with the Toronto office, and has been manager of the Winnipeg office.

About three o'clock on Saturday morning George R. Gray's cheese factory, Delhi, Ont., containing about \$2,000 worth of cheese was consumed by fire. Loss on building and plant \$1,500, insured for \$1,200; cheese insured for \$1,500. The cause is supposed incendiarism, as fire was discovered in the building the previous night and extinguished.

Mr. John Calder, of the H. B. Co., who has been at the Vidette, Qu'Appelle, post for the past nine years, and has proved himself a most competent and painstaking official, has now received his well-earned promotion, being called to a position in the N. D. offices at Winnipeg.

The E. B. Eddy Co. warns its agents that orders for woodenware, indurated ware, matches, etc., will be likely to be delayed by the fall grain movement, if they are not booked before that movement begins to monopolize the freight facilities of the railroads. The stocks should be in the stores when the autumn money circulation begins, as the trade in these wares will undoubtedly be a very large one.

Mr. Wm. Germyn, Dunsford, Ont., has rented his farm to Mr. George Scholdice for a term, and will now be able to give his whole attention to his general business place in the village. He is now getting in his stock of fall goods direct from Montreal. Call and see it, whether you wish to buy or not.

W. B. McLeod, the junior member of the firm of Milton, McLeod & Co., Butternut Ridge, has retired from the firm to his farm. The business is continued under the same name, Mr. McLeod having associated with him his son who has been clerking for him. They do a good business in the grocery and general line.

A business block on Front street, Belleville, Ont., owned by H. H. Leavens, and tenanted by Mr. McMullan, grocer, and J. Young, grocer, was slightly, and the stock within it severely damaged by fire one morning last week. The losses, which will foot up to about \$4,000, are said to be covered by insurance.

The retail grocers of this city must have rubbed their eyes to see in a morning contemporary a report of a meeting under the heading "The Retail Grocers." A glance through the report itself would convince any member of the local trade that somebody had blundered. "The Retall Druggists" was probably the label intended.

Reference was made in THE GROCER sometime ago to an old book in the possession of Mr. Gunn, of Truro, N. S. Another rarity, that would be coveted by the bibliographer, has turned up in the hands of Mr. J. W. Watson of Gelert, Ont. It is a Bible in German text, printed in 1629. Its condition is perfect. Mr. Watson is open to offers for it.

The salmon canning industry alone throughout the entire province of British Columbia, during the year, produced a net revenue of \$2,400,000. Of this amount \$1,476,300 is credited to the Fraser river es-

STORAGE FREE AND IN BOND.

Customs Entries Passed, and goods stored at lowest rates. Special facilities for shipping goods to all points. Goods MARKED and WEIGHTS and GUAGES taken COR-RECTLY. You can save DOUBLE FREIGHTS by keeping Teas, Sugars and other heavy goods with us.

BLAIKLOCK BROS, Agents,

17 Common St. MONTREAL .



Do you wish to furnish your customers with the finest blend of Indian Tea in the World ?

Do you wish a tea that no peddlers or gift stores can bother your customers with ?

Then sell only Ram Lal's.

Then sell only Ram Lal's Pure Indian Tea. Keep no other choice black tea.

JAMES TURNER & CO., Wholesale Agents, Hamilton, Ontario.

Ċ MONTREAL.

tablishments, which means that nearly twothirds of the canning business is carried on through the agency of New Westminister .-New Westminister Business Review.

The catalogue issued by Ganong Bros., St. Stephen, N. B., is a very handsome and detailed one. All the lines manufactured by this celebrated firm of confectioners are enumerated and classified. Their list of cream-made bon bons, chocolate goods, mixtures, lozenges, caramel and cocoanut goods is a very lengthy one. The form of the programme is three fold, opening upon two hinges.

The retail grocers of Sarnia held their first annual picnic on Monday afternoon in Bayview park. Business was entirely suspended and at one o'clock a long procession was formed of all the grocery rigs in town, headed by the 27th battalion band, which proceeded to the athletic grounds of the park, where the afternoon was occupied with horse races, bicycle races, baseball match and other sports and games, which were witnessed by a large gathering of people. In the evening the clerks were entertained by their employers at an oyster supper.

A meeting of the merchants and business men of Watford was held a few evenings ago for the purpose of organizing a local Board of Trade. There was a large representation. The chair was occupied by Frank Kenward, and Mr. H. Williams acted as secretary. Organization was proceeded with, and the following officers duly elected : President, F. Kenward; first vice-president, H. P. Lawrence; second vice-president, T. B. Taylor; secretary, R. Moody; treasurer, H. F. Williams. The executive committee will be appointed at the next meeting of the Board

Mr. Patterson of Brant, on Thursday moved an amendment to the bill enacting the amended sugar duties, raising the standard of free sugar from 14 Dutch standard to 16 Dutch standard, and admitting all above this at 1/2 cent per pound duty. He criticised the promise of the government that the people should have free sugar, and stated that the people should have free sugar, and stated that they had really only given free sugar to the re-finers. Sugar from 14 Dutch standard down he urged would hardly ever be used for domestic consumption, hence the people would be practically taxed for their sugar. The tax of all sugar over the 16 D. standard, he proposed to reduce from a duty of 8 10ths of a cent per pound to 5-10ths of a cent. The amendment was voted down.

THE HINDOO AND THE WATER-BURY WATCH SPRING.









TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Sept. 17, 1891. GROCERIES.

The progress of the wholesale grocery trade is seldom concurrent with that of the Exhibition. There is usually a lull in actual business while the great Fair is on. That lull is not unsatisfactory, as it is more of the nature of a breathing space before a spell-of strong activity than of a loss of time. The travelers are always in during the last week, and though the traders of the country usually come in freely and call upon the wholesale houses, it is not much in the way of business. There have been as many retailers in the city at this Exhibition as at former ones, and there has been no more business done by the wholesale houses than during former exhibitions. The week has been bare of incidents of market importance. Trade goes along at the pace it commonly holds when summer shades into autumn.

CANNED GOODS.

The canned goods market has not yet reached that stage or degree of activity when a week's trade reveals any startlingly new aspect. The transactions or other market influences of the week have done little to bring into bolder relief the essential features of the situation. It does not seem as if either buyers or sellers had yet made up their minds definitely as to whether, for instance, there is an excess or otherwise of peas packed. Consequently neither desire to sell nor desire to buy is more acute than it was. Prices are therefore unmodified, peas quoting from \$1.10. Tomatoes may still tip the scale on the side of a fair crop or may come out short. Last week the weather was beau-tiful, the very finest that September could deal out, and it probably increased the chances of a full pack. In the meantime round lots of peas, corn, and tomatoes in equal parts are quoted at \$1.10 still, and neither side of the market appears eager for business yet. Corn is not much farther forward than are tomatoes. The extent of the pack of either is still enveloped in uncertainty. Salmon quotes from \$1.25 to \$1.50 for tall tins of Fraser River. On the coast the market is very firm, and offers below quotations are declined by the packers. New Star lobsters are in stock, and higher than they were a year ago, quoting now at \$2.50.

The Delhi Canning Company is adopting a new and attractive label for this year's pack of peaches.

COFFEE.

A demand of the usual weekly proportions has been experienced. Mild grades are in chief request. The stock is sufficient in everything but choice Rios for which there is some call. Rios at 21 to 22c. are the lowest and most in sale. Javas and Mochas sell quite freely as well. There are no changes to record.

DRIED FRUIT.

By an error in last week's report the first shipment of new Valencias to reach this market was stated to be on the Sardinian. In correction it is right to say that the Lake Winnipeg was the boat on which the first

THE CANADIAN GROCER

Valencias arrived. The new raisins show good color and condition, but appear to be slightly under the average in size. They are selling at 8c. per lb. The price advanced 1s. in Denia the day the first stock arrived. The stock of old crop Valencias is still considerable and cheap, quoting from 4 to 5c. Cur-rants are very firm and scarce at 6¼ to 6½c. in barrels. Prunes are dull and weak at 5½ in barrels. Prunes are dull and weak at $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. This shipment made the shortest time on record for the first new season's Valencias to reach this market, having come to hand 24 days after leaving Denia.

A cable from Trieste advises importers of a slight decline in prices for new Sphinx prepared prunes.

NUTS.

The local nut market is as uneventful as usual. Buying is in small quantities and in frequent orders. Prices are steady at points indicated in Prices Current a week ago.

RICE AND SPICES.

A steady call for rice keeps trade moving. Thegrades most in request are the finer ones. Prices are firm at quotations, Japan being particularly so at $4\frac{34}{4}$ to 5c. Spices present no new aspect. They are perhaps in slightly more active demand.

A sale of 100 bags of B rice was made the other day by Davidson & Hay for the Hudson Bay Company's store at Winnipeg.

SUGAR.

There is a continuance of the brisk demand for sugar that has been the leading feature of trade during the past fortnight. The sales increase as fruit gets more plentiful. Granulated still over-balances yellows, though the latter are in better request than they were in the sugar flurry of July. Gran-ulated is steady at 5 to 5 ½ c., yellows from 3 ¼ c. upwards, raws from 3 ½ to 4 ½ c. In yellows the market appears to be now rather firmer than it was a few days ago. Raws are quiet.

Willett & Gray's weekly statistical says of the New York market : Following the large transactions on the last day of the last week's review, an advance of 1-16c. was obtained on Saturday on both Muscovados and Centrifugals, which advance has been maintained to the close, although business has been only moderate. The demand for refined, however, continues so large that a turther activity in the raw market is proba-ble very soon. The European markets have shown very little change during the week, operators on both sides waiting the development of the beet crop now near at hand. The market for refined has been all one way, and scarcely a day has passed without an advance being made on one or more grades of refined sugar. These advances have not checked the demand, which continues very heavy under the urgent necessities of the fruit canning season. Fruits are abundant, and refiners are reaping a rich harvest of profits from their enormous business. The demand has been so enormous that the refiners have been unable to keep up with it. Orders are only taken subject to a delay in shipment of five days on some grades and ten days on others

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

The trade in syrups is light. Some darks are selling, but only to a limited extent, neither the supply nor the demand amount-ing to much in these grades. Molasses is very quiet, a sale of an ordinary quantity occurring only now and then. Prices of both syrups and molasses are unchanged.

TEAS.

There is more movement of stock now. Transactions between brokers and jobbers are more frequently heard ot. Japans are

quite active. The market seems to be in a good condition for the ready distribution of new season's stock, as all the old crop teas have been pretty well cleaned up, not only in this country but everywhere. Prices in this country but everywhere. Prices are reported higher in Japan, but com-petition among the importers keeps them from rising here. The grades that are in chief sale are to job at from 17 to 20c. Congous are also selling well. The lowest grades are 18c. Those from 18 to 20c. show unusually good value. Young Hyson's are still scarce, and are firm and higher in China and chief seats of distribution.

There is nothing of importance to report about Indian, the demand continues steady and there has been some enquiry for cheap Pekoe Souchongs in London. As will be seen from the figures given below the deliveries of all teas during last month show a satisfactory increase over those of the corresponding period last year. By wire we learn that the export from Calcutta during August was about 14 million fbs., and that from Ceylon a little over 41/2 million fbs., against 6¼ millions for June and a little over 5½ millions in July. The improved quality in the bulk of the offerings noticed last week has been maintained; many ex-cellent invoices have been offered and some high quotations recorded. During the last day or so some irregularity has been noticeable in the bidding for teas over 1s. per fb., and in many instances the best prices of last week have scarcely been realised. Teas with useful liquors under 10d. per fb. have well maintained their prices.

McMeekin & Co,'s Notes for August on Indian and Ceylon Teas, says : The offerings of Indian were 81,000 packages, against 62,000 packages in the same month of 1890. The quality of a large proportion was very poor, but there was a fair quantity of really desirable teas, particularly in the latter portion of the month. Low quotations were made throughout for the inferior grades, but for all the better liquoring teas prices gradually hardened, and showed a decided advance on the level currant in the previous month. Many of the teas from Assam were very fine, and several Darjeeling gardens showed more choice quality than at any

EMES BROS

Are handling tons of grapes that you can have at right prices. Send in your orders. New Sweet Potatoes just in.

51 Front Street East, TORONTO.





Wholesale Grocer,

67 FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

MARKETS-Continued.

time all last season ; consequently some exceedingly high prices were recorded, The improvement in quality led to more general trade, and a better tone was apparent in the market, latterly, than for several months past. The average of public sale prices for the month was about 10¹/₄d. per lb. The imports were 8,998,165 lbs., and the deliver-ies 7,268,049 lbs., leaving in stock at 31st Aug., 20,314,389 lbs. The teas to arrive for sale in September, although of better average quality, do not embrace so many really fine invoices as have recently been offered. Advices home, by mail, from Calcutta, are now stating the crop estimates at several millions lower than previously ; but from telegraphic reports direct from several districts, it is evident that pluckings are now largely ahead of those at the same period of last season. By wire, the shipments from Calcutta till 31st August are advised as 5½ million pounds in excess of the quantity at that date in 1890. The offerings of Ceylon were 70_{2} . 000 packages, against 49,000 packages in the same month of 1890. The character of the trading was much the same as in July. The great bulk of the quantity sold was very inferior and undesirable, and for such teas the market gradually declined. On the other hand, there was a strong demand throughout the month for all teas standing out from the ordinary level, and a marked advance in the value of such was established, extending in some classes to many pence per pound. The average of public sales prices for the month was about 9d. per lb., against 10 / d. per lb. for the corresponding month last year. The imports were 6,019,994 lbs., and the deliveries 5,156,082 lbs., leaving in stock at 31st August 17,146,520 lbs. It is satisfac-tory to know that the teas coming forward show better quality, and that the quantity will be less than of late. The shipments from Colombo in August were only 434 million lbs. The market for China Teas was very dull, with little business passing At 31st August the quantity exported from China to the United Kingdom stood four million pounds in excess of the quantity at same date last year. Small auctions of Java teas passed at firm prices.

NOTES

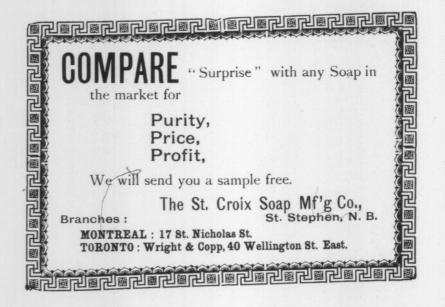
Mr. R. S. McIndoe has been appointed agent here for young & Smylie, licorice manufacturers, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A representative of Taussig & Co., manufacturers of New Orleans molasses, New Orleans and New York, was in the city, on Thursday. Mr. R. S. McIndce is now the resident agent for that house.

New currants are expected to arrive in a few days. A second shipment of new Valencia raisins reached Montreal on the Sardinian.

Mr. T. M. Cutler, secretary of the Nova Scotia sugar refinery, was in town, on Tuesday.

Mr. Elmenhorst, president of the St. Lawrence sugar refinery, was in the city, the



other day. He was accompanied by his brother-in-law, Admiral Pascher, of the German navy.

The wholesale grocers closed on Monday afternoon, that being citizens' day at the Fair.

Mr. Nixon, general purchasing agent for the Hudson Bay Company's stores, was here a few days.

PETROLEUM.

The trade in petroleum pursues a very unvarying course. Though the demand for refined improves, yet no attendant change is to be noted, prices continuing, though firmer, at standing quotations.

The Petrolia Advertiser reports: Petrolia Crude 1.35 per bbl. Oil Springs crude \$1.35 per bbl. So far as activity is concerned, the oil market continues on the whole "Stale Flat and uninteresting." Apart from a hand to mouth sort of inquiry, there are few buyers. A good many requests come in from the east for quotations for refined oil ; but the sending of prompt replies seems hardly to stimulate business. Perhaps the explanation is to be found in the fact that none of the refiners are particularly anxious to sell at present market figures, and it is barely possible that the prices telegraphed have not proved attractive. Of course with their state of affairs the existing stocks of crude oil are slightly increasing. No one however, for a moment, anticipates that the refined oil market will weaken in consequence of ple-thora. It would be exceedingly interesting reading if each manufacturer would candidly take the general public into its confidence as to their supply of raw material. In the absense of definite information, surmise must take the place of certainty, and guesses must snpplement information. We think we speak "by the card," although we do not pretend to have received any direct information, when we reiterate our previous statements that there is no large surplus of either refined or crude. With an ordinary market springing up which is bound to come with the fall trade and as the days get shorter, manufacturers will find themselves taxed to their utmost capacity to supply the wants of their customers. The Imperial Oil Company however is rushing business in great shape, their business connections are so large that it keeps their refinery running almost full capacity all the year round. The drillers are kept busy but small wells are the result of most of the later ventures.

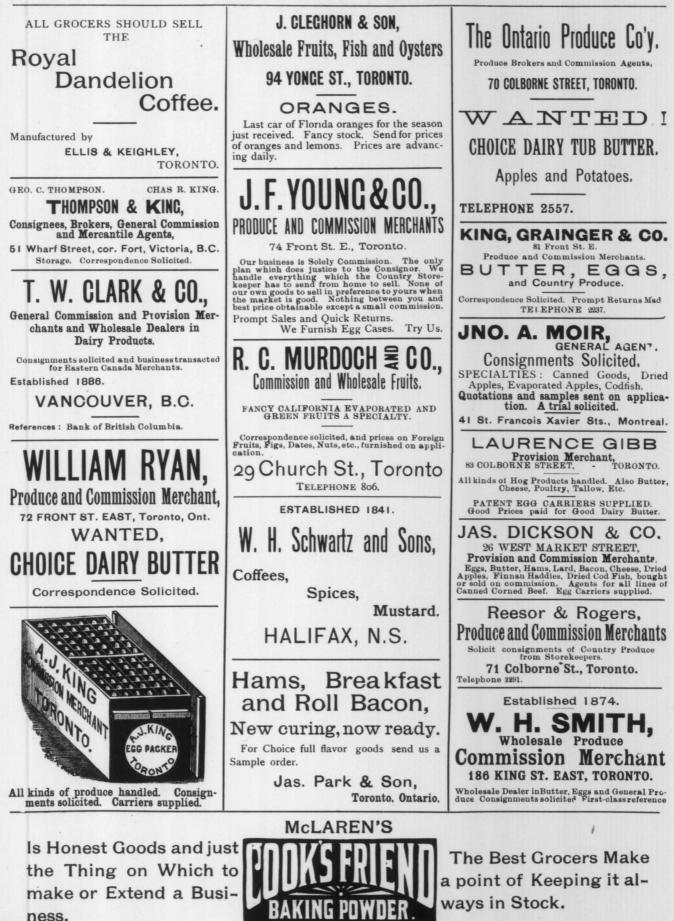
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

With the exception of a reduction in the price of camphor, nothing has occured in the drug market to cause any modification of the report that suited a week ago. Camphor is 65 to 75c., or 10c., cheaper than it was. Trade is very good.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The sale of butter has not materially slackened. All that comes is freely taken, and while local consumption does not warrant any further enlargement of the supply, yet export business does, if easier prices can be got. Choice butter runs from 14 to 16c., mediums at 10 to 13c. In the better class of mediums the tendency appears to be towards accumulation, as the demand for table use as well as that for baking is for other grades. In the qualities nearest to choice some collecting for export is reported, a car being made up last Saturday at about 13c. Stocks





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MARKETS-Continued.

of butter in the country are believed to be not excessive, the movement referred to in last week's report having supplied a healthy outlet for a surplus that threatened to weaken prices. Also, the market had nothing to carry over of old stock as in former years.

Cheese is firm and in reasonably good request. Full creams are 10c., with 9c. for half creams and 8¹/₂c. for skims.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—Are \$1.70 to \$1.80. A few small sales reported.

DRIED APPLES—Are still in the background. New 15 6c.

EVAPORATED APPLES—Have not roused any interest for weeks. Some new have been offered, but nobody wants to buy yet. The price is $9\frac{1}{2}$ to IOC.

HAY—A few cars come in each day for \$11.50 to \$12, but not enough to make scarcity a less pronounced feature.

HIDES—Green are steady at 5 to 5½ c. for No. 1 green below and up to 60lbs. respectively. Cured 6½ c.

HONEY- Is unchanged at 7 to 10c. for strained, and 14 to 10c. for sections.

HOPS—Are yet unsettled. The brewers are working off old crop stock, and prefer to let the market find its level through the anxiety of growers rather than by the interest of buyers. New run up to 25c., with yearlings 18 to 20c.

POTATOES—Are selling at 40c. on track, and 50 to 55c. out of stock.

SKINS-Sheepskins advanced to 65c. today. Calfskins are 5 to 7c.

STRAW-Sells readily at \$6 to \$7.

WOOL-Buyers continue to pay 19c., but say they would mather have the money than the wool.

FISH.

Some improvement is to be chronicled this week. More fish have been in demand, and stocks have been increased. Prices have also gone up. Pickrel are 6c., pike 5c., whitefish and salmon trout are 7 to 8c., lake herring are \$2.50 to \$3., haddock are 6c., B. C. salmon 16c. These are the varieties in stock.

FRUITS,

Receipts continue liberal in certain lines and prices to weaken. Early Crawford peaches cannot now bring above \$1, others are 75c. Barllett pears, after a week spell, have firmed up again to \$4 and \$4.75 per barrel. Apples are steady at \$1.75 to \$2.75 per barrel. Watermelons are going out of demand, but quote yet at 15 to 20c. Musk melons are \$1.75 to \$2 per barrel. Tomatoes are unchanged at 20 to 25c. a basket. Eggplant fruit is 25c. Grapes sell at $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3c. for Champions, 5 to 6c. for Mare's Early and 4 to 5c. for Jessica.

GREEN FRUIT.

Trade is fairly good. Stocks are not large, but they suffice for the proportions of the business done. Messina lemons are scarce at \$4.50 to \$5.50. Maoris are \$8. Verdillis, fancy, are \$7. Sorrento oranges are \$3.75 to \$4.50. Jamaicas are \$8 to \$8.50. Bananas are \$1 to \$1.50. Sweet potatoes are unchanged at \$3.50 to \$4.

PROVISIONS.

There is no relapse from the strong state of the demand. Prices are firm, and scarcity is a more general feature in all packing and provision houses.

BACON—Long clear has advanced another ¼ c. It is now 8¼ c. in trade lots and 8½ c. in round lots. Of the latter there are few moving, owing to difficulty in making up anything approaching a carload. Smoked bellies are 10 to 11c., backs 11c., rolls 9c.

HAMS—Are in strong request at 12½ to 13c. for smoked, and 11 to 11½c. for sweet pickled.

LARD—Is scarce at 10¼ to 10¾ c. for pure, and 8½ to 9c. for compound.

MESS PORK—Brings \$15 to \$15.50 for heavy, and \$16 to \$17 for short cut. Trade is quiet.

DRESSED HOGS—A car occasionally arrives. The price paid for rail lots is \$7, though this market is weaker since the last car was bought.

SALT.

Trade has been quiet since the opening of the week. Exhibition attractions having affected it. The sales include 2 cars of barrels at $$1.20, 1 \text{ of dairy at }$1.25, and 2 cars of sacks at 70c.}$

DRY GOODS.

Visitors from the general stores and dry goods of the country appear to make the dry goods quarter their favorite rendezvous these days. There have been a good many received by the various houses in the city this week, and a good deal of business is reported. A buoyant feeling predominates in that department of trade, as the fall outlook brightens as it approaches.

HALIFAX MARKET QUOTATIONS. (Wholesale Selling Rates.)

HALIFAX, Sept. 16, 1891.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market is quiet and steady with prices unchanged, as millers speak of nothing in the way of concessions. However, business cannot be characterized as brisk, although steady enough, as buyers show no disposition to operate, except in a small way. Car lots of strong bakers and straight rollers move in a quiet way. In lower grades business is very quiet while offerings are not heavy. There is only a small demand for meal, but prices rule steady. The demand for feed is good, but the supply is sufficient.

SUGAR.—A good demand is reported for yellow sugars. The range as quoted at the refineries is a shade below last week's quotations, but in view of the fact that yellows have just been marked up in New York, an advance would not surprise the trade here. Granulated is in fair demand and firm, and an advance of I-I6 has been reported in New York.

MOLASSES.—Molasses is quiet, but the market shows some improvement. Stocks here are rather small and prices comparatively low.

FISH.—There is little to add to our previous reports on the fish situation. The catch of all kinds of fish has been so far this season very much below the average.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARKETS.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Sept. 14, 1891.

Business during the past week has been quiet. In both wholesale and retail the trade is not up to what it was last year at this date. The effects of the strike in the mills is still felt, although it is now almost a month since they began work again. Fruits are in light demand, especially apples which are coming in quite freely. Flour and meal is steady. Sugar and syrups easy. Provisions firm and steady.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—The supply of good table butter is quite limited with considerable enquiry. Prices have advanced some, and quotations are 18 to 19c. for choice stock.

CHEESE—The firmness in this article continues, and stocks are light with considerable demand at 10½ to 11.

EGGS—We cannot report much about eggs as the stock offering is not as fresh as dealers want. Quotations are about as last week 11 to 11½c. with quiet trade.

POTATOES — The receipts are light and market firm for good stock. Farmers report them rotting badly, sales are made at \$1 to \$1.10 per bbl.

APPLES—The apple crop is about an average one. The supply at present is quite large owing to the storm of last week having blown off so many it will likely cause considerable higher prices next month than are being obtained now. Quotations are \$1 to \$2.50 per bbl.

PLUMS — This fruit is quite limited in supply with active inquiry at \$3 to \$4 per bushel.

FLOUR.—The quotations on flour are about the same as last week, with a steady jobbing trade for small lots. Buyers are cautious about giving orders, as they do not know what turn the market will take.

OATMEAL—Is moving slowly at lower prices and a weaker market is looked for.

CORNMEAL—Is steady at \$3.45 to \$3.50 per barrel.

FISH—The scarcity of cod fish during the past week has caused an upward movement in prices. Mediums are quoted at \$3.85 to \$4.25 per quintal, large are \$4.75 to \$5, and considerable activity is noticed.

POLLOCK—Are moving in accord with codfish, with about the same advance in prices. Pickled fish are steady as before. Shelburn \$4.50 to \$4.75 per barrel. Canso \$6 to \$6.25. Smoked herring 8 to 9c., new 11 to 13c.

Digby chickens 14 to 15c. in moderate supply.

THE SARNIA ASSOCIATION MILITANT.

The trouble between the Grocers' Association of Sarnia and those grocers who don't belong to it still continues. All the wholesale houses have been notified by the association not to sell goods to grocers who are not members of the association, under penalty that if they so sell, the members of the association will cease dealing with those wholesale houses which sell to the non-members.

The above paragraph is clipped from the London Free Press. As it was scarcely selfexplanatory, we deemed it prudent to submit it to the secretary of the association concerned, and ask whether the statement agreed with the fact. The following reply was forwarded, and it shows the course of the association was fully justified :

SARNIA, Sept. 15th 1891.

SIR: --I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 9th inst., which came duly to hand, and in reply would state that the item referred to in the London Free Press is not untrue. The members of the Grocer's Association of Sarnia, have been obliged to



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THE CANADIAN GROCER

resort to their present mode of dealing with at least two non-members, because of the unfair and unprincipled way in which they have endeavoured to increase their own trade, at the expense of the association. They have represented us as having combined for the purpose of enriching ourselves at the poor man's expense, by asking larger profits, and to substantiate their argument are selling some leading articles at and below cost, and in this way try to work upon the sympathy of the consumer. Such assersions are false in every sense of their meaning, and you sir know enough of retail grocers' associations to know the facts, and can realize at once our position. I might state further that we have used every kindly persuasion to have these gentlemen join us, but they thought they saw millions in staying out, and the same evil motive with which they accuse us is here characterized in their own actions. We recognize the rights of these men to do business, but must demand that the line of said rights be drawn at truth.

The consumers of Sarnia and vicinity are an intelligent people, and are not to be influenced by the tact and skill of these nonmembers, and I think the grand success which attained our first annual outing yesterday, is an evidence that we still enjoy the confidence of our customers. Out of a population of six and a half thousand about five thousand assembled at the Park to witness and take part in the demonstration which proved a grand success. The different events were all well contested and every body delighted with the programme.

Yours truly,

M. A. SANDERS, Sec'y. of Association.

P.S.—I might state in regard to the item in Free Press, it is apt to be misleading; it is true in part, but not to the extent that it is evidently designed to convey. We have not approached any of the wholesale grocers in the matter, and have confined our actions to a few wholesale firms in other lines only. In thinking this over more carefully I deem it essential that this part should be explained. M. A. S.

MAKE MEN OF YOUR BOYS.

Close observation extending through many years has clearly demonstrated to the Criterion that the best way to make useful, self-reliant men of your boys is to teach them and oblige them to work a portion of each day at some helpful occupation. Show them how and encourage them in making things useful and ornamental. Take time, and if need be expend money in getting them interested in the construction of things requiring manual skill. Take them a part of the day into your stores and show them how to sell goods and how to do business. Some time you may feel that you have accumulated sufficient of this world's goods to retire from trade. You do not

want to abandon a business which has required the best years of your life to build up. You naturally expect your son or sons to become your successor or successors. Are you training them in youth in such a way that you feel confident that they will be a credit and honor to you in years that are to come? Are you schooling them in the art of good management so that they may live frugally and conduct the business as wisely and judiciously as you have done, if at some future time they assume control?

We have noticed that rich storekeepers' sons as a general thing, do not amount to much. Many of them have no ambition beyond that of being a swell, which chiefly consists in scenting and bejewelling one's self and wearing gaudy apparel. Sometimes we think we would prefer to have a son turn out a smart rascal than an inane, addle-pated dude. And yet how many rich and prosperous merchants are afflicted and mortified by sons of this useless character.

We have a plan with our boys which seems to be working admirably, We have found them a pair of restless, active little fellows, who must be kept occupied in order to keep them out of mischief and away from influences. We do not permit them to roam about the town or to visit or to associate with other boys without our knowledge. We have a fine shop fitted up for them, provided with tools and material, where they make whatever they choose for playthings or home adornment. They saw wood, assist in keeping the place in order, do the marketing and other chores, for which service we pay them a regular salary. In this way they obtain their spending money; and the oldest has already accumulated several hundred dollars, which he has invested in building association stock. Up to the present time our plan has worked admirably. The boys are learning the value and cost of a dollar, and are becoming self-reliant rather than depend upon us for what ever they want or need.

We want to make men of our boys if we can. If we fail we will not in the hereafter have occasion to reproach ourselves if they turn out poorly.

We think many make a grave mistake in allowing their boys unrestricted freedom and a liberal amount of money to squander. It saps the energy and ambition of a boy to become impressed with the idea that he is "well fixed," and that there is no need of any particular exertion on his part to get a start in the world. The most useless people in the world are those who wait for "dead men's shoes." Better for a man and a merchant by far to enjoy the comforts and recreations of life as he goes along, than to scrimp and save for thankless and greedy heirs.—Grocers' Criterion.

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

Competition is keen and active, and the only way to meet it successfully is to buy from the best houses, and at lowest prices. Every line of goods embodies a history and a cience worth years of study to understand.

The trader who pays his way must sell at a profit, and cannot afford to cut below others in the same line.

"One man ov genius in 97 thousand 4 hundred and 42 men of ordinary business talent, is just about the right proportion for actual business." —Josh BILLINGS.

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

BUSINESS CHANCE.

NEW HONEY. COMB OR EXTRACTED-We can supply the trade. Write for prices. GOOLD & CO., Brantford, Ont. 46

WANTED-CITY TRAVELER TO HANDLE fast selling article. Can be bandled in connection with regular trade. Liberal commission. Star Manufacturing Co., London, Ont.

A. H. BADGEROW. ALEX. H. DIXON. The Badgerow, Dixon Bonded Vinegar Manufacturing Co., 79 and 81 Jarvis St., Toronto Highest award, Toronto Exhibition.



Manufactured by ELLIS & KEIGHLEY, TORONTO.





THE CANADIAN GROCER KNOX, MORGAN & CO., Wholesale Dry Goods Importers, HAMILTON, - - ONTARIO.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

OUR STOCK---Is now fully completed for Fall Trade and comprises exceptionally varied and attractive lines of double-width, higher class DRESS GOODS and MANTLE CLOTHS, including Plushes and Sealettes.

FLANNELS, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS---Only the best values being offered.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS .-- This department specially attractive this season.

LETTER ORDERS --- Receive careful and prompt attention.

LONDON RETAIL GROCERS' ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, Sept. 16th, 1891. The regular meeting of the London Retail Grocers' Association was held in Sherwood Hall last Wednesday. The minutes of last meeting were confirmed as read.

Seven applications were received, and by motion were admitted as members of the association.

A resolution was passed that a notice be put in each of the city daily papers requesting all drivers of grocers' rigs in the procession at the grocers' pic-nic, who have not as yet called on the secretary for their donation, be given to Oct. 1st., and that after that date the books will be closed and audited, and a report prepared for next meeting.

A committee was named to revise the constitution and by-laws of the association and report at next meeting.

Notice of motion was given that any amendment or changes of the constitution and by-laws,made and adopted at next meeting, become law on and after that date.

A communication was received from the Toronto Association requesting that delegates from London Association be appointed to attend a convention of Toronto, Hamilton and London Associations, at a date of which due notice will be given. The delegates were appointed and the secretary requested to notify the Toronto Association of the same.

A committee was appointed to revise the delinquent list, and it was moved and seconded that a new book be printed from the revised list taken from the original book kept by the secretary, and that all members be requested to furnish all information possible before the book is printed.

The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m.

E. SUTTON, Sec. P.S.—The London Retail Grocers' Association "have 80 members."

No young man can possibly have mistaken his calling who finds in it whatthe world wants done If you want books, it is rarely wise to pay double price for them to a travelling book-seller.

The neglect to look after minute details in the factory is a source of great loss to many producers.



To Subscribers.

Those wishing to keep their copies of THE GRO-CER in good condition, and have them on hand for reference, should use a Binder. We can send by mail A STRONG PLAIN BINDER for 75c., postage prepaid.

These Binders have been made expressly for THE GROCEE, and are of the best manufacture. The papers can be placed in the Binder week by week thus keeping the file complete. Address-

> THE CANADIAN GROCER, 6 Wellington St. W. Toronio.



Gommercial Travellers.

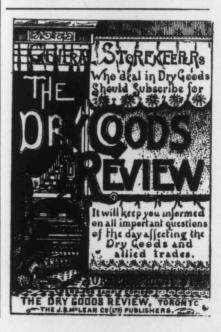
To any traveller who will send us one new subscriber for three months we will send all the back numbers of the paper containing "Drum Taps." A most entertaining sketch of a week spent on the road by a well-known American Traveller.





Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health. Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.





....

our great

At Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

Our friends and customers from the country are cordially invited to visit our Factory whilst in Toronto.

Samples of this wonderful Yeast FREE.

THE BARM YEAST MFG. CO.,

TELEPHONE 1920.



22

THE CANADIAN GROCER

We are now reducing our surplus stock in order to make room for FALL GOODS.

We beg to offer a BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES to our RETAIL FRIENDS. Customers visiting Toronto, during the Exhibition, will find it to their interests to call and inspect stock before placing their fall orders.

R. TEW & CO., Importers of GLASSWARE, CHINA, LAMP CROCKERY, GOODS, ETC.

10 FRONT ST. East, (Adjoining Board of Trade Building.)



SALES MADE OR PENDING.

A. W. Wright, grocer, Vancouver, B. C., has sold out to C. Anderson.

A. V. Bossi, grocer, Victoria, B.C., has sold out to Wm. H. McDonald.

The stock in the Estate of E. S. Clark, (The Tea Co.) Toronto, 1s sold.

Bond Bros.' general store stock, Sheffield, Ont., is advertised for sale on the 23rd inst.

T. A. Mosher's general store stock, Avondale, N.S., is advertised for sale by tender. The grocery stock in the estate of W.

Quick, Bowmanville, Ont., is advertised for sale.

PARTNERSHIPS FORMED AND DISSOLVED.

Leveillee and Farlier, general merchants, St. Agathe, Man., have dissolved, E. Leveillee continuing.

Chalmers & Grand, general merchants, etc., Kintare, Ont., advertise to dissolve on the 13th of October.

REMOVALS AND DEATHS.

James E. Dickie, of the firm of J. E. Dickie & Sons, general merchants, Upper Stewiacke, N. S., 15 dead.

John Hetherington & Co., flour and feed dealers, Trenton, Ont., have gone out of that business. W. W. Miller succeeds.

FIRES.

The stock of M. McMillen, grocer, Belleville, Ont., was damaged by smoke and water in a recent fire.

The stock of Jane Young, grocer, Belleville, Ont., was damaged by smoke and water in a recent fire.

The Magee Mfg. Co., London, Ont., manufacturers of horse pokes, timber rules, etc., are burnt out. Partially insured.

DIFFICULTIES, ASSIGNMENTS, COMPROMISES. The Jackson Tea Co., London, have assigned.

J. H. Jackson, grocer, Bedford, Que., has assigned.

Rivard & Saucier, grocers, Montreal, have assigned.

J. A. Claran & Co., grocers, Montreal, have assigned.

J. A. Dubuc & Co., grocers, Sherbrooke, Que., have assigned.

E. Meredith, general merchant, Quyon, Oue., has assigned.

R. F. Black, general merchant, Pugwash, N. S., has assigned.

J. E. Trothier, general merchant, Normandin, Que., has assigned.

David Landriau, general merchant, Plaisance, Que., has assigned.

Praxide, Legault, liquor dealer, Ottawa, has assigned to J. H. Garden, Ottawa.

Telesphore Perrault, general merchant, St. Sophie de Levard, Que., has assigned.

Demand of assignment has been made upon J. A. Cloran & Co., grocers, Montreal.

Scott & Partners, general merchants, Mount Forest, Ont., have assigned to J. B. Laing, Toronto.

John Kerr, confectioner and canned goods dealer, London, has assigned to Alford Robinson, London.

I. A. Croteau, wholesale grocer, doing business in Quebec under the style of Croteau & Frere, has assigned at the demand of the National bank. J. J. Thomas has been named provisional guardian. The principal creditors are Joseph & Sons, \$35,000; Whitehead & Turner, \$2,600; F. H. Ledroit, \$545; B. Houd & Co., \$848. A meeting of creditors is called for the 29th instant.

Goods conveniently located save time, money and temperin showing.



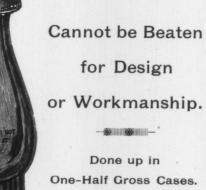
It does away with all the hard labor of cutting y hand. by hand. An ornament to every counter. GEO. SPARROW & CO., 33 Colborne St., Toronto, Ont.

THE GENUINE CHIMNEY"

A FULL LEAD Glass Chimney.

NICELY WRAPPED AND LABELLED

Write for Prices.





Toronto and Winnipeg.





a superior quality that a customer gained is always retained.

	THE OANADI	And GROOEN	
Prices Ourrent, Continued—	Grocers' Style, in cases 24 boxes, 6	EXTRACTS.	DOMESTIC.
Red Rose, 115 pieces 0 75		Dalley's Fine Gold, No. 8, per doz. \$0 75	do Evaporated 0 134 0 14
Puzzle Gum 115 " 0 75	12 lbs each	" " " 1, 1½ oz 1 25 " " ' 2, 2 oz 1 75 " " ' 3, 8 oz 1 75	GLASSWARE.
Oolah "" 115 " 0 75 Monte Cristo, new 180 " 1 30	6 _bs each 20	0, 002 200	TAYLOR, SCOTT & CO.
Monte Cristo, new 180 1 50	Cocoa- Pure Prepared boxes, 12 lbs each 40	FIRE LIGHTER.	c. per doz Lamp Chimneys, O 32
CHOCOLATES & COCOAS.	Pure Prepared boxes, 12 lbs each 40 Cracked, boxes, 20 lbs each, 1 lb and assorted papers	"Star" Fire Lighter, per gross. \$1 70	" A 35
TODHUNTER, MITCHELL & CO.S.	Cracked, in bxs, 12 Ibs., each, ½ Ib.	FLOUR AND MEAL.	D 40
Chocolate- Per lb.	Cracked, in bags, 6, 10 & 25 lbs each 32	Flour, Manitoba Patent. 5 80 5 85	GRAIN.
French, %'s6 and 12 lbs. 0 30 Caraccas %'s 6 and 12 lbs. 0 35	Cocoa and shells, 12s and 25s 30 Breakfast Cocoa—	" Ontario patents 4 75 5 25	Wheat, Fall, No.2,
Caraccas, ½'s6 and 12 lbs 0 35 Premium, 1's6 and 12 lbs 0 30	In bxs, 6 & 12 lbs., each, 1 lb. tins 45	" Straight Roller 4 50 4 60 " Extra 4 20 4 30	" Spring, No.2 0 94 0 95
Sante, ½'s, 6 and 12 lbs 0 26 Diamond, ½'s, 6 and 12 lbs . 0 24	In boxes, 12 lbs., each, 1 lb. tins, decorated canisters	" Low grades 2 00 3 75	" Red Winter, No. 2 0 97 0 98 " Spring, No. 2 0 94 0 95 " Man Hard, No. 1
Sticks, gross boxes, each 1 00	Broma-	"Strong bakers' 5 50 5 60 Oatmeal, standard, bbis 4 40	Barley, No. 2, per 34 lbs 50 51
Cocoa, Homeopat'c, 4's, 8 & 14 lbs 30 "Pearl" 25		" granulated, " 4 50 " rolled " 4 50	"No.3, extra 55 56 "No.3
" London Pearl 12 & 18 " 22 " Rock " " 30	GIBSONA GIASON	Rolled Oats	Rye
" Bulk, in bxs	TRAVE	Shorts 11 00 18 00	Peas
BENSDORP'S ROYAL DUTCH COCOA.		Cornmeal 4 00 4 40	
14 lb. cans, per doz	TORONTO	FLUID BEEF.	HAY & STRAW. Hay, Pressed, "on track 11 50 12 00
⁷³ " " " 8 50	GIBSON & GIBSON'S	JOHNSTON'S, MONTREAL. per doz	Straw Pressed, " 5 00 7 00
JOHN P. MOTT & CO.'S	Sydney Gibson's Cocoa, ¼s 0 30	Cases, No. 1, 2 oz tins \$2 75 \$3 00 '' No. 2, 4 oz tins 4 50 5 00	LARD.
R. S. McIndoe, Agent, Toronto.)	Dr. Clarke's Cocoa, 1's and 1's, tins 0 45 Soluble Cocoa, bulk in boxes 0 18	 No.2, 4 oz tins 4 50 5 00 No.3, 8 oz tins 8 00 8 75 	"FAIRBANK'S" REFINED COMPOUND.
Mott's Bromaperlb \$0 30 Mott's Prepaired Cocoa 28	Soluble Cocoa bulk in boxes 0 18 Prepared do "" 0 22	" No. 4, 1 lb tins 12 60 14 25	In Butter Tubs 0 08
Mott's Homeopat's Cocoa (½s) 32 Mott's Breakfast Cocoa 46			Fancy "
Mott's Breakf. Cocoa(in tins) 40	and $\frac{1}{18}$ 0 30 Gibson's Rock do $\frac{1}{18}$ 0 28 Dr. Clarke's do $\frac{1}{18}$ 0 30	FRUITS.	60 lb. cases of 3 lb., 51b., and 10 lb. tins, per lb 0 10
Mott's No.1 Chocolate		FOREIGN. c. per lb. Currants, Provincial, bbls 6½, 64	MUSTARD.
Mott's Caracas Chocolate 40 Mott's Diamond Chocolate 22	Vanilla choc. sticks, per gross 1 00	g DDIS Og, Og	ELLIS & KEIGHLEY'S.
Mott's French-Can. Chocolate 20		Cases og, i	Durham, Fine, in tandilb tins
Mott's French-Can. Chocolate 20 Mott's Navy or Cooking Choc. 26 Mott's Cocoa Nibbs		** * * bbls 6%.6%	per lb
Mott's Cocca Shells		" cases 61, 6% Patras, bbls 6%, 7	" Fine, in 4 lb jars
Mott's Pure Confec Chocola te 22c-38	OPPEN	" " cases 71. 7%	" Ex Sup., in bulk, per lb. 30
Mott's Sweet Confee. Choc.21c-30	c. per 1b. Mocha 32, 35	*** *** ******************************	"Superior, in bulk, perlb 20 Fine, "1
COWAN COCOA AND CHOCOLATE CO. Cocoas-	Old Government Java 30, 33	" 5-crown Excelsior (cases) 91,10	COLMAN'S AND KEEN'S In 4 lb jars
Hygienic, 1, 1, 1 lb. boxes, 70, 75 Iceland Moss 4 lbin 12lb boxes 35 Soluble (bulk) 15 & 30 lb bxs 18, 20	Rio		In 1 lb jars
Soluble (bulk) 15 & 30 lb bxs 18, 20	Porto Rico	Dates, Persian, boxes, 53 6 Figs, Elemes, 14 oz., per box 10	" in 1 lb tins 4
Soluble (tins) 6 lb and 12 lb 20 Cocoa Nibs, any quantity 30, 35	Jamaica 22, 23	¹¹ 10 lb boxes 121 13 " 20-lb " 15 16	In 1 lb jars. 2 D. S. F. in tins, per lb. 4 "in 1 lb tins. 4 "in 1 lb tins. 4 D. F. in 1 lb tins. 4 "in 1 lb tins. 4
Cocca Nibs, any quantity 30, 35 Cocca Shells, any quantity 05 Cocca Essenceper doz 1 40		" Seven-Crown 18	4
	ELLIS & REIGHLEY S.	Prunes, Bosnia, bags 61/4 71 "cases,	NUTS. per lb
Chocolates- Mexican, ¼,½ in 10 lb bxs 30 Queen's Dessert, "40		Raisins, Valencia, off stalk, 4 5	Almonds, Tvice 14 15
Vanilla 35	Plantation Ceylon	Selected 12 8	" Tarragona 15 16 " Fornigetta
Chocolate Porder 15 80 lb bre 95	Arabian Mocha	Layers	
Chocolate Sticks, per gross 00 Pure Caracas (plain) 1/4, 1/2 lbs 40	English Breakfast	Baisins, Sultanas	"Jordon. 45, 55 Brazil 12 13 Cocoanuts, per 109
Royal Navy (sweet) " 30	TODITIVED MITCHETT, & CO 10	Liondon layers 2 10 0 00	Filberts, Sicily
Chocolate Creams, in 31b bxs 30	Excelsion Bland 33	Loose muscatels	Cocoanuts, per 100
	Our Own "	Connoissour clusters 4.00 4.95	Walnuts Grenchle 16 17
WALTER, BAKER & CO'S. Chocolate—	Mocha and Java	Extra dessert " 4 75 5 00 " " qrs 1 50	Walnuts, Grenoble 16 17 "Bordeaux 12, 13
Pre'um No. 1, bxs. 12 & 25 lbs each 40	Java, Standard	Royal clusters 6 00 6 50	" Marbots
Baker's Vanilla in bxs 12 lbs each 52 Caraccas Sweet bxs 6 lbs each, 12	Santos 28		" Chilis 12 13
bxs in case 35	J. W. COWAN & CO. Standard Java in sealed tins,	" qrs 1 30 1 35	PICKLES & SAUCES.
Eagle, sweet & spiced, bxs 12 lbs each		" qrs 1 50 1 60	BRYANT, GIBSON & CO'S. TORONTO PICKLES.
Vanilla Tablets, 416 in box, 24 bxs in case, per box	tins, 25 and 50 lbs 32		John Bull, mixed, in bulk \$0 4
Spanish Tablets, 100 in box, 12 bxs in case	Standard Blend in sealed tins,	Lemons, Palermos 4 50 6 50	" myed & Chow Chow 1 00
German Sweet Chocolate-	Ground, in tins, 5, 10, 15 and	Oranges, Floridas	Mixed & Chow-Chow pts 2 1. Mixed & Chow-Chow qts 3 4
Grocers' Style, in cases 12 boxes, 12 lbs each	25 lbs		

SEE ALL **YOU CAN**

> When in the City during the Fair. Your sight-seeing will not be completed till you have been through the large factory of the Toronto Biscuit and Confectionery Co., 7 Front St. East, Toronto. You are specially invited to call upon them and see the manufacture of their celebrated Biscuits and Confectionery.

Prices current, continued—	Bellies 0 101 0 11	EINGSFORDS OSWEGO STARCH.	Index, 7's
JAUCES.	Rolls 0 09	Pure Starch-	Honeysuckle,7's.
ohn Bull, kegs, per gal 1 25	Backs 0 11	40-1b boxes. 1, 2, and 4 lb. pack'g's 8	Napoleon, 8's.
t pt bottles, per doz.	Lard, Canadian, per 1b 0 101 0 101	36-1b boxes, 31b. packages 8	Royal Arms, 12's
nt hottles per doz	Hogs	12-lb " 81	Victoria, 12's
(according to quantity) 90c to 1 00	Tallow refined, per 1D., 000 000	38 to 45-1b boxes 8	Brunette and Lovely 19's
Devonshire Relish, kegs p. gal 1 75	"rough, " 0 02	Silver Gloss Starch- 40-lb ' 1.2 and 4 lb packages. 9	Prince of Wales, in caddies " in 75 lb boxes
" [†] [†] [†] pt, bottles,	RICE, ETC.	40-lb ' 1,2 and 4 lb packages. 9 40-lb ' 1 lb package	Pricht Gradie in 75 lb boxes
per doz 1 25	Per lb	40-lb ' 1 " 10	Bright Smoking Plug Myrtle, T &
Viagara Tomato, kegs, per gal 1 25	Rice. Aracan 37, 4c	40-10 " assorted 1 and 11bs 93	B, 3's
" " Reputed pints 1 25	" Patna 44, 51	6-lb " sliding covers 91	Lily, 7's Diamond Solace, 12's
Raspberry Vinegar, per doz 2 25	" Japan 42, 5	38 to 45 lb boxes 9	Myrtle Cut Smoking, 1 lb tins
laspberry Syrup and vinegar 2 25	" extra Burmah 37, 4	Oswego Corn Starch-for Puddings.	1 lb pg, 6 lb boxes
Cerry's Candied Peels. c. per peels	Grand Duke 61, 71	Custards, etc	oz pg, 5 lb boxes
Lemon, 7 lb boxes	Sago	40 lb boxes, 1 lb packages	
Orange, ,,	Таріоса,	20 " "	GLOBE TOBACCO COMPANY.
Citron ,,	SPICES.		CUT SMOKING TOBACCO. Per
CRUSSE & BLACKWELL'S.	GROUND.	SUGAR. c. per lb	The Old Flag 14 th in 5 th horse
Pickles, all kinds, pints, perdoz 3 25	Per lb.	Granulated, 15 bbls or over 5	ii ii ii lib Fanor Ting
LEA & PERRIN'S. per doz.	Pepper, black, pure \$0 18 \$0 20	less than 15 bbls	The Old Flag, % lb. in 5 lb. boxes.
Worcester Sauce, 1 pts \$\$ 60 \$3 75	" fine to superior 12 18	Paris Lump, bbls and 100 lb. bxs 54	Gold Flake, 1-5, 6 lb boxes
" " pints 6 25 6 50	" white, pure 32 35	" " 50 lb. boxes 53	11 11 1 5 11
LAZENBY & SONS.	" fine to choice 25 30	Extra Ground, bbls 54	
Per doz	Ginger, Jamaica, pure 25 27	" " less than a bbl 61	in ii 1 fancy tins
Pickles, all kinds, pints 3 25	" African, " 18	Powdered, bbls	64 46 1 44 44
" quarts 6 00	Cassia, fine to pure 18 25	" less than a bbl 51	" " i glass jars
Jarvey Sauce-genuine-hlf. pts 3 25	Cloves, " " 14 25	Extra bright refined 4	Hand Made, 1-5, 6 lb boxes
Iushroom Catsup " 2 25 Inchovy Sauce " 3 25	Allspice, choice to pure 12 15 Cavenne. " 30 35	Bright Yellow 41	" " 1 6 "
Anchovy Sauce " " 3 25		Medium " 32	" " 1 fancy tins
DECENTOR	Nutmegs, " " 75 1 20 Mace, " " 1 00 1 25	Brown	
PRODUCE.	Mixed Spice, choice to pure. 30 35	Raw 3.60 41	" " 1 glass jars
DAIRY Perlb	Cream of Tartar, fine to pure 25 37	SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.	GRANULATED SMOKING TOBACCO.
Butter, creamery, rolls \$0 21 \$0 22	oream of rartar, me to pure 25 57		Uncle Tom, 1-5, 61b boxes
" tub 0 19 0 21	STARCH.	SYRUPS. Per lb.	" " 1-10, 6 1b "
" dairy, tubs, choice 0 14 0 15 " medium 0 10 0 12	EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO. LIMITED,	bbls. } bbls	LONG CUT SMOKING TOBACCO.
" medium 0 10 0 12	MONTREAL.	D 24 24	Wig Wag, ½, 61b boxes
" low grades to com	c. per lb.	M 23 21	11 11 1-5 6 lb 11
Butter, pound rolls 0 15 0 16	No. 1 White, 4 lb cartoons 51c	B	" " 1-10, 6 lb "
" large rolls 0 12 0 14	Canada Laundry 41	E.V.B	FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.
" store crocks 0 12 0 14	Silver Gloss, crates 64	E.V.D	Golden Thread, 5 & 10 lb pails
heese 0 09 0 10	Silver Gloss, 11b chromos 63	E.S.V.B 31 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34	Globe,
COUNTRY	Satin, Starch 1 lb chromos 71	XXX	Victoria, " "
ggs, fresh, per doz 0 13 0 14	No 1 White, barrels & halves 47	MOLASSES. Per gal.	High Court, - "
" limed	Benson's Canada Prepared Corn 71	Trinidad, in puncheons 0 38 0 40	Golden Thread, 1-16 " Foil in 1 gro.
Beans 1 70 1 80	Canada Corn 64	" bbls 0 40 0 42	
nions, per bol	Rice Starch, 11b 9	" i bbls 0 42 0 44	
otatoes, per bag 0 40 0 55	BRITISH AMERICA STARCH CO	New Orleans, in bbls 0 48 0 65	
lops, 1889 crop 0 15 0 18	BRANTFORD.	Porto Rico, hdds 0 38 0 45	seres ber Bross
1890 0 20 0 25	1st quality white, 3 lb. cartoons,. 5	" barrels 0 42 0 47	CIGARS-S. DAVIS & SONS, Montre
	Lily White gloss, crates 62	" barrels 0 44 0 49	Sizes. Per
loney, extracted 0 08 0 10	and the Brown of the second states of the second st		
Ioney, extracted 0 08 0 10 " section 0 14 0 16	Brantford gloss, 1 lb 71	-	madre E Hijo, Lord Landsdowne \$6
" section 0 14 0 16	Brantford gloss, 1 lb	TOBACCO AND CIGARS.	" · " Panetelas 60
" section 0 14 0 16 PROVISIONS.	Brantford gloss, 1 lb	TOBACCO AND CIGARS. British Consols, 4's; bright twist,	" " Panetelas 60 " Bouquet 60
PROVISIONS. Bacon, long clear, plb 0 084	Brantford gloss, 1 lb	TOBACCO AND CIGARS. British Consols, 4's; bright twist, 5's; Twin Gold Bar, 8's	" " Panetelas 60 " " Bouquet 60 " Perfectos 85
¹¹ section 0 14 0 16 PROVISIONS. Bacon, long clear, plb 0 081 Pork, mess, p. bbl 15 00 17 00	Brantford gloss, i lb	TOBACCO AND CIGARS. British Consols, 4's; bright twist, 5's; Twin Gold Bar, 8's	" " Panetelas 60 " " Bouquet 60 " Perfectos 85 " Longfellow 85
	Brantford gloss, 1 lb	TOBACCO AND CIGARS. British Consols, 4's; bright twist, 5's; Twin Gold Bar, 8's	" Perfectos



26

One Trial Will convince you that the "MALLAWALLA" blend of Pure Indian and Ceylon teas is something delicious and a

sure favorite with black tea drinkers, 1 lb. and 1-2 lb. tin foil packages, 50 lbs. in a case. If you want the best buy "MALLAWALLA."

DIAMOND BAKING POWDER in 1/4, 1/2 and 1 lb. tins is more satisfactory and netts you a better profit than any first-class powder on the market.

Merit tells, "Wherever sold it has been a repeater." Have you tried it?

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

 Prior served, s

 Mauricio
 15 00

 DOMINION CUT TOBACCO WORES, MON-TREAL.
 000 AND CONTREAS, MON-TREAL.

 CIGARETTES.
 Per M. CONTREAS, MON-Puritan

 Athlete
 47 50

 Puritan
 6 25

 B. C. No. 1
 400

 Sweet Sixteen
 3 50

 OUT TOBACCOS.
 per lb

 Puritan, 1 lb pkg, 5 lb boxes.
 70

 Old Chum, 1 lb pkg, 5 lb boxes.
 70

 Old Chum, 1 lb pkg, 5 lb boxes.
 70

 Old Chum, 1 lb pkg, 5 lb boxes.
 70

 Old Chum, 1 lb pkg, 5 lb boxes.
 70

 Old Chum, 1 lb pkg, 5 lb boxes.
 70

 Old Chum, 1 lb pkg, 5 lb boxes.
 82

 Gold Block, 4 lb pkg, 5 lb boxes.
 85

 Athlete, per lb.
 1 15

 Do. 2, 6-16 and 3 lb bars.
 5

 Primose.4 lb bars, wax W.
 44

 John A, cake, wax W. per doz 42
 Mayflower, cake.
 42

 Mayflower, cake.
 42
 Mayflower, cake.
 44

 John A, cake, wax W. per doz 42
 Mayflower, cake.
 42

 Mayflower, cake.
 42
 Mayflower, cake.
 42

 Mayflower, cake.
 42

 Pine and a set of the se 0 20 0 25 0 30 Triple Fruit Vinegar Pickling XXX Extra XX XX 0 22 FISH.
 FISH.

 Pickerel
 per lb
 0 06

 Pike
 0 07
 0 08

 Salmon Trout
 0 07
 0 08

 Lake herring
 2 50
 3 00

 Picked and Salt Fish:
 2 50
 50

 Labrador herring
 4 50
 5 50

 Salmon trout, per ½ bbl
 4 25
 4 50

 Dried Fish:
 5 25
 5 75

 Boneless fish
 per lb
 0 06½
 0 08

 Boneless fish
 per lb
 0 06½
 0 03

 Smaked Fish:
 0 00%
 0 00%
 0 03

 Shoaked Fish:
 0 00%
 0 00%
 0 03

 Shoaked Fish:
 0 00%
 0 00%
 0 03

 Shoaked Fish:
 0 0 0%
 0 0%
 0 0%

 Bloaters
 per box
 1 00
 1 50

 Digby herring
 "
 0 16
 58

 Boaters
 per box
 0 06
 0 66

 Cod
 "
 0 16
 0 66
 Cod " 0 16

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO'S GRANULATED AND YELLOWS

AND SYRUPS ARE PURE. NO BLUEING

Material whatsoever is used in the manufacture of

OUR GRANULATED.

THE CANADA SUCAR REFINING CO'Y [LIMITED],

MONTREAL,

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

CERTIFICATES OF STRENGTH AND PURITY.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST,

MONTREAL, September 9th, 1887.

To the Canada Sugar Refining Co., Montreal:

28

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 as can be obtained by any process of Sugar-Refining.

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

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

Public Analyst for the District of Montreal, and Professor of Chemistry.

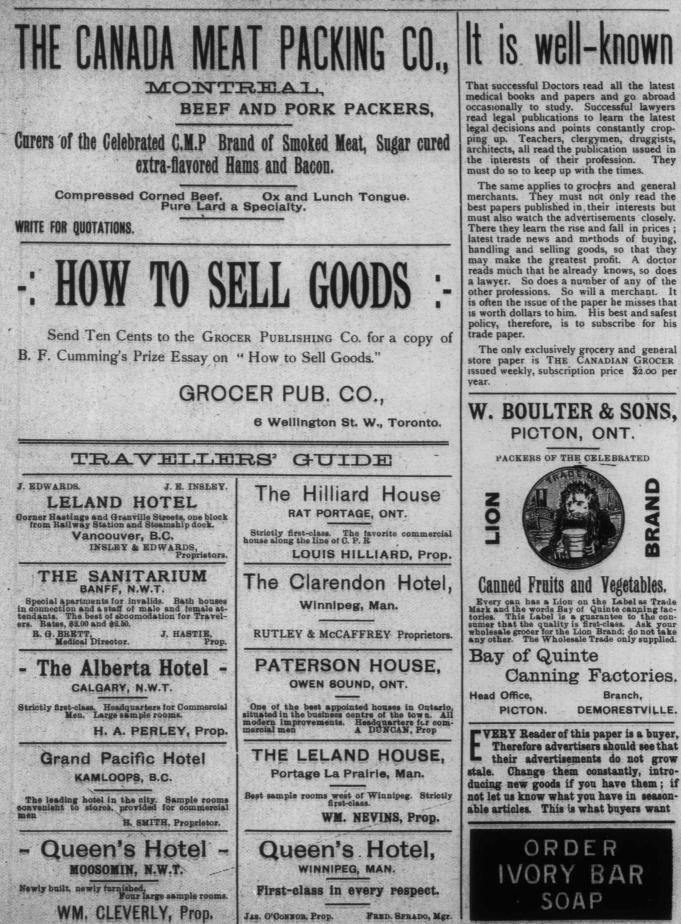
CHEMICAL LABORATORY, MEDICAL FACULTY, MCGILL UNIVERSITY. MONTREAL, September 9th, 1887.

To the Canada Sugar Refining Company :

GENTLEMEN,-I have taken and tested a sample of your "EXTRA GRANULATED" Sugar, and find that it yielded 99'88 per cent. of Pure Sugar It is practically as pure and good a Sugar as can be manufactured.

Yours truly,

G. P. GIRDWOOD.



fRA Pure ured.

ITY.

7.

m



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

ATHLETE, PURITAN, DERBY, SWEET SIXTEEN CIGARETTES.