





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

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TORONTO, JUNE 10, 1892.

No. 24

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

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THIS WEEK'S MOTTO: Noise is not business.

The Toronto division of the Wholesale Grocers' Guild met on Friday evening. No very momentous question was before the meeting and the proceedings were routine and unimportant. There does not appear to be very unanimous belief in the Guild on the part of the members. Its relinquishment of the attempt to stem the tide of independence as to the price of sugars has deprived its doings of most of the interest that used to attach to them in the eyes of the retail trade. That does not detract from its usefulness, however. The regulation of credit, discount, settlements, etc., is an important function of the united wholesale trade, that can be better discharged now than it could before. There is not now cause for irritation against professed unity in support of prices, that formerly made everything the Guild did rather unpopular with the trade. An association of wholesalers may do nearly everything it ever attempts to do except fix prices, without rousing the animosity of the trade.

The effects of the little skirmish among the starch manufacturers last winter are beginning to appear among the retail trade. In that burst of generous emulation profits were foregone, not entirely for the sake of the retailers, but nevertheless to their ultimate and supposed sole advantage. But they are now admitting consumers to a participation in their bargains, and the story of retail price-cutting comes from various parts of Ontario at the same time. The experience of buyers who thus unduly loaded themselves against the future, because prices lost all their stay for the moment, points a moral, but does not particularly adorn the tale of speculative buying that goes with it. It shows what speculative buying leads to in the grocery trade now-a-days. The time was when the chief returns of the trade were derived from timely purchases of round lots. But now the secret of business is to turn over capital as often as possible, not to let it lie inert in a store of goods bought at a favorable moment. When any variation is made from this rule, it is in view either of a specially good season or a sufficient small jobbing outlet, that makes the recovery of capital a matter of short time and no uncertainty. The overladen purchasers of cheap starch have now a white property on their hands that is about as hard to push as an elephant, for who is going to buy starch simply because it is cheap? When peop'e want starch they'll buy it ; they will not be persuaded first to buy it and then want it, as they might be and frequently are in the case of sugar and other commodities whose consumption is limited by prices. But in the case of starch, the production would not be increased probably if 2c. were taken off the price. The cutting on the part of either manufacturers or retaiters has not perhaps caused one man to shorten the interval between clean shirts, or made business any sprightlier at the laundries. The cut in Valencia raisins was a fertile cause of trade, but that in starch, with normal prices on the basis they were, never could develop an increase in the demand. Therefore, why do retailers not keep all the advantage of recovery to themselves ?

*

The favorable reception which Indian and Ceylon teas have met in nearly all quarters during the past two years, is graphically and statistically shown in a circular issued by Gow, Wilson & Stanton, tea brokers, London, and handed to us by Steel, Hayter & Co. of this city. A pyramid of colored blocks on the first page exhibits the relative consumption of these teas in all the countries in the world that use them, with the exception of Great Britain, which consumes four or five times as much as all the rest of the

world. Next to Great Britain last year were the Australian colonies which bought 7,651,-000 lbs., considerably more than half of which were Indian teas. Canada stands fifth on the list, Great Britain being excluded, this country in 1891 having taken 1,090,000 lbs., of which 680,000 lbs. was Indian tea. In fact, in all the countries represented on this diagram, with the exception of Germany, Austria, France, Mauritins, Russia-and these countries are minor buyers-the heavy end of the consumption has been on the side of Indian, Ceylon tea not showing such large figures in any of the other countries, though in the above named it received by far the larger share of attention of the two teas. The total consumption in all countries, excluding Great Britain, was about 13,000,000 lbs. of Indian and 7,000,000 lbs. of Ceylon tea. This shows that about 20,000,000 lbs. of British grown teas were imported in 1891 by countries other than Great Britain. The year before, the quantity so distributed was but 14,000,-000 lbs. This is taken as an evidence that the teas of India and Ceylon are doing in other parts of the world what they are in Great Britain, namely, displacing the poorer China teas. Large expectations are built upon the opportunity that the Chicago Exhibition will afford for introducing these teas in the United States, where their present foothold is inexplicably slight. A government grant and a liberal subscription in Ceylon have been made for a suitable representatation of that island's tea at Chicago Exhibition, but India has so far taken no steps towards making an opportunity of the same occasion. The estimated crop of Indian and Ceylon teas this year is 210,000,000 lbs., of which Great Britain is expected to take 170.000.000 lbs. Canada is looked upon as one of the most promising outlets, where the total yearly tea consumption is nearly 4 lbs. per head. The circular contains also a chromatic representation of the progress from 1890 to 1891, made by Indian and Ceylon teas in all countries outside of Great Britain. Persia, though not the largest in this list of consuming countries, made the most startling increase in its imports of Indian, having taken in 1890 not quite 700,000 lbs., and in 1891 having taken 2,400,000 lbs. All other increases, in both Indian and Cey-lon, were more gradual.

CHEAP SUGAR.

If rumor errs not, there have been some very good bargains made in granulated sugar by a number of retail grocers who usually place big orders for the summer trade. The state of the local market appears to be peculiarly favorable to buyers of this calibre at the present moment. The initial cause may perhaps be traced to purchases, still in course of delivery, made by wholesalers as early as March last at 4 7-16c. and similar full prices. So far there is no sign that prices will immediately rise from the gentle declivity into which they gradually sank after that quotation had its day. Holders of contracts made then upon the expectation of an early advance have consequently to sell at current prices or not to sell at all. They cannot refrain from selling sugar if they want to do a grocery business, and this sugar, bought at 4 7-16c., is now selling at 43/8c. This does not necessarily betoken unbelief in the prospects of better prices in the future, but means that the sellers want to be in business. Some special sales of sugar, along with other goods, are reported at very low prices, notably one at 4 1/4 c. for a 50 barrel lot that formed part of a large mixed order. It is necessary to say of deals of this kind that the sugar is not equal in quality to the finest grades. The varieties of quality play their part in determining quotations perhaps fully as much as the quantity offered.

Sugar is sold these days for the sake of trade in other lines; if it were sold simply for its own sake it would generally be a source of loss. As in the times when the sugar clause was in force, jobbers frequently sold yellows at a loss or without a profit, in conjunction with granulated, on which they had to make a profit, so now-a-days they sell sugar with little regard to profit if they can make a little money on something else along with it. The sugar trade is making profits rather the resultant on lump purchases of balancing gains against losses than they ever were before. A wholesale salesman finds he can figure out a profit of say \$50 on a composite order in which sugar is an element. It makes little odds to him how he gets at that result, whether by selling the sugar, as well as everything else called for by the order, at a normal price, or by selling the sugar at a cut price, and something else-tea for example-at a slightly advanced price. The equation of profits 15 what the salesman has to keep his eye on.

But while there is this means of redressing profits on a mixed order, there is nothing to help out the jobber's margin in the case of an order for sugar only, which must be taken generally without profit or let go past. One jobber may be able to buy 1,000 barrels when the market favors purchasers. His competitor may be able to take only 100 barrels then, or may have a lot of stock bought when prices were higher. But that

is no reason why the latter should go out of business. He is going to sell sugar as well as he can, but he is going to sell it. To cease handling the leading staple in its most active season would mean withdrawal from business. The terms of competition on this market since the suspension of Clause 2 are a factor in favor of the buyer, which will be likely to continue on his side, no matter how much the fundamental position of sugar may change.

A FRUITFUL SUMMER LINE.

In a former article dealing with the relation of pedlars to the fruit trade, the great growth of that trade in recent years was incidentally referred to. It is a fact that the volume of the business done in this country has grown by bounds every year during the last decade. Transporting facilities have been extended and developed remarkably in that time, both at centres of production and over regions of distribution. Time, that speedy destroyer of all descriptions of unpreserved fruits, has been pretty well eliminated as a necessary condition of transit, competition and eagerness for business on the part of carriers has made freights low, careful picking and packing have enabled shippers to put sound stock upon markets two or three thousand miles from the place of growth, and all this has ministered to cheapness, this stimulated consumption, which in turn reacted upon prices and made them lower. The consequence of all this is that fruit which formerly rotted away on the trees and vines is now consumed, and orchards, groves and plantations have multiplied to keep up with the demand. Shippers have made it a rule to pick the fruit while it is on the green side, to pack it in a way that exposure to chances of bruising or other accidents is guarded against, the express companies have had special cars constructed for various kind of fruit, and all is done to put the distant consumer in the position of a native of the truit-growing country, so far as means of getting fruit in perfect condition are concerned. A few years ago the banana shipments to this market were a matter of bunches, now they amount to five and six cars a week throughout the active consuming season.

The grocery trade is becoming every year a more considerable channel for the sale of both domestic and foreign green fruits. One store after another took it up, and none ever dropped it alter once beginning it, unless to quit the grocery business. There is money in the fruit trade, and that fact has more than dawned upon the grocers, who not so many years ago looked on at the little confectioners of the country selling about all the fruit that was sold in stores outside of cities. If the grocers had not taken hold of it they would have seen those little confectioners wax prosperous with the results of a trade for the development of which there were so

many agencies at work. The cheapening of sugar gave an immense impetus to the fruit trade, and doubtless gave the grocers some hint of the importance of it. Since they had so much sugar to handle without a profit deserving of the name, they might as well make a little money on the fruit for which this sugar was bought. At all events, those who took hold of it discovered its importance, and found that there was a big demand for fruits to be consumed as well as to be canned during the the shipping season. Naturally, when consumption had grown to such proportions the grocer would be looked to for stock. The lady of the house, calling. at the grocery to buy her tea, coffee, sugar, etc., would think of the bananas, and other fruits that now are used on the breakfast table as generally almost or quite as is porridge.

Many leading grocers now declare that their summer fruit sales show more profitable returns for the money engaged, than anything else they handle. But these men make a special study of the business. They know that there is no other line in which they can turn over a hundred dollars so often, and every time with profit, in so short a period. But to do this with the maximum of benefit, it is necessary that a man shall know both how to buy and sell. One rule of buying is : Take only good fruit, unless you have a trade that you can depend on for the absorbing of inferior fruit. Some old well-established traders have such a connection, and can make a profitable specialty of trash or stock that tends to degenerate swiftly into that condition. But in towns and smaller places, it is wise to leave that grade alone. The loss is frequently not a mere percentage but the whole thing. You must see your customers ahead of you before touching it. The next point about buying is : Buy often rather than much. It is one of the results of the present state of transportation that a trader can do this. It is better to pay a little more and buy perishable truit every day, than to buy twenty-four hours ahead of requirements for the sake of a discount. This is applicable to such fruits in particular as cherries, berries, plums, peaches, etc. Those traders who are so situated as to be able to see their fruit before taking it, as the majority of the grocers in this city are, have a great advantage that they cannot afford to neglect. Few of them do, as the throng to be found at the wharfs when the fruit boats come in attest.

The selling of the fruit calls for resource fulness and care. The stock will not keep long enough for the slow man who is always going to fix up things to-morrow. It is the active man of the present moment who makes money out of fruit. He knows the value of assorting and displaying his stock. Untidiness has no place in his economy. Clean packages, nice, fresh, full fruit, with polished coats on his apples, the down on the peaches preserved as well as may be, are the

rule with his shop front. Brilliant, artistic labels cannot for a moment compare with the truits of nature, when they are fresh, for attractiveness of effect, if a skilful stock displayer has the handling of the latter. A customer's taste or appetite is captured and his purse opens. But keep in mind always the eternal fitness of things, and do not mate a cabbage and a pear, or put alongside of each other a bunch of onions and a basket of strawberries. Some who make a specialty of their fruit trade feel that it is better to afford a handsome tray upon which to pile a few peaches to bring them out in the full templation of their beauty. Others think an old tin pan answers the purpose quite as well, but they are wrong. A rule in selling that must be acted upon promptly is : Clear out goods that begin to depreciate in quality. On Saturday night prices have usually to take in a reef, but buyers in large centres know that special prices are expected by the public on that evening, and go in for cheaper stock for the occasion.

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Traders in outside towns have a better chance to make some money out of summer fruit than city grocers have, because they are less beset by pedlars. In cities, the pedlars come in handy for the taking up of dead ripe fruit, of which there is a proportion in nearly all shipments. These they dispose of on the curb at prices that naturally stagger the grocer in the store, but the difference of quality in the fruit is fully equal to the difference in price.

THE FRUIT CROP PROSPECTS.

M. P. Clemes, of Clemes Bros., wholesale fruit merchants in this city, returned on Saturday from a trip that took in the leading fruit districts of Ontario. A summary of his observations, elicited in a short talk with him, is given substantially as follows :

The outlook in the Niagara district is excellent. The weather between this and ripening is of course an unknown factor, but there is nothing in present indications to bode shortage of yield. There is considerable curly leaf on the peach trees, caused by cold east rains and raw weather afterwards. It is not apprehended though that anything will come of this, if generally good weather holds for the remainder of the season. The apple bloom is very fine. The strawberry prospects have not been affected by the coid rains. It is only in the picking season that these chill showers can harm that fruit. as then they make it soft for shipping. About Queenston the berries are large and healthy. The first shipment is expected early next week. The strawberries in the Oakville district are making a very good show for a full crop. The raspberry crop is likely to be a short one in that vicinity, as a great amount of damage was done by frost, which is likely to reduce the yield about 50 per cent. The open fall caused a growth. The circulation of sap in these thin twigs was of course at the expense of the parent plant, and the fall growth not being hardy the sap was frozen in it and the vine was damaged. Pears. cherries and plums promise well. The grape fruit has not set yet, and while the vines are in fine condition, the farmers are worrying about the cold rains. Mr. Clemes makes particular note of the fact that the quantity of tomato plants set out this spring is enormous.

REFLECTIONS ON TEA AND MEN.

Men are like Tea. Some, like the coarseleafed wiry Ceylons or Assams, are not very artistic in appearance, but when one gets to know them thoroughly, their virtues and strength and "draw" are as potent and impressive, and one always has a desire to meet them again and see more of them.

Others again are like a fine tippy Congou, very showy and pleasant to gaze upon, produce an agreeable sensation when coming into contact with them, but for all their pleasantness they haven't the draw that makes a lasting friend, they lack grit, snap, pungency, and require a good deal of coddling, "building-up" to make them enjoyable.

And then there is the coarse, very coarselooking Formosa Oolong. How necessary one often finds the presence of such a roughand-ready chap with his heart full of the milk of human kindness, an absolute necessity to one's existence, some one that puts a little aroma, a little fragrance into one's prosy, matter-of-fact, money-grubbing existence, who points out the pleasant things about us, the beauties of such things as would escape us in our scramble for the almighty sheckles. I feel that we all need more fine Formosa in our tea of Life, to bring out the fragrance that lies dormant in so many of our natures. Friend, try a little Oolong in yours, and see if you will not be a little more agreeable to your business associates, your family and vour friends.

I never could work up any enthusiasm on these "fishy" Japans, except possibly it be the first May pickings, just coming in, by the way. They lack the lasting qualities of the friendly blacks, seem so insipid and too delicate for a Westerner's virile constitution. They haven't body enough to sustain themselves, let alone a human being with a good digestive apparatus. I admit the first pickings look very clear and pretty in the cup, and have a certain, fascinating new-mownhay-sort-of-a-smell, but that is all. So with some men ; on first acquaintance they are very taking, pleasant and agreeable, and one could enjoy their company for weeks continuously ; their yery "freshness" is agreeable, but let them cool off and they are very, very flat, and one soon finds them a bore. They stand absolutely alone, there is nothing one can do to bring back the old enthusiasm. Now I am not a broker for a "Lunnun" house, and therefore not financially prejudiced against Japans, and although I have several times had the pleasure of tasting some of the elite of the Mikado's tea gardens, as high as \$7 per pound, I am sorry to say the most of them that reach this market are low grades, without caste (the cast-withouts, in fact) and seem to fluctuate around the lumber camp price of 25 cents. They will not blend with anything so far discovered, except possibly it be Muskoka hay. I'll bet a dollar to a doughnut it wasn't a cup of Japan tea Cowper had in mind that "Winter's Evening" when he sang

Now stir the fire, and close the shutters fast,

Let fall the curtains, wheel the sofa round, And while the bubbling and loud-hissing urn Throws up a steamy column, and the cups

That cheer but not inebriate, wait on each.

One often finds men like these Japan teas, unbendable and unblendable. They won't blend with anything or anybody, they are pleasant, stylish, agreeable when new, but there is a something about them that forbids the approach of a vestige of a smile, or familiar, hearty greeting, they are very stiff, reserved and proud, veritable Dombey Seniors.

Now what I do like is a mixed or blended tea, a blended man, a man whose nature is many sided and whose characteristics individually are good, and whose entity is much better, a man who has about 4 lbs. each of the fine Pekoe Congou and choice Moning of good sound judgment, 4 lbs. of the Formosa Oolong of pleasure, enjoyment and amiability, 2 lbs. of the fine Ceylon Pekoe of backbone and manliness, I lb. of the fine Assam Pekoe of grip and staying power, and 1 lb. best Himalayan drawing qualities, in his composition. Friend, try this mixture for your trade, and if your tea business doesn't give satisfaction, I'm not a prophet nor the son of a prophet. And, by the way, are you blended in this way?

HEC. SECORD.

A PLEASANT SAIL.

In response to an invitation by Smith & Keighley a large number of the members of the Board of Trade and their friends enjoyed a sail on the lake on the steamship Campana, which has been undergoing extensive repairs during the past winter. Shortly after three o'clock the Campana left Geddes' wharf on her trip, going through the western channel and into the lake south of the Island, those on board having a splendid view of the boats of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, which were out for a cruise. The improvements on the Campana's machinery have made the boat wonderfully steady, scarcely any roll or tremor being perceptible on Saturday. A lunch was served in the roomy cabin, which was greatly appreciated by the guests. It was intended that the Campana should leave for Chicago on Saturday night, but the contractors not having got through their work she did not start until Monday.

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

NOTES TAKEN ON THE ROAD.

John Forsythe, Dartmouth, N. S., says his trade is good, and he thinks the trade of the town is still in a healthy condition.

A. S. Doyle & Co., Halifax, have opened a branch store on Lower Water street, which they have fitted up with a good deal of taste and with a full stock of groceries.

Mrs. Lawlor, Dartmouth, N. S., who has gone out of the grocery business, is not in robust health, and has considerable property in Dartmouth which needs her undivided attention, which is the cause of her selling out.

G. A. Orman, Dartmouth, N.S., says trade is fair. He keeps down expenses and does not feel a slack day like those in other places, who have lots of clerks and delivery waggons to keep whether they have trade or not.

C. W. Outhit, Halifax, is one of the leading commission merchants in that city. He handles all kinds of foreign and domestic fruits in their season, butter, cheese, eggs, etc. He says he has good trade for Ontario poultry in the fall and winter.

E. M. Walker, Dartmouth, N. S., has built a new store on the site of his old grocery stand, with large plate glass front, and all modern improvements, which make this one of the handsomest and most convenient places of business in Dartmouth.

Samuel Thomson, Dartmouth, N. S., now occupies the premises of I. Lawlor & Son, Dartmouth. Mr. Thomson is a natural salesman, and with his genial manners and pleasing attention, he will hold the late firm's trade and no doubt add many new customers to it.

John Wisdom & Son, grocers, Dartmouth, N. S., have bought out a dry goods concern, and now have two stores, the trade of which they can connect to advantage. Besides, it kept a large stock of goods from being thrown on the market, the result of which is demoralizing to the business of any town or city.

J. H. Nisbet, of the firm Nisbet & Drake, Halifax, has been confined to the house for some weeks by sickness, and he is not now fully in condition to be at the store, but his absence made them short-handed and he felt impelled to make the trial, for their business was crowding. It is to be hoped it will not prove an injudicious move on his part.

J. F. Courtney, Halifax, has a very desirable location for his grocery business, and the steady trade both permanent and transient, is very large. He carries a full line of standard and fancy groceries, canned goods of all kinds, fruits and confectionery, and being a business man, it is not surprising to find him well qualified to select THE CANA-DIAN GROCER as his trade paper.

The stock of teas on hand at the time of the Temple failure in Halifax, is being closed out by the British American Bank through John Mackey, St. John, N. B. Mr. Mackey has undertaken to close it out in a given time, and is giving some great bargains in teas through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. He claims a Montreal traveller undertook to play the same role, and was warned by the bank against such misrepresentation, as Mr. Mackey had the sole charge and sale of that stock.

James A. Gass has admitted his son into partnership under the firm name of Jas. A. Gass & Son, and with that confidence in the young man's business ability, which his training has given him, he feels somewhat relieved of the responsibility which the conduct of so large a business as his has been to him. Messrs. Gass & Son carry a large stock of fine groceries in connection with one of the largest stocks of crockery, glassware, plated ware, etc., in the city. All this in the face of keen competition, by such firms as M. H. Ruggles & Co., who were located directly opposite, and who are now seeking to compromise with their creditors at 35c. secured, or 50c. on the dollar unsecured.

The assignment of J D. Ross, Truro, N. S., it is thought will be wound up without the usual detriment to trade that necessarily follows the throwing of a large stock of goods on the consumers at very low prices. The stock will be offered by tender, and no doubt the leading grocery men in town will take hold of and merge it with their own. This would seem to be a very wise move on their part, as nothing is to gained by having it closed out as a bankrupt stock at auction.

T. Gentle's grocery house, Dartmouth, N. S., is about 18 years old, having started that length of time ago to do business on business principles. It has been a success. The two brothers, who now carry on the business,pay cash for all they buy, and are thus able to make fair profits out of discounts and bargains offered to them for cash. This is a great advantage, as some grocery men are obliged to pay full prices because they must have the time, and such men are the supporters of banks and money lenders, and must in the nature of events be hard pushed at all times.

Another bad failure in Halifax is that of J. & H. Kent, dealers in tea, crockery, and light groceries. While it may be thought bad for some it has no doubt removed from among the better class of trade a source of great annoyance, for, like the Temple and Ruggles houses, they preyed on legitimate business, and very little sympathy will be felt for the wholesale houses that have fastened such rotten concerns right in the midst of some first class stores in the same lines. It would seem incredible that a note, given by I.& H. Kent as accommodation paper and endorsed by W.L. Temple, could be discounted in any bank in this city, but I learn this has often been done. In Temple's case there was some excuse for giving credit, as he had used his uncle's endorsement to the extent of \$20,000 or more, but I cannot learn that this

latter house ever had any backing. The original firm was Gladwin & Kent, the former selling out to the Kents, and he is now the preferred creditor for purchase money. The assignee can find no book accounts of bills payable, or notes payable, or much pretence of book keeping of any kind. Baldwin & Co. are large creditors of this firm.

D. Gunn, grocer, Truro, N. S., 15 pushing an enterprise in company with D. C. Slack, that will add much to the enjoyment of amusement lovers in that town, it being nothing short of a new opera house, which will be opened some time in August Applications have already been made by leading opera companies for that occasion. Mr. Gunn has successfully catered to the wants of the Truro population for the past fifteen years, and if his good judgment and taste are exercised in the selection of first-class entertainments for the new house in future as they have been in the selection of goods in the grocery line for his patrons in the past, the citizens of Truro will be more than pleased to give it their hearty support.

THE DUTY ON COAL OIL.

Dr. Mcdonald, M.P. for Huron, thinks coal oil is a burning question, and he wants some light on the subject with a view of securing more light, better light and cheaper light for the people of Canada. On Monday he moved for a return showing the quantity of coal oil imported into Canada from July, 1891, to May 1892. The total yearly consumption of coal oil in Canada is 15,000,000 gal's. of which 10,000,000 gallons is the product of our wells, and 5,000,000 is imported from the United States. The duty collected on the American oil 1s \$364,000. Add to this the cost of inspection, barrels, profit of wholesalers and retailers on the extra outlay (over and above net cost of oil) and it increases the duty to the consumer to \$783,000, or a duty of 151/2 cents a gallon instead of 7 1-5 cents. If the duty were removed, a further saving of \$700,000 would be effected by bringing down the price of the Canadian product to 7 cents per gallon, the price of American coal oil-or a total saving of \$1,483,000. There are 270 men engaged in the coal oil industry in Canada at an average salary of \$470 per year. The value of the tools and machinery is \$516,000. It would pay the Canadian government to superannuate every person engaged in that industry, and give each of the 20 refiners a yearly allowance of \$10,000, the 270 men their full salaries, and buy the tools and machinery at their full value, for it would still leave a balance of \$647,000 to the good. Mr. Mcdonald favors a reasonable and equitable protection to that industry, so long as the National Policy is to be kept in force, but not a protection of 100 to 125 per cent, as is now the case.

A. E. P.

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

OF

Here is a list of some of the Canned Fruits and Vegetables we are now offering at old prices, and not a few are AWAY BELOW old prices .

Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins and glass French Mushrooms. jars. Tomato Pulp, gallons. Peas, 2 lb. Corn, 2 and 3 lb. French Peas. French Beans.

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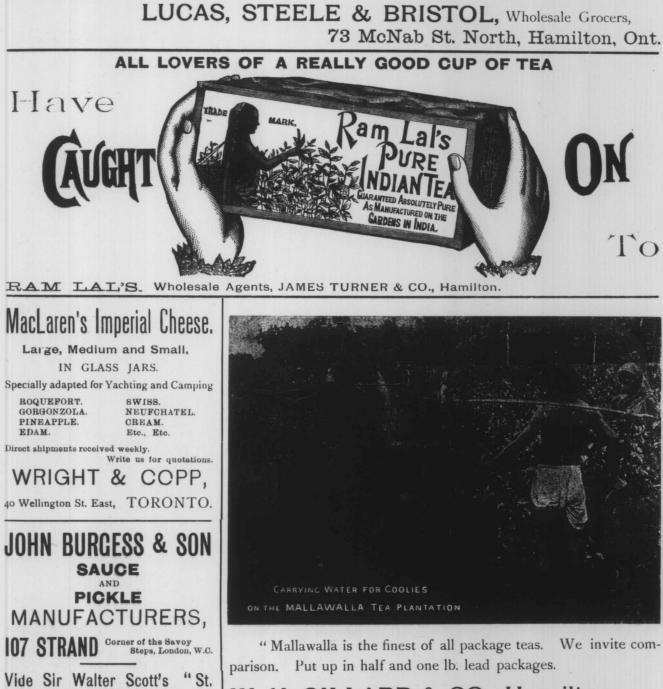
Boston Baked Beans, 3 lb Spring Beans, 2 lb. Pumpkin, 3 lb. Peaches in glass. Peaches, 2 and 3 lb., yellow. Peaches. white.

Pine Apple, grated, sliced & whole. Pine Apple, Clover Leaf, grated, sliced and whole. Pears, 3 lb. Bartlett. Cherries, 1½ lb. and 2 lb. Blackberries, glass jars. Raspberries, Black and Red. Raspberries, in glass. Apples, 3 lb. and gallons. Plums, 2 lb. and glass jars.

Blackberries, glass jars. Strawberries, 2 lb. Gooseberries, 2 lb. Blueberries, 2 lb. Red Currants, 2 lb.

5

We have an assortment of brands and qualities in many of the above lines. Would'nt it be wise on your part to write us for quotations ? Our Travellers have the figures too.



XXX. Lord Byron's "Beppo," VIII.

Ronan's Well," Chaps. XVI. and

Agents for Canada.

W. H. GILLARD & CO., Hamilton,



[This department is made up largely of items from travellers and retailers throughout the Dominion. It contains much interesting information regarding the movements of those in the trade. The editor will thank contributors to $m \pm i copy$ to reach the head office Tuesday.]

F. S. Harrison's store and house at Portland, Ont., were destroyed by fire on the 1st instant

The wholesale grocers of Hamilton have decided to close at 5 o'clock during the summer months.

If our readers look at page 25 they will find a question that will be of some interest to them.

Mr. W. H. Weston, grocer, of Stanley St., L'ondon, Ont., has been appointed issuer of marriage licenses.

The Archat Warden reports that the experiment of shipping live lobsters from Arichat to Boston has proved a success.

Arthur P. Tippet, manufacturers' agent, St. John, N. B., and Toronto, is looking for some commodious offices in the latter city.

The Snow Drift Baking Powder Co. of Brantford has shortened its name, and henceforth will be known as The Snow Drift Co.

A fire took place in Oshawa, the other night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, in the rear part of Mr. Crysdale's grocery store. Mr. Crysdale's stock is very badly damaged.

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

A Kingston merchant makes a statement that there are only 25 per cent. of the men in business in that city who were there twelve years ago. The remaining 75 per cent. have died or left the city.

Harry Harman's address, as is noted in this week's change in his advertisement, is now Room 1204, The Temple, Chicago, Ill. There the clever exponent of art in the shop will give attention to all orders or inquiries that may be sent to him.

Another contemporary has appropriated the article on Badly Tied Parcels, written in THE GROCER several months ago. This has now been wrongly claimed by two journals and mistakenly credited twice. We cannot get our imprint on every reprint from our pages, but we humbly protest that we are entitled to the mention that courtesy usually allows in such cases.

Thos. Alton's store at Clear Creek was broken into the other night and the thief carried away upwards of \$50 worth of goods. The till was broken open and loose change to the amount of \$5 was also taken. The thief gained an entrance by breaking in the back storehouse door and then breaking in the door leading to the store proper. The burglar selected a good night for his work, it being dark and raining. Mr. Alton offers \$25 reward for the apprehension of the thief.

What is society to do with offenders like Jane Cakebread, a wretched woman, sixty two years of age, who was charged with drunkenness at the North London police court the other day for the two hundred and forty fifth time? Disregarding Mr. Fred. Leslie's popular advice for once, we should say that instead of sticking to the whiskey she is used to, the victim to alcohol should try, say Godes-berger.—London Ev'g News and Post.

A new firm, Grant, Oxley & Co., composed of M. C. Grant and Harold Oxley, has commenced in the commission business in Halifax, N.S. Mr. Grant has just retired from the firm of Black Bros. & Co. and enters into his new relations with many years of practical experience, which will doubtless prove both beneficial to his firm and business friends. Mr. Oxley if a well-known and popular young man in business community, and it is therefore a foregone conclusion that this firm will have a successful career.

J. P. Clemes, of Clemes Bros., met with an accident the other night from which he is suffering some painful but temporary injuries. He is fortunate in escaping more terrible consequences. During the night, some time after all the household had retired, the odor of gas led him to investigate to find out if any of the jets were open. He brought a burning match into the oven of a gas stove, and there the leak proved to be, for the instant the match was introduced an explosion followed, the flame enveloped Mr. Clemes' head and his face was badly burnt. We are glad to see he is about as usual again.

Says A. E. P.: A few days ago a boy walked to the counter of my shop and asked: "Have you any eggs?" "Yes," was my reply. "Please give me one to take home to show Grandma, as she wants to see if they are fresh." That egg stood the test to the old lady's satisfaction, and she sent the boy back for one dozen. But, alas! What must have been her humiliation and anger when she broke the eggs and found three with well developed chickens in them? Two were pretty well up in age, but the remainder were good. I must have struck a nest. The old lady herself gave us this information, and I cannot vouch for its accuracy.

At a meeting of the Toronto Board of Works a discussion took place on the areas by-law. It enacts that any person desiring to have an area under the sidewalk shall give a bond to indemnify the city against any claim for injuries sustained by persons who may receive such through faulty construction or any other cause under control of the owners of such areas. The discussion was confined to the question, "Shall the owners get this extra space free and the city run all risk for damages?" After considerable discussion it was resolved, on motion of Ald. Lamb, to exempt from the operation of the by-law areas used exclusively for light, and to insist on a bond being given for all other areas.

The merchants of Hamilton are up in arms at an order issued to the police by the chief constable, to the effect that all projecting signs must be removed without delay. It is true that a city by-law prohibits the hanging out of signs, but it has been more honored in the breach than in the observance in the past. Some years ago an attempt was made to enforce the by-law strictly on account of the petty jealousy which existed amongst some of the merchants themselves, who quietly informed on one another. As soon, however, as the grumblers found that the by-law was being applied to all alike there was a general flare up, and a not unreasonable cry was made that the signs were actual necessaries nowadays, and that their removal would be a hardship. This was the general feeling, and the efforts of the police were made in vain, as they are likely to be on the present occasion also.

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MONTREAL. RETAIL GROCERS' ASSOCIATION.

Montreal retail grocers will make a hard fight against the proposed early closing scheme, as well as the attempt to separate the liquor from the grocery business. A meeting was held in the Mechanics' hall the other night, when some thirty members of the Retail Grocers' association were present. The president, Mr. S. Demers, occupied the chair. The action taken to have the grocers close at 7 o'clock was commented upon to a great extent and the majority of the members present had their say in the matter, all condemning the project and expressing their determination to battle against it to the bitter end. After the discussion it was decided that every procer belonging to the association should strain a point to be at the city hall when the question is brought up, to express their views and to fight against the intended separation of the liquor from the grocery trade. It is more than likely that the members will be there in force. The meeting also decided that the annual picnic should be held on July 27, and the selection of the place was left in the hands of the committee, with the understanding that the distance should not exceed one hour's ride on the railway. Last year Ber-thier was chosen, and, although the excursion was a most successful one, it was not convenient for the majority of those who took part.



Is a most delicious preserve for the warm weather. Advise all your customers going to the country to take some with them. Your wholesale grocer has it.

> BLAIKLOCK BROS, MONTREAL. General Agents for Canada.

TORONTO AGENTS :

WRIGHT & COPP, 40 Wellington St. East, Toronto

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR

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

LOCKERBY BROS.,

SUGARS.

304, 306 St. Paul St.,

143, 145 Commissioners St.

TEAS.

MONTREAL, P. Q., ARE OFFERING THIS WEEK

Cuba

FINE LARGE DRY COD IN BUNDLES. BONELESS FISH IN BOXES.

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

Very truly yours, THE SNOW DRIFT CO,, BRANTFORD.

MIXED AND MUSTARD In kegs of any size, also in 16 and 20 oz. bottles. Quality guar-anteed to be the best.

Send us a triai order.



Best Value Made.



Sold only in Cans.

Canned Salmon, Lobsters, Mackerel and Oysters. JDON. HEBERT & CIE.. Wholesale Grocers Wine Importers, MONTREAL, CANADA.

TORONTO, ONT.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

75 ST. PETER STREET,

MOLASSES.

Double Concentrated Lye. Double Concentrated Soda. Bleaching Powder.

IN METALLIC TINS. Send your order for Spring business.



CAVERHILL, ROSE, HUGHES & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Montreal, Que.

AN INTERVIEW WITH A CHINESE TEA MAN.

"Well, Awai, what's the news, and how are prospects?" I inquired, as I took a proffered seat in the great teaman's sanctum.

"Allo, that tea news b'long welly bad, London market b'long wells culio, that Mincing Lane man have got that inferlenza, Loosha man no got lice (rather a bold statement, I thought), and Melican man welly sick along that silver pidgin. Plospix ! no got plospix."

In such, not very encouraging manner did the Napoleon of the tea trade commence what subsequently proved to be a rather interesting statement of his views, or so much as he cared to disclose of them, upon the present position and prospects of a trade with which his name has been identified for the past thirty years, and of which he personally has been the burning and shining light for the last quarter of a century.

Here a preliminary eructation appeared to have the double effect of clearing his throat and freeing his ingenious thoughts of that pidgin English dress with which he usually delights to clothe them, and he delivered himself of his views of the situation, much as follows :--

"There is no doubt about it, that the China tea trade is in a bad, nay in a very critical position. It is fashionable at the present moment—but fashions happily change, or they wouldn't be fashions—to place nothing but Injun and Saylong teas before the London public. To decry China tea, in fact, to cry stinking fish, is the silly inspiration of the moment. And those most guilty of this defamatory practice are the very ones who have fattened and battened upon the profits of China leaf, for many a long year past.

"Perhaps there was never a time in the history of the trade when the public got such good value in China teas for their money as they are getting to-day; clean, pure, innocuous, and yet they prefer the coarse, strong, astringent stuff, which India and Ceylon turn out by the shipload. Well, if this isn't fashion, and a very culio fashion too, I should like to know what it is."

"But you don't think the British public will take to China tea, do you ?" I asked.

"Can see, can savey. This year will present one of the last chances of reviving our trade. If we send but small supplies to London our fate is sealed. What is wanted is a large crop, not necessarily of very high quality, at low cost. The attempt must be made to undersell our rivals, and so re-establish ourselves in public favor. The weather all along favors the idea of a crop, certainly not smaller than that of last year, and exchange and freights will contribute to lay it down at an unprecedently low cost. Personally I don't wish to see high prices at Hankow, and I hope foreign buyers won't pay them."

"You said just now that China could un-

dersell India and Ceylon. Is that a fact? I inquired.

"Certainly. I hear that the average cost of the Indian crop is 8d. per lb., and of the Ceylon 8½d. The average price paid last year in China was tls. 16, Shanghai sycee, or thereabouts, and that at 4s. 2d. exchange, and a possible 25s. per ton freight, would make the lay down cost 7d. per lb."

"Do you think there is any probability of a reduction of the inland burdens China tea is called upon to bear?"

"I hope so, but I don't think so. The mandarıns appear obdurate (very strong stomachs were the exact words). We native teamen want to see the taxation lightened just as much as foreigners do, but the Tsungli Yamen does not hold the Guild in very high esteem, nor does it appear to have had much regard for the elaborate reports on the question drawn up by the foreign Chaszees some two years ago.

"At the risk of being tedious let me once again show you how China tea is handicapped. The first charge on the 'made leaf' is tls. 1.25 per picul, the shoffrage, in fact, exacted by the various local authorities. Then another, tls. 1.25 per picul, is the well-known Likin tax, levied to defray the cost of protecting the article in transport, and finally there is the Customs export duty of tls. 2.50 per picul. These make a sum of five Haikuan taels a picul, or 2d. per lb. So a clean, sweet, strong Keemun at Shanghai, tls. 18 per picul, relieved of these burdens could be laid down in London at 61/2d. per lb., and tls. 10 Shantam at 23/d. per pound. And if that wouldn't knock the stuffing out of Injun and Saylong, I don't know what would."

After this little flight of fancy on Napoleon's part, I asked him what sort of preparation was being made for the coming season.

"Well," he said, opening his press copy letter book, "this is the substance of what I have written to the sixty teamen with whom I usually do business: You must be prepared for very much lower prices than you got last year, and a slower market to commence with. If you don't fire your teas with proper charcoal, tar will develop, and you must look out for squalls. Tls. 60 per picul, which after all is only 2s. 1½d. per lb., will doubtless be paid for a few crack chops, and then begins the sheer descent. And these are my ideas of safety. I give you last year's prices paid and the laying down cost in Hankow, that you should not exceed this sea-

JUI .	Last year. Tls.	This year Tls.		Last year. Tls.	This year Tls.
Ningchows	85	60	Oanfas	60	40
66	70	35	66	50	30
"	50	26	66	40	22
66	40	23	66	30	18
66	30	17	66	20	13
66	20	14	66	15	10
Keemuns		38	Oopacks	58	28
46	45	29		40	22
66	35	21	66	30	16
66	25	17	66	20	12
Hohows	25	16	Shantam	s .26	18
66	18	12	66	18	15
66	15	II	66		0
66		8	66	8	7
"And do	man th	in 1. 41			

"And do you think that your correspondents will confine themselves to your limits?" "Well, they certainly ought to be able to buy the leaf in the country to give them a very good profit at my limits. If they exceed them, and grief-arises, they will have only themselves to blame."

"As regards the size of the crop, what are your views?"

"Truly, I don't think that on the whole it will turn out to be any smaller than last year's and I hope it will be as big, to prevent our being crowded out by Indian shipments. There will be a falling off in the supply of Kiukiang teas, as only 250 hongs are opened in the Kiangsi districts against 358 hongs last year, and the falling off will be chieffy visible in the medium Ningchow kinds, which lost money heavily for both producer and shipper. The number of hongs in the Hankow districts shows an increase, but supplies will not much exceed last year.

"I look for a very large business in all teas costing from tls. 7 to tls. 17. These, then, briefly are my views; a couple of months will show how far I have been off the mark. Just tell me two things before you go, what are the Russian orders like, and how much China tea will London take this year?"

"I could well wish," I rejoined, "that you had asked me something easier. However, it is generally held that Russian orders will be for 30 per cent less tea at 30 per cent. less cost."

"Yes," he replied, "but telegrams can alter those conditions." And I was compelled to admit the possibility. "As regards consumption," I added, "you

"As regards consumption," I added, "you had better keep your eye on the London Board of Trade figures. It you will look them up you will find that the year's deliveries were 233,000,000 lbs., made up of

													ac up or
Indian		1	1	ea							•		101,000,000
Ceylon	l.	•											54,000,000
Java.	•												4,000,000
China	•	• •	•	• •	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	74,000,000

Total..... 233,000,000

but as the Indian export is estimated at 120,000,000, and Ceylon 80,000,000 lbs. for 1892, unless home consumption increases, it will be a bad look out for China unless she can do the thing on the cheap. But tell me one thing more. Did the teamen lose much last year j" "Why, of course they did, all along the

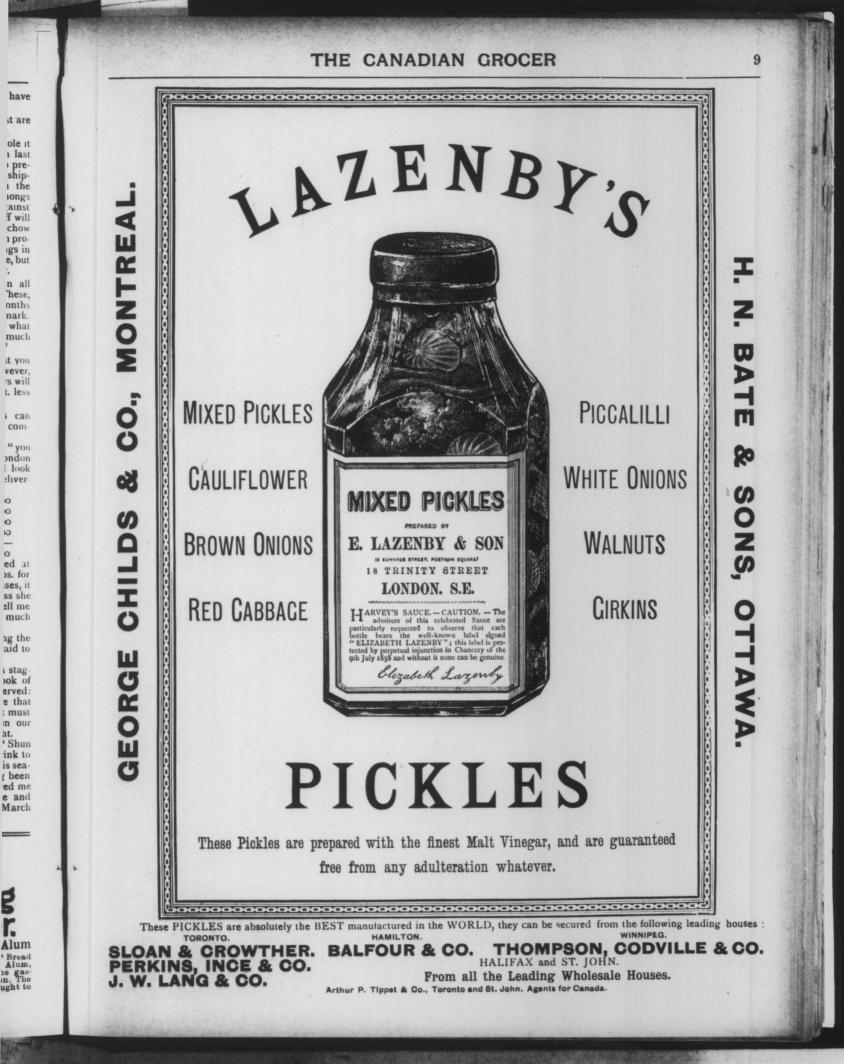
"Why, of course they did, all along the line. I lost tls. 85,000 and am not afraid to own up to it."

This sum appeared to me rather a staggerer, and I dare say he observed a look of incredulity on my face, for he soon observed: "Some flens had a little share inside that loss"—in fact I never doubted, for it must have been a cold day, indeed, when our good old friend Awai got left. I thought.

have been a cold day, indeed, hor it must good old friend Awai got left, I thought. Opening a pint of the celebrated "Shun Fat," white seal, he invited me to drink to better times, and "largee chance" this season, and the general operation having been duly performed, he obsequiously bowed me out with a "smile that was childlike and bland."—North China Daily News (March 22.)



Contains neither Ammonia or Alum Prof. Johnson, of Yale College, says: "Bread made with a Isaking Powder containing Alum, must yield a soluble Aiumina sait with the gastric juice, and must therefore act a a poison. The manufacture and sale of such poisons ought to be interdicted with heavy penalties."



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DRY GOODS.

Just at present the dry goods trade is not so active as usual, as in a few days the dating will be August 1st, and dealers are waiting to take advantage of this.

A great many of the houses have begun to receive shipments of goods for fall delivery, such as woollen underwear and flannels, consequently the houses present a busy scene to the onlooker.

Orders are coming in for October dating, and are quite encouraging and becoming increasingly so. They will continue good, if warm weather is experienced in order to allow the retailer time and opportunity to work off his present stock.

A prominent dry goods man maintains that in spite of the advance in cotton goods on account of the combination of the manufacturers, the goods being placed on the market from Canadian mills can compare favorably as regards price with the American cottons, quality and pattern considered.

Some people are complaining of the advance in colored cottons, and this in the face of a reduction of the duty on the raw produce. But it is doubtful whether the Syndicate can be condemned on that score, as the reduction on raw material was really trifling.

NOTES.

John McDonald & Co. have just received a large shipment of towels and towellings, which are of extra value.

Regatta prints in numerous patterns are being sold in very large quantities by John McDonald & Co. They are mostly used for ladies' blouses, which promise to be strongly in fashion this season.

Cashmere vests for gentlemen promise to be very fashionable this summer, and are shown in numerous styles and patterns.

The travellers of A. A. Allan & Co. are out with samples of fall and winter goods. Their range of stiff hats, gloves and furs is very large.

The hat dealers say that the sorting up for straw goods has not been equal to the trade in former years.

Wyld, Grassett & Darling are having a great demand for serges and light fancy worsteds.

Some very pretty novelties are being shown in French veilings by John McDonald & Co. The latest novelties are composition spot veilings and crepon-garuffie in the newest colors.

Drab is the prevailing color this season Fickle fashion has made her choice and the word has gone forth.

W. R. Brock & Co. are selling Hermsdorf's stainless hosiery and gloves in increasingly large quantities. They are exceptionally fine goods and are being sold at special prices. Each article bears a stamped guarantee.

The "Chic" dress lifter, which has been adopted by Royalty and by the best houses in Europe is a new device for ladies, which the modern fashion of semi-train and bell skirts has necessitated. It is a device for lifting and holding the back of the skirt. The retail price is about 45 or 50c. John McDonald & Co. have the sole agency.

We notice John McDonald & Co. show a new and improved rubber carriage rug. The improvement consists of the rubber proofing being turned over about 12 inches on the inside of the bottom of the rug, thus saving the bottom from the destruction which the feet and the wet have hitherto caused. They deal extensively in rugs of every description.

Clark's M. E. Q. spool cotton, 200 yds., 6-cord, has dropped in price from \$3.80 to \$3.55. This is due to the arrangements made by the manufacturers on the establishment of the central agency. When the sales of a certain line of cotton thread falls below the par line of sales, the manufacturer has the privilege of reducing the price, so as to allow the increased sales to bring the output up again to the par line of sales. This is what has happened with the M. E. Q., and some dealers maintain that this thread has not been up to the proper standard of quality, hence the lessening of the output as experienced by the manufacturers.

Wyld, Grasett & Darling report a very fair lot of orders for tall delivery, but do not expect anything unusual in regard to the fall trade.

Mr. P. R. Buchanan, of the firm of Messrs. Buchanan & Co., the well-known tea growers a' d importers of London, England, has been on a visit to Toronto, and has been the guest of Mr. Ross Hayter, of Steel, Hayter & Co. Mr. Buchanan's name is well-known for his philanthropical work in the East end of London, and as the originator of the workman's club, known as the "Tea-to-tums."

Bridget (at the grocer's)—The misthress is afther wantin' av—I thing it do be thricks ---for the biled mutton-sauce.

Scales (the grocer)—Isn't it capers you want?

Bridget—Phat's the odds, capers or thrick's? Sure they're wan an' the same.

"Dot Cilhooly has got some galls," remarked Mose Schaumberg.

"What has he been doing now ?"

"You remember yesterday when it rained so hard ?"

"Yes, we had a shower."

"Vell, he comed my store in vile it wash raining. I asked him if he didn't vant to buy some umprellas, and vat you dink he says?"

"I've no idea."

"He says he vould prefer to wait in my store until dot shower vas passed over."

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

Credit is often too cheap and overbuying far too common. Don't be guilty of the one, and don't abuse the other.

Send for Price List or Sample Caddies.

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If you do not know what

this stands for, your not

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Empire Tobacco Co.,

MONTREAL.



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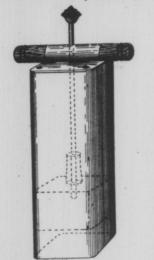
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NEW GOODS.

THE MODEL BUTTER CUTTER.

The Model Butter Cutter is an instrument for cutting pound rolls out of crock or tub butter. It will cut exactly one pound, at the same time shape it into a nice roll without mixing it. Its claims upon the buyer are that it cuts butter into exact pound-weights, and



cuts it into shapely pieces, it saves the grocer the trouble of exercising such nice judgment as the want of such a cutter calls tor; it also does away with scraps, the parings of excess guesses, the accumulation of which forms a melange that nobody wants. Rice Lewis & Son, Toronto, are the agents in this country. The Model Butter Cutter will be sent to any address on the receipt of \$1.

GILLES CHAMPAGNE FOUNTAIN. Painchaud, Squire & Co., Hardware Manufacturers' Agents, Temple Building, Mon-



treal, are introducing the Gilles Champagne Fountain, herewith illustrated, for drawing all sparkling liquid from bottles in quantities as wanted without removing the cork. The fountain is elegantly nickel-plated with a finewhite porcelain base, and is supplied with a special gimlet. It is stated that all sparkling liquids, can be preserved for months without any alteration with this fountain, thus being as useful in private houses as in hotels, clubs, and restaurants, and it is sold at a moderate price, which should bring it into general use.

BUTTER UNDER GOVERNMENT AUSPICES.

The Provincial Commissioner of Agriculture for Quebec announced in the Legislature the other day a scheme which the Government proposes to follow for the encourage; ment of dairying in that province. He proposed that all the butter and cheese factories of the province should enter into a syndicate, for which system he claimed a number of advantages. All the factories would be under the control of a Government inspector, so that their products would be articles of uniform quality and value. The formation of this syndicate would be under the control of 15 inspectors, all specialists; the defect of producing so many different qualities of butter and cheese would disappear, and the articles manufactured would command the attention of the English market. They would bear the Government stamp, not upon the box which held them, but upon the articles themselves. In urging the national importance of this subject, he estimated the annual return that it should bring the province at \$7,000,000. His first aim was to have one silo, one cheese or butter factory and one farm student in each parish of each county of the province. He indicated the coming establishment of a school of dairy industry at St. Hyacinthe, where the students would be instructed in the art of cheese and buttermaking. If the active aid of the clergy and the members of the House went with the efforts of the Government, he was certain that in two years the products of this province would successfully compete with those of Ontario. He expressed the hope that outside of this House each member of the same would use his endeavors to bring about the general adoption of the system of feeding dairy cattle by ensilage, the various advantages of which had been so ably and conclusively established the other day by the learned an experienced experts who had addressed the members of the Agricultural Committee. It was his earnest hope that each member would work in his own county to secure the establishment of silos in every parish, and he announced amid applause that a prize of \$20 would be awarded in each parish of such county for the best kept and best worked silo. He also urged that from each parish the member for the county, assisted by the cure and other leading people, should endeavor to select and send to the school farm

of the county at least one suitable pupil, who would be taught on scientific grounds the true principles of good farming. He explained what would be the working of the school farms, and said pupils would be received at them from 14 to 18 years of age, so long as they were sons of farmers or of respectable families. The idea is very popular on both sides of the House.

WHERE THE JOKE COMES IN.

Everything comes to him who weights," said the grocer as he dumped a shovelful of sand in the sugar-bin."—Washington Star.

"All there is needed for this business," said the auctioneer, "is plenty of wind and sale."—Washington Star.

"Officer, there's a big row going on around the corner." "Don't yez think I can hear it, ye chump? Move an!"—New York Press.

A Pennsylavnia sportsman blew in the barrel of his gun and the gun blew his head off. This was a case of blow for blow.— Arkansaw Traveller.

A girl in Norway must be able to bake bread before she can have a beau. The one who takes the cake as a cook is considered the flower of the family.

Mrs. Eastern—" My goodness me, Hiram, I see by the papers that a man has just died, aged 118 years." Mr. Eastern—" Waal wasn't it 'bout time, Maria ?"—Life.

Mrs. Hicks—Who was that poor creature you nodded to? Hicks—When I first knew her she was as pure as Whathisname's baking powder; but now, alas! she is like the opposition brand.—New York Herald.

"The trouble with Tommy is that he is shallow." "Tommy? Nonsense. If you had ever tried to fill Tommy with champagne you'd have changed your mind about that." —New York Truth.

Waggs (to young matron with the perambulator)—Good morning. Mis. Fullbloom ! Are you taking the son out for an aring, or the heir out for a sunning ? Mis. Fullbloom —Neither, Mr. Waggs. Baby is a girl.

Jasper—"Why did the Rev. Dr. Poundtext come East?" Jumpuppe—"He was chased out of the West for teaching the golden rule in a silver State."—New York Hearald.

Mamma (reprimanding three-year-old son, who is flagrantly disregarding table etiquette) —If we were at another's table I should be so ashamed of you I would not know where to hide my head. Young Diogenes (not at all abashed)—You could put it under the table

"Mr. Tillinghast left me \$50,000," remarked the interesting widow to young Hillow. "My dear Mrs. Tillinghast," replied Hillow, "you should husband your resources." "Oh, Frank, dear, this is so sudden. But if you are really sure you love me !"—Brooklyn Life.

English Tourist (wild eyed and frantic)— "Hi, there, guard ! I've lost me box—me luggage ! Cawn't find it anywhere ! American Railway Official—"Any trousers in it like the pair you've got on ? "Yes." "Then why don't you go into the baggage room and listen ?"—Chicago Tribune.





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TORONTO MARKETS. TORONTO, June 9, 1892.

GROCERIES.

This market has been somewhat busier the present week than it was generally throughout May, which jobbers agree in voting rather a quiet month this year. That fact is a reason, however, for an accelerated pace to trade to-day, and though there is more business there is very little more satisfaction, the increase being rather inconsiderable and far from up to the expectations that former slowness and the lateness of the season warrant. Profits have been meagre, the dulness disposing wholesalers to divide their margin with buyers for the sake of business. The sugar trade is in the state it commonly is on the eve of the midsummer rush. Buying is not more limited than usual in early June. The tea trade is reasonably active and profitable. Dried fruit continues to have good sale. Canned goods keep on in the even tenor of their way. The country trade would undoubtedly be better if the weather were warmer and the roads better. Freshets in several parts of the country have hindered traffic. In one case a carload of canned goods could not be moved because of damage through floods. Payments are not particularly bad, nor are they anything to boast about.

COFFEE.

Nothing to cause any relaxation or diminution in the interest that attached to this commodity last week has occurred, and buying has gone its usual course. Prices have remained at quotations continued for some time. The market abounds in common grades, and is as poorly supplied as ever with the finer grades, which are also as firm as ever in Rios, Javas, Mochas, Porto Ricos, etc. Rios are 17½ to 21c. Fine Java is 28 to 35c.

DRIED FRUITS.

Though undoubted firmness has succeeded the lax condition of prices that were current some time ago for Valencia off-stalk raisins, jobbers are still selling at 3½c., a price at which they could not now lay down stock from New York, where the market increases in strength every day. The demand here is good. A shipment of 1,000 boxes arrived on Monday. Another lot of 2,000 boxes layers was bought in New York late last week at 5¼c. Layers are 6¼c. up-wards here, and selected off-stalk are quoted There are no Éleme upon a basis of 534 c. raisins now in stock, the cheapness of low grade Valencias diverting the demand to the latter. Sultanas are in considerable request by bakers at from 9c. upwards. Currants are easy everywhere, 4½c. is the inside price here, and business is rather brisk in this fruit. Stocks of figs are pretty well exhausted, seven crown constituting the bulk of the stock on spot, and these sell at 13 to 15c. Figs are wanted now, though last year they could scarcely find sale at any price. Dates are in good demand at 5 to 51/2 c. Case prunes are scarce, and sell from 5% c. upwards. Casks are quiet at from 4% c. The regular demand is maintained for peels, at 15 to 16c. for lemon, 18c. for orange and 26 to 28c. for citron. In nuts almonds have had good sale since the advance, which makes 15c. an inside quotation on this market for Tarragona. Peanuts are also selling well.

RICE AND SPICES.

The trade in rice is slowly gaining in momentum and volume. The season of greatest consumption is yet a month or more in the future, and jobbers are laying in supplies only against the present demand. Trade is confined for the most part to common rice at 3% to 4c. Fancy grades are in limited request.

Spices have still an unimportant place in (Continued on page 16)

CANNED GOODS.

TORONTO.

Prices do not gain anything with the advance of the season. Compared with those of last year they are low. The staple vege-tables have sold very evenly ever since the opening of the market. Prices continue at \$1.05 to \$1.10 for assortments or separate vegetables, while a year ago they were fully \$1.40 for tomatoes and peas. The real meaning of the difference is that the stocks this year are much larger than they were last, and while they are dwindling away at a fairly rapid rate of decline, they are still likely to last the season fully out. The low level of prices this year has been unfavorable to money-making on canned goods. Last year there was a good thing in them for those who had stock in spring that they had bought the previous fall, but it has been different this year. Round lots of vegetables have been called for quite freely this week for shipment to various points. It is only a very few jobbers in the country who have stock, but what they hold suffices for the needs of all. A car of assorted vegetables for Vancouver was among the sales of the week. The prospects for trade during the next crop year are not looked forward to with any degree of sanguine expectation, and jobbers generally regard it as a good year to be out of the business, the increase in the number of the canneries promising a year of over-production and sharp competition in prices. Business in futures is conse-quently said to be very light, so far. Farmers are generally reported to be putting in very large quantities of tomatoes. prices of fruits are easy, but stocks in job-bers' hands are light. The canners have carried nearly their whole pack, and will have an undesirable abundance of it after operations on the new crop are due. These operations are expected to be on a very small scale, however. Canners would sell at very low prices now, but the trouble is, hardly anybody wants to buy. Easier values are quoted in Prices Current. Salmon is in small compass on spot, no stock of any consequence being held in any brand. Quotations for future are \$1.121/2 on the coast.





MARKETS_Continued

Jobbers here intend to follow different tactics this year and will generally refrain from ordering far ahead of the moment for necessities. The catch of lobster so far is reported short. Quotations for the new pack are moderately firm in tone, but no important transactions have been heard of.

The British Columbia Commercial Journal says :- Mail advices from London report an improvement in the market. Three weeks ago, there was a large clearance of the 1891 pack of British Columbia salmon which sold at from 205 6d to 215 per case. This was quite a rise, as the market had previously been at 18s. Since then, cable advices adadvise no further operations, the market being again depressed by the arrivals of large quantities of Alaska fish which is being offered at 17s. Preparations for the season's pack are progressing favorably, and every-thing will be in readiness at the canneries when the sockeye run commences. On account of the agreement among the canners limiting them to a half pack on the Fraser river, the preparations there are of necessity lighter than for the previous year. Two charters have already been made for this season's pack. The Chili now on the way from London by Turner, Beeton & Co., and the Burer Course, from Bio Longing, buy the River Ganges, from Rio Janeiro, by Findlay, Durham & Brodie. It is said that there will only be three charters for salmon this year.

MONTREAL

The demand for canned goods during the week has only been fair. Meats, and fish are the only lines inquired after to any extent, and they are only moving in a jobbing way. It is reported that packers will lower prices, and all are anxious to sell. The run of salmon is light and the demand very good. Consignments are being solicited by New York houses.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Tomatoes are about the only kind that are selling readily, and as they are very scarce, the price is gradually getting higher, \$1.25 to \$1.30 per doz. Other kinds are in fair demand.

Continued from page 14.

the demand. The very low figures at which pepper is quoted outside should make that spice an object of some interest, but as they have been very low for two years, nobody sees anything in buying now, though an ad-vance while unexpected would not be altogether surprising.

SUGAR.

The condition of the trade upon this market throughout the week has been rather uninteresting to sellers. The volume of business done was fair but prices were not as a rule by any means full. Grades have to be taken notice of in granulated sugar more than they ever were before, because they are made more of for the purpose of shading prices than ever they were before. The best granulated is quoted at 4½ c., and few con-



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Branches:

St. Stephen, N. B

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

fess that they sell for anything below that. But for grades below No. 1 prices are lower, and 4% c. was not an uncommon quotation this week. A stronger tone outside, incidental to the advance in beet of some days ago and the big purchases of cane made by New York refiners has stiffened the ideas of refiners here, and wholesale grocers have tried to get the price up a trifle. Instructions to that end have been given to travellers, and it remains to be seen what the issue of them will be. Any buying that has been done by retail grocers has been with a speculative object in view. The restriction of payments to 30 days and the summer needs being yet some weeks in the future, owing to the fact that native strawberries are not yet ripe, cause the rank and file of the trade not to be precipitate with orders for the sake of buying on a low market. Yellows are quiet from 3.45c. upwards, and probably sales at a price below this have been made.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

No trade presents a more unbroken level of dulness than does that in syrups. Nothing new is to be reported in this week's phase of the market. Stock is in store at prices as low as 134 c., but seemingly it is not wanted.

In New Orleans molasses there has been some sale, but not a very large amount. The price goes from 26c. upwards. A grade in barrels at 30c., and in half-barrels at $32\frac{1}{2}$ c. Is getting the largest share of attention. West India molasses is dull.

TFAS.

The event of the week is the arrival of the first shipment of new Japan, the early May pickings, which came in on Tuesday, the

samples having preceeded them some days. There appears to be some dissent from the opinion at first expressed that the samples were equal in quality to those of last year. A lack of quality, style and flavor is charged. A few lots have already been sold at 30 to 40c., the range within whic prices vary for this shipment, which is no criterion of the crop, and of but limited market importance. The stock of old Japans is getting into small compass and is firmly held. Ceylons attract some interest by their firmness since the ad-vance of ½d. in London. The Amoy tea market has opened in China, with prices beginning at about 20c. on sellers' quotations. These will not come forward till August or September. A deal in Montreal, whereby the ownership of 1,000 packages of Japans was transferred took place some time ago. The price paid was 10c., and the tea was re-sold at 12c. This 2c. advance was the result of the recovery that has recently taken place in these teas, but the purchasing price of 10c. indicates the settlement in prices that had previously taken place in Japans, this same tea having been bought early in the year at 15c.

MARKET NOTES.

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

Early May pickings of New Japan teas are now in stock.

H. P. Eckardt & Co. are offering extra value in Japan teas at 15 to 20c.

Halifax speculators, it is reported, have recently purchased a considerable quantity of





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MARKETS-Continued

canned lobster, in flat tins, and advancad prices 75c. a \$1 per case, from the lowest point. Tall tins do not show a corresponding advance. Last quotations on flats were \$9.50 to \$9.75 per case f.o.b.

Eby. Blain & Co., report arrival of the first new pack of the celebrated "Thistle" brand flat tins Finnan Haddie.

W. G. A. Lambe & Co., this city, have completed arrangements for the sale of teas again among the wholesale trade on this market.

Thistle Haddies of this season's pack are now in the hands of most of the leading houses. This article is one of the most palatable form of canned fish packed.

"Hillwattee" brand of package tea for which Lucas, Steele & Bristol of Hamilton are selling agents in Canada, is meeting with a very large demand, the blend of both red and blue labels seeming particularly suited for the Canadian market.

W. H. Gillard & Co., wholesale grocers, Hamilton, are the sole first-hand medium in this country for the distribution of the widely-famed Mallawalla tea, having been recently appointed the head agency for the sale of that tea in Canada. Their advertisement in this issue of THE GROCER contains a picture from life on the Mallawalla tea plantation, made from the cut of a photograph taken on the spot.

One incident in the week's trade in fibreware furnishes a comment on the state of the trade in that staple. Two cars, containing 400 to 500 dozen pails and tubs, sent from the factory at Hull to Mr. Weldon, the representative of the E. B. Eddy Co. here, had to be delivered directly from the car, and then there was not enough to cover standing orders.

A cablegram from Bordeaux, France, states that drought has injured the pea crop and stopped canning operations, remarking also that supplies of the canned articles carried over are light and that prices are bound to rule higher. A good many orders were taken previous to the commencement of canning operations by various packers.

Letters from the provinces state that lobster canning will not be permitted after July 1. Last year work was carried on until July 15. This limit to the season, along with the delay caused by bad weather, seems likely to curtail the pack unless phenomenal work is done wi,hin the next 30 days.—New York Bulletin.

PETROLEUM.

The demand this week had a very ordinary support in the needs of consumers apparently, and orders were few and inconsiderable. Prices continue at 14 to 15c. for Canadian refined.

The Petrolia Advertiser reports ;-Petrolia crude \$1.28½ per bbl, Oil Spings crude \$1.29 per bbl. While the enquiry for crude is decidely moderate and confined to a demand for small lots. it is about equal for the season of the year and the outlook on the Exchange for an early change is not very assuring. So far as the current figures show the situation warrants an improvement in the early fall, but, unless the unexpected happens, business in the raw material is liable to be rather slow till then. The range of prices the last few months has had a higher and steadier range than has occured for years past, which has to some large extent stimulated drilling operations and production which perhaps has been necessary to keep up the average output, but, the market apyears to have drifted into a sort of dullness from which it is not easily extricated.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

While not over liberal, receipts have been sufficiently large to keep prices from making any start upward. Large rolls come forany start upward. Large rolls come for-ward rather less freely than they did a week ago, and still afford about the only source of supply there is. They bring from 12 to 12½c. for good table butter. For lower grades there are lower prices. Dairy tub is not yet forthcoming, and there is not much store-packed butter. Such as there is generally changes hands on a lower plane of value than is indicated by the prices quoted for rolls. A good-sized lot was sold on Monday at IIC., and the quality was accounted good for butter of this description. The scarcity of store-packed butter is deplored by nobody, but is rather exceptional for the time of year. It is owing to two causes. One is a change in the policy of country merchants, who are getting into the same rule for selling as they are for buying—that is, turn over capital often rather than in large amounts. As late as two years ago they were addicted to storing butter very largely in expectation of better future prices. when they should have a large stock to put on the market. They would therefore keep their large rolls, in due time assort or not assort them, and pack them in tubs. Now they believe in realizing as soon as possible, and the rolls linger but a short time in their hands. The pressure of short credit forces them to this course and it is a good one. Another influence favoring a fully stocked market in roll butter is the cool weather we have had so far. It is noticeable that the quality of the butter received this spring is above the usual average.

Cheese is offered freely. There is still some fall stock, held mostly at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., though some extra fine is quoted at 12c. New is 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. The quantity of white offered is larger than in former years, and is not acceptable to the trade dependent for supply on this market, though it is made in deference to a demand that is strong in England.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—The time is past for this crop-year when any interest is taken in cars by individual buyers on this market, unless in exceptional cases, for which no allowance is called for just now. A car divides among many buyers now; hence quotations in cars are hardly called for. At point of shipment car loads are quotable at about 90c. to \$1. Fair sized lots are \$1.05, and they job out at \$1.10 to \$1.20.

DRIED AND EVAPORATED APPLES—The virtual exhaustion of green stock has revived a demand for these products. Sun dried are in some request at 4 to 4½c. Evaporated are more active at 7c

EGGS—The price is still 10½c. Nothing is heard of shipping to England. It may be resumed this summer, but the failure of two or three firms that tried it a year ago is supposed to act as a deterrent to export business this summer. Some claim that no money can be made unless the large eggs are selected.

H'DES-The market is sufficiently stocked (Continued on page 20)

FLOUR AND FEED.

TORONTO.

Long neglect has made the flour market take a weaker tone, and the few shipments, altogether two or three cars-that have been sent forward this week have been at easier prices. The moment is in favor of a rally in wheat, owing to the effect on the world's market of unfavorable reports of rust in the growing crops of the United States. There is a large quantity of flour in millers' hands, however, and this presses downwards upon prices more than forcasts of shortage in the next wheat crop press upwards. The Newfoundland demand appears to have been slaked for a while by supplies from the United States bought before the reconciliation between Canada and the former. Feed is easier and has fallen off in sale. Hay is lower, oats higher, straw higher.

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

Car prices are : Toronto freights—Manitoba patents, \$4.95 to \$5.15; Manitoba strong bakers' \$4.45 to \$4.70; Ontario patents, \$4.00 to \$4.25; straight roller, \$3.65 to \$3.90; extra, \$3.50 to \$3.80; low grades, per bag, \$1.00 to \$1.50

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

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR-Is \$4.50 per barrel. FEED-Bran is \$12, shorts \$14.00, mixed feed \$22, cracked corn \$1.10, feeding corn 50 to 52, oats 32 to 34 1/2 c.

HAY-Is fairly active at \$13 for No. 1 timothy and \$10.50 to \$11 for mixed.

STRAW—Is steady at \$6.50 to \$7.50. MONTREAL

Market unchanged. A fair local trade is reported, with enquiries for lower ports. A few small lots have been purchased for the latter. Prices are fairly firm as follows :-Patent spring, \$4.85 to \$4.95; patent win-

Patent spring, $$_4.85$ to $$_4.95$; patent winter, $$_4.45$ to $$_4.75$; straight roller, $$_4.30$ to $$_4.45$; extra, $$_3.65$ to $$_3.80$; superfine, $$_3.30$ to $$_3.60$; fine, $$_3.10$ to $$_3.35$; strong bakers, $$_4.45$ to $$_4.70$.

There is no change to note in oatmeal. Market quiet, with a fair local demand at prices within range of quotations as follows : Granulated, bbls., \$3.90 to \$4.00; Rolled, bbls., \$3.80 to \$3.90; Standard, bbls., \$3.75 to \$3.85; Granulated in bags, \$1.90 to \$2.00; Rolled in bags, \$1.90 to \$2.00; Standard, in bags, \$1.75 to \$1.80.

A fair local trade is reported in bran and shorts, mouillie is dull and slow of sale. We quote : Bran, \$14 to \$14.50, shorts \$15 to \$17, and mouillie \$20 to \$23.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

FLOUR—There is nothing special to report in reference to breadstuffs except a steady demand, with prices unchanged. Manitoba is quoted at \$5.65 to \$5.75, high grade Ontario \$4.90 to \$5, medjum patents \$4.65 to \$4.80.

OATMEAL—Is very firm and likely to advance somewhat, as there is a better demand at the present prices, \$4.10 to \$4.25.

CORNMEAL—Has taken another upward turn, and is now quoted strong at \$2.90 to \$3.

OATS-Are steady at 43 to 45c.

FEED—Is quoted at \$21 to \$23. HAY—Is higher at \$15.50 to \$16.



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MARKETS-Continued.

with green and the outward movement of cured just suffices to prevent any congestion in the warehouses. The Chicago market is remarkably stagnant. In that city the tanneries have closed to bring up if possible the prices of their dressed products. Here the basis is $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. for No. t green cows'. Cured are 5c.

HONEY—There is no relief for the dull state of the market that over-supply has caused. Extracted is 8 to 9c. and sections are 12c.

HOPS—Conditions do not materially vary. Prices are 21 to 24c. for 91's and 16 to 18c. for yearlings. The demand is steady.

SKINS—Sheepskins are now very scarce, about done in fact, and quote at \$1.25 to \$1.50. Pelts are coming in and quoting at 15c., lambskins at 30c. Calfskins are 5 to 7c.

TALLOW—The supply is very liberal. Rough is worth 2c. Rendered is bought at 5c. and resold at $5\frac{1}{2}c$.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are a drug on the market at from 26c. in cars. They are getting worse as importations of Virginia new potatoes come to hand. Some of the latter are in stock to sell at \$4.50 to \$5 per barrel. Onions quote at last week's prices—viz., \$3 to \$3.25 per bag for Egyptian and \$2.25 to \$2.50 per crate for Bermudas. New cabbage are in and selling at \$2.75 to \$3 per case.

WOOL—In the fleece combing wool is worth 16 to 17c. and clothing wool is 20 to 21c. All coming to hand is of this season's clip. Pulled wool quotes steadily at 22c. for super and 25c. for extra.

PROVISIONS.

The provision trade is entitled to little notice in a market report, as it has no record of a single important transaction during the week. The functions of the market have seemingly been suspended so far as deals of any magnitude are concerned. Small purchases of smoked meats supply the links of continuity that bring the market over this week.

BACON—Long clear 15 7½ to 7¼ c., smoked backs are 10c., bellies 9½ to 10c., rolls 8½ to 8¾ c.

HAMS-Are steady at 10 to 101/2c.

LARD—Pure is unchanged at 9¾ to 10¼ c. for tubs and pails. Compound is steady at 7 to 9c.

BARREL PORK-U. S. heavy mess is \$13 to \$14, Canadian \$15. short cut \$16 to \$16.50.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef is 4 to 5c. in fore and 6½ to 8c. in hındquarters, yearling lamb 15 10 to 11c., Spring lamb is \$4.50 to \$6.50 per head, yearling lamb 9 to 10c., mutton 7 to 8c., veal 5 to 7c.

GREEN FRUIT.

The trade needs hot weather for its full expansion. Even with the cool temperature that prevails, the movement is good and keeps the market from being clogged up by shipments from centres of production, though those shipments are numerous and large. Lemons are in a better position, an appreactable betterment having followed the removal of a lot of wasty stock, of which there was aplethora. That pedlars have helped this into consumption. Prices now quote as a consequence from a higher minimum, that is from \$2.75. Fancy quoted as high as \$4. Oranges are firm. California seedlings are about done, though they may still be quoted at \$3.75 to \$4.50. Navels are firm at \$4.50 to \$5. Valencias are selling at \$6 to \$7, and Messinas at \$5 to \$5.25 in cases and \$2.75 in half cases. Palermo and Catania quote on the same basis. A good call for banarias is heard from. Yellows are worth \$1 to \$2, reds from \$1.25 to \$1.75. Sweet potatoes are \$4.50. Pineapples, though plentiful in New York, are wasty, and acceptable stock is hard to get for this market at prices that pay for re-packing at the former centre. Jobbers here get 10 to 20c. now. They expect some of the sugar loaf variety in a day or two. It is a firmer class of fruit. Baltimore strawberries are selling at 15 to 16c. Domestic will be in stock by next week it is expected. Cherries and apricots from California were looked for to arrive before this.

FISH.

The demand begins to flag. It comes up sharp usually when strawberries are beginning to come into stock. The trade is altogether in white fish, salmon trout, lake herring and British Columbia salmon, all of which sell at unchanged prices, which are quoted in Prices Current.

SALT.

Trade is undisturbed by any new element on either side of the market. Its steadiness therefore continues. Quotations are as they were a week ago and as they appear in Prices Current.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, June 9, 1892. GROCERIES.

The week has not shown much improvement in any lines outside of dried fruit, which are firmer and in better demand. Teas are quiet and will be till the new stock arrives, as all grade stocks are low on spot. Sugar is quiet, refiners are still selling on the 4%c. basis. In molasses dealers cannot boom business much as stocks here are very low, and the first direct steamer will not be in before the 18th. The wholesale trade claim to be doing a good trade in all lines.

SUGAR.

The sugar market is on the same footing as it was last week. The demand is slow and refiners say trade is very quiet, but they are looking for improvement in the near future. The wholesale trade are not pushing sales, and on the whole business is very flat with them in this line. The cutting is still being carried on and when it will be stopped we cannot say.

TEAS.

The local tea market has been very quiet for the last few days. The new samples have arrived and have been shown without success, and on the whole the Japan tea market is very quiet. The new stocks will be arriving here about the end of the week. Blacks have a little better movement than Japans, but they are also quiet without a fair trade doing. London advices report the market firm.

MOLASSES.

Molasses is about on the same footing as it was last week. The stock here are all sold out and dealers are waiting for the first boat to arrive, which will be in about the 15th of the month if all goes well. Wholesale grocers have been selling single puncheon lots at 33c. and sales of round lots are reported in Quebec at 31c. The stock that has arrived here so far has all come through Quebec, and all the stock that is left there is about 100 puncheons. The wholesale trade here are still offering molasses at a loss, and when the first boat arrives we think all the dealers will be in it, as one of the brokers here has about 1,000 puncheons he is going to auction off. We quote :-Barbadoes, 35 to 38c., American 28c.; syrups are quoted at 25 to 28c. for medium bright, 40 to 45c for choice, amber 40 to 45c.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.

Maple product is about the same under light stocks and firm prices. We quote maple syrup in tins 60 to 64c. per gallon and in wood at 5c. per pound. Maple sugar is quoted at 7 to 8c. and fancy cakes at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

COFFEE.

The only thing there is to note in coffee is a fair jobbing trade. Quite a few small lots have been turned overduring the week. New York advices still continue strong. The local trade is steady in all lines. We quote :--Rios 18 to 20c.; Java, 23 to 25c.; Mocha, 24 to 25c.; Jamaica, 19 to 21c.; and Maracaibo, 22½ to 23c Santos, 17½ to 19c.

DRIED FRUIT.

The dried fruit market has shown an upward tendency, and although some of our quotations are not materially changed prices all round are more firmly held. Orders are coming in more freely, but they are not large as buying all round is being done cautiously. The local stock is dead low, especially in old fruit, which is about worked off. Raisins of any decent quality bring $3\frac{3}{4}$ c. Currants are also firm. We quote : Valencias, ordinary, $3\frac{3}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{4}$ c.; No. I off stalk, $4\frac{3}{4}$ c.; layers, 6c. to $6\frac{1}{4}$ c.; Patras currants, 6 to $5\frac{1}{4}$ c; jostizzas, in cases, $7\frac{1}{4}$ to 8c.; provincial currants, $4\frac{7}{6}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.; do. in half barrels, 5 to 6c.

GREEN FRUIT.

The green fruit market is a shade better all round this week all lines having freer movement. Valencia oranges have met with fair sales but dealers are complaining of the poor quality and considerable waste is experienced in re-packing. Box fruit is still being worked of at steady prices. Bloods also meet with steady sales. Lemons owing to the continued warm spell have taken a spurt and quite a few lots have moved during the week. Pineapples have a steady demand some fancy Riply bring as high as 4oc. per peice. Bananas have been moving in good quantities during the week under fair receipts and at steady prices. Southern berries meet with good sales under a little easier prices. Dealers here state that the western crop will be good despite the press reports that they were damaged by frost. We have to note the first arrival of Californian apricots the fruit is small and sales are reported \$3 to \$3.50 for half crate. We quote: Va-lencia oranges \$6 to \$7; bloods in half boxes \$2.75 to \$3 ; Massinas \$4 to \$4.50 ; lemons \$2 to \$3.50; pineapples 7 to 15c. each, strawberries 18c. to 25c. per box, bananas \$1 to \$1.75 per bunch, apricots \$3 to \$3.50.

NUTS.

The nut market has shown a better movement during the last few days both locally and out of town. Deakers here report freer enquiry under steady prices. We quote: Almonds Tarragona 14 to 15c.; almonds, Ivica, 14 to 15c.; almonds, common, 10 to 11c.; almonds, hardshell, 7 to 8c.; walnuts, Grenoble, new 12 to 13c.; walnuts, French 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; cocoanuts per 100 \$4.50to \$5.00; filberts 9 to 10c.; pecans 16 to 17c.; peanuts 7 to 10c.

APPLES.

The stock of barreled apples here is very light and dealers are firm as regards values, owing to the prices having advanced during the week. In evaporated apples the demand is only fair, a few sales having been made on



MONTREAL Markets continued

the basis of 6 to 7c. The dried apple market is dull, with sales hard to make at the inside figures. We quote apples \$4.50 to \$5 per barrel; evaporated 6 to 7c.; dried 4 to $4\sqrt{2}$ c., and evaporated peaches 12 to 13c. per tin.

HOPS.

A quiet trade for local wants is all we have to report outside of a sale of three bales of extra choice stock at 27c. We quote choice Canadian at 25c., yearlings 17 to 20c., old 6 to 12c., and pressed 17 to 19c., according to quantities.

FISH.

Gaspe salmon is beginning to arrive in large quantities, but prices vary from day to day according to receipts. The last sales we hear of were made at 14 to 16c. British Columbia salmon sells at $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 13c., and to a certain extent keeps down the price of Gaspe. We have to note larger arrivals of lake trout and whitefish, which bring from 3 to $3\frac{1}{4}c$. Smoked and pickled fish is quiet. We quote smoked Yarmouth bloaters, per 60 box, \$1.00 to \$1.10; St. John's bloaters, per 100 box, 80c. to \$1.00; boneless cod, large boxes, 6 to 7c.; do. small boxes 7 to 8c.; finnan haddies 7 to 8c.

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

PROVISIONS.

The provision market is quiet, but business is up to the average for this season of the year. Prices are firm under a steady local demand. We quote as follows :—Canadian short cut, per brl. \$16.50 to \$16.75; mess pork, western, per brl. \$14.50 to \$15.00; short cut, western, per brl. \$17.00 to \$17.50; hams, city cured, per lb. Ioc. to $10\frac{1}{2}$ c; lard, Canadian, in pails $8\frac{7}{8}$ to 9c; bacon, per lb. 9 to Ioc; lard, com refined, per lb. 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CHEESE.

Cheese had a quiet market to-day, the easy tone still ruling, while the fact that it was a holiday in England, with no cables, made matters quiet. The only sales were those at the wharf, 1,600 "Blue Star" bringing $9\frac{1}{2}$ c., while the balance of the total of 2,800 offered sold at $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.

 White cheese
 9½ to 9¾ c.

 Colored cheese
 9¾ to 9½ c.

There was no public cable to-day.

Some people look for a change in colored between now and next week, that is in its position in relation to white. The great bulk of the receipts now coming in are white, and with the London boat sailing next week there is likely to be a call for colored that may place it at a premium over white.

OGDENSBURG—Offerings of cheese to-day were 2,500. Sales 900 at 9½ c.: 880 at 97-16c. Balance sold on streets for best offers that could be got.

CANTON—Sales at the cheese board today were: 3,000 at $9\frac{1}{2}$ c; 200 at 95.16c; 100at $9\frac{3}{2}$ c; 450 tubs butter sold at 19c.

LONDON — Thirty-five factories offered 3,694 May cheese. Sales: 180 at 9½c., 385 at 9c. 743 at 9 1-16c., 150 white at 9½c. Large attendance.

BUTTER.

Butter is still quiet with only a fair jobbing trade to note. Locally the business is very good, quite a few small lots being moved to our retail grocers. We quote: Creamery 17½ to 18c.; Townships dairy 17 to 18c.; western dairy 14 to 15c.

EGGS.

The egg market continues very quiet, with large stocks receiving daily, and prices are therefore weak. We quote 10 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ C. for strictly fresh stock, the latter fgure for single case lots. Sales have been reported as low as $9\frac{3}{4}$ c. of older receipts.

GRAIN.

Wheat and the coarser grains were quiet. Peas and oats are the only lines moving, prices on both of these being steady. No. 2 hard Manitoba, 92 to 94c; No. 3 do., 83 to 84c.; No.2 Northern, oo to ooc.; peas, 77c. to 78c. per 66 pounds; oats, 34½ to 35½ c. per 34 pounds; corn, 57 to 6oc., duty paid; feed barley, 42 to 45c.; barley, middling, nominal.

The stocks of grain and flour in store compared with those of a week ago show a decrease of 22,448 bush. of wheat,6,622 bush. of peas, 8,591 bushels of rye, 1,080 barrels of flour, 322 barrels of oatmeal, and an increase of 646 bushels of corn, 1,773 bushels of oats, 52,757 bushels of barley. Compared with the corresponding dite last year there is an increase of 187,277 bushels of wheat, 189,035 bushels of peas, 376,458 bushels of oats, 112,389 bushels of barley, 23,445 bushels of rye, 4,646 barrels of oatmeal, and a decrease of 19,172 bushels of corn and 16,293 barrels of flour.

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

	June 4, 1892.	May 28, 1892.	June 6, 1891.	
Wheat, bush		622,983	412,258 19,818	
Peas, bush	385,974	392,596	196,939	
Oats, bush		511,119	136,434	
Barley, bush		100,342	40,710	
Rye, bush		40,755	7,719	
Flour, brls		54,543	69,756	
Oatmeal, brls	4,845	5,167	199	
DDX	COOD	G		

DRY GOODS.

The last few warm days has made a wonderful change in dry goods, all lines having fair call. Quite a few buyers have been in town from the surrounding country districts during the past few days. Light summer dress goods have had good call, and the same may be said regarding cambric and fancy lines of satins and prints. Late color cashmeres also have good sales.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARKETS.

ST. JOHN, N.B., June, 9, 1892. GROCERIES.

There is not much change in the market here, except in beans and cornmeal, both lines have advanced. Molasses is reported easier and sugars are weak. Trade has been fairly active, though not quite up to expectation.

TEA—The tea trade is without any special feature, the demand being still mostly for the lower grades, though some quite large lots have recently been sold of the better qualities.

SUGARS—The sugar market does not seem to have reached bottom yet, as quotations given recently were lower than had been heard of before. The demand is fairly good, especially in granulated. Prices current are: Granulated 4¹/₃ to 4¹/₂/_c.; Extra c, 3¹/₂ to 3³/₄ c.; yellows 3¹/₄ to 3¹/₂ c.

DRIED FRUITS—The demand is not quite up to what was anticipated, and prices are

somewhat easier, more especially for layer raisins, which are selling at $6\frac{1}{4}$ to 7c. Off stalk are quoted steady at 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. Dates are $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5c. Prunes are 6 to 7c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

POTATOES—Are of very dull sale, prices are steady at 80c. to \$1.25 as to quality. EGGS—Sell readily at 10c.

BUTTER-Is gradually getting lower at

18 to 19c. for choice tub.

CHEESE—Is somewhat lower at 1034 to 1112 c.

MONTREAL TRADE CHAT.

E. Neveu's grocery store was broken into on Sunday last, but owing to the arrival of the police the thieves did not get much.

The gold medal awarded to this city for the excellence of its exhibits at the Jamaica exhibition has been duly forwarded from the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

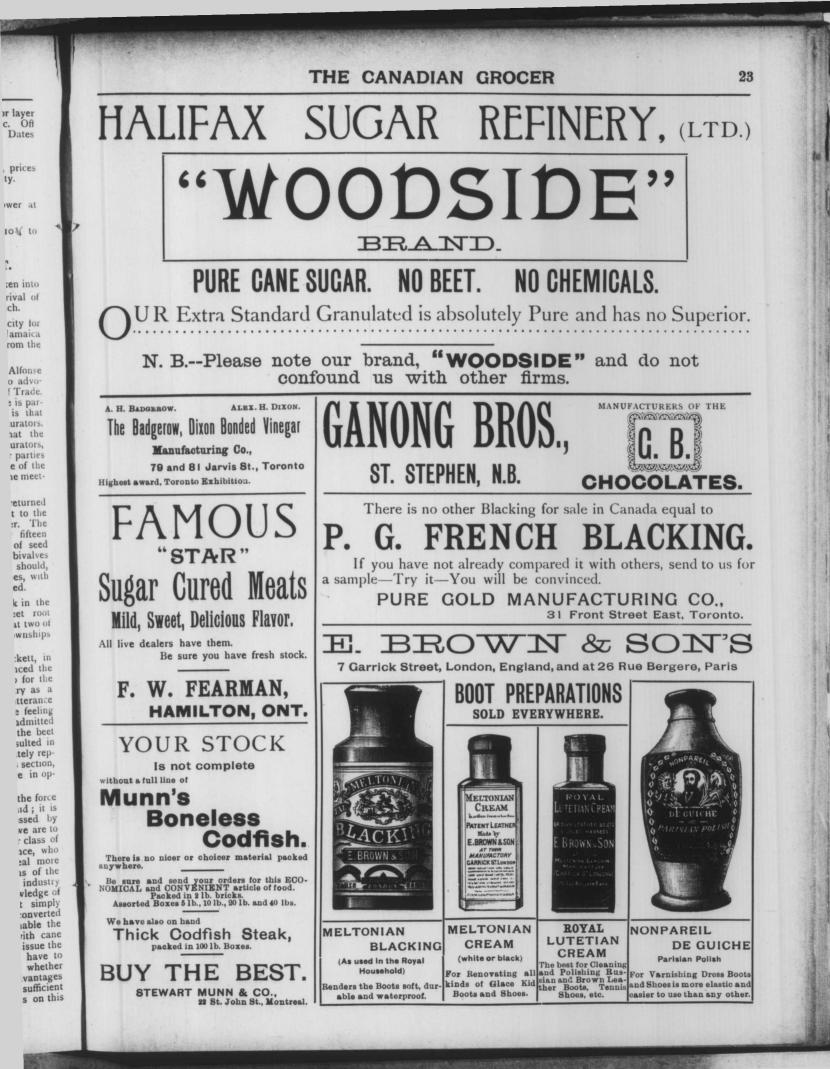
R. L. Gault, Chas. P. Herbert and Alfonse Turcotte left for Quebec last week, to advocate the bill on behalf of the Board of Trade. The clause that the Board of Trade is particularly desirous of having adopted is that referring to the appointment of curators. The clause reads as follows: "That the Judge shall appoint as curator or curators, inspector or inspectors, the party or parties nominated by the majority in value of the creditors present or represented at the meeting."

D. Hatton, of D. Hatton & Co., returned home last week after a month's visit to the firm's oyster beds at Bay du Vin river. The firm leased the river last year for fifteen years and set on it a large number of seed oysters. Mr. Hatton says that the bivalves have not thrived as well as they should, owing to the cold spring, but hopes, with proper care to have a good oyster bed.

There has been considerable talk in the Quebec Legislature regarding beet root sugar. The following will show what two of the leading papers in the Eastern Townships have to say on the question:

Sherbrooke Gazette :--Mr. Hackett, in his place in the Legislature, denounced the proposed appropriation of \$12,000 for the encouragement of the beet industry as a waste of public money. In giving utterance to these views he simply voiced the feeling of his constituents, for it must be admitted that all the attempts to incourage the beet root sugar industry here have resulted in failure. Mr. Hackett pretty accurately represented the views of farmers in this section, and deserves thanks for his courage in opposing useless expenditure.

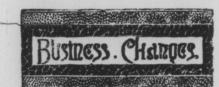
The St. Johns News—We admit the force of a great deal that Mr. Hackett said; it is identical with the opinions expressed by many other sensible men; but if we are to believe the declarations of another class of then of equal intellectual eminence, who have given the matter a great deal more thought and study, the conclusions of the opponents of the beet root sugar industry are founded upon an imperfect knowledge of the question. The point is not simply whether beets can be grown and converted into sugar at a price which will enable the manufactured article to compete with cane sugar. If this covered the whole issue the advocate of the sugar beet would have to give up his case at once; but it is whether the indirect as well as the direct advantages of the cultivation of the beet are sufficient to warrant the payment of a bonus on this industry.





Of the Finest Quality, in 1-2 and 3 Cwt. Drums, and 400 lb. Casks Net Weights. Orders for direct Importation from the Wholesale Trade Only.

WINN & HOLLAND, - - - MONTREAL SOLE AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA.



SALES MADE OR PENDING.

Isaac Deboo, general merchant, Sussex, N. B., is sold out.

Bennett Morton, general merchant, New Germany, N. S., is sold out.

The stock of Milton Pearce, general merchant, Parry Sound, Ont,, is advertised for sa'e.

The grocery and dry goods stock in the estate of Jacob Wardell, Toronto, has been sold.

The real estate and book debts of M. H. Mackenzie, general merchant, Baddeck, N. S., are advertised for sale by tender.

CHANGES IN STYLE⁷ OR COMPOSITION OF FIRM.

P. Morin & Co., grocers, Montreal, have dissolved.

Munro & Hughes, grocers, Victoria, B.C., have dissolved.

Gordon, Hall & Co., grocers, Montreal, have dissolved.

Lefaivre & Langlois, grocers, Montreal, have dissolved.

McDougall Bros., general merchants, Margaree Harbor, N. S., have dissolved.

Frank Grant is admitted partner to the firm H. C. Grant & Son, general merchants, Southampton, N.B.

Musson & Morrow, importers and commission merchants, Toronto, have dissolved, the business being continued in Toronto by Geo. Musson under the style Geo. Musson & Co.

REMOVALS AND DEATHS.

Daniel G. Davis, grocer, St. John, N.B., is dead.

Frederick Meyers, green grocer, Halifax, is dead.

DIFFICULTIES, ASSIGNMENTS, COMPROMISES. John D. Ross, grocer, Truro, N. S., has assigned. B. W. Ralston, grocer, Amherst, N. S., has assigned.P. W. Gruchy, fish dealer, Descouse, N.

S., has assigned.

A. D. Campbell, general merchant, Sardis, B. C., has assigned.

Rhodes & Co., grocers and fruit dealers, Halifax, have assigned.

James Graham, general merchant, Brookfield, N. S., has assigned.

M. C. Collins, grocer, Peterborough, Ont., has assigned to R. R. Hall.

Richard Tees, general merchant, Moosomin, Man., has assigned.

Joseph St. Marie & Co., general merchants, St. Urbain, Que, have assigned.

Wm. Martin, grocer, Toronto, has assigned to Henry Barber & Co.

Wm. Elliott, dealer in pottery, etc., Aultsville, Ont., has assigned to D. E. McIntyre.

P. G. Marentette, general merchant, Belle River, Ont., has assigned to James Piper.

R. S. World, general merchant, Kinmount, Ont., has assigned to J. B. Lang.

John Gibson, flour and feed dealer, Toronto Junction, Ont., has assigned to A. J. Anderson.

H. B. Horton & Co., grocers, Collingwood, Ont., have assigned to Wm. Reekie, Collingwood.

Messrs. Bonnel & Cowan, grocers and shipowners, St. John, have assigned to Mr. George F. Baird.

Thomas A. Wilson, grocer and crockery dealer, Brampton, Ont., has assigned to Richard Tew, Toronto.

A TIMELY HINT.

The manager, the bookkeeper, the cashier, the entry clerk, the shipping clerk, the salesman, the office boy, the porter—everyone, in fact, who is in any way connected with a business establishment should bear in mind that there issuch a thing as cultivating trade, and that they, as well as the proprietors, are responsible for a share of the firm's success. Because a man is hired to fill a certain position there should be no excuse for his hesitating to do any other work which may require attention. A bookkeeper might soil his fingers by reason of stepping outside the office and waiting upon a customer if occasion required, but he would not lower himself in the estimation of his employer through thus signifying a willingness to make himself generally useful, and anyhow the dirt will wash off. To make a business grow and make it pay should be the main object of every employe, regardless of position or conditions. The day is gone when business can be conducted successfully without the undivided and best efforts of those who are responsible for it. In days gone by a merchant might succeed in a measure by sitting down and waiting for trade to come to him, but not now. In our day and generation the most persistent and systematic efforts are essential in bringing about a satisfactory result. A progressive spirit and a capacity for pleasing customers will work wonders in any business.-The Bookkeeper.

SOMETHING NEW.

We have to thank the agents of Lazenby & Sons (A. P. Tippet & Co.) for a sample of Soup Squares, a most convenient form of putting up soups in condensed shape, and admirably adapted for camping, picnicing and kindred uses. Each square will make $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of rich soup and contains the soluble part of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of beef, and a dozen squares take up less room than an ordinary tin of vegetables.

ALL OFF THE SAME HOG.

You may talk of spring chicken, and quail upon toast,

Or anything else of which epicures boast ; But when you are hungry, and want something grand,

Try sugar cured ham of the Ryan brand.

First measure a thickness, and then as you cut

Through snowdrifts of fat as sweet as a nut, You won't fail to notice the brand on the skin, The letters W. R. which Ryan burns in.

Quick turn it and turn it, with many returns, While melting fat merrily blazes and burns; Imparting rich flavors, red, juicy, and there 'Tis done, and by Ryan's smoked ham you swear.

Now catch it up quickly, and on a hot plate Enjoy it at once, not a moment to wait ; Acknowledge the truth, and then always be sure

To buy William Ryan's Toronto cure.

Question :---

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Lazenby imple of form of ipe, and icnicing ill make the solu-

a dozen ordinary

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



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

The E. B. EDDY CO.,

HULL, CANADA,

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

TORONTO BRANCH: 29 Front St. West.

MONTREAL " 318 St. James St.



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

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

48 & 50 Lombard St., TORONTO.





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

Manufactured

Exclusively by YOUNG & SMYLIE, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Where did you see this advertisement?

Price Quant Continued	Puzzle Gum 115 pieces 0 75	Chocolates-	CHAS. BECKH & SONS. perbox
Prices Current, Continued— Pumpkins, 3's 0 90 1 00.	Bo-Kay 150 " 1 00 Mexican Fruit, 36 5c. bars 1 20	Mexican, %,% in 10 lb bxs	
" gallons 3 00 3 25	Mexican Fruit, 36 5c. bars 1 20		0 b gross, single & 10box lots 0 75 0 80 Star 4 doz in package 0 85
Raspberries, 2's	Flirtation Gum (new) 0 65 (115 pieces)	Vanilia " Sweet Caracas "	6 Star, 4 doz. in package 0 85
Succotash 2's	C. T. HEISEL.	Chocolate Powder, 15, 30 lb bxs	25 " 4 " cotton bags 0 90
Tomatues, 3's 1 05 1 11	To retailers per box	Chocolate Sticks, per gross	COFFEE.
Finnan haddies 1 50 Lobster, Clover Leaf 2 75	Red Jacket, 115 pieces. 0 75 Royal Fruit, 36 5c. pkgs. 1 20 Digestive, 120 pieces. 0 80 Largest Heart 150 "1 00		10 COFFEE. 30 GREEN C. per lb
Crown flat 2 25	Digestive, 120 pieces. 0 80	Confectioners', in 10 lb cakes	98 39
" Other brands J 90 2 10		Chocolate Creams, in 31b bxs	Uld Government Java 25 35
Mackerel 1 00 1 10	Globe picture 150 " 1 00 C. R. SOMERVILLE.	Chocolate Parisien, in 6 lb bxs	1610 174. 20
" flats 1 70	Mexican Fruit. 36-5c. Bars 1 20	WALTER, BAKER & CO'S	Plantation Ceylon 29, 31 Porto Rico
Sardines Albert, %'s tins 121/2	Pepsin (Dyspepsia), 20-5c. Bars 0 70 Sweet Sugar Cane, 150 pieces 1 00	Chocolate-	Guatemala
" <u><u><u></u></u><u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u></u></u>	Sweet Sugar Cane, 150 pieces 1 00 Celery. 100 " 0 70	Pre'um No. 1, bxs. 12 & 25 lbs each Baker's Vanilla in bxs 12 lbs each	Jamaica 22, 23
Mackerel 100 1 105 Salmon, tails 135 1 45 """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	Lelle Rookh (all flavors) 100" 0.70	Caraccas Sweet bxs 6 lbs each, 12	²² Maracaibo 24, 26
	Jingle Bell. 150 - 100	oxs in case	8 WHOLE OASTED OR PURE GROUND
"P&C, %'s tins	Cracker, 144 100 O-Dont-O, 144 100 Little Jap, 100 070 Dude Prize; 144 100	Eagle, sweet & spiced, bxs 12 lbs	ELLIS & KEIGHLEY'S 3 C. per lb
Sardines Amer 16's " 55 50	Little Jap, 100 " 0 70	each	JAVA
"" "" "" " " " 9 11	Dude Prize; 144 " 1 00	in case, per box	5 Java and Mocha 34, 36
	Clock Gum comprising,500 pieces Gum (assorted flavors), and t	Spanish Tablets, 100 in box, 12 bxs	Plautation Ceylon35
CANNED MEATS.	"Little Lord Fauntleyroy" clock	in case	Arabian Mocha
(CANADIAN)	(guaranteed.) 3 75	German Sweet Chocolate-	Santos 28, 28
Comp. Corn Beef11bcans \$1 50 \$1 65	CHOCOLATES & COCOAS.	Grocers' Style, in cases 12 boxes, 12 lbs each	English Breakfast 16, 24 Royal Dandelion in 1 lb tins 26
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	TODHUNTER, MITCHELL & CO.S.	Grocers' Style, in cases 24 boxes, 6	Royal Dandellonin 1 10 tins 26
··· ·· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Chocolete Per lb.	1bs each 22	TODHUNTEB, MITCHELL & CO.'S
14 14 17 50 18 50	French, ¼'s6 and 12 lbs. 0 30 Caraccas, ¼'s6 and 12 lbs 0 35 Premium, ½'s6 and 12 lbs 0 30	48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 12 bxs 12 lbs each 25	Excelsior Blend 33
Minced Collops, 21bcans 2 60 Roust Reef	Premium, 1's, 6 and 12 lbs 0 30	48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 24 bxs	Our Own "
Roust Beef1 ''	Sante, ½'s, 6 and 12 lbs 0 26 Diamond, ½'s, 6 and 12 lbs . 0 24	6 .bs each 25	Mocha and Java
Ban () To a more 21/ 11 20 00 2 13	Diamond, 14's, 6 and 12 lbs. 0 24	Cocoa-	Java, Standard
Par Ox Tongue, 2½ " \$8 00 8 25 Ox Tongue	Sticks, gross boxes, each 100 Cocce Hommonet's k's 8 & 14 lbs 30	Pure Prepared boxes, 12 lbs each 40	" Old Government 30, 32
Lunch Tongue 1 " 3 25	" Pearl " 25	Cracked, boxes, 20 lbs each, 1 lb and assorted papers	Arabian Mocha 36
LL 0 1: 6 00 6 25	Sticks, gross boxes, each 1 00 Occes, Homeopat'c, 2, 3, 8 & 14 lbs 30 " Pearl " " 125 " London Pearl 12 & 18 " 22 " Bock " " 30	Cracked, in bxs, 121bs., each, 11b. papers	Santos 28
English Brawn. 2 " 2 75 2 80 Camb. Sausage. 1 " 2 50 4 00	" Bock " 30 Bulk, in bxs		
Camb. Sausage. 1 200		Cracked, in bags, 6, 10 & 251bs each 33 Cocoa and shells, 12s and 25s 30	Standard Java in sealed tins,
	BENSDOBP'S ROYAL DUTCH COCOA. 4 1b. cans, per doz	Breakfast Cocoa-	25 and 50 lbs 30
41 2 25 Soups & Boulli. 2 1 80	1 " " 4 50 1 " " 8 50	Ip bxs 3 & 12 lbs., each, 1 lb., tins 4	Standard Imperial in sealed
Soups, assorted. 1 1 225 Soups & Boulli. 2 1 80	1 " " " 8 50	In boxes, 12 lbs., each, 11b. tins,	tins, 25 and 50 lbs 32 Standard Blend in scaled tins,
LOUDER OMICACH, INTROY, OF	JOHN P. MOTT & CO.'S	decorated canisters 48 Broma-	25 and 50 lbs 33
Game, 6 oz cans 1 60		In boxes, 121bs., each, 1b.tins 4	Ground, in tins, 5, 10, 15 and
Potted Ham, Tongue or Beef, 6 oz cans 1 35	R.S. McIndoe, Agent, Toronto.) Mott's Bromaper lb \$0 30		25 108 20 30
Devilled Tongue or Ham, % lb	Mott's Prepared Cocoa 28	(J. M. Lowes, Son & Co., Toronto.	Say's Parisien, in ½ and lb tins 30
cans	Mott's Homesopat'e Cocoa (%s) 32	Manufacturer)	DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.
Devilled Chicken or Turkey, ½ 1b cans 2 25	Mott's Breakfast Cocoa 35 Mott's Breakf. Cocoa(in tins) 40	Sydney drobon b 0000d, 25 V 0	,
Sandwich Ham or Tongue, 1/2	Mott's No. 1 Chocolate 30		Alumlb \$0 02 \$0 03 Blue Vitriol 0 06 0 07
150 Ham, Chicken and Tongue, #	Mott's Breakfast Chocolate 28		Brimstone 0 03 0 031
Ham, Chicken and Tongue, 1	Mott's Caracas Chocolate 40 Mott's Diamond Chocolate 22	Prenared do " " 09	
lb cans 1 75 CHEWING GUM.	Mott's French-Can. Chocolate 20 Mott's Navy or Cooking Choc. 26 Mott's Cocoa Nibbs	and %s	Camphor 0 65 0 75
ADAMS & SONS.	Mott's Navy or Cooking Choc. 26	Gibson's Rock do is 02	Carbolic Acid 0 30 0 50 Castor Oil 0 10 0 11
To Retailers		Dr. Clarke's do ¼s. 03 Confectioners' Pure Chocolate	
Futti Frutti, 36 5c bars \$1 20 Pepsin Tutti Frutti, 235c. packets 0 75	Mott's Vanilla Chocolate stick 22&24	10 lb. blocks	Epsom Salts 0 011 0 02
Orange Blossom (new) 150 pieces 1 00	Mott's Confec Chocolate 22c-40	ob sor	
(each box contains a bottle of high	Mott's Sweet Choc. Liquors 21c-30 COWAN COCOA AND CHOCOLATE CO.	Gibson's Icina, 11b (241bs in case) 2 2	Extract Logwood, bulk 0 13 0 14 boxes 0 15 0 17 Gentian 0 10 0 13
class perfume. Guaranteed first	COWAN COCOA AND CHOCOLATE CO. Cocoas-	Packed, chocolate, pink or whit	Gentian 0 10 0 13
class) Monte Cristo, 180 pieces 1 30	Hygienic, 1, 1, 11b. boxes 70, 75	assorted, or if required, any kin	^e Glycerine, per lb 0 17 0 20 Hellebore 0 16 0 17
(with brilliant stone ring)	Hygienic, 1, 1, 1 lb. boxes 70, 75 Iceland Moss 41bin 12lb boxes 35	separate.	Iodine 550 600
Sappota, 150 pieces 1 00	Soluble (bulk) 15 & 30 10 bxs 18, 20	OT OTHER DING	Insect Powder 0 30 0 35
Red Rose. 115 pieces 0 75	Cocos Nibs, any quantity 30 35	5 gross per hor 07	Salpetre 0 081 0 09 5 [Soda Bicarb, per keg 2 50 2 75
Magic Trick, 115 " 0 75	Cocoa Shells, any quantity 05	4 gross, " 08	5 Sal Soda 1 00 1 25 Madder 0 121
Oolah 115 " 07	Cocoa Shells, any quantity 08 Cocos Essenceper doz 140	6 gross, " 1 2	Madder 0 121

ALWAYS ORDER RECKITT'S BLUE.

ND CHEMICALS.

	Alumlb	\$0	02	\$0	03	
	Blue Vitriol	0	06	0	07	
	Brimstone	0	03	0	031	
	Borax	0	12	0	14	
	Camphor	0	65	0	75	
	Carbolic Acid	0	80	Ő	50	
	Castor Oil	Õ	10	Ő	11	
	Cream Tartar	0	28	Õ	30	
	Epsom Salts	Õ	011	Õ	02	
	Paris Green	0	16	Õ	17	
	Extract Logwood, bulk	õ	13	õ	14	
	" boxes	õ	15	Ő	17	
1	Gentian	0	10	õ	18	
	Glycerine, per lb	Ō	17	0	20	
	Hellebore		16		17	
	Iodine		50		00	
	Insect Powder	õ	30	õ	35	
	Salpetre	õ	081		09	
ŝ	Soda Bicarb, per keg	9	50	9	75	
	Sal Soda	ī	00	ī	95	
	Madder	ō	121	-		
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THE CANADIAN GROCER 29 Seasonable Goods, such as Syrups for Soda Fountains in 1 Gallon Tins. Gallon Tins. Daisy Wafers. The latest novelty to eat with Ice Cream. Sponge Cakes relegated to the back seat and Daisy Cakes relegated to the back seat and Daisy Wafers introduced. Send in your orders at once. Made only by The Toronto Biscuit and Confectionery Co., 7 Front St. E., Toronto. Phone. 528. Prices current, continued-LICORICE. Flat head iron 771 p.c. dis Bound "" 721 p.c. dis. Flat head brass 75 p.c. dis. Round head brass 70 p.c. YOUNG & SMYLIE'S LIST. DURABLE PAILS AND TUBS WM. CANE & SONS, MANUFACTURING CO WINDOW GLASS: [To find out what break any required size of pane comes under, add its length and breadth to-gether. Thus in a 7x9 pane the length and breadth come to 16 inches; which shows it to be a first-break glass, i.e., not over 25 inches in the sum of its length and breadth.] NEWMARKET. DOMESTIC. Per doz. Apples, Dried, per 1b.... 0 04 rain'd 2 20 do Evaporated..... 0 07 AxEs: Per box, \$6 to \$12. MINCE MEAT. BRYANT, GIBSON & CO.'S-TORONTU. Mince Meat, ½ gal glass jars, \$9 50 Ditto' 25 and 401b pails, per 1b. 12½ c J. H. WETHEY'S-ST.CATHARINES 4% Condensed, per gross, net \$12 00 MUSTARD. ELLIS & KEIGHLEY'S. INDURATED FIBRE WARE, i pail, 6 qt \$4 00 Star Standard, 12 qt 4 50 Milk, 14 qt 50 Round bottomed fire pail, 14 qt 5 50 Tubs, No. 1 15 50 " 3 " 3 Nests of 8 9 40 GRAIN. FRUITS. Former, Bosnia, casksMasses for first stath as solution of stalkStar Stathard, 12 qt500Currents, Provincial, bbls.Gases for first stathard, No 2Of stathard, No 2Star Stathard, 12 qt500Currents, Provincial, bbls.Gases for first stathard, No 2Star Stathard, 12 qt500Currents, Provincial, bbls.Gases for first stathard, No 2Star Stathard, 12 qt500" to blas for first stathard, No 2Star Stathard, 12 qt500" to blas for first stathard, No 2Star Stathard, 12 qt500" to blas for first stathard, No 2Star Stathard, 12 qt500" Star Stathard, 12 qtStar Stathard, 12 qt500" Star Stathard, No 2Star Stathard, 12 qt500" Star Stathard, 12 qtStar Stathard, 12 qt500" Star Stathard, 12 qtStar Stathard, 12 qtStar Stathard, 12 qtStar Stathard, 12 qt" Star Stathard, 12 qtStar Stathard, 12 qtStar Stathard, 12 qt" Star Stathard, 12 qtStar Stathard, 12 qtStar Stathard, 12 qt" Star Stathard, 12 qtStar Stathard, 12 qt" Star FOREIGN. CHERRY'S IRISH. Pure in 1 lb. tins 0 40 Pure in 1 lb. tins 0 42 Pure in 1 lb. tins 0 44 Milk pans 3 25 NUTS. per lb Wash Basins, flat bottoms 3 25 Almonds, Ivica 13 14 Handy dish 3 55 Almonds, Ivica 13 14 Handy dish 3 75 " Tarragona 15 Water Closet Tanks 18 00 " Fornigetta 13 14 JAMS AND JELLIES. " Goavanty 2 30 DELHI CANNING CO Brazil Coovanuts. 10 124 Jams assorted, extra fine, 1's 2 25 Filberts, Sicily 10 124 Jonnord Biscuit & confectionent Respiblics, and Gooseberry per Ib. 0 07 " Bordeaux 10 11 Jand Gooseberry per Ib. 0 12 " Marbots 12 13 Plum 0 10 " Marbots 12 13 NUTS. per lb "OUR NATIONAL FOODS. pins and 28 lb. pails. pkg. doz Marmalade-orange 012 Marmalade-orange 012 LARD. Desiccated Wheat Desiccated Bolled Wheat 3 225 'FAIRBANK'S' REFINED COMPOUND . Buckwheat Flour, S. R. 5 225 In Butte Tubs 0 08 Baravena Milk Food 25 0 Shoop pails. 0 09 0 94 Patent Prepared Barley 1 2 00 Golb. cases of \$1b.,5lb., and 10 lb. tins, per lb 0 10 Farina, very choice 14 b. 300

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Prices current, continued. DETROT FILM

LEIGONGON	×4. •		
to 10 bbl lots, Toronto	Imp	.gal	
Canadian	0 14	80 15	
Carbon Safety	0 17	0 18	
Canadian Water White	0 20	0 22	
Amer'n Prime White		0 23	
" Water White	0 24	0 25	
Photogene	0 27	0 00	
(For prices at Petrolia, Report.)	see 1	darket	

PICKLES & SAUCES.

BRYANT, GIBSON & CO'S. TORONTO PICKLES.

John Bull, mix	ed, in bulk	\$0	
	w Pickle, in bulk	0	
" mixe	d and Chow Chow	1	5
" mixe	d and Chow Chow		
nta		0	1

pts John Bull, mixed and Chow Chow, qts... John Bull, mixed and Chow Chow, 16 gal... Horse Radish, bottles, per doz. 3 4

19

THE T. A. SNIDER PRESERVE CO., (Wright & Copp, Toronto, Agents,

Soups (in 3 lb. cans). Tomato... Fancy-Chicken, Mock Turtle, Cream of Corn Pea, Celery, Asparagus... Fancy - Chicken Gumbo, Oy Tail, Consomme Bouillon, Mulligatawny, Mutton Broth, Beef, Pea, Printanir, Julienne Vermicelli, Vegetable 4 5 4 2

Terry's Candied Peels. c. p. peei Lemon, 7 lb. boxes... Orange, Citron, LEA & PERRIN'S. per doz. Worcester Sauce, 1 pist. \$\$ 60 \$3 7i "pints 6 \$25 6 5 LAZENBY & SONS Per doz Pickles, all kinds, pints... \$ 35 Harvey Sauce-genuine-hil. pts \$ 25 Anchovy Sauce " \$ 255 c. p. peel

	PRODUCE.	
	DAIRY. P	er lb
	Butter, creamery, tubs. \$0 17	
5	" dairy, tubs, choice	0 14
0	" " medium	0 12
0	" low grades to com	0 10
	Butter, pound rolls 0 12	0 15
5	large rolls 0 12	0 12
0	" store crocks 0 12	0 12
0	Cheese 0 093	0 11
	COUNTRY	
0	Eggs, fresh, per doz	0 10
0	" limed	
	Beans	1 25
	Onions, per bbl 2 25	2 75
5	Potatoes, per bag 0 26	0 40
j.	Hops, 1890 crop 0 13 1891 0 18	0 18
Ď	" 1891 " 0 18	0 25
00005	Honey, extracted 0 07	0 10
0	" section 0 12	0 16
5	PROVISIONS.	
	Bucon long clear, nlb.0 074	0 07
)	Pork, mess, p. bbl 13 00	14 00
	Pork, mess, p. bbl 13 00 '' short cut 16 00 Hams, smoked, per lb 0 10]	16 50
	Hams, smoked, per lb 0 101	0 11
)	" pickled 0 09	0 10
	Bellies 0 09	0 10
	Rolls	0 08
	Backs	0 10
	Lard, Canadian, per 1b 0 093 Compound 0 07	0 10
5	Compound 0 07	0 09
	Tallow, refined, per lb 0 05	0 05
5	" rough, "	0 02
	RICE, ETC.	
1	Rice, Aracan	37 4
0	" Patna	. 44 5
21	2. CO CAACO	F 0

10 71 55

	MOOT DELET.
•	Hire's (Liquid) per doz \$2
	SPICES.
-50 × 50 5555	GROUND Per Pepper, black, pure
	Cloves, "
	STARCH.
	EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO. LIMIT

ROOT BEER.

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ED 1b 434 334 614 6647

40666

KINGSFORDS OSWEGO STABCH. Pure Starch-

36-1b " 31b. packages	8
12-lb "	8
38 to 45-1b boxes	8
Silver Gloss Starch—	
40-1b boxes, 1, 2 and 4 lb. pack'g's	9
40-lb " 1b. package	9
40-1b " 11b. "	10
40-1b " assorted] and] lbs.	9
6-lb " sliding covers	9
38 to 45 lb boxes	9

ST. LAWRENCE STARCH CO.'S Culinary Starches-St. Lawrence corn starch..... Durham corn starch..... 61 Laundry Starches-SUGAR. c. per lb Granulated..... Paris Lump, bbls and 100 lb.bxs " 50 lb. boxes...... Extra Ground, rbls " less than a bbl

Oswego Corn Starch-for Puddings, Custards, etc.-

SALT.

Bbl salt, car lots		1	20
Coarse, car lots, F.O.B		0	70
" small lots	0 85	0	90
Dairy, car lots, F O.B		1	25
" small lots		1	50
" quarter-sacks	0 45	0	50
Common, fine car lots		0	80
" small lots	0 95	1	00
Rock salt, per ton		15	00
Liverpool coarse	0 75	0	80
SYRUPS AND MOLA	ISSI	ES	

SYRUPS. Per lb.

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BARN YEAST A Triumph in Quality as well as Quantity !

The Best and most Economical Yeast in existence.

Our 50 cent boxes containing 2 doz. 5 cent. packages are superseding all other kinds. Our 1 dollar box containing 2 doz. 10 cent. packages is a startler.

TELEPHONE 1920.

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Ask for them or write to the Factory.

35 Wellington St. East, Toronto.

Prices current, continued-
V.B. 21 22 E. V.B. 23 24 E. Superior 21 22 XX 28 24 XXX 28 24 Crown 3 34 MOLASSES. Per gal
Trinidad, in puncheons 0 35 0 37 '' bbls 0 38 0 46 '' bbls 0 40 0 40
MOLASSES. Per gal Trinidad, in puncheons 0 35 0 37 "bbs 0 38 0 46 "bbis 0 40 0 40 New Orleans, in bbls 0 38 0 40 "bbis 0 38 0 40 New Orleans, in bbls 0 30 0 52 Porto Rico, hdds 0 38 0 40 "barrels 0 42 0 44 "barrels 0 44 0 46
ivory Bar, 11b. barsperlb 54 Do. 2, 6-16 and 3 lb bars "5 Primrose,41 lb bars, wax W "4 1 "4
SOAP. ivory Bar, 1 lb. barsperlb Do. 3, 6-16 and 3 lb bars '' 5 Primzose, 4j lb bars, wax W '' 4j '' 1 '' '' 4j John A. cake, wax W. perdoz 42 Mayflower, cake, '' '' 43 Gem, 3lb bars per lb
Sapolio, ‡ gross boxes
Mikado (wrapped) 0 044
Stanley Bar 0 045 Defiance 0 045
Monster, 8 oz
Mottled in 5 box lots, 100 bars 5 00 60 bars 3 00 Floater (boxes free)
Floater (boxes free)
Royal Magnum 0 25
" Castile 0 50
Morse's Assorted 0 45
Morse's Roso 0 45 "Windsor 0 45 "Castile 0 45 Bouquet, paper and wood 0 80 Prize Magnum, White Castile 0 72 "Honey 0 72 "Gate and wood 0 72 "Honey 0 72 "Glycerine 0 72 "Glycerine 0 72 "Honeysackle 0 72
Prize Magnum, White Castile . 0 72 "Honey 0 72
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
" Honeysackle 0 72 Sweet Briar 0 85
Sweet Briar 1005940410 0 85 Extra Perlume0 55 Old Brown Windsor Squares0 80 White Lavender
White Castile Bars 0 85 White Oatmeal 0 85
Persian Boquet, paper
Heliotrope paper 1 50 Carnation 0 60
Rose Boguet
New Arcadian, per gross
Magnolia

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	Unscented Glycerine Grey Oatmeal Plain Honey Plain Glycerine	0 0 0 0 0	70 70	(
	Unscented Glycerine Grey Oatmeal Plain Honey Plain Glycerine Plain Windsor Fine Bouquet Morse's Toilet Balls Turkish Bath. Infants' Delight.	1 0 0 1	70 00 90 60 20	1
	TEAS.			
	CHINA GREENS	_	. 11.	τ
	Half chests, ordinary firsts	42 22	r 1b 50 38	
	Young Hyson— Cases, sifted, extra firsts	42	50	1
	Half chests, ordinary firsts	30 22	40 38	
	Cases, silted, extra firsts Cases, small leaf, firsts Half chests, ordinary firsts "" seconds	17 15	19 17	(
	common	11	14	(
	PING SUEYS. Young Hyson-			1
1	Young Hyson- Half chests, firsts	28	32 19	(
1	Half chests, firsts " " seconds Half Boxes, firsts " seconds JAPAN.	28	32 19	1
	JAPAN.	10	10	
	Half Chests- Choicest	38	40	0
	Finest	98	36 30	1
	Fine Good medium Medium	25 22	27 24	
	Good common	19 16	20 18	
	Common Nagasaki, i chests Pekoe	121	15 22	1
	Medium Good common	14 16	15 19	
	" " Siftings Congou- BLACK.	5	9	
		12 18	55 50	1
	INDIAN. Darieelings	35	50	
	Darjeelings Assam Pekoes Pekoe Souchong CEYLON.	20 18	40 30	(
	Broken Pekoes Pekoes Pekoe Souchong	35 20 17	42 40 35	I
	TOBACCO AND CIGAI		00	ì
	British Consols, 4's : bright twis	t.		-
	British Consols, 4's; bright twis 5's; Twin Gold Bar, 8's Ingots, rough and ready, 7's Laurel, 8's. Brier, 7's. Index, 7's. Honeysuckle,7's.		67c	
	Laurel, 3's		64 57 55	Call In
	Index, 7's		50	
			58 54	1
	Victoria, 12's		53	I
	Napoleon, 8's Royal Arms, 12's Victoria, 12's Brunette and Lovely, 12's Prince of Wales, in caddies "in 751b boxes BrightSmoking Plug Myrtle, T		51	000
	BrightSmoking Plug Myrtle, T	&	51	0
	T :1- M'a	••	55	ł
	Diamond Solace, 12's Myrtle Cut Smoking, 1 lb tins		50 70	H
	1 lb pg, 6 lb boxes oz pg, 5 lb boxes		70 70	1
	GLOBE TOBACCO COMPAN			
	CUT SMOKING TOBACCO.	0.7	11	
	The Old Flag, % b. in 51 b. bon """" 11b. Fancy Tins		1 b 70c 70c 41c	

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Gold Flake, 1-5, 6 lb boxes	TH
" " 1, 5 " 70c	From
1-10,5 80C	Tar
	Trip
Hand Mada 15 Clbbars 77c	Pick
"" " 1 6 " 68c	XX
" " 1 fancy tins 68c	XX
11 11 1 zlassiars 750	X
GRANULATED SMOKING TOBACCO:	Hon
Uncle Tom, 1-5, 61b boxes 45c	Eng.
" " 1-10 6, 1b " 45c	Bott Meth
LONG CUT SMOKING TOBACCO	2001
Wig Wag, ½, 6 lb boxes 41c '' '' 1-5, 6 lb '' 43c '' '' 1-10, 6 lb '' 45c	
" " 1-10, 6 lb " 45c	Pail
	**
Galden Wheed 5 & toth weils 050	Pail
Globe, " " 90c	**
High Court, - " " " 70c	Tub
Jorsey Lilly, - " " 65c	**
boxes, per gross 905	Wa
Solace " 1-16" Foil in 1 gro.	w di
Globe, - " "	
CIGARS-S. DAVIS & SONS MONTRES.	
Bizes. Per M Madre E' Hijo, Lord Landsdow \$60 00 "Panetelas60 00 "Bouquet	
" " Panetelas 60 00	
"Bouquet 60 00	
" Longfellow 85 00	
" Reina Victoria 80 00	
El Padre, Reina Victoria 55 00	
" Reina Vict., Especial 50 00	
" Bouquet 55 00	Mate
" Pins 50 00	Pa
" Perfectos	Tel
Mungo, Nine 35 00	Saf
Cable, Conchas	Ra
Cigarettes, all Tobacco-	S
Cable	Ste
Mauricio 15 00	555
main field and state DOMINION CUT TOBACCO WORES, MON- TREAL. GIGARETTES. Per M. Athlete \$750 State \$55 Sultana 575 565 State \$60 B. C. No. 1. 400 \$60 \$50 \$50 Sweet Sixteen. 350 \$350 \$350	5
TREAL.	Mop
Athlete	Butt
Puritan 6 25	Dutt
Sultana	-
Atniete 61 Puritan 625 Sultana 575 Derby 400 B. C. No. 1 400 Sweet Sixteen 350 The Holder 385 Hyde Park 1050	HOUSI
Sweet Sixteen 3 50	OWICK
Hyde Park 10 50	COM
CUT TOBACCOS. per lb	0011
CUT TOBACCOS. per lb Puritan, tenths, 5 lb. boxes	-
Old Chum, ninths, 5 lb box 71	
Gold Block, ninths, 5 lb boxes. 73	
B. C. N. 1, 1-10, 5 1b boxes 83	1 hor
Puritan, 1-10,5 lb boxes	1 box
IIGARETTE TOBACCO. 83 B. C. N. 1, 1-10, 5 lb boxes	-
VINEGAR.	ORFAL
A. HAAZ & CO	1

A. HAAZ & CO

	XX. W.W	0 20
1b	XXX, W.W	0 25
70c	Honey Dew	0 30
70c	Pickling	0 45
110	Malting	0 ~

THE BADGEROW DIXON VINEGAR CO
French Bordeau per gal 0 34 Taragona '' 0 32 Tripie '' 0 30 Fruit Vinegar '' 0 27 Pickling '' 0 25 XX ' 0 25 XX '' 0 25 XX '' 0 26 X '' 0 16 Cider Vinegar 0 16 to 0 25 Honey Vinegar 0 50 to 0 60 Bottled Malt Vinegar, qts
WOODENWARE. per doz
Pails, 2 hoop, clear
Matches, 5 caselots. single cases Parlor 165 Telephone 360 370 Telephone 380 390 Safety 420 430 French 360 375 Railroad (10 gro. in case) 370 Single case and under 5 cs. 337 Steamship (10 gro. in case) 360 Steage card under 10 cases 360 Steamship (10 gro. in case) 360
Mops and Handles, comb. 1 25 Butter tubs
UUSENEEFER DUCKWASHING COMPOUND. Housekeeper's Quick- Washing per case. 5c pkgs 100 in case 3 50 10c ** 60 in case 4 00
YEAST.
BARM MFG. co. per box
1 box containing 2 doz; 5c. pkgs. 0 50 1 " 2 doz. 10c. 1 00
BREADMAKER'S per box 5c packages 36 in box 1 00 2c '' 45 in box 0 50

32

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 SUGAR REFINING CO'Y [LIMITED],

MONTREAL,

Manufacturers of Refined Sugars of the well-known Brand

Of the Highest Quality and Purity, made by the Latest Processes, and the Newest and Best Machinery, not Surpassed Anywhere.

Lump Sugar, in 50 and 100 lb. boxes.
"Crown" Granulated, Special Brand, the finest which can be made
Extra Granulated, very Superior Quality.
"Cream" Sugars, (not dried.)
Yellow Sugars of all Grades and Standards.
Syrups of all Grades in Barrels and Half Barrels.
Sole Makers of high class Syrups in tins, 2 lb. and 8 lb. each.



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