

DIND. WHOL ESALE TRADE HANDLE OLD CHUM PLUG AND CUT SMOKING TOPACCO





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

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Canadian Government Offices, 17 Victoria St., London, S.W. R. Hargreaves, Manager.

SPECIAL TO OUR READERS.

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

THIS WEEK'S MOTTO:

Truth is better than a false hood even in an advertisement.

It is hard for a new manufacturer to become initiated upon the supply list of the wholesale grocery market in this city. No new brands receive a cordial welcome except such as come with the name upon them of some producer who has won a reputation for himself by some other article. All the magic is in the name. Quality has nothing to do with the matter, and the best line has to put in sometimes a long probationary period before it is taken up by wholesale grocers. They are not very open to argument upon the question of merit, and prefer to cling to that which has their confidence rather than venture upon that which has no commercial record. But a good line is worth pushing upon such a market, as the very difficulty of displacing stand-bys proves that the wholesalers do not readily forsake what they have once adopted. This is a distinguishing temper of the wholesale grocers of Toronto, and while to some degree observable in the wholesalers of other cities is not nearly so pronounced. Innovation is the great point with some jobbers, but conservatism rules among those in Toronto. With them a name once made and upheld is secure.

The deputation from the Montreal Board of Trade which waited on the Minister of Customs to urge the adoption of some means to put an end to diversity in appraisements at different ports of entry, had the support of the whole importing trade at their backs. Importers have too long been without redress or practical source of appeal against the rulings of local appraisers. Not having any standard to which to conform, these officers frequently differ very much in their individual ideas as to the classification of the same description of article. That anomaly virtually invests the local appraiser with absolute power. His deliverances in tariff exegetics apparently cannot be reversed. There is a Board of Customs to which all disputed questions are supposed to be referred, but its mediation between the importer and local appraiser is hard to bring about, for the simple reason that it never, or rarely ever, meets. If it would do its duty properly, the importers of the country would not now be calling for the appointment of a chief appraiser. It is remarkable that commerce is without any protection against the arbitrary rulings of men who are often too inexperienced in the handling of goods that admit of equivocal description. Assessors of value for taxation have a check upon their reports in the Court of Revision, and assessment for taxes is not a whit more important than appraisement for customs.

In the spring the salesman's fancy gravely turns to thoughts of closing—and closing early. Last year there was a fair amount of

progress made in the early closing movement, and the scope of the reign of darkness -literal and metaphorical-was considerably reduced. The campaign is being resumed with better heart this spring, on account of the hopeful results of last year's agitation, an agitation which enlisted the press, the pulpit and the buying public in several places. Let it be hoped that employees will be still more disposed to shorten the working day for the good of themselves and their help. The five o'clock closing hour will soon be due in the wholesale grocery trade of this city. Last year the situation looked promising for the establishment of that hour as the time for closing all year round. It would be a gracious and highly appreciated act of the wholesalers if they would go the whole year, and begin on the first of May with the understanding that they should close at 5 o'clock every day until the first of May, '93. The employes stayed cheerfully at their posts last summer, and gave up their hour many an evening when the rush for sugar was at its height.

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In a speech upon the insolvency question, delivered before the Halifax Board of Trade a few days ago, Mr. Fyshe said some wise things, and among others this : "There are three interests involved in this matter, the interests of the insolvents, the interest of the creditors and the interest of the public; compared with the other two interests that of the insolvents is utterly insignificant, and it transgresses all reason and common sense that they, after all the mischief and waste they have already brought on their creditors and the community, should be treated as a favored class, petted and helped as if they had been benefactors to the community instead of drags on it, while better and abler men are treated as of no account in comparison, and the interest of the general public practically ignored. It is not the matter of the bankrupt's discharge, but this of compromising with him and allowing him to continue in business, which really is the key to the whole subject, and it is hardly worth while discussing any other part of it."

No. 16

MR. W. A. FERGUSON.

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A native of the land where I respire.

Mr. W. A Ferguson wasborn in the county of Prince Edward, Ont., in the year 1846, and is of Scottish descent. After having received a common school education, he commenced for himself at fourteen years of age, choosing to earn his own living rather than go to school, as many another Canadian boy has chosen, and from fourteen years of age to twenty-three worked at farming and lumbering. In his twenty-fourth year he took up fire insurance, and soon became connected with the leading fire and life companies do-

ing business in Canada, and built up a large and rémunerative business, which is still carried on by Ferguson Bros., who during all the period of their business career have never had a claim disputed or unpaid. In the spring of 1878 the Delhi Fruit and Vegetable Canning Co. was organized, with Jacob Sovereen, A. and R. Crysler, and W. A. Ferguson equal partners. The out-put the first year was about 30,000 cans. This was the third factory of the kind in the Dominion. After two years of experimenting the company found their capital so bad'y impaired that it was one time decided to abandon the enterprise, which possibly would have been done had not Mr. Ferguson volunteered to give up his other business and devote his time wholly to the canning business. Forming a partnership with his brother, J. H. Ferguson, and handing the insurance business over to him, he threw his whole energy into the affairs of the cannery. The company re - subscribed their capital, and took in

two additional partners—James McKnight and George Kent, both wealthy lumbermen. This gave the company a strong financial standing, Mr. Ferguson was given power to act as sole manager, and the company started with new life. But want of experience seemed to continue the great drawback. The canning business has more minute details to lock after than most other branches of business. The cost is made of fractional parts, the raw material is perishable, water requires to be pure, steam must be just so hot, steam gauges must be kept in perfect order, and the whole business is of so complicated a nature, and the material is so perishable that with all the business energy of Mr. Ferguson the financial part could not be called a success until he had mastered the whole business, could supervise every part, and judge himself as to its fitness. But when once he felt that he understood the business, the company commenced to push it, and soon introduced their goods into every part of the Dominion. In 1885 it became necessary to enlarge their works, and the company decided on building new premises, and they now occupy the largest and best equipped canning factory in the Dominion, having a capacity of 50,000 cans daily. In locating their new factory two essential points were kept in view-namely,

over the Dominion, and no first-class grocery stock is considered complete without an assortment of Delhi canned goods.

Mr. Ferguson's motto is "Excel," and the many first prizes and gold medals won by his brands bear testimony as to how well he has succeeded. In the fall of 1891 a branch was started in the town of Niagara for canning peaches and tomatoes. This is the only factory in the centre of the peach-growing district, and where the fruit can be picked every day and canned within a few hours after being picked, it is a great advantage, and the goods turned out from this branch last fall are most highly spoken of. The company last season introduced machines for threshing peas

MR. W. A. FERGUSON.

pure spring water and perfect drainage. The factory is situated on the brow of a hill, with a ravine below and a running stream, and all refuse is shot down a chute into this ravine and carried away by the stream. This keeps the air pure and the factory sweet and clean, which is one of the greatest difficulties about a canning factory. After moving into their new premises they not only enlarged their output, but increased the varieties of goods manufactured, adding jams, jellies, mince meat, catsups and soups to their already large line, and now turn out the largest assortment of goods of any one firm in the Dominion. Their goods are scattered all out of the straw, something entirely new. These machines have a capacity of 100 loads of peas a day, are run by steam power and enable the farmer to harvest a field of 5 or 10 acres in one day, that would require a week in the old way ot hand picking. They also enable the company to can the peas much fresher than the old way of hand picking. These are the only two in use in Canada. During the busy season some 450 hands are employed, mostly boys, girls and women. The premises are run night and day, and Mr. Ferguson may be found on the scene of activity at all hours. To manage such a business requires a man of quick and cool judgment and iron constitution and a determination that knows no surrender.

Mr. Ferguson has the gift, which is not very generally divided up among men, of persistency in a set purpose. The history of the canning establishment his name is connected with amply illustrates this. It requires pluck to

take hold of an industrial project to make a success of it when it has once disappointed the hopes of its promoters. Mr. Ferguson was possessed of the necessary pluck and had in him the right metal to succeed. He acted upon what is a cardinal principle with all truly successful men, that before you can improve anything else you must improve your-He made himself thoroughly acquainted with the ins and outs of the business he had chosen, spared no pains in the applica-tion of this knowledge, and made personal supervision a prime necessity. It requires a strong mind to receive and steadily turn to practical account one idea. The one idea that Mr. Ferguson never deviated from may be deduced from the products of his cannery, and is this : It pays to maintain quality.

TORONTO RETAIL GROCERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Retail Grocers' Association of Toronto held its regular monthly meeting in Richmond Hall on Monday night. The following were present :—President Booth (in the chair), Messrs. Barron, Clark, Gibson, Saunders, Hawthorn, Chapman, Anderson, Dulmage, Hambly, White, McCulloch, Westren, Jackson, Williamson, McMillan, Johnson, Sykes, Roberts, Sinclair, Mills and Secretary Corrie.

Such of the above as were present for the first time were introduced individually by the secretary to all the other members.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following names were read, proposed for membership and admitted : Messrs. Anderson, Hambly, Hawthorn, McCrae, Fry.

SELLING TO CONSUMERS.

In behalf of the committee that waited on the wholesale grocers to re-nonstrate against the practice of selling to consumers, Mr. Gibson reported that the committee was received courteously, that all the wholesalers alleged their innocence except one, and all promised to sell nothing to consumers hereafter. The committee informed all the wholesalers that information of such sales being made would be acted on by the Association, and the names of wholesalers who should break their promise would be reported for publication in the trade and daily papers, and that such unfair business would be advertised as widely as possible, and the influence of the Association used to divert trade to wholesalers who dealt fairly by the retailers.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Secretary reported the receipt of half a dozen copies of the Adulteration Act, in response to his request for the same from the Inland Revenue Department.

The tender of thanks to the members of the Executive Committee of the City Council was reported by the secretary, and the reply thereto of Ald. Saunders.

A request from Barrie to torward a copy of by-laws as a basis for forming an association was read, but the Secretary said he had run out of copies.

The communications were received.

The following accounts were read and passed, except the second, which was referred to the executive :—Rent, \$11.75; a baseball account for the Travellers' picnic, \$6; stamps, 28c.; the secretary's commission on new members, \$22.

THE PEDDLING BY-LAW.

Mr. Gibson moved, seconded by Mr. Williamson, that a committee be appointed to wait on the Mayor to draw bis attention to the fact that a good deal of peddling is done in violation of the license by-law. The committee appointed were Messrs. Mills, Gibson and Barron.

ADULTERATION.

The President read clauses of the Adulteration Act defining adulteration.

Mr. Clark moved, seconded by Mr. Sykes, that the Association petition the Minister of Inland Revenue to allow ccffee with a certain proportion of chicory in it to rank as unadulterated.

Mr. White did not see that legislation was necessary to enable the grocer to sell chicory in coffee, if the customer asked for it, as the law now allows the trader to sell mixtures as mixtures.

Mr. Sykes did not like the present regulation. It is of course within the grocer's right to mix if he is careful to sell as a mixture, but that does not protect the grocer from the insidious work of detectives. He believed that nearly everybody prefers two ounces of chicory to a pound of coffee, and such proportion should entitle the coffee to be classed as pure. He had an experience of inspection in connection with the tobacco trade, when he was put to an expense of \$13 or \$14 because a label became displaced. The trade should be protected against such chances in the coffee trade, and he believed the proposal in the motion answered the needs of the case.

Mr. Gibson preferred the law the way it now was. That enables the grocer to shade quality to suit his customers, is sanctioned by the law within conditions, and is not worse than putting water in whiskey.

Mr. Clark withdrew his motion, stating that his object in making it was to elicit discussion.

THE CONVENTION QUESTIONS.

The discussion of the questions submitted by the delegates who met here in October last was taken up at the point to which it was brought at the meeting before last.

No. 12. How is the peddling business conducted in your locality?

The secretary was instructed to answer this by a statement of the local law on peddling, and a memorandum of the steps taken by the association to regulate peddling, and of the attempts at evasion of the law referred to in a resolution passed in the early part of this meeting.

No. 13. What action has been taken with regard to its suppression? The answer to this was involved in the instructions to the

secretary with reference to question 12. No. 14. Can you suggest further steps with

reference to its suppression? No. 15. What license fee, if any, is paid in your locality?

The two latter questions were treated as coming under the directions given under question 12, and as all were 2 mere matter of record the secretary could get the facts from the minute book.

The general question of peddling was given some attention during the discussion of these particulars. The difficulty of dealing with growers and discriminating between the genuine and the so-called growers was touched upon. The former have free ingress to the market, and under the Municipal Act, no city that has not a charter can put a license fee upon them.

Mr. Gibson said the genuine growers were not objects of complaint. They always stood out for full prices. The cutting pedlars who sailed under the colors of the growers, were not growers, but pedlars pure and simple, who pursued their calling on the strength of their cultivating half an acre of land. He would go in for putting the onus of enforcing the law upon the police.

No. 16. Do you think it desirable to hold a Retail Merchant's Convention? If so, where, and when would you suggest its being held?

and when would you suggest its being held? Mr. Clark approved the idea of a convention. The closer the relations among the trade the better. An idea that he entertained and hoped some time to see realized was the incorporation of the whole grocery trade, an apprenticeship system established, and entrance into the trade determined by success in passing an examination.

success in passing an examination. Mr. Mills had nothing to say against the proposal to call a convention, but saw little encouragement in the attitude of outside associations to warrant the consideration of it here. The circulars sent out had been quite generally ignored, and answers were returned by hardly any. The feeling of outside associations had evidently cooled down since the break in the sugar combine, which break reduced the motives for a convention. Also things were in an unsettled, transitional state in the Guild, and until they began to take more tangible form, a convention would be at a loss to know what matters were to be dealt with in this relation. Of course there were many matters not touched on in this circular which would come within scope of discussion at a convention.

Mr. Gibson agreed with Mr. Mills that a convention would have plenty to do if it met, as numberless questions demanded the attention of the whole trade. For example, the soap men were putting their best toilet goods into the hands of dry goods men after a name had been made for these spaps by the great advertising they received through being handled by grocers. The dry goods trade was always certain to take up some of the best things. They never bothered with sugar, currants, etc. Mr. White thought Mr. Mills' objection to

Mr. White thought Mr. Mills' objection to the idea of a convention being discussed, because answers had not been returned from other associations, was hardly consistent while Toronto itself was still considering the questions and had made no return of answers to them.

The question was finally answered as follows: We think a convention desirable. Would suggest Hamilton as a good central point. Would name August as a rough indication of a suitable time.

There was a disposition to be indifferent as to whether Hamilton or Toronto should be the place of meeting, and Hamilton was named out of consideration for outsiders, for whom the most central point was supposed to be the most convenient. Toronto would probably have been suggested as likely to be agreeable to all visitors, but the feeling that it might look selfish for the local Association to name its own city prevailed.

EARLY CLOSING.

Some desultory discussion took place upon early closing, but did not issue in the adoption of any resolution.

Mr. Clark said the fault with the present early closing Act was its not defining "grocer." That left a loophole for a great many evasions on the part of traders who carried along with groceries other lines as well.

along with groceries other lines as well. Mr. Hambly, Mr. Hawthorn, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Mills and Mr. Johnson all spoke favorably of 8 o'clock as a closing hour; and all except the last appeared to think closing on Wednesday afternoon impracticable.

on Wednesday afternoon impracticable. Mr. White had closed at 7 since the first of January and lost nothing by it. He and two other neighboring grocers had observed this rule. He thought it more easily carried out in winter, though, than in summer, and would not be tied down to a particular hour during the latter season unless all within range of competition would agree to the same hour.

Mr. Williamson had closed at 7 since the first of June last and had not lost enough business by so doing to balance the saving in gas.

Mr. Sykes had studied the interests of his own business, and those he considered had warranted him in the past in keeping his store open after 7. His course was to some extent determined by the late-hour competition he had to face from the fruit and flour and feed men.

Mr. Gibson made a few humorous remarks upon the subject, and the meeting adjourned.

THE E. B. EDDY WORKS. HULL, OUE.

The name of E. B. Eddy 1sknown throughout the length and breadth of Canada, and everywhere he is acknowledged to be one of the shrewdest and most successful business men in the Dominion. About 40 years ago he started business in the little Village of Hull, and before long had acquired a considerable portion of the water power afforded by the Chaudiere Falls. Match making was his first venture, and at different times were

sulphite, and last, but by no means least, the manufacture of various kinds of paper. In 1886 he deemed it advisable to form a joint stock company, and since that time the various branches of the business have been carried on under the name of the E. B. Eddy Company.

Four thousand five hundred horse power is required to drive the machinery of the Company, and upwards of 1,800 hands are employed the year round. These two facts will give some idea of the enormous business carried on by this company, whose wares are sold from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and whose reputation for honest, square dealing is second to none in the Dominion.

The capacity of the machinery is as follows : Indurated fibre mill, 8 presses, capacity 600 articles daily: wood pulp mills, 8 grinders, 16 tons daily; sulphite fibre mill, 4 digesters, 13 tons daily; woodboard mill, 2 machines, 10 tons daily; woodboard mill, 2 machines, 10 tons daily; paper mill No. 1, 98 inch

four-driver machine, 10 tons daily; 86-inch cylinder machine, 10 tons daily; paper mill No. 2, 76-inch cylinder machine, 2 tons (tissue) daily; small woodboard machine, 2 tons daily; Jordan engines, 6, and beating engines, 16, of a capacity of 1,000 pounds each.

Everywhere throughout these factories order and cleanliness exist, and that, too, without the air of restraint that is often marked in very orderly factories. Evidently the spirit that animates the management permeates every department of this very varied business.

The buildings are lighted by electricity

from four dynamos and over four score of large arc lights, and several hundred small ones are used.

The factories as seen from the Chaudiere entrance into Hull convey no adequate idea of their true size. When seen from the vantage of a visitor, they cover acres. They are clustered loosely; the great paper mill, the stone paper mill, the box factory, machine shop, warerooms and the hooped-ware factory to the left of the road; a group, including the match factory, the induratedware works, the sash and door and washboard factories on the other side-a stragadded the making of pails, tubs, lumber, gling mass of stone buildings, connected doors and sashes, indurated fibre ware, pulp, above by galleries and tramways, and pre-



E. B. EDDY.

senting only an end to the street. The match factory is incomparably the largest in Canada, and possibly the largest in the world under one roof, much larger than all others in the Dominion together. It is a busy place, with many departments, for it takes about as many people to make a good sulphur match as to make a pin. The hum of machinery is everywhere; the rooms are closely filled with employes, mostly bright looking French-Canadian girls. A confused orderliness reigns. The debris, which almost invariably litters factories where wood is the material used, is here absent. Unfinished matches that fall to the floor are almost the only waste to be seen; these are gathered up and removed regularly to avoid risk of fire.

At Eddy's, matches are made with great rapidity and with very little manual labor involved in the process, and entirely without the waste and loss incurred by the old-time methods. In the cutting machines the pine, first cut into blocks and cross-cut, is split by knife-combs into match sticks the length of two matches, and then poured off on to a belt conveyor, which carries it to the reeling machines. This work is done so rapidly that the uninitiated eye finds it difficult to discover how the result is brought about. The matches are now prepared for dipping by the reeling machines, of which there are a

score or two. In the oscillating feeder of the machine the match splints are shaken into position, side by side, one layer in thickness, and so pass through - an unbroken stream-onto a double line of tape, and are then rapidly wound, with the tape, around a little hub into a "wheel" or roll about two feet across and to match lengths-about 41/2 inches -in thickness. So evenly is this done that a flat plate laid on either end of the wheel would touch every match splint. This evenness ensures uniform distribution of the sulphur and phosphorous dips, and as each match is separated by the reeling process from every other match in the wheel, the adhesion of the matches when dipped is prevented. A roll requires half a minute or a little more to complete. As it is finished it is whipped off, and another hub and set of tapes substituted. The wheels pass to the dipping room where they are dipped at both ends into sulphur, and when cool, touched on the phosphor-

ous mixture, which, kept evenly fluid throughout by steam heat, never takes fire. After drying thoroughly, a cutter and unwinder now cuts the rolls into two wheels and unwind them. In the boxing room, a busy and most interesting apartment, girls with wonderfully nimble fingers gather from the tables the matches in half-handfuls and cram theminto little paper boxes. Each quarter-gross as completed goes into a card board box and is passed to another department for packing and shipment. So great, when united with natural apitude, is the skill acquired by the girls in filling the little boxes, that these scarcely differ in the number of matches



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each contains. And the work is done with marvellous despatch-a box in about three econds.

Of course there are departments devoted to incidentals of the match business, such as places where the selected pine is stored and rooms for making and stamping by machinery the wooden boxes, large and small. The stamping is thoroughly done, for the company takes care that every person who purchases a box shall know that it is Eddy's matches that are giving him satisfaction.

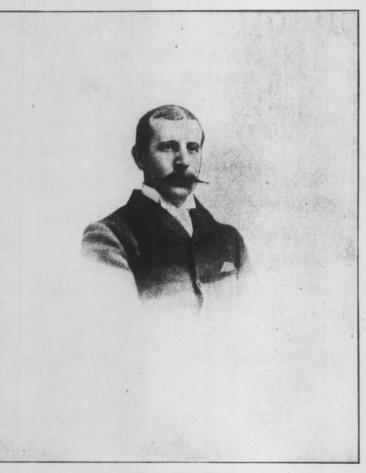
One of the most interesting mechanical rooms in Canada is that given to the making of the small paper boxes. Here over 700

boxes are made per minute. Great perpendicular cylinder or wheels made of hundreds of pieces of burnished steel constitute the prominent part of the machines, which were invented and made by the company on the premises. The machine, notwithstanding the time and thought consumed in inventing and perfecting it -rather in consequence of that time and thoughthas the profound merit of simplicity, a merit pheromenally rare in machines made up, as those are, of about 3,000 separate pieces of metal. By these machines a band of tough paper, unwinding off a roll, is cut, grooved into seams, printed with a label, glued and pressed in rigid form as boxes. Of such boxes each machine turns out 185 per minute. Machines of similar construction, but without the printing apparatus, make the little covers. Unquestionably this is the crowning achievement Canada has made in mechanism. Perhaps it may justly be placed first on this continent for simplicity in principle, delicacy of adjustment and adaptedness

to run without the frequent repairs generally necessitated in a machine required for operations so varied and of such nicety.

Two very important qualities are essential in first-class matches. They must not break readily, and, while they must never fail to strike, yet must not go off on the lightest friction, and so prove a prolific source of danger. Both of these qualities, as well as minor ones of importance, are exhibited in the highest degree in Eddy's matches. The pine selected is the choicest; sound, without knot or twist, and 1s thoroughly dried. Every maker has his own phosphorous dip, and, though these are much alike in their princi-

pal ingredients, the proportions used of each and the minor ingredients added very much. On Eddy's matches, as experience proves, the mixture is probably as nearly perfect as possible. The phosphorous ends well resist damp and heat alike; they are odorless, never spit or break off when struck, and so meet every requirement of parlor matches, while their comparative safety is such that it may be said the Eddy company has saved the insurance companies of Canada more than the cost of all the fires that have devastated Hull. Over 27,000,000 matches are turned out each day, giving employment to 475 hands, and using up about 6,000 cords of wood for matches alone, and 100 tons of



W. H. ROWLEY.

sulphur annually.

Indurated fibre ware, as some readers well known, is made from wood pulp pressed on moulds of the utensil required into more than the original solidity of wood in the grain, and then kiln dried and saturated to a considerable depth with a solution which gives it almost the tenacity of iron, and renders this light, elastic ware impermeable and exceedingly durable. The ware manufactured at present (moulds for additions to the list are in preparation) includes tubs, pails, round-bottom fire buckets, basins, bread troughs, pans, water closet tanks and a variety of other articles. As this kind of manufacture is a novelty, and the factory is the only one of the kind in Canada, a brief glance at the prccesses may be of interest.

The pulp used is pumped in a gruelly condition into a large vat, and freed from lumps and partially drained is forced on into iron moulds set on tall presses, where, under a pressure of 160 pounds to the square inth, which drives the water out in streams, the utensils are shaped. The moulded goods are now dried in a kiln, then removed to another floor, trimmed by machine-driven saws of various descriptions, put upon lathes where, in polishing, their shape is reduced to that of the light and sometimes graceful utensils they appear when finished. Then comes the

indurating vat, where, in a hot mixture, the composition of which is kept a profound secret, the goods are immersed, the indurator poking them under here and there with a stick every moment, and intently watching the mixture and the utensils floating in it. The immersion process complete, the wares are put for a considerable time in a kiln heated to 500° Fahr. A second immersion in another liquid follows, to give them a hard, glossy finish, which is afterward dried on in a kiln. The goods are now ready for the market, all except pails, tubs and a few other things, to which handles must be fixed.

The color of the goods, which is imparted in the glazing bath, varies as desired. Mottled browns appear to be favored most, but bright tints are frequent. The ware admits of great variety of pleasing effects in color, quite as much so as metallic or earthenware. This industry is more especially under the eye of Mr. Cushman, the vice-president of

the company, a gentleman whose early and long connection with the Eddy factories has contributed much to their success.

Indurated ware is a boon to the kitchen and dairy, and needs only to be well known to come into general demand. The utensils are the lightest in the market. Strength is combined with lightness. A man can jump on a light wash-basin or hurl it into the air and let it fall on the hard floor without cracking or denting it. It may be broken with a hammer, but it is difficult to wear out indurated goods. The surface remains hard and glossy; neither heat nor cold, moisture nor drought affects it. The utensils are seamless



PRUNES.

H. P. ECKARDT & CO., Wholesale Grocers, TORONTO.

7

Are you fully satisfied with your Coffee ?

If not send to us for sample order, 30 lbs. "Snow Drift Blend" price 33 cents, "Highest Grade" new style of package, in every case gives satisfaction. Almost every day brings new customers, Just one trial is all we ask, we then leave it with you.

Yours, etc.,

THE SNOW-DRIFT BAKING POWDER GO., brantford.



In these days of competition, Grocers are looking for Side-lines on which they can make a good profit. CONFECTIONERY is what is wanted. It yields from 50 to 75 per cent. profit.

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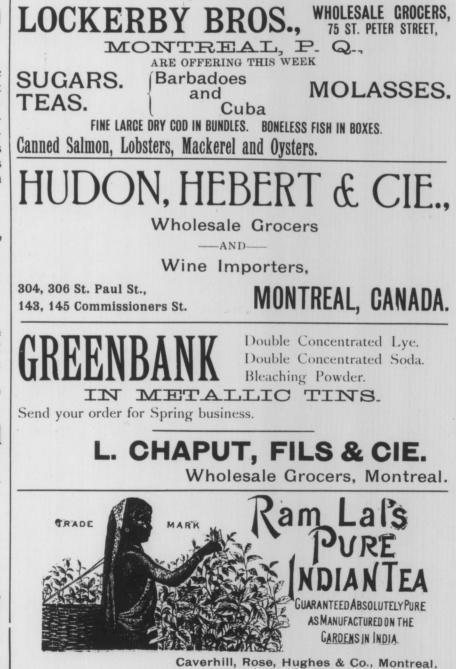
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We manufacture it in every conceivable shape. Send us a trial order.





non-warpable, and for practical purposes may be described as indestructible.

Immediately opposite, across the Chaudiere road, is a large stone building, occupied by the machine shop and the hoopware factory. The last, if not so interesting as the match factory or the indurated ware works, has many processes which the visitor watches with interest. The factory is a very large one, the largest of its kind in the country. It was one of the earliest industries engaged in by Mr. Eddy, and its reputation has steadily increased, for no pains have been spared to make every improvement possible in the machinery and methods with a view to economy in production and to securing well finished wares that will not fall to pieces or become leaky if left empty and dry. The manufacture comprises common pails, pickle pails, toy pails, wash tubs, candy, lard, jelly, jam, biscuit and spice pails and a variety of minor wares. Ash, elm, white pine and spruce are used, the last being in especial demand for butter tubs, as it is tasteless. The putting together and hooping is a process at once interesting and surprising on account of the rapidity with which it is done. The process of stamping the name of the company and printing from patterns the imitation grain work on this ware is particularly attractive. A recent improvement in hooped ware is the insertion in grooves around a tub, pail, etc., of wires; this doubly prevents the falling to pieces of vessels neglected and left in the sun. The magnitude of the business done by this factory may be judged from the fact that the output is equivalent to from 2,500 to 3,000 pails per diem. Here, too, a large number of men find constant employment in turning out first-class washboards, second to none in the market.

And last but not least by any means there is the manufacture of paper of all kinds, grades and colors. Here the grocer can get his tea and other wrapping papers in any quantity and at the lowest market price ; here the hardware man is favored by having a strong heavy wrapping paper made specially for himself; and here users of paper of all kinds can have their wants filled. There are two paper mills, Nos. 1 and 2. The latter a large stone structure, 60 x 90, fitted up with the latest improved paper and pulp making machinery. We cannot attempt a description of the making of paper, for it would of necessity abound with technical terms, which would be meaningless to the vast majority of our readers, but will merely say that the whole process, from the time the wood is cut up into suitable lengths for being fed into the grinding machines until the finished paper is wound on the spools as it leaves the machine, is one so interesting that it is worth going many miles to see. In mill No. 2 there are two grinding machines, three beating engines (large, oval-shaped vats in which an engine keeps stirring and beating up the pulp) and a large paper making machine, used principally for making

tissue and tissue manillas. This machine has a capacity of one and a half tons of tissue, or three tons of tissue manilla paper, per day. Although the Eddy Company have only been making toilet paper for a few months, yet already they find it hard work to keep up with their orders, even by running the two machines to their fullest capacity. These machines turn out 30 cases— 100 rolls of 1,000 sheets each to the case per day. With the improved machinery the company are able to turn out a superior quality of toilet paper and at a lower price than any similar article on the market.

Next comes the paper furnishing room. It is 85 x 102 feet, three storeys high, the ground flat having an 18-foot ceiling. On the lower flat is the mammoth super-calendering machine, having eight rolls 80 inches long. This is one of the finest machines on the continent, and is capable of finishing paper with the finest possible surface. The whole series of buildings are lighted with electric light, supplied with five dynamos with a capacity of 80,000 candle power. The two upper storeys are used for storage. The building is fitted up with two powerful elevators and is heated throughout with hot air, as are all the other buildings no stoves being allowed around the premises. Passing from the finishing rooms, into paper mill No. 1, you are completely taken by surprise. The building itself is 122 x 1481/2 feet, with an extension on one side, increasing the length to 170 feet. This extension had to be built to accommodate one of the new machines. which is 1571/2 feet long; truly a monster. On entering the door you are confronted by the two finest paper machines on this continent, if not in the world. They cost upwards of \$30,000 each. The smaller one is, however, 147 feet long, is 98 inches wide, has 18 four-foot dryers and 2 stocks of calenders. This machine is used for making book, white print, news and manillas, and has a daily capacity of from eight to ten tons. The larger machine is 157 1/2 feet long by 86 inches. It has 6 cylinders, 24 four-foot dryers and 3 stocks of calenders. This machine is used for making wood board, card board, duplex board, card middles, manillas, wrapping paper, etc., and has a capacity of from ten to twelve tons per day. This machine is so constructed as to produce cardboard with different colored sides, the only machine capable of doing this work in Canada. This mill is also fitted up with 6 grinders for grinding wood into pulp, and these require 1,350 horse-power to drive them. These grinders are 24-inch face, with 4-foot diameters. There are six run of them in mill No. 1, and two run in mill No. 2. In mill No. 1 are 10 beating engines of 50 horsepower each, and 4 Jordan engines, each of 30 horse-power. In the basement are the huge vats or tanks for holding the pulp, and also various pumping appliances for forcing the pulp up into the beating engines and finally into the paper making machines

Although this is but a short description it might be imagined that it is days instead of hours from the time the wood is ground into pulp till it comes out a beautiful sheet of paper. But such is not the case. Large sticks of spruce are thrown into the grinders and ground into pulp, then it passes on from machine to machine, and within a couple of hours is ready for use.

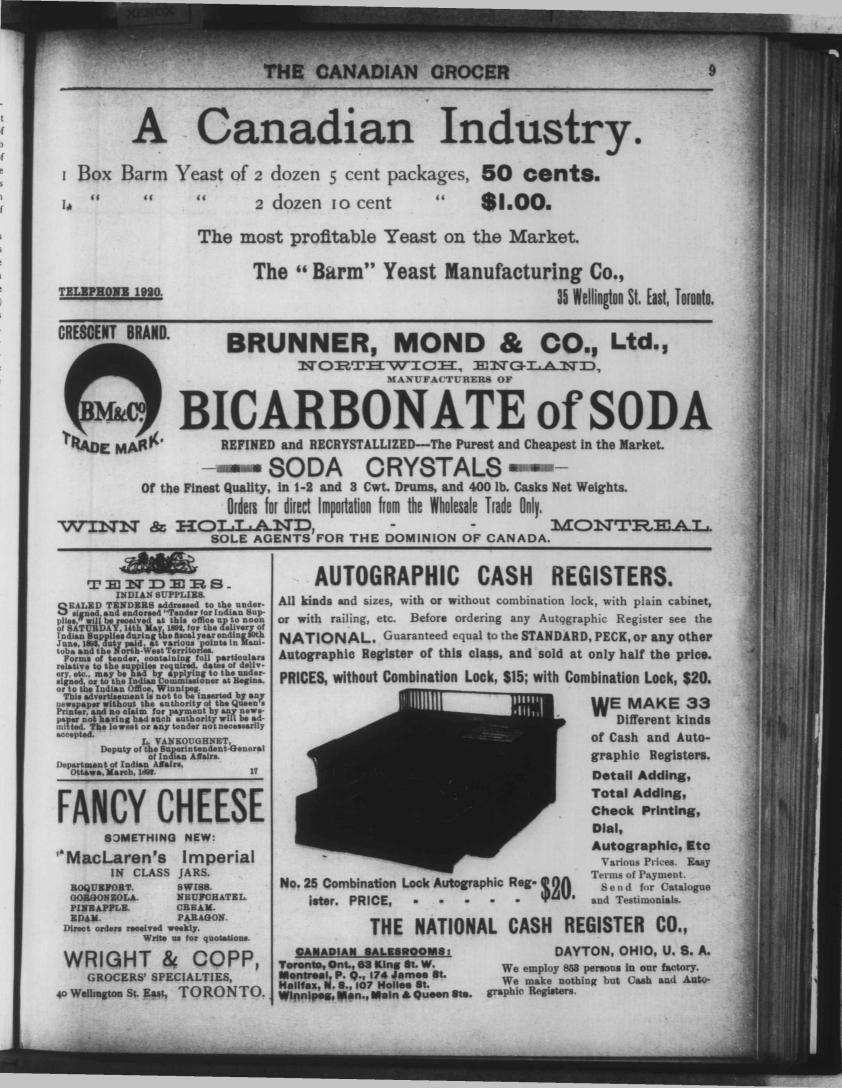
This confident vigor, which had so much to do in developing a very varied business which employed more hands than any one manufacturing enterprise in the Dominion (the number is said at one time to have amounted to 4,238 men, men and children) appears well founded. Mr. Eddy tolerates no inferiority in any of his manufactures. His wares must equal and, if possible, surpass the best in the same line produced elsewhere. All that careful methods and close attention can do is done. The needs of the market, and the special demands of customers, are carefully considered and promptly met. If the machinery already known to the world and needed by his company seems capable of improvement, the improvement is studied out, invented and perfected in Hull. A fully equipped machine shop is an important appurtenance of the company's factories, and here many new inventions have been made and elaborated, among them the Eddy match box machine, a marvel of mechanism scarcely rivalled anywhere.

Mr. E. B. Eddy is the president and managing director of the company, the other officers on the board being : Mr. S. S. Cushman, vice-president ; Mr. G. H. Millen, superintendent, and Mr. W. H. Rowley, secretary-treasurer. Mr. J. J. Gormully, Q.C., Ottawa, is also a member of the board.

Notwithstanding his many business duties, Mr. Eddy finds time to take an active interest in all that pertains to the welfare of Hull, and has filled the important positions of mayor or chairman of the finance committee for many years.

To the commercial public of Canada Mr. W. H. Rowley, the genial Sec.-Treas., needs little introduction. The accompanying portrait is a good one. He is a Canadian, his birthplace Yarmouth, in Nova Scotia, and is a son of Lieutenant-Colonel Rowley. He is 42 years of age. His business career may be given in outline as follows: In 1866 he entered London House, St. John, N.B.; from 1869 to 1870 he was with the Hon. John Robertson, of the same city; in 1870 he entered the Merchants' Bank of Canada, in Montreal; he was afterwards stationed on the Bank's staff at Windsor, Kingston and Ottawa; in 1880 he was made manager of the Ottawa branch ; in January, 1887, upon the formation of the E. B. Eddy Co., he was made secretary-treasurer of that company. Mr. Rowley is a typical business man, and has a capacity for administration and hard work that is possessed by few.

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



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Just give us a chance, and like thousands of others, you will not regret it.

Empire Tobacco Co..

MONTREAL.

DARJILING (?)

The Rajah of Nepaul was sitting in state, His turban he'd doffed, a scratching his pate, His locks, dark, Hyperian, were ruffled, and Oh ! Such a look on his face, the picture of woe.

Twas not that he felt his dominion unsafe, For Peace reigned about him ; on mountain,

in cave,

His subjects were happy ; on hillside, in dale, Prosperity smiled on the dark and the pale.

No, no, he was happy, and yet, sad to say, Misfortune had struck him this beautiful day; A priest of Mysore had sent to this lord To learn the right way to spell a strange word.

'Twas the name of a town on high Himalay, The home of an herb brought from mighty Cathay,

Whose flavor, aroma and wonderful cheer Was growing in favor through month and through year.

DARJILING-The Vedas so wrote the famed name, Until the Feringhees, white sons of war's

game, With their barbarous guttural destroyed the

smooth sound

And spelled it and wrote it-any way to get round.

So the Rajah had summoned the priests and the wise

To settle the word so no doubts could arise. His court lauded loudly the sapient resolve, And waited to see what the wise would evolve.

The first to bow low was the Sahib B. Bol, Who said the word didn't need spelling at all, But if spelled, should look like the English-

DARJEELING, -D-A-R, one J and two E's.

Then a priest of stern Siva, "destroyer of all," Averred that he didn't agree with B. Bol, That Brahma and Vishnu both wrote it as he, DARGEELING,-D-A-R, no J, but a G.

The next learned man who desired to speak Said all 'e 'ad 'eard was 'og Latin or Greek ; In Lunnun at 'ome they 'ad the right thing, DARGHEELING,-G haitch, two h'es, L-1-n-g.

By ones the great wise men from far and from nea

Salaamed to the Rajah, who patient gave ear, And as each of the faithful expounded his plea,

The woe of the Rajah was piteous to see.

All day and all night was the court kept awake, But Rajah Tip Saboo no answer could take,

The sun was fast scaling the heavens once more

When a son of old Erin bowed down to the floor.

"Great Rajah"said he," o'im conhsthrained to confess

That this will turn out a mosht terrible mess, And oi beg yez to tell, oi beg on me knees, To spell the blamed word any DOMNED way they please."

With rapture the Rajah sprang from the gold

throne, And slapped Pat on the back, who grunted "Ochone !" "Great son of Feringhee, your word shall be

law,

No matter the spelling, you can't beat the draw."

HEC. SECORD.

NOTES TAKEN ON THE ROAD.

John Clay, Thorold, has fitted up a store on the opposite side of the street from his burned premises, and is once more to the front in the grocery line.

It is a pleasure to see Fred. Richards, of Richards & Son, soap manufacturers, Woodstock, around again after being bid up some time with a broken leg.

A. Disher, Merritton, is another subscriber to THE CANADIAN GROCER who lays aside a journal that he has taken for 15 years' and says THE GROCER fill the bill.

E. S. O'Neil, Ingersoll, was persuaded to take THE GROCER on trial, and when the time was up he made the remark that he was afraid he had lost a good deal by not taking it on before.

John Tisdale, Omemee, was burned out in the severe fire of last August, in that town, but with that pluck which distinguishes the successful man of business, he soon rebuilt and stocked a new store with a full line of fine groceries, and is fast recovering from his great loss. The insurance he received hardly covered his household effects.

William Henry, Uxbridge, when paying his subscription, said he had cut off other papers to make room for THE CANA-DIAN GROCER, and that it was the best trade paper in Canada. Speaking of business in Uxbridge, he said collections were a little slow, as the farmers had still large quantities of grain on hand. One farmer had 500 bushels of wheat, and was some time ago offered 90c. or more, but now he could not get 8oc., with prospects of 75c. or less. Mr Henry has a fine store and carries a large stock of dry goods, cloths, men's furnishings, groceries, etc., and is what we term "well fixed."

There are sundry complaints from grocery men in the country at the long delay by some Toronto commission houses in making reports on sales of eggs this spring, and as one or two parties claim to have made the consignments from seeing the advertisement of these houses in THE GROCER, it is incumbent on THE GROCER to take due note of these complaints. One person at London had not heard from his consignment in over a month, another at Omemee shipped in February and again in March, and only got a report on April 8th, and then it was effected through his wholesale house. This latter commission house 1 am pleased to say is not an adver-tiser in THE GROCER.

Mr. Henry, of A. Watts & Co., Brantford, is fast recovering from a severe ankle sprain. Although suffering great pain, his arduous public and private duties compelled him to be at his office pretty steadily. There he appeared on crutches as regularly as ever for a long time. From his office the telephone had to do the rest. Mr. Henry is one of Brantford's most prominent citizens, and his counsel and advice in science are while counsel and advice in social as well as public matters have great weight, and can no more be dispensed with than his celebrated Ivory Bar Soap can from all the grocery stores in the Dominion of Canada.

A "NEW" DRUMMER.

My joy knew no bounds when one morning I received a letter from a large candy house which read as follows :---

"After the conversation we had with you we have decided to give you a trial. Please come down and post up with a view to starting out on Sunday night. Yours, SWEET AND PURE."

The happiest moment of my life had arrived ; I read and re-read the letter to make sure I was not dreaming. I knew, or thought I knew, if I could just get an opportunity to sell goods "on the road "-as a number of my drummer friends termed it-I would surely make a great success, and now the opportunity was presented. I was sure I could sell goods-lots of goods, why not? I was bright, much more so than lots of those fellows who were wonderful successes on the road. Why should I fail? No sir, it was not possible. I was the proud possessor of a great many fine and original (?) yarns that I could and would spin off ad finem, and I would prove a veritable cornucopia of effulgent merriment to those verdant (?) but nice country merchants.

I put in three days posting up, during which time I became thoroughly familiar with the confectioners' terms, and I knew what every "hand made cream" consisted of and how each piece of "Nougate" was made, etc. I had the prices of "pan work," "stick," "pistasch," "chocolate cream," "pea nuts," "fire crackers," "milk shakes," "pop corn balls," "prize boxes"-in fact everything, at my tongue's end-and now I would go out and revolutionize things generally and-no telling what was yet in store for me. I might yet be a member of "my firm." I had my samples sent down to the depot and returned to my home to pack up the personal effects that I would want to use on my trip.

"Just think," said I to my mother, I am at last a "drummer." Now watch me, watch how I will put some of those fossils away when I strike at their trade.

"Don't be too confident, my son," ventured my mother with some timidity. She seemed careful lest she might say something that would possibly lead me to believe that I was not already a howling success.

Well, I bade everybody good bye, and was soon seated in a Wabash train as proud of my 1,000 mile ticket as I was of the \$50 expense money that I had carefully stowed away in my inner vest pocket. My first stop was at a small town that had positively no use for candy, as Mr. C., representing C. H. D & Co., had been there a few days before and sold everybody all the candy wanted. I took an afternoon freight that was going my way and found in the caboose quite a number of other "commercial travellers" who were lounging around on upturned buckets and other improvised seats. After I had deposited my sample case, silk hat box, umbrella, cane and satchel containing clothing, perfumed note paper, etc., in the corner, I

volunteered the remark, as I rubbed off my patent leathers with my handkerchief: "Trade is d—n dull. How is it with you fellows?" I noticed a fatherly looking gentleman lying down on the top of the tool box with one end of the cushion turned under for a pillow, and as I came near being thrown through the east end of the car by a violent jerk of the train, he asked me how I was doing on my maiden trip.

I did not know then, but I know now, how he knew it was my maiden trip.

I "made" one other town that day and at night wrote to my "house" that prospects were good. "There 1s," said I, "some tellow ahead of me in the same line, but I will head him off to morrow." I paid very little attention to trade the next day as I was anxious to head off the man with C. H. D. & Co., whom I was following so closely. He was creating havoc with trade all along the line and I wanted to get in the front rank for awhile. I finally heard of him on the C. & A. and overtook him at Blackburn. I made his acquaintance - his name was Cobb-and he treated me royally and welcomed me into the ranks of peregrinating negotiations. He also told me that Waverly, a little town about seven miles off the road is a very good candy town, but he never made it on account of time required to do so. I set about going to Waverly at once and while the livery man was hitching up the horses I gulped down a piece of cold polygamous gobbler, all the landlord had, he said, dinner was over, and a cup of coffee that turned blue when milk was poured into it. I got to Waverly in time to learn that Cobb had been there the day before and took out a large number of Christmas orders. I was sorry he didn't take the town. I was like the fellow who was hung in Texas-further proceedings interested me no longer, so far as that town was concerned. In fact, I was beginning to think that perhaps my "house" would soon expect an order from me. I was compelled to remain in Waverley over night and somehow or another, the beautiful snow that had clad all nature in a mantle of white, did not have that particular charm for me that the poets advertise so liberally in all papers of known circulation.

I was put to bed in a little light running affair that had a dashboard at each end, and when I awoke in the morning my neck was twisted northeast by north, and I felt generally broken up. I stepped to the window of my room to get a glimpse of the weather, and just across the street I saw a merchant hanging out an immense sign which bore this pertinent legend : "Wait for our mammoth stock of Christmas candies, bought a few days ago for cash."

I ate sparingly at breakfast, but my driver's appetite seemed all right. He, however, hadn't seen the sign. We drove back to Blackburn, and I took the first train up the road to Marshall, where I found a customer who wanted goods, but when he learned whom I was representing he said : "What! I don't want any of your goods. That house drew on me last week. I suppose they were afraid of their money." I afterwards learned that he was rated "M. 4," which accounted for his indignation. I managed to sell a few little orders, and lose my silk hat and umbrella before I get ready to return to my mother, whose words of consolation nestled close to my tired heart that was born again by the gentle touch.

I resigned my position in favor of anybody that wanted it, and when I squared up with my "house," I found that my itemized expense account absorbed my salary and all. I was ahead "experience," which has kept me off the road since and prompts me to treat the travelling salesman with distinguished consideration.—Interstate Grocer.

WHERE THE JOKE COMES IN.

Miss Giddigush : "Mr. Crusty, did you see the Conington baby? Do tell me how it looked ?"

Old Crusty : "Um—ah ! It is quite small, clean shaven, red faced, and looks like a hard drinker."—Judge.

A quaint old merchant was once asked what he thought of his two sons who were both preachers. "Well," he replied, "George has a better show in his shop window than John, but John has a larger stock in his warehouse.

Mr. Higgins—"What a 'eavenly dinner it was !"

Mr. Buggins—"B'lieve yer! Mykes yer wish yer was born 'oller!"—London Punch.

Justice—"Officer, what is the prisoner charged with !"

Officer Lafferty—"Your honor, I'm not much a judge of it, it smells a good deal like whiskey."

Closefist.—" You tell me that you never smoke, gamble or drink ?"

Clarklets.-"Yes, sir."

Closefist.—" I shouldn't want my daughter to marry a perfect man, but I guess you will do; you seem to be quite an accomplished liar."

Housekeeper-" Why are apples so high in price?"

Marketman—"'Cause they're scarce, mum."

"But the papers said the crop was so enormous that apples were rotting on the trees all over the country."

"Yes'm. That's why they're scarce. It didn't pay to pick 'em.-New York Weekly.

A farmer wrote as follows to a distinguished scientific agriculturist, to whom he felt under obligations for introducing a variety of swine : "Respected Sir :—I went yesterday to the cattle show. I found several pigs of your species. There was a great variety of hogs, and I was astonished at not seeing you there."—Ex.

The New York Commercial Bulletin says: By mail from Canton to March 8th, fire crackers are quoted for 56 count, 47 to 50c. per box; 64 count, 50 to 53½c. per box; 70 count, 56 to 6oc. per box; 72 count, 57 to 61c. per box; 80 count, 62 to 69c. per box. A sale of 10,000 boxes in mats is reported at 50c. Goods not yet shipped.



One firm in Guelph last year shipped over \$60,000 worth of dressed beef to Halifax.

Mr. J. D. Thompson, of the T. A. Snider Preserve Co., Cincinnati, is in the city.

Wyatt & Chaplow, grocers, St. Thomas, have sold their stock to Mr. John D. Locke.

Mr. John McEwan, of London, England, owner of the Trade Mark "Ram Lal Pure Indian Tea" was in the city last week.

The barque Angola arrived at St. John, N.B., from Iloilo on Saturday with raw sugar for shipment by C.P.R. to Montreal refineries.

Nixey & Co., the Black Lead manufacturers, have appointed Chas. Gyde, 33 St. Nicholas St., Montreal, their Canadian agent.

The British Columbia Fishing and Trading Company Limited, of Vancouver, B. C., it is reported, propose increasing their capital stock to \$100,000, and will purchase a steam trawler with proper compartments for curing fish.

The last issue of Le Prix Courant is a handsome number. Encased in a brightly tinted cover, its news and editorial pages filled with good matter and its advertising space overflowing with substantial announcements, Le Prix Courant is the picture of health.

Dun, Wiman & Co. have issued their usual quarterly statement of the failures in the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland. It gives the total number of failures for the Dominion for the first quarter of 1892 as 557, and the liabilities as 5,743,225. Newfoundland had two failures, with liabilities of \$11,647. The total in the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland is 559 failures, with liabilities of \$5,754,872.

The direct imports of oranges and lemons promise to be even heavier than was at first expected, the Fremona bringing 59,100 packages, of which 54,000 p'kgs. are lemons and the rest oranges. The Charington has 28,000 packages, of which about 25,000 contain lemons. This makes about 79,000 p'kgs of lemons and 8,000 p'kgs of oranges, which the trade considers far too large for the first two steamers.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

The following gentlemen have been appointed commercial agents for Canada : Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain Trinidad, agent for Trinidad and Tobago ; G. E. Burke, Kingston. Jamaica, agent for Jamaica ; Edwin McLeod, Georgetown, Demerara, agent for British Guiana ; H. O. Bennet, St. John's, Antigua, agent for Antigua, Montserrat and Dominica ; S. L. Horsford, St. Kitts, agent for St. Kitts, Nevis and Virgin islands; Darnley C. Dacosta, Barbados, agent for Barbados.

At about 1.30 on Sunday morning the fire brigade was summoned by an alarm from box 124 to fight the flames, which had gained considerable headway, in the wholesale flour and feed store of P. McIntosh & Son at 109 Front street east, Toronto. After herculean efforts for more than two hours, the flames were subdued, but not till over \$15,000 damage had been done to the building and stock, which were only insured to the extent of \$9,000. The fire originated from a defective furnace.

The brand "Our Gem," selected as the standard for straight roller flour by the Board of Delegates which met for the purpose of selecting standards for flour on the 22nd October, last year, having been found of too high a grade as to color to meet the requirements of the market, an order in council has been passed rejecting that standard and substituting the brand "White Star" as the standard for straight roller from and after April 1.

According to reports from Vancouver fishermen coming in from the Fraser River say that a large proportion of the salmon caught so far are of white variety. Though these are almost as good as the red salmon for the table, they will not bring so high a price in the eastern markets, and hence the frozen fish dealers are not so well satisfied. It is supposed that the large proportion of white salmon is due to the fact that the fry liberated some time ago by the hatchery is now returning up the river. For the first year of the hatchery white salmon was the variety chiefly raised, but of later years only red salmon have been bred.

THE SALMON PACK.

The salmon canners of the Pacific coastthose of Alaska, British Columbia and California-have completed their arrangements for a restriction of the output of their factories during the coming season. Natural conditions appear to co-operate with the plans of the canners on the Fraser River, for this year, according to the course of rotation in the past, the run of sock-eye salmon on that stream is expected to be light. It is even doubted that Fraser River canners will be able to get fish enough to fill the maximum number (7,500) cases which the agreement allows each to put up. An indication that natural scarcity may second limitations in the pack is afforded by the run of spring salmon, which is exceedingly low, many boats having returned without a fish. The price is consequently high, \$1.25 to \$2 being the range for spring fish of from 10 to 20 lbs. weight.

The agreement among the canners appears to be a very rigid one. They are under heavy bonds to keep it and are required to make affidavit at the end of the season as to the extent of their pack. A large number or canneries will be shut down, and a large number of hands will be dispensed with. This will cheapen the cost of production. The market will be steadied by the reduction of the output by about half a million cases. The overplus from last year's production has lowered and weakened prices, so that salmon is now being sold in London at or under cost.

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MONTREAL TRADE CHAT.

Robert Stewart, the Megmetic grocer, was in town last week.

A poor sugar season is reported from all the sugar making districts.

The license commissioners have already granted 164 grocery licenses to sell liquor.

J. E. Pagnueto, the St. Hyacinthe grocer, was in town last week. He reports trade good out that way.

G. Goodwin brought hen's eggs into Cookshire last week, that measured $7\frac{1}{5}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ and weighed 5 ounces.

A fire broke out in Beauchamp's grocery store, corner Delisle and Dominion streets, last Friday. The damage will amount to about \$600 covered by insurance.

Walter R. Miles, representing Francis, Peck, Winch & Co., the big London tea house, is in town this week. He reports trade good in the Lower Provinces.

B. A. Cox has been presented with a handsome illuminated album and an address by his fellow employes in the Canada Meat Packing company's establishment upon his leaving the employ of the company. The address speaks of the pleasant associations which have characterized Mr. Cox's intercourse with his fellows, and concludes by wishing him prosperity and happiness in whatever sphere of life his future lot may be cast.

The SS. "Charrington." from Sicily, is due here April 20, with 23,000 boxes of lemons, 4500 boxes, and 1200 half boxes of oranges. The SS. "Fremona" is due April 22, with 60,000 boxes of fruit, nearly all lemons, the SS. "Dracona" is due May 1, with a fair cargo of boxes of fruit and Valencia oranges, and the SS. "Escalona" a little later with Valencia oranges.



Import orders for MAY shipment of these fine goods should be placed at once.

BLAIKLOCK BROS, MONTREAL. General Agents for Canada. TOBONTO AGENTS :

WRIGHT & COPP, 40 Wellington St. East, Toronto



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TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, April 15, 1892. GROCERIES.

The surface of trade is as placid as the face of a looking glass. The salesrooms are not thronged with visitors, and travellers' orders are not hard to take care of. This has been a very commonplace week. Foul weather on Saturday and Sunday could not fail to put roads in the country in a bad condition for the remaining days of the week. Travellers report difficulty in getting round on this account. Big orders are hardly due yet, at all events. Not until navigation opens do orders begin to swell in volume and increase in number very greatly. Goods will not go forward very freely either before seeding is pretty well over. The prices of wheat are not what the farmers hoped they would be by this time, so that there is not so much life to the demand as was looked for. As to the prices of grocery lines they have been pretty stationary throughout the week. Dried fruits, sugar, syrup, are still favorable to buyers, medium to fine grades of Japan are scarce.

COFFEES.

An average trade in coffee, with no features peculiar to this week, has been done. Rios at 17½ to 18c. have had fair sale. Javas from 26c. upwards are also reported as quite active. Stocks of superior coffees are but moderate, while the demand is reasonably good.

DRIED FRUITS.

No recovery from the stagnation which has been the ruling condition in the dried fruit market for weeks past is to be chronicled. Valencia raisins continue to be offered at very low prices from New York, but as jobbers here have rather full stocks, buying Nor is selling by any means is not free. A small hand-to-mouth business is all free. the wholesale trade have to look after, and every sale has to be made against a feeling of distrust in current quotations. Off-stalk Valencia raisins are still as low as 334 c., but while all jobbers are willing to admit this as the line of value for the lowest grades, not all are carrying such grades, and 4¹/₄ c. represents a limit for goods that find most general sale. Currants are not changed in any respect. Fairly good stock in barrels is worth 5c., and stock to arrive in May is quoted at 4½c. Prunes, as compared with even last year, are not selling readily. The abundance and cheapness of domestic fruit tend to make trade in prunes dull. In no other line is their any point of interest.

The New York Commercial Bulletin says. Off-stalk are obtainable at 4¼ to 4¼ c., and layer 5¼ to 6c. as to brand, but the business passing consists wholly of jobbing quantities. There is yet some inquiry from Canada noticed, but the views of buyers from that section are too low to admit of any considerable business.

THE CANADIAN GROCER

Buyers from a point not many hundred miles from New York recently purchased in this market about 200 boxes 1890 crop California dried apricots at 5c. per pound. The same goods once brought 20c. per pound. Some old peaches that sold for 18c. in the past were also closed out at 4c. per pound.— N. Y. Commercial Bulletin.

NUTS.

The usual small business goes on. Shelled Valencia almonds are in some little request at 28 to 30c., Sicily filberts at $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 11C., cocoanuts are 5 to 6c. The orders are as a rule for very small parcels.

RICE AND SPICES.

Notwithstanding the firmer stand taken by the millers, wholesalers continue to quote at 3% to 4c. for common rice. Japan rice is steady at 5% c. for home milled and 6c. for foreign milled. A demand is now springing up and rice forms a larger part of the sales made these days.

Spices are steady and show no signs of lapsing from the conservative course they have followed on this market. Sales are not notably greater or less than they were last week.

SUGAR.

The heavy end of the trade in sugar is falling to the jobbers who stick to the cutting policy. Four and a half cents will buy gran ulated sugar to-day at the same houses as it would a week ago, but not from any more than those. The wholesalers who have the courage to hold out for 45%c., are willing to let their self-sacrificing neighbors surfeit themselves with business at 4^{1/2}c. The profit on sugar is what is saved by not sell-ing any. Yellows are quoted from 3%c. quite generally, but there are jobbers who go an eighth better and take 3½c. The familiar shift of making sugar a part of a composite sale, tea being generally the other part, is still worked. Higher prices for tea are more easily administered when thus diluted. But retailers are not all equally ready to swallow this bait; the majority like to make sure of getting sugar at the

(Continued on page 16.)

CANNED GOODS.

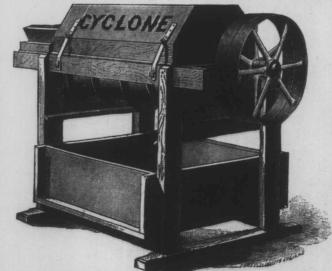
TORONTO. TORONTO.

The demand has no special set towards canned goods, but it is noticeable that among the invoices sent out there are few that have not an entry for a few cases of vegetables. The minimum price remains \$1.05. In all essential features the market is the same now as it was a week ago, prices being firm, sales moderate, stocks limited, and peas growing in scarcity. The number of holders of stock is diminishing, some jobbers relying on their neighbors upon the street for supplies to fill orders. There have been no transfers of large lots from one holder to another in second hands. Retailers are not supposed to be stocked beyond present requirements, and are likely to keep up the market by orders for running wants. The next pack is coming into the horizon of speculation. Some transactions are reported in which contracts for first-class brands have been made at \$1. How far this may repre-sent the possibilities of the market for future delivery it is hard to say. There is nothing at all in the shape of prospects, unless it be that packers will be more numerous than ever, to form the basis of more than a random guess. All business done now must be pure chance work. Salmon is in moderate request. Horse Shoe in talls is scarce and firm at \$1.45. Lobsters are steady and unchanged at from \$1.10 up. Leading brands of sardines continue firm.

Says the British Columbia Commercial Journal: The overstocked condition of the London and Liverpool markets is the direct cause of the cutting down of the packs of the Pacific Coast. In British Columbia, however, the unsatisfactory condition of the fishery regulations has had much to do with the action of the cannerymen, who feel that undue restrictions have been imposed on the canning industry, and the licensing system being also unsatisfactory.

The New York Daily Commercial Bulletin says, "Sea Gull" brand canned lobster pack-

To Canning Men.-OUR CYCLONE PULP MACHINE



For making tomato pulp and preparing pumpkin and squash for canning is very well known to all the canners in the United States, and a few of them are in use in Canada. The high tariff has prevented their being used extensively heretofore.

sively heretofore. We are now minufacturing these machines at Oakville, Ont., to enable our Canadian friends to obtain them without paying a heavy duty; but we shall make only a few of them unless ordered. Those who contemplate purchasing, should send their orders promptly to insure the saving of duty, as late orders will have to be filled from stock in the United States which will be subject to a 30 per cent duty. Address

THE BUCKLIN CAN-FILLER CO., KEYPORT, N. J.



MARKETS-Continued.

ing of the season of 1892, is quoted for future delivery at \$7.20 per case for tall tins and \$9 for flats, f.o.b. Halifax.

Delafield, McGovern & Co., New York, have been appointed the agents of the Anglo British Columbia Packing Company, Ltd., who represents the following brands of salmon : British American Packing Company, Pbœnix, Red Star, Trident, Lynx, Empress, Drysdale, Ark, Caledonia, Queen and Royal Britannia, representing an aggregate pack of about 175,000 cases, which is probably the largest salmon agency that has ever been placed. It practically controls the Canadian market.

MONTREAL.

There is only a small sorting up business doing in the above line at unchanged prices.

Continued from page 14.

lowest price, and feel that they do not need to make it a game of blindman's buff. The week's business was of but medium volume, orders seldom called for large quantities, and there does not appear to be much regret that the sugar trade was not larger. The price of raw sugar fluctuates very slightly, one day's movement balancing that of the next.

Willett & Gray, New York, in their weekly "Statistical" say : Early in the week refiners had so many cargoes of their own importation arriving that they could not take delivery of any others, and hence a storing of several cargoes resulted by importers. Later in the week purchases were renewed on the former basis to a considerable extent, without any attempt on the part of buyers to lower the quotations. This confirms what we have previously stated, that bottom prices for the season are touched, unless the European markets should be unfavorably affected by some unforeseen circumstance. Europe had a day or two of spasmodic firmness and advance, which was however quickly lost again, although the present tendency appears to be towards improvement. The acquisition of new property by the American Sugar Refining Company raised the question in the minds of cane sugar producers as to what is likely to be the condition of the United States markets, and an opinion is no doubt looked for in our paper. We are able to give a semi-official answer to such question. The United States requires all the sugars produced in the West Indies, and will continue to be the natural market for all those sugars. The prices paid for them will continue to be rather more than the parity that will be paid for them in any other country and never less. This should be sufficient answer and encouragement for the continued sending of those sugars to the United States, and should set the producers' minds at rest. These cane countries in close proximity to the United States should increase their production as much as possible, to meet the constant increase of consumption in the United States, which it will be the aim

SURPRISE SOAP.

The St. Croix Soap Mf'g Co.,

Branches:

St. Stephen, N. B

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

of the refiners to encourage to the largest extent. Their production this year will fall short of requirements to the extent of at least 100,000 tons, and it may be 150,000 tons, which amount must be bought from beet sugar countries. The United States will always take all the cane sugar produced, bringing from Europe only the amount of beet sugar required to make up the deficiency for consumption.

SYRUP AND MOLASSES.

Syrups are not in active request, owing to the cheapness of many lines that are crowding it on the same plane of consumption. Low grades continue to be very easy-priced, the lowest being 1%c. Finer syrups have some sale at prices in the neighborhood of 2%c.

Molasses has but little call, the cheapness of syrup having the effect of withdrawing from molasses a perceptible portion of the demand that the trade in the lower grades depends on. According to a cable advice received during the week, the price of Barbadoes molasses has made an advance equal to a cent.

TEAS.

The market is now all but bare of medium to choice Japans. The demand for these classes is also quiet from the retail trade, which is due to the fact that fair-sized purchases were made earlier in the season. Chicago is still a buyer, and offers made on this market have been accepted in a few instances for fair-sized lots. Low grades and grades of Japan close to medium abound and are in request, the price shading down to 12c. Congous are somewhat quiet, from 14c. up. In Young Hysons business is limited almost exclusively to the low grades. Ceylon teas are coming forward in market interest and are receiving a good deal of attention from buyers. Indian teas are likewise in fairly good request.

Indian and Ceylon teas continue in fair demand, and a steady business in them has been done. In London the improved feeling shown last week has been fully maintained, and prices are now distinctly firmer for all grades. Several lots of reprinted teas have been sold at advances on previous bids. Common sorts have realised steady to advancing prices, and all good liquoring parcels are much sought after at higher quotations. Pekoes, between 8d. and 1s. are very firm, and fine brokens with tip are dearer. The market closes with a strong tone.

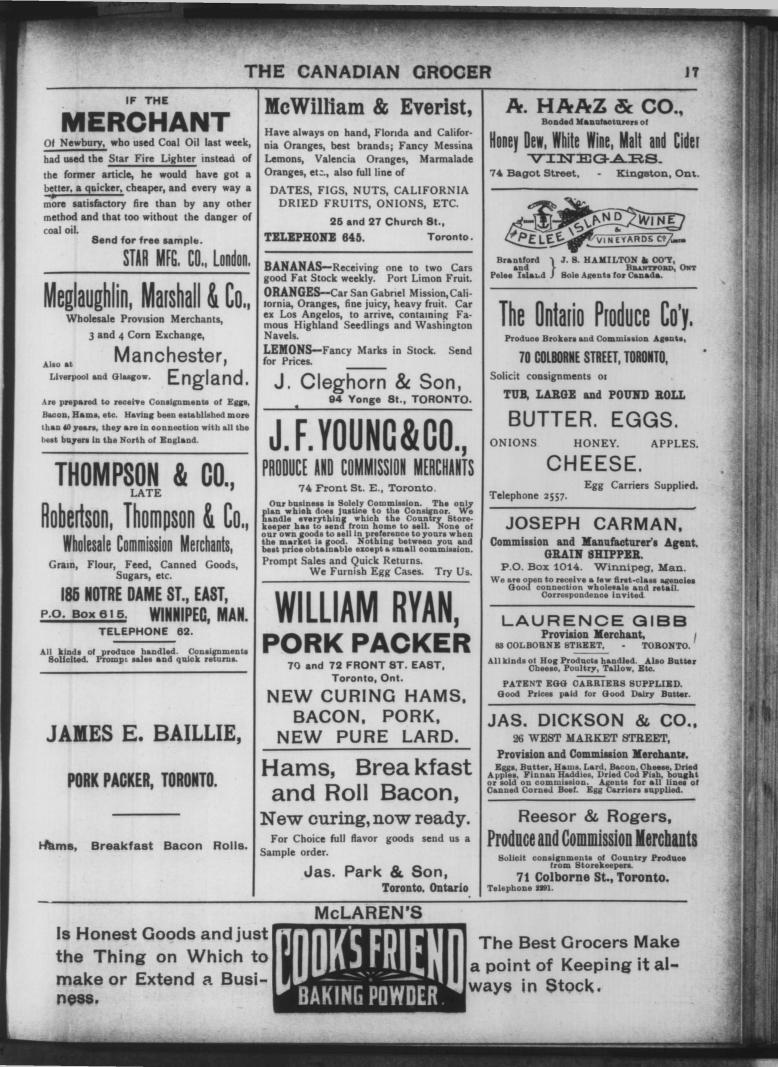
MARKET NOTES

Perkins, Ince & Co. sold a line of fine Japan teas in Chicago this week at 26c., a cent higher than was offered here.

Among the wholesale trade a rumor has found currency to the effect that the Canned Goods' Association has resolved to do business directly with retailers. At present there does not appear to be any reason for regarding this rumor as a fact.

The British Columbia Fruit Canning and Coffee Co., have very largely increased their capacity, and are now in a position to quoted prices favorable to buyers for their jams,





MARKETS-Continued.

jellies, canned fruits, canned vegetables and all their brands of ground coffee. Their flavoring extracts have wide sale.

There are so many adulterated mustards on the market now that it is sometimes very difficult to get a really pure article. Cherry's Dublin mustard is guaranteed absolutely pure. The manufacturers put it up in tins only for the Canadian trade, hence buyers can depend upon the quality. A Montreal firm sent a large bulk order, but the manufacturers refused to fill it. This mustard is highly recommended for medicinal purposes.

Fault has been found with our quotation of 4½c. for granulated sugar. It is true that 4½c. is not a very satisfactory price for granulated sugar, but it is an actual selling price, and has to be quoted in a veracious market report. It is a fact that the travellers of certain houses have instructions to sell at that price. Cutting is to be deprecated in both the retail and the wholesale divisions of the trade, but where there is cutting it is our duty to report its influence on the market.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum gives little chance for variations in the weekly report, as no change in prices is made except at long intervals. Business, too, keeps pretty regular throughout a single season. The prices remain 14½ to 15c. for lots delivered in the city and 14 to 14½ c. for quantities shipped to outside buyers.

The Petrolia Advertiser reports : Petrolia crude \$1.27 per bbl. Oil Springs crude \$1.27 ½ per bbl. A weakness has manifested itself in crude oil since our last in consequence of the falling off in the demand for refined, which is usual at this season of the year. The dealers throughout the country are now beginning to enquire about contracts for future delivery of refined oil for the fall trade, and II cents f. o. b. here has been freely offered with a guarantee against decline. This beautiful jug handle system of doing business was inaugurated some years ago by the London Oil Refining Company, in order to secure a monoply of the trade as much as possible, and ever since those days the large dealers in refined oil throughout the country expect to have this concession made to them by oil refiners on any future contracts, which means that if the price of refined oil goes up the buyer gets all the advantage, and if the price goes down the refiner has to make a rebate to them to meet the market price at time of delivery of each car.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

It is yet too early for any expansion in the butter supply, hence the conditions of the market remain substantially as they have been described for several weeks past. All the butter that comes finds ready sale, and wholesale buyers are cautious about undertaking to supply any large quantity within very limited time. The price is firm. Lots have been taken at 18 to 20c. the past few days, but the average of quality was high. Smaller quantities of strictly choice butter would bring 21c. before it would be allowed to go to somebody else. Grades below 18c. are classed as medium, and cover a range of quality represented in prices by about 4c., the quotation being 14 to 17c. They are the quotation being 14 to 17c. They are more plentiful than choice, but are not less saleable. Even common grades sell well,

and the market is kept cleaned up by the bakers. Large rolls are still the chief form in which the supply comes forward. They are 16 to 18c. Creamery tubs that sell at 20c. go freely.

Cheese is firm at 11¼ to 12½c. for falf makes, the price shading according to size ol parcel taken. Summer makes are 9½ to 10c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—There is now plenty of good stock upon the market. The price limit is creeping up on the under side, which shows that inferior stock is going off the market, and only the harder remains. The price is now \$2 to \$3.50. The demand is now chiefly domestic.

BEANS—Are still a slow-selling line, the supply is large, while the demand simply continues at a normal rate.

DRIED APPLES—Are hard to job out at more than $4\frac{34}{2}$ c. for the smallest lot. The price for fair sized and large orders is $4\frac{14}{2}$ c.

EVAPORATED APPLES—A slow business at 8c. is all the jobbers report, with little interest on their part in the supply market.

EGGS—The egg market has had a relapse under treer supply, and prices for good-sized lots have got back to 11 ½ c., with 12c. paid for small lots.

HIDES—The market has not grown a hair's weight apparently on either side of the balance. Green are unchanged on a basis of $4\frac{1}{2}$ c., which is the price of No.1 cows'. Cured have been sold at the old figure, 5c.

HONEY—Dulness continues to hang over the market. Maple syrup is a rival for the moment, that works along with other lines to compete for the demand against honey. Quotations are 9 to 10c. for extracted, and 14 to 16c. for sections.

HOPS—Choice hops are quoted at from 22 to 24c., lower grades of '91's at 19 to 20c., and good yearlings at 18c. The position of last week has been but little disturbed.

ONIONS—The price appears to be well braced. The firmness noted for scme time remains, and the price quoted is still \$2.25 to \$2.75.

POTATOES—There are fewer offerings on track, but this is not because potatoes are scarce, but because buyers are. Car lots are 30 to 32c., out of store lots 45c.

SEEDS—The prices are steady and the business done by jobbers of fair volume. Alsike is quoted at \$7 to \$9, red clover \$7.50 to \$7.80, timothy \$1.75 to \$2.

TALLOW—The market is unchanged. Crude quotes at 2c., refined at 5 ½ to 6c.

WOOL-Nothing appears to be likely to happen to change the monotonous sameness of the wool market. Fleeces are dull at 18c.

PROVISIONS.

Round lots, for the most part of long clear, have changed hands on a quite extensive scale this week, but the terms are private in nearly all these cases. Hams have also been a fairly good selling line, and some business in barrel pork is reported. Prices remain pretty generally at the line of value reported a week ago.

BACON—Long clear 7½ to 8c., slightly easier; smoked backs 10c., bellies 9½ to 10c., rolls 8½ to 8¾ c.

HAMS—The price for smoked is 10½c., unless for small quantities, when 11c is charged. Sweet pickled are easy at 10c.

LARD—Tubs are 10c., pails 10¼ c. for domestic pure lard; compound is 8 to 8½ c., and selling freely.

(Continued on page 90)

FLOUR AND FEED.

The demand from eastern buyers is just of the limits that necessity determines. Very few millers have had an order for a thousand-barrel lot this season, and it was not uncommon in past years for 5,000 barrel lots to be called for. Consequently the stock stored at the mills is very large, the only outlet being the small sales reterred to. The grain men are now in the same box with the flour men. Good crop prospects tend further to keep the situation easy, and the views of leading shippers are far from hopeful about the future, lower prices being in their opinion more probable than higher ones. Feed takes no new feature this week.

FLOUR.—City millers' and dealers' prices are : Manitoba patents, \$5.20 to 5.50; strong bakers', \$4.85; Ontario patents, \$4.40; straight roller, \$4.75; extra, \$4.10 to \$4.15: low grades, per bag, \$1.25 to \$1.75.

Car prices are : Toronto freights—Manitoba patents, \$5.10 to \$5.30; Manitoba strong bakers' \$4.65 to \$4.90; Ontario patents, \$4.50 to \$4.90; straight roller, \$3.95 to \$4.00; extra, \$3.25 to \$4.00; low grades, per bag, \$1.25 to \$1.75.

MEAL- Oatmeal is \$3.90 to \$4.00. Cornmeal is \$4.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is \$4.50 per barrel. FEED—Bran is \$14 to \$15, shorts \$15 to \$16, mixed feed \$23 to \$25, cracked corn

\$1.15, feeding corn 50 to 52, oats 31 to 32c. HAY—is fairly active at \$11.50 to \$12 for No.1 timothy and \$10 to \$10.50 for mixed.

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

MONTREAL.

There is no change to report in the situation here since Friday's issue. The market has, perhaps, gained a little in activity, but it is still difficult to sell any more than the ordinary supplies required for present use. The stock in store on Saturday last showed a decrease of 1396 barrels when compared with the same day of the week previous, and a decrease of 1489 barrels when compared with the corresponding date last year. We quote:—Patent, spring \$5 to \$5.20; patent, winter \$4.90to \$5; straight roller, \$4.40 to \$4.55; extra, \$4.15 to \$4.25; superfine, \$3.90 to \$4.00; fine, \$3.30 to \$3.65; strong bakers, \$4.60 to \$5 00.

There is still but very sparing buying of oatmeal, and prices continue at a low point because of the retail nature of the demand. The stock in store on Saturday last showed an increase of 352 barrels when compared with the same day of the week previous. We quote:-Granulated, bbls. 3.95 to 4; Rolled, bbls. 3.95 to 4; Standard, bbls. 3.85 to 3.90; Granulated in bags 1.92 to 5.95; Rolled, in bags 51.92 to 51.95Standard, in bags 51.92.

Business is quiet, but prices are maintained. ed. We quote: bran at \$15.50, to \$16; shorts at \$16 to \$17 mouille at \$20 to \$23.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Flour—The condition of the flour market is unchanged, holders of stocks seem inclined to make concessions to effect sales, while buyers are holding off taking only sufficient for present wants, prices are steady. Manitoba \$5.70 to \$5.80, Ontario High grades \$5 to \$5.10, Medium Patents \$4.75 to \$4.85. Corn Meal—is slightly easier, with but

little moving. Oatmeal-no change in quotations from

last week.



MARKETS-Continued

BARREL PORK—The prices remain at \$13 to \$14 for U. S. heavy mess, \$15 for Canadian and \$16 to \$16.50 for short cut.

DRESSED MEATS—The market is quiet and not materially changed. Beef in forequarters is $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ c., hindquarters 7 to 8c.; lamb is 8 to 10c., mutton 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ c., veal 7 to 8c.

GREEN FRUIT.

A heavier and better class of California fruit is now being received, and no fault is any longer found by jobbers, who took exception to the poor quality and light weight of the first shipments. Prices are on the whole but little changed. Navels are quoted at \$4.75 to \$5, and Seedlings at \$3.25 to \$4. Florida oranges are steady at \$4, Valencias at \$6, and Messinas at \$4. The orange trade is as good as it usually is at this time of year. Lemons are exceptionally cheap, though at this season the thing expected is generally an advance. Common to fancy are quoted at \$2.75 to \$4. There is great unevenness in size among the common descriptions, but even the lowest grade is sound. Pineapples are very plentiful, the crop being very large and shipments coming forward very freely. A wide range of quality is denoted by the quotations, 10 to 25c. Bananas are also very plentiful, and are held at \$1.50 to \$2.50 per bunch. A few reds are in stock at \$2 to \$2.50. Sweet potatoes are rather scarce at \$4.50 per barrel.

FISH.

The past week has witnessed a firmer feeling in the fish trade, due almost entirely to the fact that this is Good Friday week, and an extra demand is expected and has been experienced. British Columbia salmon are selling well at 30c. per lb., while white fish and trout are firm at from 6 to 7c. per lb. The stocks in general are not heavy, and consequently a slight increase in demand makes prices firm. This is substantially what has taken place this week.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.

According to reports from the seat of production, the promising run of sap noted last week did not continue for more than a few days. This has caused disappointment to the makers, who have booked orders far ahead of the capacity of the supply that has so far been indicated. Their hopes rest on the run of the present week, which according to reports of the weather in the Eastern Townships, may turn out to be good.

The following is the wholesale price list for maple syrup in screw top cans : Tall Round Can,—say 11 lbs. gross 85c.; Half Can,—say 5¾ lbs., gross 42½c.; Small Can, say 2½ lbs., gross per doz., \$2.40.

IN BULK.—Kegs. per Imp. Gal. (12 to 15 gals. each.) 90c. ; Small Bbls., per Imp. Gal-90c.

Pure Maple Sugar, in 1 lb Cakes, per lb. 9c.; Pure Maple Sugar say in 3 to 5 lb. Cakes, per lb. 8c. 1/2

SALT.

Trade has been fairly brisk during the past week. Several carloads, including two of coarse sacs at 70c., have been moved. Prices remain firm, and the trade in small quantities continues very good for this season of the year. The feeling in the trade is good and the prospects for trade are assuring.

DRY GOODS.

The dry goods houses are enjoying a brisk and even trade. Prices of colored cotton are liable to a rise at any moment, but owing to the usual jealousy among the houses they are now selling colored cottons to the retailer at prices which they will have to pay when they come to restock from the mills. Consequently the retailer who lays in colored cottons now will experience no loss. Grey and white cottons are firm, but no great change may be expected, but the inevitable rise in colored cottons must come, and will probably be from 10 to 20 per cent.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, April 15, 1892. GROCERIES.

Business during the week has snown some improvement, especially in dried fruits, which are in better demand at easier prices. Sugar is about the same as noted last, the refiners are still holding for higher prices, but the wholesale trade do not seem to be in a hurry, and the only business doing is a small jobbing one. It is reported that one or two of the wholesale houses are offering it at ½c. lower than the refiners prices, but whether this is true or not it is hard to ascertain. The trade here say their men are all doing fairly, and payments are also fair.

SUGAR.

The sugar market here is very quiet just now with only a fair business at the unchanged price, viz : $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. for granulated at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{8}$ for yellows. One broker here has a round lot of refined beet root sugar which he istrying to place but as yet has not succeeded. The wholesale trade here are selling at the advanced price with exception of one or two houses who are still cutting the price. There is nothing to note in raw stock, but a cable offer of a cargo lot has been received but nothing has resulted. The fact is the refiners are all well stocked at present. We quote granulated $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $49 \cdot 16c$.; yellows, low grade, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{2}$ c., and yellows bright $3\frac{3}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

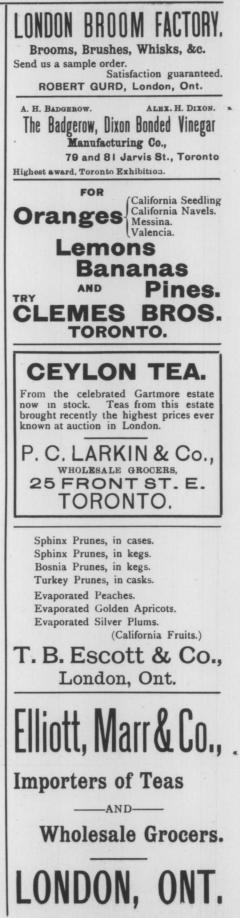
There is not much doing in Canadian syrups outside a few small jobbing sales at $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$. The only new feature is the scarcity of the better grades of syrups. In American there has been but little doing, during the week quite a few small lots were brought in, in anticipation of the advance in the duty, but outside of that there has not been much stir. Recent advices from Barbadoes quote molasses at $10\frac{1}{2}$ first cost, or 28 to 29 in Montreal. One lot of 200 puncheons was sold to arrive at 20c. The local jobbing demand is small and outside of a few small lots moving ex-store there is nothing doing. We quote Barbadoes 35 to 38c., American 28c.; syrups are quoted at 25 to 28c. for medium bright, 30 to 45c. for choice, amber 40 to 45c.

MAPLE SYRUP AND SUGAR.

The demand for maple syrup is small on account of the heavy stocks of old stuff on hand. New can be bought in bulk for $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per pound, and in gallon tins at 65c. to 70c. Sugar is in slow demand at 7 to 8c. per pound for new stock, but old stock can be bought at almost any figure as stocks here are so heavy.

TEAS.

There is a good enquiry for low grade teas worth from 10 to 12c., about 3,000 packages being sold during the week for local account. Medium and high grade teas are scarce the market being practically bare of teas worth from 15 to 17c. The prospects for the coming season are very good as teas which will arrive first are much wanted. Blacks are still dull and neglected with light stock. Indian and Ceylon teas have the same steady





MONTREAL Markets continued

call as heretofore. Advices from New York says the market is firmer, London advices state the market there is on the quiet side. COFFEES.

OFFEES.

Coffee has shown a better movement since our last report and we hear of several round lots of Rios being sold at $17\frac{4}{2}$ c. from first hands. The stocks of Jamaicas here are very light at present and it is nominally placed at 19 to 21c. We quote :—Rio, 18 to 20c., Java, 23 to 25c.; Mocha, 24 to 25c. ; Jamaica; 19 to 21c.; Maracaibo, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 23c.; Santos, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 19c.

RICE.

There has been a little better enquiry for rice from the west during the week but no business of any great importance is reported. There has also been a better demand from the wholesale trade here. Advices from primary markets are still strong. We quote Standard \$4 to \$4.10, Japan \$4.50 to \$5, Patnas \$4.10 to \$4.75, and Carolina \$7 to \$8.

DRIED FRUIT.

With the easier prices the dried fruit market has picked up somewhat during the week. And while enquiries have been numerous, actual sales have been very good also. Currants have shown a much better demand and quite a quantity of Provencals from first hands were moved on a basis of $4\frac{14}{14}$ in barrels, and $4\frac{12}{12}$ in half barrels, and $4\frac{14}{14}$ in cases, one dealer clearing out a lot of 150 packages on these terms. Filiatrais have not received the same attention, and may be quoted at $\frac{14}{14}$ cent higher. We quote :---Valencias, ordinary, $3\frac{12}{12}$ to 4c.; No. 1 off stalk, $4\frac{1}{2}c.$; layers, 6c. to $6\frac{14}{16}c.$; Patras currants, 5 to $5\frac{14}{16}c.$; Vostizzas, in cases, $7\frac{14}{16}$ to 8c.; provincial currants, $4\frac{16}{16}$ to $5\frac{16}{16}c.$

quality Velencia raisins being sold at 3½c.

NUTS.

In nuts there is only a small jobbing trade doing at former prices. We quote:—Almonds Tarragona 13 to 13½c.; Almonds, Ivica 12 to 13c. ; Almonds, common 10 to 11c.; Almonds, hardshell 07 to 08c.; Walnuts, Grenoble, new 11 to 12c. ; Walnuts, French 10 to 10½c.; Cocoanuts per 100 \$4.50 to \$5; Filberts 9 to 10c.; Pecans 16 to 17c.; Peanuts 07 to 10c.

GREEN FRUIT.

Oranges are quiet, but prices are a little easier than they were last week. Valencias are still selling at \$5.50 to \$6, Floridas at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per box; Jamaicas in barrels have dropped 50c. all round, and we now quote them at \$6.50 to \$7 per barrel. There has been little change in lemons since our last week's report, and outside of a small jobbing trade to city dealers, there is not much doing. We quote \$2 to \$3.75 per box. A few small lots of pineapples have been placed at 15 to 20c. each. In strawberries the southern berries have been a little more liberal and prices have dropped 10c. during the week. We now quote 45 to 50c. per box. Bananas are quiet and still sell at \$2.50 to \$3 per box.

APPLES.

There has been a fair jobbing trade doing in choice lines at \$3 to \$4, but poor wasty fruit can be bought at \$1.50 to \$2.50 per barrel. Evaporated fruit are on the dull side. We quote 8c., but hear of a lot of 300 boxes having changed hands at $7\frac{3}{4}c$. There was also a lot of 150 boxes damaged stock sold for $5\frac{1}{2}c$. Dried are quiet without change, and we quote 5 to 6c., with very little business reported. Evaporated peaches in tins bring 12 to 13c.

HOPS

The local hop market is quiet and unchanged, with only a small jobbing trade doing. Really choice stock bring 24c. Pressed hops have the same fair jobbing movement at 16c. for quarters, halves and pounds.

FISH.

There has been a little better demand for fresh fish during the week. Cod and haddock are sold at 3½ to 5c. per pound. Fresh British Columbia salmon now bring 19 to 24c. per pound. Frozen herrings, 85c. to \$1 per 100. Pickled fish is still dull and unchanged, and the same remarks apply to smoked fish. 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 \$5.00; do. No. 2, 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. 7, 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.

For smoked fish the quotations are as follows :--Yarmouth bloaters, per 60 box, \$1.15 to \$1.30; Saint John's bloaters, per box, \$1 to \$1.10; boneless cod, large boxes, 6 to 7c; do small boxes, 7 to 8c.

PROVISIONS.

The provision market is still dull and unchanged, the movement in pork being very small. Lard has met with a moderately fair enquiry. We quote as follows: Canadian short cut, per brl. 16.50 to 17.00; mess pork, western, per brl. 17 to 16.50; short cut, western, per brl. 17 to 17.25; hams, city cured, per bl. 9/2c. to 10/2c; lard, Canadian, in pails, 8/2c. to 9c; bacon per bl. 9c. to 10c; lard, com. refined, per bl. 7/4 to 7/4 c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

In butter no change is anticipated. Old creamery 15 still working off very slowly and 11 looks as if it would last well into the new season. Fresh Eastern Township dairy stock meets with a fair sale from the local grocers. Cheese has only a fair jobbing movement to the retail trade here at firm prices. We quote :--Creamery, 20 to 22c. ; Townships, dairy, new, 20 to 22c. ; Morrisburg and Brockville, 18 to 20c. ; Western dairy, 16 to 17c.

EGGS.

The egg market is a trifle firmer this week owing to increased demands but prices remain unchanged at the old figures. We quote 12 to 12½c. but as high as 13c. has been paid for single case lots.

GRAIN.

Grain of all kinds continues quiet on spot, but if the turn across the line, which set in Friday, is maintained, some more activity may be looked for.

We quote values generally as follows :--No. 2 hard Mantoba, 95 to 98c; No. 3 do., 87 to 90c; No. 2 Northern, 90 to 95c. peas, 72c. to 74c per 66 pounds; oats, 31c per 32 pounds; for Quebec; Ontario, 33c. per 34 pounds; corn, 55 to 60c., duty paid; feed barley, 42 to 43c.; good malting do., nominal.

The stocks in store in Montreal show an increase of 11,240 bushels of wheat, 71,974 bushels of peas, 56,616 bushels of oats, 2,765 bushels of barley, 681 bushels of rye, 352 barrels of oatmeal, and a decrease of 1,396 barrels of flour, compared with a week ago. Compared with the corresponding date last year there is an increase of 126,123 bushels of wheat, 235,515 bushels of peas, 274,852 bushels of oats, 6,178 bushels of barley, 8,881 bushels of rye, 4,729 barrels of oatmeal, and

a decrease of 7,099 bushels of corn and 1,489 barrels of flour.

The stocks in store on the dates mentioned were as follows :

	April 9, 1892.	April 2, 1892.	Apr'l 11, 1891.
Wheat, bush		584,326	479,443 7,099
Peas, bush		807,578	144,039
Oats, bush		461,580	243,341
Barley, bush	. 93,178	90,413	87,000
Rve. bush	38,911	38,230	30,030
Flour, brls	. 67,066	68,402	61,495
Oatmeal, brls	4,934	4,582	205

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARKETS.

ST. JOHN, N.B., April, 14, 1892.

Trade is gradually broadening and reports from outside places have quite a hopeful ring. In our city the mills and factories are beginning work, after being idle during the winter months.

SUGAR—Has been selling freely and the demand still keeps good. Higher prices are talked about, though it seems as if present prices might continue. Granulated is quoted at 4 to 45%c., yellows 33% to 33% c.

SYRUPS—Are a little dull, with no change in quotations.

MOLASSES—Some new Barbadoes was lately offered and readily sold at 35 to 36c. The quality seemed good. Lower prices are mentioned for next arrivals, which will be in about the first of May.

PRODUCE.

BUTTER—The market still keeps active, old stocks are very light, and anything new is readily sold. The price is the same as last quoted, 20 to 24c.

EGGS—Are in better demand, and higher prices may be looked for until after the Easter season.

POTATOES—The market has been rather over-supplied. Prices are correspondingly low, and sales have been made at 90c. per barrel for lots. No immediate improvement is looked for.

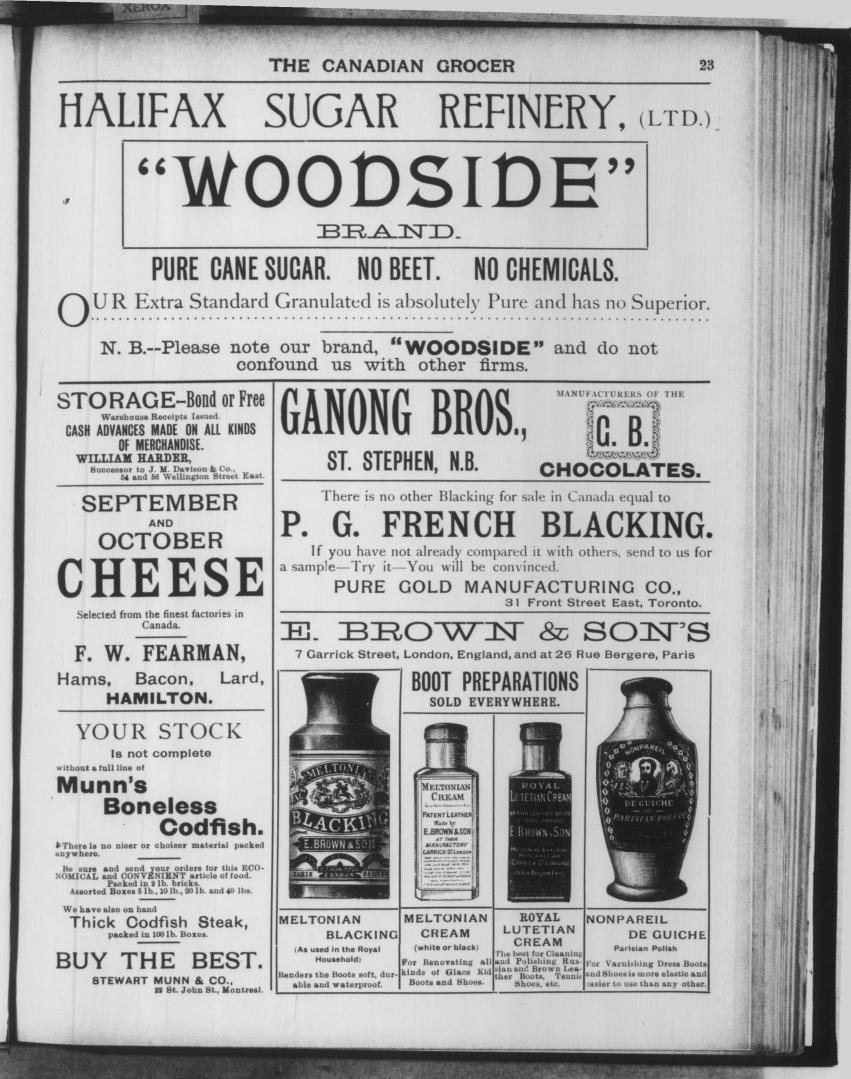
CHEESE—Is very scarce and high, and but little selling.

APPLES—Are rather scarce, and good No. 1 stock readily sells at \$3.25 to \$3.50.

THE SISSETON INDIAN RESERVATION.

In South Dakota will be opened to settlement on or about April 15th, 1892. This reservation comprises some of the choicest lands in Dakota for farming and sheepraising purposes. For detailed information address W. E. Powell, General Immigration Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Chicago, Ill.; or, A. J. Taylor, Canadian Passenger Agent, 4, Palmer House Block, Toronto, Ont.

As will be noticed in the advertising columes of this week's GROCER, Harry Harman makes a premium offer to the trade of his Novelty Pamphlet. This is an excellent text book for the window dresser, and will be found a regular mine of catchy ideas. The perusal and study of it will give the merchant a clear insight into the general principles of effect. That is something that needs to be revealed to more shopkeepers than might on a superficial view seem probable.



AIDS TO SUCCESS IN BUSINESS.

The Manchester Grocers' Review publishes an address delivered before the Blackburn Retail Grocers' Association by James Duckworth Mayor of Rochdale, a grocer by trade. It contains much that cannot but be useful to those whom it concerns. Mr. Duckworth does not allow his fancy free rein, and follows no visionary views in his address. Practical sound sense is what he talks, his eye being on the actual field all the time. His words on the credit system, canvassing for trade, price agreements, free lance selling, and good feeling among fellow grocers are as applicable to the Canadian as to the English trade. The following remarks of his are reprinted from our contemporary named above :

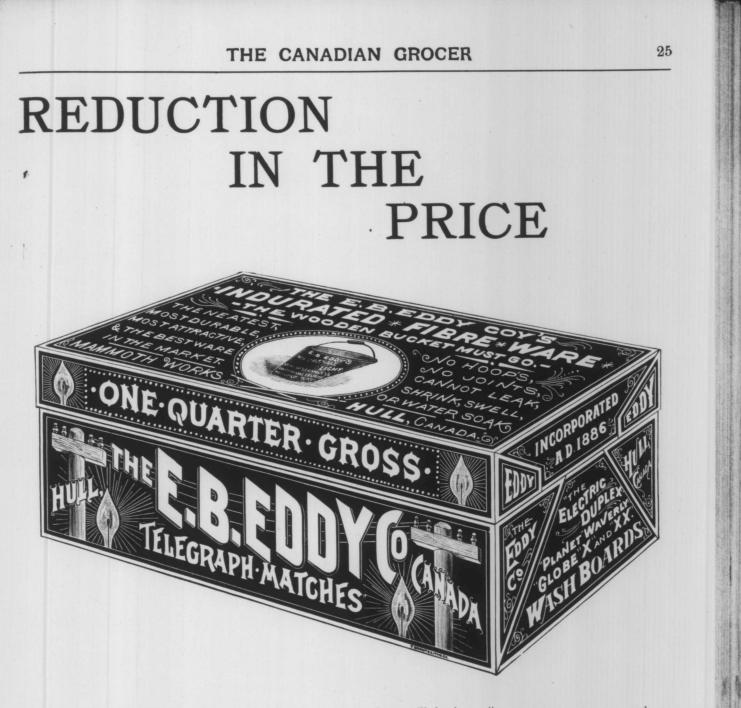
In the first place they should be careful about their health, especially those of them who had to fight their way. A man in poor health was very heavily handicapped in life. The grocery trade was not an unhealthy trade, which probably accounted for the fact that grocers were, as a rule, llvely, cheerful, energetic men, who showed great readiness to enter into public life. One of the dangers to be guarded against was carelessness in the matter of meals. He had noticed that tradesmen were subjected to a temptation to remain behind their counters until the meal time had passed, in order to do this, that, or the other thing. Those who did this often paid a heavy penalty for the man who was irregular in his meals was apt to be attacked by indigestion, and this had a tendency to make him less patient with his customers than otherwise he would be. Let them also have regular times for taking their walks. The latter was important, because it enabled customers to know when their tradesman could be found in his shop. Let them in addition have a hobby, and not grind at their business from Monday morning till Saturday night without having something to take their attention off it. .Let the hobby, too, be to their taste so long as it was not injurious to them, or annoying to those about them. It was a common saying that a retired grocer only lived a fortnight-(laughter)-but he believed that, owing to the other matters he had interested himself in besides his business, he would live much longer than that. It was equally important that they should be in love with their business. He remembered a couplet he learned at school, which ran.

Who in writing would improve, Must with writing fall in love

This was especially applicable to the grocery trade, for the man who dragged himself to his work was in the race sure to find himself behind the man who loved it. If their occupation was in harmony with their tastes, they would feel more contented behind their counters. It was a common thing for some men to be content so long as they got a living, but it usually happened that the shops

of these men never looked trim and smart and attractive. In these days they suffered severely from competition, and the man who failed to master his business not only in its main features but in its details, learning what sold best and what the public required, was the one who would go to the wall. One of the best ways of mastering their business was to diligently read the trade papers. It might happen that they would read a paper for six months without learning something they did not already know, but in the seventh month they might see something in the paper worth more than a year's subscription. He further advised them to be prompt in their payments. Many a man doing a good trade had gone to the wall simply because he had been careless in this respect. He had to make desperate efforts at one time to meet his bills, but the endeavor to meet them did him a great deal of good. For several years, at the commencement of his business experience, he sold drapery as well as groceries. Often on reckoning up he found he would not be able to pay on the following Monday morning, and he would stop up all one night making up tea, for instance, so that he might the next day go off with some of his drapery to a strange town, and get ready money by selling it from door to door. He felt that it was better to do this than to ask friends to help him, or to turn travellers away without being paid. (Applause.) If they always met their bills, they could keep travellers at arm's length. "Be friendly with your traveller," said Mr Duckworth, "but never get chummy." In business they should have neither friends, foes, nor favorites. It was wise to be friendly with a man in one's business relations, but if they got too familiar with him he would want them to do more business than it would be to their advantage to do. They should only buy as much stuff as they could pay for, because that gave a traveller no opportunity of pressing upon them what they did not want to buy, and they would always remain independent. If they once overbought themselves, they placed themselves in the traveller's hands. He did not say the traveller would take advantage of it, but he might. Another mistake some grocers made was that of not keeping down unnecessary expenditure. They must not think that because they had a little money in hand they were justified in going to unnecessary expense. He did not recommend them to conduct their businesses and live in a greedy, miserly way, but rather they should try to take only what would make them comfortable. No unnecessary expense should be gone into until they were on a firm footing, and their business well established. Their business should not be drained of capital ; he meant that if they were making money they should avoid the temptation to invest it outside their own business, for many a man had ruined himself by speculating in this way. Sufficient money should always be reserved to pay their bills at the proper time. Who had not

heard of a man who, having his money well invested outside his business, had yet failed because he could not turn it quickly enough into ready cash, when ready cash was required ? In these days grocers, he thought, were not justified in booking to a great extent. Some businesses were carried on by giving a large amount of credit, but he would recommend them all to discourage booking as much as possible. If they could not get their customers to pay ready cash, then let them enforce upon their customers the necessity of paying at a regular time, whether it were weekly, monthly, or quarterly. It was not wrong to ask for their money, nor disrespectful to those who dealt with them. People bought goods on certain conditions, and it should be seen to that they kept those conditions. People would think note the worse of their grocer in consequence. Besides, it placed the grocer in a better position to serve his customers well. It was strange that people should have such crude ideas respecting payments. When working on a certain amount of capital, it made all the difference in a man's profits if the capital was turned over once in one, three, six, or twelve months. In the case of the man who turned over his capital every month he would almost make hundreds, where the man who only turned it over once a year would make a dozen pounds. Nowadays they could not expect to make large profits, and money could only be accumulated out of small profits on articles, the capital being continually turned over. (Applause.) The man, therefore, who expected to make large profits was behind the times. Another thing that did not pay was being a free lance. He was one once, and did not care for anybody-that was his pride-but he got out of that way of thinking some years ago. Only a short time ago he went round with two other grocers to nearly all the grocers in Rochdale to see if they would agree to certain things. He could not have done that years ago, but now there was not a grocer's shop in Rochdale he would not care to en-He had discovered that a tradesman ter. had everything to gain and nothing to lose by being friendly with his competitors. It might not be possible through their associations to agree to sell at certain prices (he did not think they need do that), but there were many ways in which their associations could be made helpful. When men engaged in a particular trade associated with one another, it made it very difficult for them to do mean tricks, and infused a higher business into their lives. The trade in that way would become more respectible, more profitable, and more honorable. Instead of cutting against each other and running one another down in prices, they would all be able to obtain a fair share of trade and good profits. For many years he had been a member of a small syndicate, and had derived great advantage from it. Five or six of them met once a quarter, and compared notes over a good dinner. They visited one another's shops, and when one discovered that a certain article could be got anywhere at particular advantage he made the knowedge common property to the others.



Of our "Telegraph" Matches, 30 cents per case; Our "Telephone," 30 cents per case, and our "Parlor," 10 cents per case.

Our "No. 1 Telegraph Matches" are packed in wood-board caddies, thus reducing the weight of the 10 gross case to about 60 lbs., but without reducing the quality or quantity. These caddies are printed in assorted colors and make a handsome display.

CONSUMERS WILL BUY NO OTHER MATCHES.

TORONTO BRANCH :

29 Front St. W.

Hull, Canada.

The E. B. EDDY CO.,



26

SALES MADE OR PENDING.

J. R. Grant & Co., grocers, Montreal, have sold out to Walter Paul.

J J. Gould, general merchant, MacDonald, Man., has sold out to H. A. Manwaring.

The stock of Wm. Sutherland, grocer, Sheet Harbor, N. S., 15 advertised for sale by tender.

The estate of Geo. Dorneig, general merchant, Wellesley Ont., was sold by auction on 12th inst.

Schultz & Hansen, general merchants, Gretna, Man., are advertising Plum Coulee and Rheneland branches for sale.

The insolvent stock of Chas. Richardson, Owen Sound, was sold at Suckling's to N.B. Gould at 52 cents on the dollar, and that at 82 Dundas street, city, to R. Scott & Co., at 53 cents on the dollar.

At the meeting of A. D. Campbell's creditors on Monday, his stock was sold to Mary S. Campbell, for 30 cents on the dollar. The liabilities are \$4,000 and the assets a somewhat smaller amount.

PARTNERSHIPS FORMED AND DISSOLVED. Gauchet & Telmosse, wholesale grocers, Montreal, have dissolved.

Chartrand & Menard, general merchants, Cedars, Que., have dissolved.

DIFFICULTIES, ASSIGNMENTS, COMPROMISES. Olivier Piche, grocer, Montreal, has assigned.

N. Germain, grocer, St. Boniface, Man., has assigned.

W. H. Beauchamp, tea merchant, Montreal, has assigned.

A. Lebarge & Co., general merchants, St. Luce Station, have assigned.

H. F. Atwell & Co., grocers, Norman, Ont., have assigned to Geo. Barnes.

H. B. Kinster, general merchant, Ruscom Station, Ont., has assigned to P. Pocock.

A meeting of the creditors of R. McKenzie, general merchant, Kirkfield, Ont., has been called.

D. A. Younghusband, general merchant, Carp, Ont., has assigned to P. Larmouth, Ottawa.

Campbell & May are paying a dividend of 50c. on the dollar to the creditors of H. S. Rose, the Strathroy insolvent, who failed for \$15,000.

J. C. Roy, Minden, general storekeeper, has assigned to McMaster & Co., who are said to be large creditors. For some time past he has beer. endeavouring to obtain an

eve

extension, but a writ issued by James Popham & Co., for about \$1,000 forced the assignment. The liabilities and assets are said to be about \$9,000.

P. Watson, of Stratford, tea and crockery merchant, is trying to arrange a compromise with his creditors, offering 50c. on the dol-lar, cash. His liabilities are said to be about \$4,500. He has lately been importing largely from the Old Country, and one of his English creditors is now suing him for \$700.



ORDER IVORY BAR **KNOWLES & NOTT**, SOAP Write for Catalogue. BRANTFORD, ONT Baffles Human Conception, Sells Faster Every Day ADAMS' CHEWING GUM. 115 1c. Pieces in Box. Price 65 Cents.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

application.

ADAMS & SONS' CO., II and 13 Jarvis St., Toronto. ľs

St. Leon Mineral Water Co., Ltd., Head Office, 1011/4 King St. W., Toron BRANCH-Tidy's Flower Depot, 164 Yonge St Toronto.

Feb. 13th, 1892.

Manufactured by

Nature's all-powerful heal-

er is discovered and when

imbibed freely radiates the

arterial network of the body. absorbs and rushes off all

effete, deadly poisonous mat-

the sixteen elements of ripe molecular life, builds up every weak part, sestor

ter. Also it contains all

nerve and vital power, is the

sunshine of life, the won-

derful. So say all that use

Leon Water. World,

FOR SALE.

CHEESE-FANCY COLORED AND WHITE For quotations on car lots or less, write A. Beattie & Co., St. Marys.

Cowan's HYGENIC COCOA.

ROYAL NAVY ROCK

CHOCOLATE.

first-class Grocers.

Ask For Them.

RED JACKE

Send for Price

List of our vari-

ous brands of

C. T. HEISEL,

36-38 Lombard St.

TORONTO.

chewing gum.

Baking Powder yields best profit to the grocer, and is of such

a superior quality that a customer gained is always retained.

a.r



DO NOL



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.

40

Where did you see this advertisement?

Potted Ham, Tongue or Beef, 6

 Prices Current, Continued— Pumpkins, 3's
 0 90 100 (martine, 3's
 Puzzle Gum
 115 pieces
 0 75 (martine, 3's

 Pumpkins, 3's
 0 0 3 25 (martine, 3's
 90 100 (martine, 3's
 Puzzle Gum
 115 pieces
 0 75 (martine, 3's

 Strawberries, choice 3's
 2 05 2 40 (martine, 3's
 Pirration Gum (new)
 0 65 (martine, 3's
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 0 0 (martine, JOHN P. MOTT & CO.'S

Chocolates-Mexican, ¼,¼ in 10 lb bxs Jueen s Dessert, " Vanilus " Sweet Caracas " Chocolate Powder, 15, 30 lb bxs Chocolate Sticks, per gross... Puro Caracas (plain) ¼, ¼ lbs Royal Navy (sweet) " Confectioners'. in 10 lb cakes Chocolate Creams, in 3 lb bxs Chocolate Parisien, in 6 lb bxs

WALTER, BAKER & CO'S

Chocolate-Pre'um No. 1, bxs. 12 & 25 lbs each Baker's Vanilla in bxs 12 lbs each Caraccas Sweet bxs 6 lbs each, 12 German Sweet Chocolate-Grocers' Style, in cases 12 boxes, 12 lbs each Grocers' Style, in cases 24 boxes, 6 lbs each 25

lbs each. 48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 12 bxs 12 lbs each 48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 24 bxs 6 . bs each. Cocos-

papers Cracked, in bags, 6, 10 & 251 bs each Cocoa and shells, 12s and 25s

Sydney Gibson's Cocoa, ½'s and ½'s,5 DRUGS A 20 Building Cocoa built

Gibson's Icina, 1tb / 24lbs in case } 2 25 do do tb / 24lbs in case } 2 25 Packed, chocolate, pink or white assorted, or if required, any kind separate.

CLOTHES PINS.

 5 gross, per box
 0 75

 4 gross,
 "
 0 85

 6 gross,
 "
 1 20

CHAS. BECKH & SONS. per box COFFEE. c. per lb GREEN
 30
 GREEN
 c. per 1b

 30 Mocha
 28, 33

 36 Old Government Java
 25, 32

 30 Rio
 174, 20

 Plantation Ceylon
 29, 31

 Porto Rico
 24, 25

 40 Jamaica
 24, 25

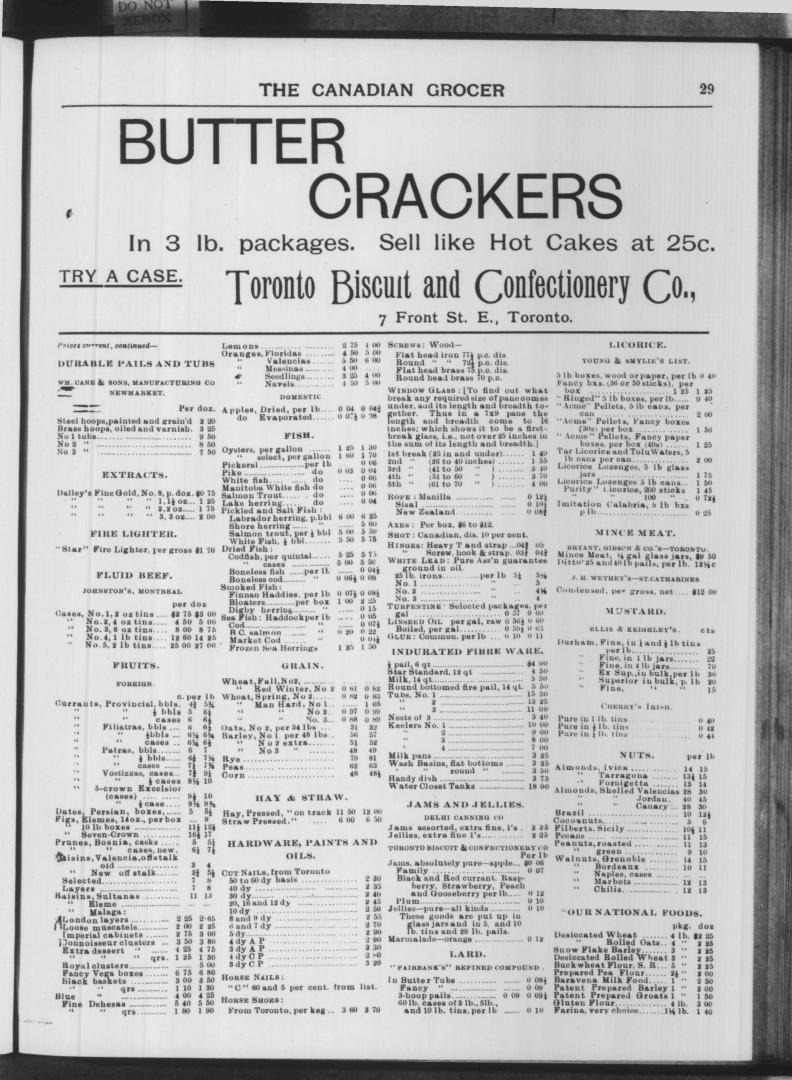
 52 Maracaibo
 24, 26
 33 WHOLE BOASTED OR PURE GROUND TODHUNTER, MITCHELL & CO.'s J. W. COWAN & CO.

Standard Java in sealed tins, 25 and 50 lbs. Standard Imperial in sealed tins, 25 and 50 lbs. Standard Blend in sealed tins, 25 and 50 lbs. 32 33 20 30

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Alumlb	80	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	30	0	10
Castor Oil	0	10	0	11
Cream Tartar		28	0	30
Epsom Salts	0	011	0	02
Paris Green	0	16	0	17
Extract Logwood, bulk	0	18	3	D
Extract Logwood, bulk	0	15	0	17
Gentian	0	10	0	18
Glycerine, per lb	0	17	0	20
Hellebore	0	16	0	17
Iodine		50	6	00
Insect Powder	0	30	0	35
Salpetre	0	081	0	09
Soda Bicarb, per keg	2	56	2	75
Sal Soda	1	00	1	25
Madder		121		

ALWAYS ORDER RECKITT'S BLUE.



ices	current,	continued.	

PETROLEUM	M.	
to 10 bbl lots, Toronto Canadian Caroon Safety Canadian Water White Amer'n Prime White "Water White. Photogene (For prices at Petrolia, Report.)	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	

PICKLES & SAUCES.

BRYANT, GIBSON & CO'S.TORONTO PICKLES.

- THE T. A. SNIDER PRESERVE CO.,

- Sours (in 3 lb. cans). 3 50
- Sours (in 3 ID: Cans). Tomato. Fancy-Chicken, Mock Turtle, Cream of Corn Pea, Celery. Asparagus. Fancy Chicken Gumbo, Ox Tail, Consomme Bouillon, Mulligatawny, Mutton Broth, Beef, Pea, Printanir, Julienne Vermicelli, Vegetable SAUCES. 4 50

4 25

- 1 25
- succes. John Bull, kegs, per gal. " § pt bottles, per doz. (according to quantity) 90c. to Devonshire Relish, kegs per gal " § pt bottles, per gal " § pt bottles, per gal 1 75
- 1 25 1 25 2 25 2 25

Terry's Candied Peels. Lemon, 7 lb. boxes... Orange, " Citron, " LEA & PERBIN'S. per doz.

1 1000002				
DAIRY.		Р	er	11
Butter, creamery, rolls	\$0	24	\$0	2
" dairy, tubs, choice	0	16	0	2
" " medium	0	12	0	1
" low grades to com	0	10		1
Butter, pound rolls	0	17	0	1
" large rolls	0	15	0	1
" store crocks	0	15	0	
Cheese	0	111	0	1
COUNTRY				
Eggs, fresh, per doz	0	11	0	1
" limed				
Beans	0	90	1	2
Onions, per bbl	2	25	2	7
Potatoes, per bag		30	0	4
Hops, 1890 crop	0	13	0	1
	0	18	0	2
Honey, extracted	0	07	U	1
" section	0	12	0	1
PROVISION	s.			
Bacon, long clear, plb.		173	0	0
Pork, mess, p. bbl 1	3 (0	15	0
" short cut 1			16	5
Hams, smoked, per lb			0	
" pickled	0 (191	0	10
Bellies	UI	91	0	1
Rolls			0	0
Backs			0	10
Lard. Canadian. per lb	01	0	0	10
Hogs. Tallow, refined, per lb	5 4	50	6	1
Tallow, refined, per lb	0 ()5	0	0
" rough, "			0	0

	RICE, EIC.	LOL 1
Rice,	Aracan	. 4 4
	Patna	. 43 5
64	Japan	. 5 6
	extra Burmah	
66	Java extra	. 61 7

" Genuine Old Carolina 91 10

SPICES.

STARCH.

KINGSFORDS OSWEGO STARCH. Pure Starch-40-lb boxes, 1, 2 and 4 lb pack'g's 36-lb " 3 lb. packages 38 to 45-1b boxes 91 10 93 91 91 91 91 38 to 45 lb boxes

40-1b boxes, 1 lb packages 84 20-1b " " 83 ST. LAWRENCE STARCH CO'S Culinary Starches-Ulinary Starches— St. Lawrence corn starch..... 7 Durham corn starch..... 6) Laundry Starches-4834 Canada Laundry. Ivory Gloss, six 6 lb.bozes, slid ing covers. Ivory Gloss, fancy picture, 1 lb packs. 61 6_4^3 \$3 00 SUGAR. c. per lb Granulated. Paris Lump, bbls and 100 lb.bxs "50 lb. boxes..... Extra Ground, lbls less than a bbl 48 58 " " less than a bbl Powdered, bbls " less than a bbl.... Extra bright refined Bright Yellow.... Medium " Brown 41 41007 4 34 30 34 SALT. Bbl salt, car lots 1 20 Coarse, car lots, F.O.B. 0 70

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

" small lots	0	85	0	50
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				
SYRUPS AND MO	LA	ssi	ES	
SYRUPS.		Per	1b	
	bbls			
D				

D.			•		• •	•			•		•	•			•	• •	• •	• •	2	24
M																			21	24
B				 															21	22



THE HIGHEST STANDARD.

St. Lawrence Corn Starch

FOR COOKINC.

THE PADGEROW DIVON VINEGAR CO.

70e

31

Prices current, continued-

DO NOT

V.B. 22 E.V.B. 22 E. Superior 22 X.X 24	to to he he	\$
XXX	3	
MOLASSES Par	gal	1
Trinidad, in puncheons 0 35 ¹⁰ bbls 0 38 ¹¹ bbls 0 40 ¹² bbls	0 3	
" 1 bbls 0 40	0 4	1
New Orleans, In DDIS	05	K
Porto Rico, hdds 0 38 "barrels 0 42	04	ļ
1 barreis 0 44	0 4	ł
SOAP. tvory Bar, 11b. barsper1b		
Do. 2. 0-10 and 3 10 Dars		
Primrose,41 lb bars,wax W		1 10
John A, cake, wax W. per doz	4	1
Mayhower, cake, (fem, 3lb bars per lb "13 oz, 1 and 2 lb. bars Queen's Laundry, per bar Pride of Kitchen, per box Sapolio, 1 gross boxes "per gross net cash	. *	1
" 13 oz, 1 and 2 lb. bars		
Pride of Kitchen, per box	2	-
Sapolio, ‡ gross boxes	3	
hor Broand mer anne turn	12 er	
Mikado (wrapped)	0 0	14
Eclipse	0000	ļ
Stanley Bar	0 0	4
Stanley Dar Defance	0 5	1
Ruby, 10 oz	0302	
Detroit, 14 oz	0 4	1
Lily White	0 8	l
Queen City, 14 oz	07	1
	r bo 5 0	ŝ
Mottled in 5 box lots, 100 bars "60 bars	3 0	H
	6225	j
Hard Water Electric	2 5	H
Electric	3240	2
P	r d	(
Royal Magnum	0 2 0 2	2
	01	
"Castile Morse's Assorted Morse's Roso "Windsor	0 2 0 4	2
Morse's Rose	0 4	ŧ
" Windsor	0408	1
Bouquet, paper and wood	0 8	į
"Castile Bouquet, paper and wood Prize Magnum, White Castile . Honey	07	
" " Honey	0 7	1
" " Oatmeal	07 r b	
" ' Honeysackle	07	ľ
SAbot Briar	08	
Extra Perfume	0 3	51
White Lavender	1 0 r de	
White Castile Bars	08	\$
White Oatmeal		
White Oatmeal Persian Boquet, paper Oriental Pure Cocoanut, 3 doz. bxs, wood	04	ľ
Pure Cocoanut, 3 doz. bxs, wood	0 4	1
Heliotrope paper Carnation	1506	ļ
Rose Boquet	0 6	;1
Cocoa Castile	04	
New Arcadian, per gross	4 2	2
Ocean Boquet Barber's Bar, per lb	04	
Pure Bath	102	

8

Unscented Glycerine Grey Oatmeal Plain Honey Plain Glycerine Plain Windsor. Fine Bouquet Morse's Toilet Balls Turkish Bath. Infants' Delight.	0	90
Cherr Oatmaal		60
Grey Oatmeal	. 0	00
Plain Honey	. 0	70
Plain Glycerine	0	70
Plain Windsor	. 0	70
Fine Bouquet	1	00
Morse's Toilet Balls	0	90
Turkich Bath	0	60
Infontal Dolight	1	90
intantes Dengut		20
TEAS.		
CHINA GREENS.		
CHINA GREENS.	-	lb.
Gunpowder-	her	50
Cases, extra firsts	42	30
Gunpowder- Cases, extra firsts Halt chests, ordinary firsts Young Hyson- Cases, sitted, extra firsts Cases, small leaf, firsts Halt chests, ordinary firsts ""seconds ""thirds	22	38
Young Hyson-		
Cases, sifted, extra firsts	42	50
Cases, small leaf, firsts	35	40
Half chests, ordinary firsts	22	38
" " seconds	17	19
" " thirds	15	17
Unitus	11	14
" " common	11	14.
PING SUEYS.		
Young Hyson-		
Half chests, firsts		32
" " seconds.,	16	19
Half Boxes, firsts	28	32
" seconds		19
JAPAN.		~
Half Chests-	- 90	10
Gholcest	00	90
Choice	32	30
Finest	28	30
Fine	25	27
Good medium	22	24
Medium	19	20
Good common	16	18
Common	191	15
No man bi tobacto Daboa	16	00
Nagasaki, j chests Peroe	14	15
Nagasaki, i chests rekoe Oolong	14	15
" " Gunpowder	14 16	15 19
Half Chests— Choicest Choice Finest Good medium Medium Good common Common Nagasaki, tchests Pekoe " Golong " Gunpowder " Siftings	14 16 5	15 19 9
Nagasaki, chests rekoe " " Oolong " " Gunpowder " " Siftings Congou- BLACK.	14 16 5	15 19 9
Congou- BLACK. Half Chests, Kaisow, Mon-		
Congou- BLACK. Half Chests, Kaisow, Mon-		
Congou- BLACK. Half Chests, Kaisow, Mon- ing, Pakling		
Congou- BLACK. Half Chests, Kaisow, Mon- ing, Pakling. Caddies, Pakling, waisow INDIAN.	12 18	
Congou- BLACK. Half Chests, Kaisow, Mon- ing, Pakling. Caddies, Pakling, waisow INDIAN.	12 18	55 50
Congou- BLACK. Half Chests, Kaisow, Mon- ing, Pakling. Caddies, Pakling, waisow INDIAN.	12 18	55 50 50
Congou- BLACK. Half Chests, Kaisow, Mon- ing, Pakling. Caddies, Pakling, waisow INDIAN.	12 18	55 50 50 40
Congou-BLACK. Half Chests, Kaisow, Mon- ing, Pakling, Naisow Caddies, Pakling, Naisow INDIAN. Darjeelings Assam Pekoes Pekoe Souchong	12 18	55 50 50 40
Congou-BLACK. Half Chests, Kaisow, Mon- ing, Pakling Caddies, Pakling, waisow INDIAN. Darjeelings Assam Pekoes Pekoe Souchong CEVLON.	12 18 35 20 18	55 50 50 40 30
Congou-BLACK. Half Chests, Kaisow, Mon- ing, Pakling. Caddies, Pakling, waisow INDIAN. Darjeelings Assam Pekoes Pekoe Souchong CEVLON. Broken Pekoes	12 18 35 20 18 35	55 50 50 40 30 42
Congou-BLACK. Half Chests, Kaisow, Mon- ing, Pakling. Kaisow. INDIAN. Darjeelings Assam Pekoes Pekoe Souchong CEVLON. Broken Pekoes Pekoes	12 18 35 20 18 35 20	55 50 50 40 30 42 40
Congou-BLACK. Half Chests, Kaisow, Mon- ing, Pakling. Kaisow. INDIAN. Darjeelings Assam Pekoes Pekoe Souchong CEVLON. Broken Pekoes Pekoes	12 18 35 20 18 35	55 50 50 40 30 42
Congou-BLACK. Half Chests, Kaisow, Mon- ing, Pakling, Kaisow. Caddies, Pakling, Kaisow INDIAN. Darjeelings Assam Pekoes Pekoe Souchong CEYLON. Broken Pekoes Pekoes Pekoe Souchong	12 18 35 20 18 35 20 18 35 20 17	55 50 50 40 30 42 40
Congou-BLACK. Half Chests, Kaisow, Mon- ing, Pakling. Kaisow. INDIAN. Darjeelings Assam Pekoes Pekoe Souchong CEVLON. Broken Pekoes Pekoes	12 18 35 20 18 35 20 18 35 20 17	55 50 50 40 30 42 40
Congou-BLACK. Half Chests, Kaisow, Mon- ing, Pakling Caddies, Pakling INDIAN. Darjeelings Assam Pekoes Pekoe Souchong CEYLON. Broken Pekoes Pekoe Souchong TOBACCO AND CIGA	12 18 35 20 18 35 20 18 35 20 17 RS.	55 50 50 40 30 42 40
Congou-BLACK. Half Chests, Kaisow, Mon- ing, Pakling Caddies, Pakling INDIAN. Darjeelings Assam Pekoes Pekoe Souchong CEYLON. Broken Pekoes Pekoe Souchong TOBACCO AND CIGA	12 18 35 20 18 35 20 18 35 20 17 RS.	55 50 50 40 30 42 40 35
Congou-BLACK. Half Chests, Kaisow, Mon- ing, Pakling Caddies, Pakling INDIAN. Darjeelings Assam Pekoes Pekoe Souchong CEYLON. Broken Pekoes Pekoe Souchong TOBACCO AND CIGA	12 18 35 20 18 35 20 18 35 20 17 RS.	55 50 50 40 30 42 40 35 67c
Congou-BLACK. Half Chests, Kaisow, Mon- ing, Pakling Caddies, Pakling INDIAN. Darjeelings Assam Pekoes Pekoe Souchong CEYLON. Broken Pekoes Pekoe Souchong TOBACCO AND CIGA	12 18 35 20 18 35 20 18 35 20 17 RS.	55 50 50 40 30 42 40 35 67c 64
Congou-BLACK. Half Chests, Kaisow, Mon- ing, Pakling Caddies, Pakling INDIAN. Darjeelings Assam Pekoes Pekoe Souchong CEYLON. Broken Pekoes Pekoe Souchong TOBACCO AND CIGA	12 18 35 20 18 35 20 18 35 20 17 RS.	55 50 50 40 30 42 40 35 67c
Congou-BLACK. Half Chests, Kaisow, Mon- ing, Pakling Caddies, Pakling INDIAN. Darjeelings Assam Pekoes Pekoe Souchong CEYLON. Broken Pekoes Pekoe Souchong TOBACCO AND CIGA	12 18 35 20 18 35 20 18 35 20 17 RS.	55 50 50 40 30 42 40 35 67c 64
Congou-BLACK. Half Chests, Kaisow, Mon- ing, Pakling. Raisow. Caddies, Pakling. Raisow. INDIAN. Darjeelings Assam Pekoes Pekoe Souchong CEYLON. Broken Pekoes Pekoes Souchong TOBACCO AND CIGAL British Consols, 4's; bright twis 5's; Twin Gold Bar, 8's Ingots, rough and ready, 7's. Laurel, 3's Brier, 7's.	12 18 35 20 18 35 20 17 RS. et,	55 50 50 40 30 42 40 35 67c 64 57
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Congou-BLACK. Half Chests, Kaisow, Mon- ing, Pakling. Caddies, Pakling. INDIAN. Darjeelings Assam Pekoes Pekoe Souchong CEYLON. Broken Pekoes Pekoe Souchong TOBACCO AND CIGAJ British Consols, 4's; bright twis 5's; Twin Gold Bar, 8's Ingots, rough and ready, 7's. Laurel, 3's Brier, 7's. Index, 7's. Honeysuckle,7's. Mapoleon, 8's.	12 18 35 20 18 35 20 18 35 20 17 RS.	555 50 50 40 30 42 40 35 67c 64 57 55 50 58 54 55
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Congou-BLACK. Half Chests, Kaisow, Mon- ing, Pakling. Caddies, Pakling. INDIAN. Darjeelings Assam Pekoes Pekoe Souchong CEYLON. Broken Pekoes Pekoe Souchong TOBACCO AND CIGA British Consols, 4's; bright twis 5's; Twin Gold Bar, 5's Ingots, rough and ready, 7's. Laurel, 3's Brier, 7's. Honeysuckle,7's. Napoleon, 8's Royal Arms, 12's. Victoria, 12's Brunette and Lovely, 12's Prince of Wales, in caddies. "in 751b boxes. BrightSmoking Plug Myrtle, T B, 3's. Lily, 7's. Diamond Solace, 12's. Myrtle Cut Smoking, 1 1b tins. 4 1b Dg, 6 1b boxes.	12 18 35 20 18 35 20 18 35 20 17 RS.	55 50 40 30 42 40 35 67 64 55 50 64 55 55 54 55 50 60 55 50 60 55 50 60 55 50 60 55 50 60 50 50 60 50 50 60 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5
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Congou-BLACK Half Chests, Kaisow, Mon- ing, Pakling, Kaisow, Mon- INDIAN Darjeelings Assam Pekoes Pekoe Souchong CEYLON Broken Pekoes Pekoe Souchong TOBACCO AND CIGA1 British Consols, 4's; bright twis 5's; Twin Gold Bar, 8's Ingots, rough and ready, 7's. Laurel, 3's Brier, 7's Honeysuckle,7's. Napoleon, 8's. Royal Arms, 12's Victoria, 12's Brunette and Lovely, 12's Prince of Wales, in caddies. "in 751b boxes Gright Smoking Plug Myrtle, T B, 3's Lily, 7's Diamond Solace, 12's. Myrtle Cut Smoking, 1 lb tins 4 lb pg, 6 lb boxes	12 18 35 20 18 35 20 17 RS. 4 	55 50 40 30 42 40 35 67 64 55 50 64 55 55 54 55 50 60 55 50 60 55 50 60 55 50 60 55 50 60 50 50 60 50 50 60 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5
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Congou-BLACK Half Chests, Kaisow, Mon- ing, Pakling, Kaisow, Mon- INDIAN Darjeelings Assam Pekoes Pekoe Souchong CEYLON Broken Pekoes Pekoes Pekoes Pekoes Souchong TOBACCO AND CIGAI British Consols, 4's; bright twis 5's; Twin Gold Bar, 5's Ingots, rough auf ready, 7's. Laurel, 3's Brier, 7's. Index, 7's. Honeysuckle,7's. Napoleon, 8's. Royal Arms, 12's. Victoria, 12's. Brunette and Lovely, 12's. Brinette and Lovely, 12's. Bright Smoking Plug Myrtle, T B, 3's. Lily, 7's. Diamond Solace, 12's. Myrtle Cut Smoking, 1 lb tins. 4 lb Dg, 6 lb boxes. oz pg, 5 lb boxes. BLOBE TOBACCO COMPAN	12 18 35 20 18 35 20 17 RS. 4 	55 50 40 30 42 40 35 67 64 55 50 64 55 55 54 55 50 60 55 50 60 55 50 60 55 50 60 55 50 60 50 50 60 50 50 60 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5
Congou-BLACK. Half Chests, Kaisow, Mon- ing, Pakling. Kaisow, Mon- Caddies, Pakling, Kaisow. INDIAN. Darjeelings Assam Pekoes Pekoe Souchong CEVLON. Broken Pekoes Pekoes Pekoes Pekoes Pekoes Pekoes Souchong TOBACCO AND CIGAI British Consols, 4's; bright twis 5's; Twin Gold Bar, 8's Ingots, rough and readv, 7's. Laurel, 3's Brier, 7's. Index, 7's. Index, 7's. Honeysuckle,7's. Napoleon, 8's Royal Arms, 12's Prince of Wales, in caddies. Bright Smoking Plug Myrtle, T B, 3's Lily, 7's Diamond Solace, 12's. Myrtle Cut Smoking, 1 lb tins. 1 bg, 6 lb boxes oz pg, 5 lb boxes CUT SMOKING TOBACCO	12 18 35 20 18 35 20 17 RS. 	55 50 50 40 30 42 40 35 67c 64 55 50 51 60 55 50 70 70
Congou-BLACK. Half Chests, Kaisow, Mon- ing, Pakling. Kaisow, Mon- Caddies, Pakling, Kaisow. INDIAN. Darjeelings Assam Pekoes Pekoe Souchong CEVLON. Broken Pekoes Pekoes Pekoes Pekoes Pekoes Pekoes Souchong TOBACCO AND CIGAI British Consols, 4's; bright twis 5's; Twin Gold Bar, 8's Ingots, rough and readv, 7's. Laurel, 3's Brier, 7's. Index, 7's. Index, 7's. Honeysuckle,7's. Napoleon, 8's Royal Arms, 12's Prince of Wales, in caddies. Bright Smoking Plug Myrtle, T B, 3's Lily, 7's Diamond Solace, 12's. Myrtle Cut Smoking, 1 lb tins. 1 bg, 6 lb boxes oz pg, 5 lb boxes CUT SMOKING TOBACCO	12 18 35 20 18 35 20 17 RS. 	55 50 50 40 30 42 40 35 67c 64 55 50 51 60 55 50 70 70
Congou-BLACK Half Chests, Kaisow, Mon- ing, Pakling, Kaisow, Mon- INDIAN Darjeelings Assam Pekoes Pekoe Souchong CEYLON Broken Pekoes Pekoes Pekoes Pekoes Souchong TOBACCO AND CIGAI British Consols, 4's; bright twis 5's; Twin Gold Bar, 5's Ingots, rough auf ready, 7's. Laurel, 3's Brier, 7's. Index, 7's. Honeysuckle,7's. Napoleon, 8's. Royal Arms, 12's. Victoria, 12's. Brunette and Lovely, 12's. Brinette and Lovely, 12's. Bright Smoking Plug Myrtle, T B, 3's. Lily, 7's. Diamond Solace, 12's. Myrtle Cut Smoking, 1 lb tins. 4 lb Dg, 6 lb boxes. oz pg, 5 lb boxes. BLOBE TOBACCO COMPAN	12 18 35 20 18 35 20 17 RS. 	55 50 50 40 30 42 40 35 67c 64 55 50 51 60 55 50 70 70

Gold Flake, 1-5, 6 lb boxes fancy tins Hand Made 1-5, 61b boxes 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 fancy tins ... 68c 1 glass jars 40c 75c GRANULATED SMOKING TOBACCO. Uncle Tom, 1-5, 6 lb boxes 45c " 1-10 6, lb " 45c FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO. Solace " 1-16"Fon in boxes, per gross...... CIGARS-S. DAVIS & SONS, Montreal. Sizes. Per M

DOMINION CUT TOBACCO WORKS, MON-TREAL. TREAL. CIGARETTES. Per M. \$7 50 Athlata

ALDIELE
Puritan 6 1
Sultana 5
Derby 4 (
B. C. No. 1 4
Sweet Sixteen 31
AWEEL AIALCON
Hyde Park 10 :
CUT TOBACCOS. per l
Puritan, tenths, 51b. boxes
Old Chum, ninths, 5 lb box
Old Unum, nincus, a to oux
Old Virgin, 1-10 lbpkg, 10 lbbxs

Old Chum, ninths, 5 lb box..... Old Virgin. 1-10 lbpkg, 10 lbbxs Gold Block, ninths, 5 lb boxes. 73 CIGARETTE TOBACCO.

VINEGAR.

A. HAAZ & CO

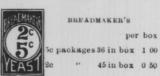
0 20 0 25 0 30 0 30

THE BADGE	EROW DIXON VINEGAR	Co
French Bor	deau per gal	0 84
Tarragona		0 32
Triple		0 80
Fruit Vineg	81	0 27
Pickling	**	0 22
XXX		0 25
Extra XX		0 22
XX		0 20
X		0 16
Cider Vineg	ar 0 16 to	0 25
Honey Vine	gar	0 25
Eng. Malt V	gar. inegar 0 50 to	0 60
Bottled Mal	t Vinegar, qts	2 00
Methylated	Spirits 2 00 to	2 25
WO	ODENWARE. per	daz
Pails, 2 hoop	p, clear No. 1	\$1 70
3	** **	1 90
Pails, 2hoop	s, clearNo. 2	1 60
3	··· ····· ··	1 80
	painted "	1 80
Tubs, No. 0		9 50
1	••••••	8 00
·· 2.	•••••	7 00
Washhound	s, Globe \$1 90	6 00
wasnboard	Water Witch	2 00
**	Northern Queen	1 40
	Planet	1 70
	Waverly	1 60
	LT TT	1 50
	X X	1 30
	Single Crescent	
	Double "	2 75
	Inhilee	0.95
**	Glob . Improved	1 60
**	Quick and Easy	1 80
**	World	1 75
**	Single Crescent Double " Jubilee Glob · Improved. Quick and Easy World Rattler	1 30
	per case.	
Matches,	5 case lots single c	ases
Parlor	5 caselots singlec 1 60 \$1 6 5 3 60 - 3 7 3 80 3 9 4 20 4 3 3 60 \$ 7	5
Telephone	3 3 60 3 7	0
Telegraph	3 80 3 9	0
Salety	4 20 4 3	0
Prench	3 60 3 7	5
traincoau (io gro. in case)	
Single ca	se and under 5 cs.	2 00
o cases at	nd under 10 cases	3 90



YEAST.

BARM MFG. co. per box 1 box containing 2 doz. 5c. pkgs. 0 50 1 " 2 doz. 10c. " 1 00



ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO'S GRANULATED AND YELLOWS AND SYRUPS ARE PURE. : NO BLUEING: Material whatsoever is used in the manufacture of

OUR GRANULATED.

THE CANADA SUCAR REFINING CO'Y [LIMITED],

MONTREAL,

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

CERTIFICATES OF STRENGTH AND PURITY.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST,

MONTREAL, September 9th, 1887.

T., the Canada Sugar Refining Co., Montreal:

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

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

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

"ublic Analyst for the District of Montreal, and Professor of Chemistry.

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

To the Canada Sugar Refining Company :

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

Yours truly,

G. P. GIRDWOOD,





OUR

GOODS

EXCE

CIGARS.

TOBACCO SMOKING PLUG AND CUT CHUM OLD HANDLE TRADE WHOLESALE EADING HE