





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

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creasing of profits, but it has not been so in

SPECIAL TO OUR READERS.

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

OUR MONTREAL OFFICE.

Our Montreal Office is located at 115 St. Francois Xavier St. Our representative, Mr. G. Hector Clemes, will be pleased to have subscribers and advertisers call upon him there. He will also pay special attention to gathering business items and attending generally to the interests of this paper.

NOTICE TO OUR ADVERTISERS.

Of late, owing to the greatly increased circulation and number of pages of THE CANADIAN GROCER, we have to send part of the paper to press two days earlier than in the past. We would, therefore, ask our advertisers to have all changes of advertisements reach this office not later than Tuesday afternoon in order to insure insertion that week.

If the duty on raw sugar be removed, there will no doubt be a considerable quantity imported to go directly into consumption. The British West Indies, with whom we aim to establish trade connections, place considerable store upon their bright sugars as well as the grades for refining purposes, and any successful arrangements we make to attach the trade of Jamaica will probably have to involve the free access to our markets of those bright raws. The only consideration likely to stand in the way of removing the duty from these brighter grades of raw is the protection of our refiners.

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Unless the trade should follow a different course from that taken by the majority of the grocers of the United States, the removal of the duty from sugar will be a matter of indifference to them. The cheapening of sugar ought to be favorable to the in-

the case of the bulk of the trade in the United States. Since the abolition of the duty in that country retailers have in most cases been selling as if they had only got a step closer towards a demonstration of the theorem that sugar should be sold without a profit or perhaps at a loss. The further the price recedes under economic changes, the more shadowy grows the profit on sugar. The experience of the United States trade is more than likely to be the experience of the Canadian trade if we too get our raw sugar duty-free. Why is this ?* It can be accounted for only by the law of contraries. Just when the circumstances are the most favorable for making a fair profit on sugar,' the retailers' selling prices are the closest to the cost line. There is no other class of goods involving so much labor in the handling, there is no other on which shorter time is given or on which prompter payment is exacted. Why should it be a sacrifice commodity with the retailer? Unless the trade intend to recompense themselves more liberally for the outlay of money and trouble necessitated by the handling of sugar, they can have no object in desiring the removal of the duty. They should pull together to maintain prices that will compensate them for carrying sugar in stock. They cannot begin their preparations too soon, so as to be ready for any change that may be announced in the next few days.

* * * *

Railways are nearly as potent to affect prices as are governments. An alteration in their freight rates raises or lowers prices as a change in the tariff does. They can therefore render local protection and impose a tax upon remoter competitors. An instance of this effect is exhibited in the British Columbia sugar trade. The freight on sugar

brought from the east has been advanced by the transcontinental lines. The rate was formerly \$1 per hundred-weight from Montreal, and \$1.15 per hundred-weight from Halifax. After the starting of the Vancouver refinery these rates were raised-the former 15c., the latter 20c. This, of course, is not likely to please either the eastern refiners or the British Columbia consumers. It is not the usual course of a railway to increase freight rates on any commodity from outside points when local production of that commodity is started. The railway in such cases not uncommonly lowers rates for the preservation of its own carrying trade. It is anomalous in this case that it does the very opposite. Such a favoring policy would seem to be inexplicable on any other hypothesis than that the railway company owned the refinery. What would further lend probability to that supposition is the fact that the prices of Vancouver granulated are quoted lower at Winnipeg than they are at Vancouver, which seems again to be due to freight discrimination in favor of Vancouver sugar, which begins to be met at Winnipeg by the strongest competition from the east.

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The failures have been very much fewer among the Canadian grocery trade this spring and during the latter part of the past winter than they have been in the corresponding part of past years. The business done has also been considerably below the average. These two facts appear not to go well together, as failures are supposed to be numerous according as business is dull. But the dulness of trade is not the supreme cause of failures among grocers. With a certain class there is no time so prolific of failures as when business is liveliest. Then they are prodigal of profits, they slaughter prices unsparingly and wax poorer the more they do. There are more of this class fail probably in good times than in bad times. The dullness of trade has taught men to be conservative for several months past, and the strain of shortened time has been helpful in enforcing the lesson.

MEN OF THE TIMES. THOMAS AND THOMSON KINCSFORD.

Men may come and men may go, But I go on forever.-TENNYSON.

Thomas Kingsford, renowned as the originator of the process for extracting starch form Indian corn, was born in Kent, England, in 1799, and died in Oswego, in 1869. According to tradition, the family name originated in the reign of King John, that monarch having been borne across a stream on the back of a subject, who was ever afterAmerica in the making of textile fabrics was as limited as the manufactures themselves, though in Great Britain the development of the cotton manufacture and of calico printing had created a demand, which was recognized in 1796, by the British Society of Arts, in giving their prize medal to Mrs. Gibbs of Portland, for her discovery of the arnum maculatum as a fruitful source of starch-Its extensive modern consumption in the laundry dates from the reign of Queen Elizabeth, noted for the enormous ruffs fashionable with both sexes It was applied in the last century by the perfumers in making their hair powders while the coiffure was so the Grecian Archipelago. The fertile mind of Mr. Kingsford foresaw the prospect of improvement. He noticed the quality of our Indian corn and how easily it could be raised, and suggested to his employers the practicability of extracting starch from it. They were manufacturing from wheat and were satisfied. He determined in 1841 to test the value of his ideas. Beginning by processes similar to those applied to wheat, he attempted without success to separate the starch by soaking Indian corn meal and washing it through sieves. No better rcsults were accomplished by soaking shelled corn for several days in the lye of wood



THOMAS KINGSFORD.

wards designated as King's-ford. Themas Kingsford crossed the ocean in 1831, bringing with him good character, resolute purpose, strong common sense, and considerable scientific knowledge, especially of practical chemistry, which he had studied in extensive chemical works in England. In 1832, he went to work as a common hand at William Colgate & Co's starch factory at Harsimus, N. J. This firm was one of the largest engaged in that manufacture, then in its infancy in the States. Not many years before, the production of starch was nearly confined to the family. An inferior article was produced for laundry purposes, mainly from the potato, which readily yields its twenty per cent. of starch. The use in

important a part of the toilet in the reigns of Queen Anne and the Brunswick kings. It was also used with indigo to stiffer and clear linen. The sumptuary laws in the early part of the century prohibited its employment for other purposes. It had been extracted from various articles. Starch is a common organic vegetable principle. Sago, tapioca and arrowroot, all of them nearly pure starch, are well known as articles of food. It can be procured in various degrees of excellence from all the cereals, but with some of them the difficulty and expense prevent the possibility of satisfactory profit For 1800 years the best starch had been obtained from wheat. Pliny speaks of the wheat starch made in the island of Chios fn

THOMSON KINGSFORD.

ashes to soften 'the grain and reducing the whole to a pulp by the use of a mortar and pestle: he could not wash out the starch. A wood screw crusher and a paint mill were tried successively, but nothing was gained. Borrowing a rusted sugar mill, he cleaned it as well as he could and passed the soaked corn between the rollers, but experienced the additional mishap of discoloring the product. He fitted up a pair of granite rollers moved upon shafts in a frame, and by repeated operations reduced the grain to a clear pulp; but when the starch was strained, washed and settled, it was found so mixed with gluten, albumen and woody fiber, that he could not separate it by the ordinary methods. A trial of various acids followed;

then a solution of wood ash lye was added to the mixture. Without yielding to discouragement he treated another mixture with a solution of lime, still without success. Throwing this mixture into the same pail which held the lot treated with the lye solution, he racked his brain for some new process. On emptying the pail a few days afterwards he discovered a quantity of beautiful starch thoroughly separated. His experiments for perfecting the production were now pursued with enthusiasm, and in 1842 he succeeded in preparing a lot suitable for sale. The superiority of the new starch was acknowledged by the trade generally, and Mr. Kingsford decided to engage in the manufacture on his own account. In 1846 he discontinued his connection with William Colgate & Co., and formed with his son, Thomson Kingsford, who had assisted him in his experiments, the firm of T. Kingsford & Son. A small starch factory was put up at Bergen, N.J. The building soon proved too contracted for the increasing demand, and, in the fall of 1847, Mr. Kingsford accepted the overtures of parties at Auburn, N.Y., to join him in the business on a larger scale. A stock company, with a capital of \$50,000, was formed in 1848, under the State manufacturing laws, having the corporate name "The Oswego Starch Factory," and the firm of T. Kingsford & Son entered into a contract with the company for the manufacture and sale of the starch. To his son, Thomson Kingsford, the secret was alone unfolded. On the completion of the new arrangement a location better adapted to a large business was desired, and Oswego was selected as a place of superior facilities. A factory was built on the Varick Canal. The manufacture was commenced with sixty-five workmen, and during the next year the product was 1,327,128 pounds. Scrupulous care was taken that not a pound should leave the establishment that failed to reach the highest standard. Its reputation extended, and during the ensuing five years the average production exceeded 3,000,000 of pounds yearly. Additional buildings were necessary, as well as many improvements in the machinery and other appliances. The inventive genius of the son, Thomson Kingsford, was frequently brought into requisition, and the ægis of the Patent Office was sought for inventions that could be practically protected. During the five years from 1854 to 1859 the amount made was an average of about 7,000,000 of pounds yearly. The succeeding five years covered the era of depression caused by the war in sundry manufactures in which a large amount of starch was absorbed, but still the average annual figure was increasing. One other period of five years was embraced in Mr. Kingsford's life, and that was marked by the revival and extension of our manufactures and the increase of our exports. Starch had come to be employed, not merely in the making of textile fabrics and paper, but in pigments,

confectionery and a multitude of other minor industries. The corn starch for dietetic purposes, first introduced by the Oswego firm, had won its way to universal favor as a wholesome and nutritious article. For these purposes and for the laundry the Kingsford's Oswego starch was wanted at home and abroad. The sales during this period mounted up to a figure exceeding 10,000,000 pounds yearly. Other manufacturers with ample capital were making starch, and making it from the same material. While the number of starch factories in the whole country increased from 146 in 1850 to 195 in 1870, the invested capital expanded in much greater proportion, from \$692,675 to \$2,741,-675. This competition, materially occasioned by the prosperity of the Kingsfords, reacted on their own movements. Though their sales were a large proportion of the whole, they had to meet continually the rivalry of the trade. It was overborne, not merely by the superiority of their article, but by every device that capital, increased from time to time, could secure for reducing the cost, and by the closest attention to the details of the business. The firm of T. Kingsford & Son and the Oswego Starch Factory acted as a unit. And the operatives were so treated that there were no strikes or contentions, and quiet, regularity and goodwill prevailed throughout the establishment. The history of the Oswego Starch Factory has been an illustration of the truth: "In union there is strength." The seal of public approbation has been set upon Mr. Kingsford's discovery and life work at the great industrial exhibitions, and wherever the product has been put in competition by the Kingsfords the highest premium has been awarded. His uprightness and business ability were recognised by the citizens of Oswego soon after he took up his abode with them, and his cooperation was sought in various public and associated movements. In 1856 Hon. Elias Root, who had been long connected in the banking business at the village of Mohawk, with General Spinner, recently treasurer of the United States, moved to Oswego, and in conjunction with Mr. Kingsford and four others, established the Marine Bank of Oswego, of which Mr. Root was the President, Mr. Kingsford the Vice-President, and John R. Noves, the cashier. In 1864 Mr. Kingsford, in company with substantially the same parties, organized the First National Bank with a capital of \$100,000, subsequently increased to \$250,000, and was its first president. The following year the first-named bank was re-organized as the National Marine Bank, under the same officers, except that Thomson Kingsford, who was then a director, took the place of his father as vicepresident. In 1868, both Thomas Kingsford and his son Thomson, who knew from experience how pure the water of the Oswego River was, united with a few other parties in the building of the Oswego Water Works, which proved a benefit much appreciated by

the people. Mr. Kingsford was not encouraged by his tastes or the exigencies of his business to cultivate the arts of political life, but he embraced heartily the principles of the Republican party, and sustained the war measures of the Administration. In 1864, he was one of the presidential electors who cast the vote of the State in favor of Lincoln. Mr. Kingsford gave with a liberal hand, both to his church and to other charitable institutions. He never turned a deaf ear to any proper appeal to his sympathies. His manners were unassuming, and he did not humble the recipients of his bounty by a word or look. At his death, which was universally mourned at Oswego, he left an example of exalted success attained by singleness of aim, well directed application and undeviating rectitude. As a discoverer, his name will ever be associated with an important industry.

Thomson Kingsford, senior member of the firm T. Kingsford & Son, was born in Kent, England, in 1828. He and his sisters joined their father at New York, who had preceded them two years. In his boyhood he exhibited great mechanical skill. At the age of fourteen, while serving an apprenticeship to the machinist and draughting business, he made a steam engine of about six horse power, which was the first used by his father in his newly discovered process of extracting starch from Indian corn. He finished his apprenticeship in 1845, and in 1846 was awarded a diploma by the American Institute for the best mechanical drawing. The same year he was admitted by his father as a partner of the firm of T. Kingsford & Son. In 1848 the machinery at Bergen was taken down and moved to the new factory at Oswego, N.Y., where it was the nucleus of the gigantic establishment which grew up under the management of T. Kingsford & Son. The reputation and sales of the Kingsfords' Oswego Starch extended so rapidly that our subject's inventive talent was never allowed to rust. New labor-saving contrivances and machinery for expediting the production were frequently required. Many models of his inventions are to be seen in the Patent Office at Washington, evincing his mechanical ingenuity and skill as a draughtsman and designer. For twenty years the business life of the father and son were interwoven, and an effect produced which probably would not have been accomplished by either single-handed. As the years of the father declined, the management devolved more and more on Thomson Kingsford, until he was prepared to take the entire supervision of the business and carry it on with an increasing ratio of success. From the death of his father in 1869 the history of the Oswego Starch Factory, under the management of Thomson Kingsford, has been a continued success.

Since 1876 the capacity of the works has been more than 21,000,000 of pounds annually, or about thirty-five tons a day—by far the largest amount of starch ever produced by any factory on the globe. The quality has been fully sustained, and it finds a market in every civilized country. There are agencies in all parts of the United States and at many points on the continent of Europe and in Great Britain and her widely separated possessions. Its piles of structures, and the neat and commodious cottages, which have been built and paid for by the operatives from their earnings, and which cover nearly two entire wards of the city, would alone constitute a considerable town. The average number employed in the factory is between 700 and 800, though the number at times exceeds 1,000. The factory grounds occupy seventeen and a quarter acres. The main edifices, some of them seven stories in height, have together a frontage of 733 feet, and extend back 200 feet to the Oswego River. They are built in the most substantial manner, of stone, brick and iron. Besides these there are other large and well constructed buildings, as the box factory, machine shop, carpenter shop, storehouses and other smaller structures.

The Kingsford Foundry and Machine Works employ about 175 hands, and manufacture a regular line of stationary steam engines, all kinds and sizes of steam boilers, land excavators for railroad contractors, car wheels and railroad work, all kinds of mill work, water wheels, capstans, building and bridge castings, architectural iron work and general machinery. Mr. Kingsford likewise conducts a store, which, in the extent of its transactions, may be classed both as a wholesale and retail establishment. As a publicspirited citizen, as a manufacturer and financier of comprehensive views and executive force, as a strong friend with a helping hand, and as a philanthropist of deep-seated religious principle, no one at Oswego stands higher than Thomson Kingsford.

Thomas Kingsford, son of the present senior member, entered the business eleven years ago, coming direct from school, where he obtained one of the best educations that could be had. He has since worked as joint manager with his father. He is a man of the times, well liked by every person, and helps to make this great concern a success.

A BAD SYSTEM.

The iniquity of the bonus system was never better illustrated than in Brantford at the present time. There the people are jubliant at the prospect of securing the Patterson & Corbin car industry by giving a bonus, exemption from (taxation, &c., and at the same time the Waterous company is, so to speak, on strike for better terms to remain. The people are evidently scared at the threat, as we find the Exposi-"There is no doubt Brantford tor saying: is disposed to deal as generously with this company as any other place can do; and with the almost certainty of improved railroad facilities in the near future, there is no reason why the works should not be retained Why should not our Business Men's Association take action with a view of paying off Brantford in her own coin?

FARM IMPLEMENTS AND THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

The consolidation of the agricultural implement industry of this country, by the merging into a single company of the leading manufacturing concerns, is a movement that will have consequences to be felt more or less by all country traders. The implement makers have struck hands because their number and productive capacity have outgrown the demand. Too many of them had got into the field, and each year's output extinguished the demand not only for that year, but also for several subsequent years, agricultural implements being wares that do not need replacing yearly. The revival of the demand for stocking the country anew is a matter of four or five years' time, and the interval admits of only a sorting up trade. Profits have consequently to be large, and nothing is so destructive of profits as over-production. Combination has therefore resulted.

A cause that played an important part in bringing about combination, was the fact that the advantage in the competition waged by these manufacturers was not necessarily on the side of the biggest capital. So long as a house could keep itself going it had almost as good a chance to get a hold of trade as its rival of the greatest financial strength. If it had a good staff of salesmen and local agents it had one of the resources peculiarly valuable to an implement making concern. With such auxiliaries it might outstrip the wealthiest house engaged in the same sort of production. Hence the importance in the eyes of the wealthier concerns of a league in which the principal manufacturers should join hands. If comparative capital were as important in this as it is in most other industries there would not be so many houses to league together now, as the financially stronger would alone have survived.

The competition among these houses being supported rather by the attempts of agents to outvie one another in making sales than of exertions on the part of management to get hold of the market, was disastrous to the farmers. Men adept in the arts of persuasion, adroit in the use of arguments to inveigle the farmer into doing what he is averse to doing, have been hounding him for years, and have driven him into more extravagance than he can stand. The farmer has not been making money in recent years, though he has had all the mechanical facilities for doing so. The last generation of Canadian farmers left more wealth to their children than this one will, and with the last generation the man worked ten times harder than the man of to-day works. One reason is, that the farmer has been over-taxed for implements. The competition among manufacturers made it a necessity with them to stimulate the demand to abnormal proportions. Since machinery would not wear out fast

enough, it became the policy of the manufacturers to improve it out. Competiton afforded a hot-house atmosphere to mechanical invention, and things were superseded before they were second-hand. The agents urged the farmer into buying the latest, and the farmer soon became a less desirable customer to local tradesmen than he used to be. The country merchant had to wait, because the implement men would not wait, and the credit system has become an aggravated grievance with the country merchant since the agricultural implement strife has set in. There have been more failures among country merchants than there would have been if the farmers had been left to themselves by the implement agents, and there have been more worthless book debts among the country merchants' assets.

The amalgamation of the leading companies may act as a check upon the forcing of sales, but it will be likely also to make prices higher, and will not weaken the hold which the implement makers have heretofore had upon the farmer until his machinery is paid for.

DAVIES & CO. V. GILLARD & CO.

In the matter of Davies & Co. v. W. H. Gillard & Co., in respect of alleged breach of injunction, reported in Saturday's Spectator, it is necessary to a complete understanding of the case to make some further explanation, which will be found in the following paragraph :

At Osgoode hall, Friday last, a motion was made by counsel for Davies & Co., Toronto, to commit W. H. Gillard, of this city, for breach of an injunction restraining him from selling certain property at Glencoe. W. H. Gillard & Co. had a chattel mortgage on the stock of Archibald McKellar, of Glencoe, for an amount covering their claim, \$2,800. Davies & Co., were unsecured creditors of McKellar, and they applied for an injunction to restrain Gillard & Co. from selling the stock under the mortgage. The injunction was granted and continued until the trial, which took place at the last Hamilton assizes, and resulted in judgment being entered in favor of Gillard & Co. No order was made to continue the injunction, and Gillard & Co. having won the case, were advised by their counsel, W. F. Walker, Q. C., that they were at liberty to sell the stock. This was accordingly done, and \$900 was realized from the sale. The judge, however, had ordered that judgment should not be entered until the fifth day of term-May 22. Davies & Co. claim that there was a stay of proceedings until that day, and that, therefore the sale of the stock was a breach of the injunction. The motion was dismissed, the costs reserved until after the appeal is disposed of, and Gillard & Co. were ordered to give bonds simply in accordance with the terms which they had already offered Davies & Co., so that the motion was practically useless and fruitless, except to create costs for solicitors .--- Spectator,



AN OPEN LETTER PARTICULARLY SPICED FOR "M. G'S." DIGESTION.

"Grosse tete et peu de sens." TO MARCHAND GROSSIER (?).

As you properly diagnosed, my letter to Wm. Ince, Esq., did concern the whole grocery trade, and although you might have been a little more gentlemanly in your treat ment of the subject, and might at least have waited for the angel to tread before rushing in headlong, I do not know but that the rule requiring intelligent people to ignore the productions of those afraid or too modest (?) to sign their names might as well be cast aside for this occasion.

I know I am juvenile, but I would rather be juvenile than modest if being modest is being like you. Your very modest "my disapproval of open letters" is richer than anything I could possibly think of. After this let "open letters" be relegated to oblivion.

Why, oh why! did I not send my letter to "the high court," "the moguls," "the great I-ams"? Such unmitigated cheek is only born of Guild methods and Guild teachings. I had more respect for my letter. Why, I would not send your letter, dear "Grossier," before that "unselfish" body.

What business is it of yours, dear modest friend, may I ask, how Mr. Ince conducts his business? Just this, if you and one or two others in the Guild conducted your business a little more like Mr. Ince, there would be less dissatisfaction in the trade. You know so very much about it, and yet you have the assurance to speak slightingly of sentiment in business. Sir, you are wrong. Many will bear me out when I say that there has been engendered between the house of Perkins, Ince & Co., and many of those with whom they deal, feelings which are above dollars and cents; and although a sordid mind, such as yours, cannot grasp such a condition of affairs as being at all possible, you should still in common decency refrain, and hide your true self for the sake of your friends.

Your father neglected some of his duties evidently, as you have not sufficient respect for the truth. You know as well as any person, I suspect, the inner nature of the growl, (or howl is it, you so politely call it?) anent reductions in time and discounts. Some houses explained why it made no difference to the retail buyer, by a consequent reduction in the prices of other goods, than those listed. Your house in all probability, still charges tull prices for everything, and more if it can.

Your calumnious libel on the great party of which I am a humble member, comes well from a man who has been every thing by turns, and nothing long. You will permit me to style it from first to last as a very precious and complete lie. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to communicate this intelligence to you personally.

Your courteous reference to my speech at the Smith banquet, is in exceeding good taste. I do not suppose you are aware that a man named Dickens once wrote a Child's History of England, which is justly esteemed by competent critics as the very best thing

extant for children. I am only too proud to follow, even a long way off, in the footsteps of Dickens; also, to know that there were children at the said banquet, and that some of them, probably, now know more Canadian history than ever before. So many of the 'trooly loil" do not know any.

Your quotation from the good Doctor is very apt, and is of course applicable to many who, mayhap, live in glass houses; you many who, mayhap, live in glass houses; you know best as a good judge and a learned youngster, and I as a juvenile gravely ac-quiesce. There is a stage, however, after the terrier, viz:—the bull dog. A bull of a strong calibre has now got the worshipful Guild by the throat, and like other bulls, will only loose his grip when either one or the other is dead. My dear "Grossier," you, "warning all the work of learning lightly other is dead. My dear "Grossier," you, "wearing all that weight of learning, lightly like a flower," surely choose rightly regarding your nom de plume. Marchand is right. Probably you are a merchant, if having your name on a sign board makes one, but, "Grossier," you are too candid. One of the worst traits of a guilder is being too candid; perhaps you do not know that "grossier" means dense, thick, vile, coarse, rude, un-civil, etc., etc.; perhaps it was en gros you meant to use. If so, your pen must have done despite to your intentions; who knows, perhaps correctly. My "modest" critic, when next you criticize in so charming a manner, be correct and quote correctly, as I cannot quite believe you are anything but dense, thick, and modest, especially modest. have a far higher opinion than the other definitions would lead one to have, of the generality of grocers, wholesale and retail.

Your excessive modesty, combined with your intense loyalty and retiring disposition, make it utterly impossible for you to sign your name to a letter, which a true British citizen would not send out otherwise. Yet you prate and prattle about your British methods. I would rather be Patagonian than British, if being British is being modest and retiring like you profess to be. Sir, you deserve credit for knowing as little about a thing of which you write, as an intelligent being could. Remember these lines; they are written by a man who admires very much, "your friend," Dr. Holmes, as the Dr. would be proud to acknowledge—Professor Minto, of Aberdeen : "And I may be permiyed to remind you that there is one useful character within every man's reach, a character for knowing what he is writing about."

Wishing you much success in your study of the French language and the grocery trade,

I am yours in density, RICHARD A. DONALD.

A STORY WITH A MORAL.

In a business house, I dropped into, says a writer in an exchange, to see what was going on, I heard a good story that will bear repeating and that may interest you. The subject under discussion was advertising, and there seemed to be as many different views on the subject as there were parties present. Among the "discussers," if I may be permitted to coin the word for this occasion, was one who advertised continually, who always had something to say to his customers, and who said it both in and out of season. When he was asked why he did this, when it seemed sometimes as if it was throwing money away, he told the following : "When I was a boy and lived down in

that region in Illinois known as Egypt, I used to be very fond of going fishing, and to catch a string of croppy, with which the waters around my father's farm were filled, was my highest delight. In the neighbor-hood lived an old man named Sol. Quinlan, and he was as fond of fishing as I was. Sol. weighed nearly three hundred pounds, was too heavy to do much walking, and fished from a flat boat made expressly for him. From the time I was old enough to know anything I had known Sol., had known that he fished, and fished often, and my respect for him grew in proportion with my acquain-tance. I think one of the happiest days of my life was when Sol. took me in his boat. Before that my youthful theory of fishing was that quietness was one of the essentials but Sol. was not built that way. He could not be quiet if he wanted to be. The slightest move rocked the clumsy boat, and when he reached a likely spot, where a bunch of brush peeped above the water, or a tree had fallen in, half submerged, Sol. laid hold of one or the other with his grappling hook hauled the boat against the limbs with a bang, and leisurely proceeded with the busi-ness in hand. And the way he could catch fish. "Now, boy," he said this first time to me, on my saying he would scare all the fish "I've been fishing this 'ere creek for away. thirty years, nearly. I make as much noise as I want to, and I've always done it. And do you know there ain't a fish around here that don't know me, and when they near me coming they just flock around and bite." And if you had seen the croppy he yanked out on that occasion, you would say there was reason in what he said. That talk of Sol's. came to me suddenly one day when business was not looking very bright. took it for my text, or my guide, as you will, and since then I've made as much noise in the world as I could in a business way, and I think you will all confess they do bite very rapidly on occasions, while my string is never entirely empty."

OTTAWA NEWS.

OTTAWA, May 28.

A deputation of packers consisting of Mr. J. W. Flavelle, of Gunn, Flavelle & Co., Toronto; F. W. Fearman, of Hamilton, and George Mathews, of Ottawa, accompanied by Messrs. McKay, Ryckman, Denison, Coatsworth and Stevenson, waited upon the Minister of Customs relative to the duty on mess pork. They wish a clearer definition of what constitutes mess pork, as they claim that at present the duty is constantly evaded. One suggestion made was that a uniform duty be put on all pork.

For flour—Arrow Milling Company, Birtle, for the Sioux Indians; Smith & Brigham, Moosomin, for the Crooked Lake, Muscow-Petungs, File Hills, Industrial School, Ou'Appelle and Moose Mountains. Messrs. Ogilvie & Co- have the balance of the agencies for Manitoba and the Northwest. The Hudson Bay Company and A. McDonald, of Winnipeg, have been awarded the contract for bacon for both Manitoba and the territories. For general supplies the following are successful tenders: Hudson Bay Company, G. F. & J. Gault, Mackenzie, Powis & Co., Winnipeg; Morse Soap Works, Toronto; N. L. Piper & Son. Toronto.

Mr. Beausoleil is to move for documents concerning the cultivation of the sugar beet in the Dominion.

THE CANADIAN LOBSTER CATCH.

During the last twenty years, says the Montreal Gazette, the aggregate of the yearly returns of the lobster catch has been increasing, allowance being made for temporary fluctuations. In the year 1873, when the canning business began to assume unusual importance, 4,864,998 one-pound cans were packed in Canada. In 1878 this sum total had risen to 10,714,611 cans. In 1881 the returns showed a total of 17,490,523, and in 1886 of 16,434,421. In the latter year 8,662 tons were also exported alive. The number of men, boats and traps underwent a corresponding increase. By this time the attention of the Government had been called to the serious drain which so large a catch was causing to so valuble a fishery and it was deemed well that a commission should be appointed to take the whole sudject into consideration. The commissioners agreed that lobster fishing in the Lower Provinces was prosecuted to an undue extent and that, unless stringent measures were adopted, the fishery, as had resulted from over-fishing on the Maine coast, would soon become extinct. They differed as to the details of the remedial measures. Some were for closing down the factories for three or even five years. A summary of the evidence given by gentlemen interested in the lobster fisheries showed that 33 were in favor of three years' closure, while 28 were against it, 38 were in favor of lease, license or area, 28 against it; 25 in favor of a short season to close on the 15th of July, and 26 against such short season.

Notwithstanding the commission's enquiry and certain improvements due to its suggestions, the problem is not yet satisfactorily solved. During the last fiscal year 11,559,-994 tins or boxes were preserved, and 6,748 tons were exported alive. The total value of this catch was \$1,648,344, thus distributed : Nova Scotia, \$950,422; New Brunswick, \$333,960; Prince Edward Island, \$290,015, and Quebec, \$83,946. This result is obtained by means of 354 factories, using about 550,000 traps, and giving employment to 15,900 persons, including women and children as well as men. The latest recommendation submitted by the department to the inspectors for the improvement of the regulations include a general prohibition from July 15 to January I, any one found fishing or canning during that interval being liable to a fine of \$50; the division of the coasts into three districts, having each its own close period; and making illegal of the possession, sale or use of females bearing ova and of the catch of lobsters of less than nine inches long save in canning time. On the other hand, the factory proprietors of New Brunswick have adopted resolutions pronouncing too short the proposed fishing season (June 12 to July 17), declaring the actual protection sufficient (a conclusion based on the increasing catches of the last two years); fixing the period from May I to July 15 as the canning season, asking for the annulment of the restriction as to the length of the lobster and engaging on the part of the fishermen to do all in their power for the protection of the females and young and the amelioration of the fishery. It was also agreed that the laths of the traps should be at least 1 1/4 inches apart. The making of experiments with incubators in certain localities was also suggested. The foregoing instructions and resolutions indicate the difference of opinions that exists between the canners and the department, while the extracts from the commission's report show that there is considerable diversity of opinion even among experts. Our readers will also have perceived that, although, as the factory owners of New Brunswick point out, there has been an increase in the catches of 1889 and 1890 over that of 1888, the last returns show a serious falling off from the figures of 1885 and 1886. To throw from 12,000 to 16,000 persons out of employment would certainly be a serious proceding, but the question arises whether, unless some change of policy be ere long adopted, they will soon be rendered idle by the gradual extinction of the lobster.

OLD HEADS LOOK OUT.

"Have you noticed during your travels," remarked an old knight of the road to a GROCER representative, "how many young men are now on the road? You have, eh Well I tell you what it is, some of the old heads will have to hustle if they don't want to be supplanted. Competition in all lines. was never so keen as it is at present, and travelers were never so closely watched and their doings more severely criticised by their employers. Many houses are sending out young men on trial trips, who in their enthusiasm drum up every retail store in a town whether it has a good, bad, or indiffer-ent reputation and solicit orders. They book these orders and send them in, leaving the firms they represent to approve or reject them. By this means they get the name of being pushers, and the old head who knows the standing of every retailer, and for the sake of his employers is careful in booking orders, gets hauled over the coals or perhaps is told that his services are no longer required. This is happening almost every week, and I would like you to give this matter publicity so as to put these old heads on their guard. Things have come to this pass now, that instead of depending upon his own knowledge and judgment in not soliciting an order from a certain store-keeper, the traveler must waive that and get the order, leaving his employers to do whatever they like with it. It will shew them one thing at least, and that is, that he is pushing for business. One great One great fault of old travelers is that they have been so much in the habit of calling upon their old customers and neglecting new business houses, that in time they are astramed to call upon the latter with the result that their old customers either die or fail in business, and the firm they represent having no business connection in that particular locality are forced to start a supply account. This is one of the principal causes of the failure of old heads on the road, and a word to them in season may save them from having their positions filled by younger men.

THE DRUMMER.

The drummer has an EZ way When he SA's to sell ; He spreads before you an RA Of samples that XL.

Then talks and talks with NRG Until you DZ grow, And feeling he's your NME,

An IC manner show.

You say you don't want NE thing ; No PT he displays, Then, getting mad, say UL fling

Him out in case he stays.

He'll SQ then to take a "smile," And tell HS nut tale,

And thus LA your anger while In PC makes a sale.

If you should CK place to hide With glee he'll CQ too And when at EV he leaves your side,

He's sold his goods-& U

A drummer cannot CA snub,

And will XQ's a kick, Like YZ doesn't fear a club,

And to UE will stick.

H. C. DODGE.

IT NEVER PAYS.

Traveling men find that it never pays to speak disparagingly of any town or village where they do business. The town itself may be sleepy, dull, lacking in enterprise, and the accommodation of the poorest, but those who live there, who have grown up with the place from infancy, have a local pride and interest in it, which nothing can alter. A St. Louis traveling man recently discovered this to his cost. The story as related by a friend of the victims is as follows .

My friend said he traveled from St. Louis and pulled up in a small Kansas town. He had the good luck to sell the leading mer-chant a big bill, but while waiting for the next train made a bad break that cost him his order. Sitting at the stove he entered into a tirade of abuse against the town asking the merchant how he could live in such a Godforsaken place, and wound up by saying he would rather spend a day in jail than in the town.

Getting up, the merchant quietly asked my friend to let him see his order book, he hastily complied with the request. The merchant turned the pages until he came to his own order, and giving the page a yank, tore it out and threw it in the fire. "Anybody it out and threw it in the fire. "Anybody having such an opinion of this town as you have, ought not to ask the merchants for orders," remarked the merchant, and the result was my friend took the next train a sadder but wiser man.-Merchant Traveler.

THE SECRET OF HIS SUCCESS.

"I declare, Jack, I can't understand why you always succeed in selling so many more goods than I do !"

"I'll tell you why it is," replied Jack; "but," he added, "it's a trade secret, and you mustn't 'give it away.' "

"Of course I wouldn't do such a thing, was the answer.

"Well, then," said Jack, impressively, "I succeed because when I'm after business I wear out the soles of my shoes more than the seat of my trousers."

THE KEY NOTE

Of the great popularity the "Hillwattee" teas and "L. P. & Co.'s" Coffees and Spices enjoy lies in the fact that these articles are of special character and excellence and can always be relied on.

Our "Specialties" this week will be bargains in Prunes, Figs, Syrups, Molasses and Japan Tea, latter from 15c. to 18c. Samples and quotations sent on application.

We are quoting Valencias very cheap also La Vierge and Shell brands of Castile soaps.

SUGARS.

TEAS.

LUCAS, PARK & CO.,

LOCKERBY BROS.,

MONTREAL, P. Q., ARE OFFERING THIS WEEK

Cuba

Barbadoes

and

Wholesale Grocers and Importers, 73 McNab St. North, Hamilton, Ont.

> WHOLESALE GROCERS. 75 ST. PETER STREET.

MOLASSES.

7

THE **Snow-Drift Baking Powder** COMPANY.

All chemical tests made of the Snow Drift Baking Powder Company's Spices and Mustards show them to be Pure, if so represented. Grocers will do well to note this fact

for Prices, etc.

TRY





Learn your business thoroughly in all its details and success

is certain.

Our senior partner has been 35 years and our junior 15 years and all the work is done under our own personal supervision.

Send for prices or a sample caddy.

Empire Tobacco Co.,

Montreal.

MONTREAL GROCERS' ASSOCIATION

At the last meeting of the Montreal Grocers' Association, held on the 20th inst., the following resolution, a copy of which has been transmitted to and received by the secretary of the Toronto Retail Grocers' Association was passed by a unanimous vote :

Moved by Mr. A. D. Fraser, seconded by Mr. T. Demers, and resolved : "That this Association having heard read the letter of the Secretary of the Toronto Retail Grocers' Association, hereby endorses the resolution of the Toronto Retail Association ; and that we pledge them our earnest and hearty support on the line of action they have decided to take on the sugar question. Also, that a copy of the Toronto resolution be printed and forwarded to every member of our association, with the request that they adhere strictly to it."

In moving the above resolution Mr. Fraser recalled the efforts made during the past two years for breaking the wholesale combine, and said that the Toronto Association had shown itself very energetic in this struggle, and referred to the advantages of the sugar concession which there is every reason to expect it has secured by its latest movement. The Montreal Association has also advised Mr. Thackray that it will appoint delegates to attend the convention as soon as the date shall have been decided upon.

A week before, the association had met and adopted a portion of a scale of liquor prices, which had been submitted by a committee appointed for the purpose. Beer," porter and lager beer were the wet groceries upon which the trade had been sacrificing profits the most lavishly, and the committee had fixed minimum retail selling prices for these liquors that were approved by the association. At the meeting held last week it was resolved that any member known to sell below the prices agreed upon should be considered to have forfeited his membership in the association. Provision was made to have committees appointed in each of the wards to see that the prices were maintained.

THE STARCH DISCOUNTS.

The trade discounts on starch await only formal acceptance by the local guilds, and there is no doubt that will in no case be withheld. Since there is some difference of opinion as to the comparative advantage to purchasers of the respective lots which are taken as the basis of discount-grading, it may be worth while to look into the question statistically. Interest will have to be neglected in any examination of the matter, as it is impossible to fix a unit of time that shall be the same for all the trade, within which to sell a box of starch. Let common starch be the kind considered, and 43/c. per lb. the average price ; also let 40lbs. represent the average box, though some boxes fall short of and some overrun that weight. The dealer who buys but one box gets no trade discount, and therefore starch costs him $4\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb. The dealer who buys 10 boxes gets 3 per cent off. His starch costs him therefore a little more than $\frac{1}{4}$ c. less per lb. than the man pays who buys by the single box. The man who buys in 50-box lots gets 5 per cent. discount, and pays a little less than $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb. below what the buyer by the single box pays. He pays not quite 1-10c. less than the man who buys in 100-box lots. The dealer who buys in 100-box lots gets 7 per cent. off, and therefore pays almost exactly $\frac{1}{3}$ c. per lb. less than the buyer of the single box; almost 1-5c. less than the buyer of 10-box lots, and nearly 1-10c. less than the buyer of 50-box lots.

THE CONVENTION.

The executive committee of the Toronto Retail Grocers' Association met the other night and concluded not to call a special meeting of the association to consider the proposed convention, but to bring in a report at the next monthly meeting and suggest the discussion of the subject then. The executive's report will recommend the appropriation of \$200 by the association to the expense fund and the placing of this amount at the disposal of the committee that shall be charged with the preparations. The next meeting will be held on the 8th prox. and all the members ought to be present.

MUST RESPECT PRICES.

The Sunlight Soap Company has acknowledged the receipt of the information of the Toronto Retail Grocers' Association that a dry goods trader in the city was selling its soap at 7c. per cake. The company state that the trader pleaded ignorance of the rule forbidding the cutting of prices on the soap, and that he has promised to discontinue the practice. Further, the company is assured that he has sold at regulation prices since he made that promise.

There were 24,000 lbs. of maple sugar shipped from Granby, Que., last week by merchants, cousigned to a firm in St. Louis Mo. Seven cents a pound cash was realized.

Mr. Gabriel Marchand, Prothonotary for the District of Iberville, and son of the Hon. Speaker Marchand, was married, recently to Miss Chaput, daughter of Mr. Charles Chaput, wholesale grocer, of Montreal.

Halifax is to have a cigar factory under the style "Nova Scotia Cigar Manufacturing Co. (Ltd.)" This firm will have as its manager Percy J. A. Lear, who for some time past has represented the M. C. A. Cigar Co. in that section of the country. The company looks to be a pretty strong one. The president is Robt. O'Mullen; vice-president, Chas. W. Hayward; treasurer, E. J. Quirk; secretary, L. T. Briand. This company, with a capital of \$10,000 paid up, should do well. Already a stock of tobacco is on the way from Havana, and it is expected that the cigars will be on sale in a few weeks time.

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GARDENS IN INDIA.

JAMES TURNER & CO., HAMILTON WHOLESALE AGENTS.



The merchants of Forest have adopted the early closing movement.

Robert Anderson, late of Port Arthur, is in the grocery business at Vancouver.

Mr. Wm. Spragge has rented the Beehive, Alberta, N. S., and will run a general store.

Mr. J. R. Shuttleworth, London, Ont., bought 2,400 boxes of fruit at the Montreal sales.

Jonas Sharp, of Fredericksburg, is looking after a site for starting a canning factory in Deseronto.

Mr. G. Keating of Merriton, Ont., who formerly kept a butcher shop, has gone into the tea business.

Mr. John Evans is going to keep the store and post office at Winslow West, Ont., when Mr. Krick moves out.

Mr. G. A. Hyndman, of Exeter, has received a good appointment from a London, Ont., wholesale tea firm.

The Mapleton district in Cumberland, N. S., this year produced 120,000 pounds of maple sugar, valued at \$15,000.

A large "Monarch" boiler has lately been put in the Forest Milk Condensing and Canning Co., Kingston Station, N. S.

Mr. W. Burke, who for several years kept a grocery in the old Cloney stand, St. Catharines, left for Chicago the other day.

The Deseronto Tribune says, the canning factories have been a source of great benefit to the farmers of Prince Edward County.

J. B. Brown's grocery store, 425 Queen street west, Toronto, was damaged by fire the other night to the extent of about \$350.

Messrs. Adams & Co. now quote their Sappota gum at \$1, instead of \$1.15. The change is noted in this week's Prices Current.

Fire in a hayloft in the rear of Z. Gravel's grocery store, Montreal, extended into the back part of the store itself. Loss about \$800, covered by insurance.

Hardy & McAlpine, doing a general business at South Brookfield, N. S., have dissolved co-partnership and the business is continued by John W. Hardy.

Mr. Adams, who was engaged in the grocery business in Winnipeg for some time, left for Victoria, B.C., a few days ago. He will probably finally locate on the coast.

Walter Taylor, manager of the British Columbia Fruit Canning and Coffee Company, Vancouver, during a recent business trip to Winnipeg, sold the balance of last season's canned fruit, upwards of a carload,

which left for Winnipeg yesterday. This is the farthest point to the east which the company's goods have yet reached.

The Toronto Cider and Fruit Vinegar Co. have moved from the old stand 11 Colborne St. to more extensive premises on 22 Francis St. The factory is at Cedar Grove Ont.

Mr. Wm. L. McDonald, merchant, of Brightside, Ont., has rented the property known as Larocque's Hotel. He intends keeping a temperance house in addition to his store.

Messrs, A. P. Tippet & Co. St. John N. B., have moved to Prince William St. where they will have better accomodation to show their samples as they represent several English houses.

Some unknown parties broke into Mr. N. Dupuis' grocery, Cornwall, Ont., the other night and carried away some eatables. They obtained entrance by breaking the glass in one of the windows.

William F. Demmery, 235 Brock avenue, Toronto, a travelling salesman for the Toronto Biscuit and Confectionery Company is missing, and his friends are at a loss to account for his absence.

Mr. J. Majeau, grocer, corner of Lagauchetiere and St. Elezabeth streets, Montreal, narrowly escaped with his life the other day, his horse having run away and thrown him out of the waggon. He was considerably cut about the head.

James Miller, Esq., of Alverton, Que., J. P., has sold out his stock-in-trade, and leased his general store to Messrs. Elliott and Cummings, his late clerks, who have formed a co partnership and will continue the business under the name of James Miller & Co.

Mr. Chas. Peter, of the Toronto Biscuit & Confectionery Co., has just returned from his spring trip through Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. He says they have had an exceptionally fine spring there. Trade is in a prosperous condition.

H. W. Northrup & Co. St. John N.B. have lately increased their store to double its former size, by taking the building formerly occupied by Andrew Malcolm. They are the agents for Golden Brand Canned Finnen Haddies, and doing quite a large trade in them.

Messrs. Wright & Copp have met with gratifying success in introducing the Van Derveer & Holmes biscuits, Hazard's Shrewsbury goods, including tomato ketchup, chutney, and salad dressing. The extra quality of these goods and the sale which they have already met with go to show that merchants and the general public are not slow in showing their appreciation of a first-class article.

The subject of the license fee to be charged street fruit vendors was discussed before the markets committee of the Hamilton City council the other evening. The objections of the pedlars were to pay so large a sum as \$40 each. They were willing to pay \$20 or \$25.

and would not refuse to wear a badge, although they did not like it. It was decided to make no change in the fee, and to compel every pedlar of foreign fruit to wear a badge.

An old Indian came into Mr. Jas. A. Rothwell's grocery at Walkerton the other day and wanted to dispose of an old silver shoulder piece with the English coat of arms on it. Mr. Rothwell, who is well known as a curio collector, enquired the history of it. The Indian told him that his grandfather brought it from Wisconsin. It has probably been in the hands of the Indians from before the time the United States severed their connection with Great Britain.

The New York Tribune thinks that some machinist should invent a cheap plant for the manufacture of beet sugar. "If," it says, "some American citizen can do for thesugar industry what Eli Whitney did for cotton, future generations 'will rise up and call him blessed.' More than that, after such an invention his children will certainly not be compelled to beg for bread, nor will he need o put a mortgage on his home. The man who will solve this problem will be a benefactor of his race."

Canadian merchants were visited this last month by one of England's thorough business men, Mr. A. H. Devereux, representing Harrison & Crosfield, tea merchants, London, England. This firm is one of the best in Britain, and with Mr. Devereux as manager of its Canadian business it can safely be said it is in the right hands. Mr. Devereux has had a three months' tripthrough Canada and the States, calling on agents and opening additional agencies throughout Ontario and eastward. He has made a number of friends for himself among the trade in all the towns and cities he visited. In speaking of this country Mr. Devereux said he was much pleased with the picturesque beauty of Canada and the sincere friendship that he was shown by many he called on, and that he hoped to pay another such visit to Canada later on.

One thing in particular should be impressed upon clerks—the necessity of careful attention to small customers.

STORAGE FREE AND IN BOND.

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

BLAIKLOCK BROS, Agents,

17 Common St., MONTREAL.





TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, May 28, 1891. GROCERIES.

This has been a short business week. The holiday made a cut into it, and the races which began on Saturday took attention out of commercial channels and made things dull on the street. Taking the week that lies between issues of THE GROCER the volume of business done has been very small. Sugar received a minimum of attention, tea sales were very unsatisfactory, canned goods were in but moderate request, and no line was able to attract much attention. There is no plethora of money in the country, but engagements are met for groceries with fairly prompt payment. The week's trade has been devoid of any feature but that of dullness.

CANNED GOODS.

There have been few even moderately large purchases, and the aggregate of small ones is not a considerable matter. The total output of stock has been smaller than it was last week. But the demand, though absolutely small, is relatively large, compared with the amount of stock on hand, and prices consequently are unshaken by the slight lull in business. Peas are very scarce and firmer than ever at \$1.35 to \$1.45, the symptoms strongly suggesting the opinion that prices will very soon flush over the lower figure. Tomatoes are \$1.50, with nothing new except intenser firmness to note. Corn is in the same position as it was a week ago, \$1.10 being liable to repeal by a higher movement of prices in the near future. Fruits are in fairly good request, and quotations are moderately firm. The reports of the latest frost have given strength to the probability that a portion of the peach and cherry crop has been cut off in its promise. There likelihood that the damage done in the United States orchards is greater than in the Canadian, where the effects of the frost may after all not amount to much. The season's trade is beginning to open out for salmon, though not with the same activity as if the weather were warmer. The price of salmon continues to be stiff at the quotation \$1.40 to \$1.55. The packers appear as little disposed as ever to make contracts for future delivery, the offers yet made being subject to pack.

COFFEE.

The market here is pursuing its usual course, with no undertone betokening any early change. Prices are firm at the quotations current, though the position of coffee, generally, is firm at all the great distributing centres and at primary points, the distribu-tion last month being unusually large. Stocks here are fairly full, but business is dull.

DRIED FRUIT.

The buyers of dried fruit are not very urgent in their demand for stock these days. A quiet trade in currants and Valencia raisins, with a better demand for prunes, which are now nearly out of stock, sums up the situ-

PEOPLE SURPRISE WHO USE

My mamma says she would not be with-out your "Surprise Soap" for our family washing for anything.

BERTIE L. LITTLE. Hancy, Aug. 1, 1889.

St. Croix Soap Co.

Branches :

SPRINGHILL, N.S., Nov. 13, 1887. I have only been from England about six months. I like your soap better than any I have used in the old country or this. I am sure it is superior to any other.

S. MURRAY.

St. Croix Soap Co.

My wife says that there couldn't be better laundry soap than "Surprise."

S. N. ALLEN.

Yarmouth, N.S.

OTTAWA, Feb. 13, 91. My wife has been using the "Surprise" Soap since sometime and finds it superior to any other soap in the market and would use no other as long as she could get your brand. She does not fail to recommend to her lady friends.

THOS. MCGRAIL.

The St. Croix Soap Mf'g. Co., St. Stephen, N. B.

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

ation. The prices have not varied with the sag in the demand. Stocks are not overfull in anything excepting undesirable Valencia raisins, which are still offered at 5% c, and raisins, which are sum onered at 5% c, and upwards, while good stock holds firmly at $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. Prunes are $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 10c in cases, with the bulk of the stock handled this week going at 9c. The dried fruit market will be likely to have a favoring spell in the interval be-tween the present and the coming in of new crop stock.

NUTS.

There is little doing in nuts. Cocoa-nuts have gone up to \$6.50, and are firm at that quotation. Other sorts go out of stock in a desultory way, and in response rather to a demand from the confectioners than from the trade.

RICE AND SPICES.

New rice is now in stock, though not in the hands of all the trade. Supplies are, however, ample for all the requirements of the present. Aracan is 3% to 4c., and Bur-mah is the same. Patna is 4% to 5%c. There is no Japan yet. Spices have had a tranquil time of it since last report, and have experienced no change within the week. SUGAR.

The government has not yet said the word to break the spell of inaction in which the market has lain over since the possibility

of a change or abolition of the duty was broached. There is a general expectation that the budget will be brought down on Friday. The chances of its unfolding any new departure in the matter of sugar are rendered apparently less probable by the prominence given to an order-in-council, wherein a rebate of duty is provided for in the case of refiners who export. That is no concession to the trade. Prices on this market are the same for granulated, being 6% c. for quantities not less than 15 barrels, and 7c. for smaller quantities. Yellows are selling as low as 5c. for no brands, and from 5.10 upwards for brands.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

The low grades of syrups are still scarce. There is no D, M or B in barrels or half-barrels, but there is M in pails, at \$1.65 to \$1.70. The other grades of Redpath's are in sufficient supply at unchanged prices. Corn syrup is very scarce. Molasses is not receiving much attention, though there is a demand for New Orleans for table use.

TEAS.

A waning trade is again the most notice-able feature in the local tea market. The situation of stock and the time of year make this a quite normal condition of the market If there were pretty fair stocks of tea to be



THEE BOYCOTTED WHOLESALE GROCER.

The boycott which the Wholesale Grocers' Guild have endeavored to enforce against me, has not had the effect they predicted, and I am prepared to offer Sugars and all other lines of Goods as heretofore.

My price for

EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR

For one or more barrels Is Twenty cents per hundred less than the

COMBINATION

And my quotations for other Goods are equal to, in all cases, and lower in most cases than those offered by

GUILD HOUSES.

DISCOUNTS--

Are one and one-half per cent. off Sugars, Syrups, and Canned Goods. Three per cent. off General Goods.

The Guild Discounts are only one per cent. off Sugars.

Send for quotations of any special lines you may be open for.

SUGARS, TEAS,

SYRUPS, TOBACCOS, MOLASSES, BAKING SODA, SA⁺, SODA

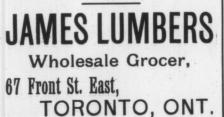
JAPAN RICE, RAISINS, CURRANTS.

FRUITS OF ALL KINDS, SPICES, NUTMEGS,

BAKING POWDERS, CREAM TARTAR, BROOMS, BRUSHES,

and WOODENWARE, And all other Goods in the Grocery line.

I call your special attention to my Uncolored Japan Tea at 15c.



ALL GROCERS SHOULD SELL THE Empire Baking Powder Manufactured by ELLIS & KEIGHLEY.

GANNING COY'S

TORONTO.

TO GROCERS.

Goods are warranted first-class.

PUSH THEM.

Order through your wholesale House.

Superior to Saratoga.

I find St. Leon an excellent remedy, builds up the constitution far superior to the famed waters of Saratoga

J. S. H. HOOVER, Niagara St., Toronto.

OF COURSE WE ARE GOING and everybody else is going to the Palace Hotel, St. Leon Springs. The best spot on earth to recuperate. Mr. M. A. Thomas is the manager, a sure guarantee of its success. Hotel opens June 15, secure your rooms early.

TORONTO.

early. St. Leon Mineral Water Co., Ltd., Toronto. BRANCH-Tidy's Flour Depot, 164 Yonge St.

General Storekeepers

who deal in Dry Goods should subscribe for

THE DRY GOODS REVIEW

Subscription Price \$1.00 per year.

Send for Sample Copy to THE DRY GOODS REVIEW CO., 6 Wellington St. West, Toronto.

EVERY MAN who has

any ambition to rise in the Grocery Trade should buy a copy of

"TEA, AND THE SCIENCE OF BLENDING"

An accurate knowledge of Teas will bring you to the front quicker than anything else.

R. S. McINDOE, 24 Front St. E.,

PRICE 1.00.



The richness, purity and general excellence of this article have won for it a first-class Reputation throughout the Dominion of Canada. Full weight and absolute freedom from adulteration are guaranteed.

The "Reindeer" Brand Condensed Milk must be pronounced of excellent quality and in every respect satisfactory.

DR. ARTHUR HILL HASSALL. Analy. Sanit. Inst., London, Eng.

Sold by First-Class Grocers everywhere.

The Truro Condensed Milk and Canning Co., Ltd., Manufacturers, Truro, Nova Scotie

MARKETS-Continued

had at prices popular with consumers and the outlook for the new crop were unusually dull, the demand would now be active. But neither of these circumstances are operative this season, and there is a pause in the buying before the incoming of new Japans. Buyers may be expected to hold back from now on, unless reports favor very high prices for the new crop stock. The lowest quotations are 18c. for Young Hyson, 15c. for Japan, 15c. for Congou. There are Japan nibs at 14 1/2 c. which sell comparatively well, as their drawing quality is good, and Gunpowder Nagasakis at 14½ to 15c. Business in Indian teas has been quiet. We hear from London the quantity of Indian tea brought forward only amounted to 14,200 packages, but owing to the moderate demand prices in some cases have shown a declining tendency. This has been most pronounced in the lower grades, which have formed a considerable portion of the supply, and as the bulk of these consisted of tea of inferior quality, the fall was ranged from ¼d. to ½d. per lb. As the late imports mainly consisted of common kinds a fairly good supply will now be forth-coming, and as a large quantity of Ceylon tea is being offered at declining rates, it is not unlikely that the market will continue in buyers favor. Pekoes and Broken Pekoes worth under 1s. shared in the easier tendency but the better descriptions have maintained former rates. Ceylon teas have been pushed forward in large quantities, and the fall in values in progress last week has not been effectively checked. Prices are now, however, so low and far beneath the average of late, that the presumption is in favor of confidence being restored, and a large business ensuing.

PETROLEUM.

A very fair business, the time of year considered, is done in petroleum. The market is steady, with no change in last week's prices.

The Petrolia Advertiser reports :—Petro-lia crude 1.36% per bbl.; Oil Springs crude 1.38 per bbl. The oil business is very quiet as is usual at this time of the year. The transactions on the Exchange have been few, but futures appear to be firm. June has been sold at \$1.40, and \$1.45 has been offered for buyers' option this year. Refined is a little firmer, and may be quoted at Ioc. in bulk, and 13c. in barrels, f.o.b. here. Terms, 60 Terms, 60 days, or 2 per cent. off for cash.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

A quiet demand with no movement in prices summarizes the situation with sufficient fulness. The demand for staple lines carried by the general trade will be more active in warm weather.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Once again the market is in a situation where the demand can afford to be fastidious, as the receipts are now large and rather crowd each other, so liberal is the supply. It is no longer the quantity that is found fault with but the quality only. All the

good butter finds ready purchase the same as before, but on account of the preponderance of inferior stock the price of the good is pressed down. Choice dairy tubs are now 15c. to 16c., instead of 16c. to 18c. as they were last week; medium tubs are steady at 12c. to 14c.; low grades (old) are virtually out of stock, though 5c. to 10c. remains a nominal quotation; pound rolls are 18c. to zoc.; large rolls are 12½c. to 15c. There is no excess of good tub butter, the bulk of the receipts being rolls. The creameries have not yet begun operations, though contracts have been courted by representatives of one or two with local provision dealers. In the present state of the dairy market their overtures have not found much encouragement, as prices for home-made butter are too low for much business in creamery stock.

Cheese sells at 11c. to 111/2c. for new. There is very little September, for which 12c. to 121/2 c. is asked. Half-skims are 8c. to 91/2 c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS-There is little demand for beans, but what stock there is is very firmly held at \$1.50 for common and \$1.70 for hand-picked,

which move only in small lots. DRIED APPLES—Continue to offer in small lots, but the stock in the country if accumulated at any one point would probably show the unsold surplus to be considerable. The demand here has not been very good of late. The offers from outside are at 8to 81/2 c., and 81/2 to 9c. is the local market price.

EVAPORATED APPLES-Have been offering from the other side, where the bottom has fallen out of the market, the New York price for prime now quoting at 10c. The stock on hand is considerable, though, as in the case of sundried, not concentrated.

EGGS-Are not materially changed on this market, 11 1/2 to 12c. remaining the range of quotations. The price in England is weakquotations. ening, one Ontario shipper being reported to have lost 1 1/2 c. per doz. on a recent consignment.

HAY-Is rather scarce, \$8.50 being firm

for mixed, and \$10.50 for timothy. HIDES—The supply of stock is good though prices continue stationary, the slaughtering of animals having to be kept up for objects other than the value of the hides, and the hides having to be marketed at once. The price is 51/2 c for green and 6c. for cured.

HONEY—Has not changed in any respect. Rendered is 7 to 10c., and sections are 14 to 16c

HOPS-Are selling steadily at 35 to 38c. OATS-Are dull at 47c. for mixed, and

49c. for white

ONIONS-Have undergone no change. The demand is light, but so is the stock. Canadian are \$2.50 to \$3 per barrel, but that is almost nominal, as the stock is becoming unmarketable because of growing. Ber-mudas are \$4.50 to \$5 per barrel, and Egyptian are \$2.50 to \$3 per bushel.

POTATOES-Are easier, the week's receipts having been much larger than for some time. Cars are 90 to 95c., and out of store lots \$1.05 to \$1.10.

SHEEPSKINS-Are \$1 to \$1.50 unshorn. Calfskins are 6 to 8c.

STRAW-Is in limited demand at \$6 to \$8. TALLOW-Rough is 2c., and refined is down to 5 and 51/2c.

WOOL-Is very dull, 18 to 19c. being the prices yet paid, with little eagerness for business on the part of buyers.

FISH.

The market is fairly stocked with the varieties that make seasonable stock, prices are moderate and the demand is reasonably good. Pickerel is not yet in demand, though there is stock here at 4 to 6c. Pike arrive in odd lots at 5c. White fish and salmon trout are 6½ to 7c. Lake herring are scarce at \$2. All sea fish is out of stock. No dried, pickled or salted fish are now wanted.

GREEN FRUIT.

Cold weather still retards trade, though there has been an improvement in the output of jobbers since a week ago. What Florida oranges there are yet on the market are \$4.50. Messinas are also up, quoting now at \$4 to \$4.50. Valencias are \$6 to are \$4.50. Messinas are also up a \$6 to now at \$4 to \$4.50. Valencias are \$6 to \$6.50. There are no more shipments of Riverside seedlings to be brought upon this market, but there is still some stock to be had at \$4. Palermo lemons are \$4.50, and Messina lemons are likewise higher, quoting at \$5 to \$5.50. Pineapples are 10 to 25c., and bananas are \$1.50 to \$2.50. New Cali-fornia cherries and apricots are coming in. White cherries are \$2.50, black are \$3 50 to \$4, and apricots are \$5. Maryland strawberries arrive at about the rate of 4 cars a week, Cleghorn & Son and R. S. Gallagher being direct receivers.

PROVISIONS.

The movement of trade has been quite uniform for the past three weeks, very little more being done now than was done a week ago. Prices are steady.

BACON-Long clear 1s 8 to 81/2 c., bellies are 101/2 to 11C., backs are 101/2 to 11C., rolls are oc.

HAMS-Are firm at 11 to 11 1/2 c.

DRESSED HOGS-Are \$6.25 to \$6.50 on the street.

LARD-Is steady at 9¼ to 9¾ c.

MESS PORK-Is \$15.50 for Canadian heavy and \$17 for short cut.

SALT.

Very fair trade has favored the local salt market and has given support to standing prices that makes them firmer. Late sales made from the Toronto Salt Works this week are:-2 cars barrels at 1.40, 2 cars dairy at \$1.25, and I car sacks at 70c. The demand for land salt has subsided.

DRY GOODS.

Like the grocery trade, the dry goods trade has been the quieter because of the holiday and the races. The sorting-up trade has not on that account been so large a feature of the week's business as it ought to be. It will no doubt be considerably stimulated by the visits of the travellers in pursuit of business for the fall trade.





ness.

MARKETS-Continued

RAW FURS.

There is no change in raw furs. They are There is no change in raw furs. They are selling at the following prices:—Beaver, per lb., \$4.50 to \$5; bear, per skin, \$10 to \$25; cub, per skin, \$5 to \$12;fisher \$3.50 to \$5; fox, red, 81 to \$150; fox, cross, \$2 to \$5; lynx, \$1.50 to \$2.50; martin, 75 to 90c.; mink, dark, 75c. to \$1.50, Musk-rat, fall, 12c.; spring rat, 21c.; winter, 15c.; otter, \$8 to \$13; racoon, 25 to 80c.: skunk, 25 to \$1.75.25 to \$1.75.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

The grocery market has shown but little activity since our last, the preventative causes to which reference was made then, still ruling. The principal of these is the uncertainty regarding sugar, which once it is removed, will improve business materially. In fact the indications are that we will have a good healthy movement shortly. During the past week the only active feature has been currants, which moved out pretty freely in a large way, and stocks here have been considerably reduced, while prices have a firm tendency, and several 100-barrel lots have been turned over at 6c. In other lines, as detailed in the appended review, there are few specially noteworthy features.

FRUIT.

There has been little that is new or interesting to note in regard to the market for dried fruits since our last report, except that some activity has been noted in currants. In tact they are almost the only line of groceries that has shown up in this respect. The movement in them during the past week has been considerable, and sales in barrels at 6c. and cases 61/4 have been noted several times, several 100-barrel lots being turned over, while stocks here are quite low. Otherwise dried fruits are dull, and there has been nothing doing except in raisins in a very small way, and prices have been shaded a fraction on last week's with the idea of inducing some little movement, but it does not materialize. About 5 to 5 ¼ c. is a fair range for good merchantable stalk fruit.

With the warmer weather that prevailed during the week green stock has been displaying a considerable degree of activity in the regular jobbing way notable at this season. Oranges have been moving very freely at $$_3.00$ to \$_4.00 for boxes, and cases \$5.00, with Bloods \$3.00 to \$3.25, while lemons are in very good demand at \$4.00 to \$5.00. There is a fair trade doing in pines at 10 to 20c. each in barrels, and although receipts have been freer prices have been maintained under a steady demand. Receipts of bananas grow much heavier, and values have a sagging tendency, \$1.00 to \$2.00 per bunch now being the idea.

SUGAR.

The sugar market shows no change whatever, in fact it is not possible for it to show any under existing circumstances. There is a small movement to meet actual necessities, but it is hardly perceptible, and there will be nothing doing until that sugar duty question is settled. Once it is, however, a good movement is sure to result as supplies in consumers hands must be extremely low by this time. Granulated rules at 61/2c. and yellows 5 to 534c.

FOR SALF.

In order to devote our entire attention to the export trade, we are prepared to sell the good-will and plant in connection with our local commission business at a bargain.

IMPERIAL PRODUCE CO'Y., OF TORONTO, LTD., 69 Front Street East, Toronto,

SYRUPS.

There is a quiet trade doing in syrups, while former values are maintained, and we quote 33/8 to 33/4 c. per pound.

MOLASSES.

This article shows no new feature, and the jobbing demand we have noted for the past few weeks keeps up, including a quiet steady movement, so that stocks here are steadily dimishing and prices have a firm tendency, 36 to 36 1/2 c.

TEAS.

There has been some little business in teas in a scattered kind of a way during the week, the demand keeping up, but most people are waiting for the new crop, which will be on the market shortly. Existing stocks are well reduced; in fact they are extremely low and prices are likely to be maintained, while the market is in excellent condition for the new arrivals.

CANNED GOODS.

The canned fruit market shows no change from the lines noted last week. There is a fair jobbing trade doing in fish and vegeta-bles, but fruit remains very dull. Salmon and tomatoes continue the two firmest and most active lines, while other articles are steady.

RICE.

The first arrivals of rice were placed on the market during the few last days of the week, the lot comprising some 3,500 tons, and it has all been contracted for. We quote as follows : Standard \$3.90, and off grades \$3.50. All these prices being for car lots ; jobbing prices a few cents more.

FISH. The fish market presents few features as yet, and stocks on spot continue small, while prices are held firm in all staple lines, cod, salmon, etc., etc., arrivals of which are not heavy as yet.

PROVISIONS.

There was a little better demand for pork during the past week, dealers reporting a fair jobbing trade, but prices were unchanged. Other lines remained quiet and featureless : We quote:—Canadian short cut, per barrel, we quote:—Canadian short cut, per barrel, \$17.00 to \$17.50; mess pork, western, per barrel \$16.50 to \$17.00; short cut, west-ern, per brl \$17.00 to \$17.50; hams, city cured, per lb 10¾ to 11½c.; hams, can-vassed, per lb 0 00 to 0 00c.; lard, Cana-dian in pails 8¼ to 14 to 16 and the short dian, in pails, $8\frac{1}{4}$ to $9\frac{1}{4}$ c.; bacon, per pound, 9 to 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; lard, com., refined, per lb, 8 to $8\frac{1}{4}$ c.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.

Receipts of maple sugar and syrup continue to arrive from the country, especially the latter, and the market moves along slowly as there is quite an accumulation of inferior stock. Good bright sugar in one sugar is unsaleable, except at a material concession. Dealers find it difficult to dispose of their large stock of inferior syrups, and prices run down to 31/2 c., but we quote 4 to 5c. for good.

HOPS.

The hop market is in a purely nominal po-sition just at present, with values a pure matter of arrangement between buyer and seller, with little or nothing doing on spot. If a brewer wanted a lot of something nice he would probably have to pay 32c, but on the contrary, if a sale had to be made, a mate-rial shading would have to be allowed, 2 to 3c. at least.

BUTTER.

This market does not show any very new feature, but creamery is working unsettled, and although 23c., the outside figure, is still made in some cases, business on a much lower basis has been done, for sales at 21c. are not very hard to come across. Receipts are on the increase, and with fodder stock still in factorymen's hands and grass make soon on the market, the article has an easy tendency. Dairy remains unchanged, 20c. or thereabouts being the idea for good stock.

CHEESE.

Since our last matters in the country have assumed a more modified basis, and the cable is shading off from day to day, so that it is natural to expect a fair, steady movement shortly. Prices in the country are now on a fairly reasonable basis and we do not look for any material secession from the present level at least until July. In fact once the full grass stock is in the market a steady movement may be anticipated. About Ioc. is the spot idea for finest Brockville stock, with 93/4 c. for townships, and the cable stands at 57s.

GRAIN.

The grain market is working more un-steady, and there little or no business doing steady, and there little or no business doing here, prices about the same. We quote: No. 1 hard Manitoba, \$0; No. 2 hard Manitoba, \$1.12 to \$1.14; No. 3 do., \$1.00 to \$1.05; No. 2 Northern, \$1.05 to \$1.07; feed do., 61c. to 63c; peas, 83c. per 66 pounds in store; 85c. afloat; Manitoba oats, 49c. to 50c; Upper Canada do., 50c. to 51c. per 34 pounds; corn, 76c. duty paid; feed barley, 60 te 62½c; good malting do., 70c. to 75c; rye, 81c. to 88c.

FLOUR.

The flour market remains quiet, and as The nour market remains quiet, and as dealers supplied themselves pretty well dur-ing the active spell, business here is of a hand-to-mouth character. There is some through business doing on lower port and Newfoundland account, but it does not affect the position here at all, and prices have an easy tendency; in fact straight rollers and

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MONTREAL, May 26, 1891.



MONTREAL MARKETS - Continued

Manitoba strong bakers' have eased off 20c. or thereabouts compared with a fortnight ago. Patent spring, \$6.00 to \$6.30; patent winter, \$5.85to \$6.25; straight roller, \$5.30 to \$5.40; extra, \$4.90 to \$5.10; superfine, \$4.70 to \$4.80; city strong bakers', \$0.00 to \$6.00; strong bakers', \$5.40 to \$5.75.

ST. JOHN, N.B., MARKETS.

ST. JOHN, N.B., May 25, 1891. This market has been fairly well supplied in alllines excepting sugars, which are scarce, wholesales having allowed their stocks to get very low. There has been a decline in the price of flour and meal, and only in small lots can sales be made. The opinion of many is that breadstuffs should go lower. Several lots of dry cod and pollock have

been placed on the market, and the price shows signs of weakening. MOLASSES-is still firm with an upward

tendency. New Barbados is selling at 36 to 37, with very little to arrive. Of other kinds there is no stock.

SUGAR-Cannot be quoted just now. There is a steady demand and only a limited quantity offering.

MAPLE SYRUP-Is dull. Most of the retailers have a supply and report slow sale.

FLOUR-Has taken a drop. It is now being offered, high srade family at \$5.80 to \$5.85, medium patents \$5.60 to \$5.65. MEAL—Also is lower, and is being offered

in large lots at \$5.65 to \$5.70. OATMEAL—Under very little demand is

selling at \$6.20 to \$6.25.

PORK-Clear mess is selling for less than it can be imported for, viz., \$16.50 to \$16.75. BEEF-No change since last quoted. About \$14.75 seems to be the price.

POTATOES — Are dull. The shipments have almost ceased for the present, and the supply is greater than the demand. quote: \$1.75 to \$2 per bbl. We

RICE—Has advanced. Verry little is held here now, though several large lots are bought to arrive; 35% to 33% c. is what it is selling at the past week. CHEESE—New stock is coming in quite

freely, and sells for 12 to 121/2 c

BUTTER-The market is fairly well supplied. Choice is selling 18 to 22c.

SMOKED MEATS-Are dull. The market is full and every one anxious to sell.

CODFISH-Several vessels arrived with small cargoes last week. The fish are very bright and go off readily. We quote: \$4.40 to \$4.75 as to size, etc.

HALIFAX MARKET QUOTATIONS. (Wholesale Selling Rates.)

HALIFAX, May 27, 1891.

Since last sending prices current there has not been much change.

FLOUR AND BREADSTUFFS-Seem a little weaker, but as our dealers were already below the market, having bought largely before the advance and have stocked for probably three months yet, they have not been affected by the slightly easier feeling noted in your markets. A well known brand of flour offered here at \$5.60 last week could not be placed, although only two or three cars could have been had at this figure. Today's quotations are

Hungarian Patent Manitoba, \$6.30 to \$6.60; 75 per cent roller patent, \$5.60 to \$6; Rolled oats, \$6.30 to \$6.40; Standard oatmeal, \$6.15 to \$6.25.

FISH.-There have been no arrivals and the market is almost entirely bare. Lobster fishery is reported at some points as being fairly good, but the stormy weather is inter fering considerably with the catch, and high prices are looked for. Talls are quoted in packers' hands at \$7.25 to \$7.75 per case, and flat at \$9 to \$9.50.

PRODUCE-P. E. Island oats are quoted at 6c to 7oc., and Canada at 58 to 63c. Beans are quoted here at \$1.80 to \$2, which have not advanced in sympathy with your Canadian market.

SUGAR-Nothing is being done and the "Beta" has just returned from Cuba empty as in the face of the looked for change in the tariff none of the refineries would lay in stock at present. The country is almost entirely bare of stocks and as soon as the change is announced business will be very active in this line

MOLASSES.—Arrivals have been few and quotations run as follows :—Cienfugos 32 to 34c. ; Antigua, 34c. ; Porto Rico, 36c. ; Tri-nidad, 33c. ; Barbados, 35c. ; Demerara Dia-mond N 48c.

At a meeting of the Ottawa city council on Tuesday, 18th inst., a motion to substitute a business tax for the present personal property tax, was lost by a vote of 13 to 9.

The Vancouver Sugar Refinery has been partially shut down for a short time in order that some alterations and a few necessary repairs may be carried out. Another large boiler, the same size as the three already in use, has arrived from the Doty Engine works at Toronto, and will be put in its place at once. The management are considering the advisability of adding another story to the present building. A large addition is being made to their warehouse for storing raw sugar, and when this is completed, it will be nearly twice as large as formerly. Two ships are on the way from Manılla with raw sugar. The Vedovic left

with 1,250 tons on the 4th of March, and the Robert S. Beserrero sailed on the 7th of April with 1750 tons. Several cars of sugar have been shipped up the line. Mr. B. T. Rogers, the manager, left the other day on a trip to Portland, to see what was the state of the American market, and it is expected that they will shortly ship some sugar there.

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

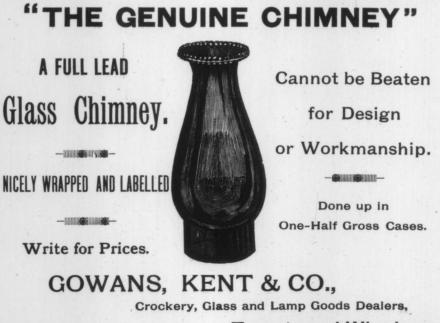
No young man can possibly have mistaken his calling who finds in it what the world wants done.

A customer secured is a promise of greater sal ary in time.

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







Toronto and Winnipeg.





A PARABLE OF A FOOLISH TRADER.

Once upon a time, in a certain place, there was a certain trader who by diligent labor and long hours had built up a fine paying trade; his small store-house was filled with merchandise, and his pockets were heavy with jingling silver. His customers came from far and near and the bargains which loaded his counters rapidly changed hands.

Now it so happened as this trader stood one fine morning, sunning himself in the door of his shop, and rubbing his hands from inward glee at the thought of his wellearned prosperity, he forgot his humble origin and the early years of his struggle for trade, and began to be envious of the fine large stores which surrounded him on every side. Now a wise man has said that the wish is parent to the deed, and in his mind this trader turned over and over the fond idea of an elegant tall building, which should bear aloft his name in golden letters, and contain a large store filled with eager customers and willing clerks, himself the proud proprietor.

The longer the thought grew, and its growth was very rapid, the smaller seemed to shrink his present surroundings; the contrivances which he had planned and made and which were once the acme of his desires, were now an eyesore and seemed an hindrance to his progress; his elbows, a thing before unnoticed, now were continually hitting the sides of his cramped storeroom and his feet stumbled over the bales of goods which crowded the meagre space; even his manner changed and his old clerk found him absent-minded and preoccupied with his thoughts. When the last customer had come and gone and the shutters had been closed and the store door bolted for the night, the trader hied him home, and as usual, without speaking of his thoughts to his wife-who had saved what he had made these many years-was soon lost in happy dreams of the grand store and elegant surroundings which were to be.

Now, in this same city there dwelt a very rich man who had gold in plenty which he lent to those in need, not from kindness, but for gain; to him the following day came the trader and unfolded his cherished plan, and having signed a bit of paper, received a bag of gold with which to put into execution the fond idea. Now not far from his shop was alarge vacant plot of land, the owner of which gladly gave it to the trader in exchange for part of his gold.

Then came the mason who dug and built the foundation broad and strong; then came the builder who placed the beams and reared the walls plumb and true; then came the tinner and covered the roof, tight and sure; then came the plumber who fixed the pipes; then came the plasterer who covered the walls; then came the artist who frescoed the ceilings; then came the painter, and the building was done, and above it all there shone in gold letters, the successful traders name, which could be seen for many miles, so high was it. Then came the trader with his goods and wares, but the bag of gold and pockets of jingling silver had vanished, for the foolish trader had signed his name to many bits of paper, the rememberance of which caused him much anxiety.

Now the old clerk of this trader, who had grown wise from long service, spoke with his wife and they considered together, and through her wise counsel he secured the lease of the old shop and remained behind and refused to longer serve the foolish trader. So it came to pass that the customers who liked the old shop and its clerk and its great bargains also remained behind, and the foolish trader was soon troubled and often sighed for the days of yore when his storehouse was filled with wares and his pockets with jingling silver.

Then came the rich man and demanded his gold ; then came also divers others and also demanded gold for the bits of paper which the foolish trader had signed ; then last came the bailiff and sold out the goods and took down the gold sign and posted a notice on the door of the grand store and took the key of the same from the possession of the foolish trader, and the savings of years vanished in a few moons, and were no more. Then the foolish trader sorrowfully went home and sat by the fire and wept bitterly, but his wife said not a word, for she was not his business confidant, but her looks reproached him.

MORAL.—Let well enough alone, lest in reaching for more you lose what you already have gained, and ask your wife's advice before you kill "the goose which lays the golden egg."—T. D. Mallett, in N.Y. Hardware.

Charles H. Sawyer of Clarenceville, Que. has succeeded Mr. Beach in the grocery and fruit business of Spalding & Beach, Burlington, Vt.

Two North Bay merchants were up before the Mayor last week charged with violating the early closing By-law and were each fined \$1 and costs. It is said that some of the business men of North Bay propose holding an indignation meeting against the continuance of the early-closing by-law.

At a meeting of the Winchester, Ont., council, a petition signed by nearly all the shopkeepers in town was presented, asking that a by-law be passed to enforce the closing of business places at 8 p. m. on all days except Saturdays. The following are those who signed the petition:—A. Sweet & Co., Geo. R. Bow, Jas. Alexander, J. D. Laflamme, J. A. McKercher, J. E. Corrigan, Alex. Cameron, J. E. Earl, Wm. Gardner, R L. Suffel, D. McKinnon, Wm. Bow, N. M. Trickey, I. C. Perault, Holmes Bros., W. C. Boothe, J. J. Empey, A. Annable, Miss Beach, Mrs. Henderson and Mrs. Boyd. It was ordered to be laid over until the next regular meeting of the council, which takes place on Tuesday, June 5th.

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT.

There are many people who regard the position as manager of a great manufacturing industry or commercial business as a sinecure, a position with a handsome salary attached and very little to do. Some say that the men who fill these responsible positions are lucky; that circumstances enable them to reach the top round in their respective avocations. Many assert that the average manager secured his exalted position owing to his wealth and influence, or through favoritism. This may be true in some cases but not in the majority. The manager of any great industry or business earns every cent of the salary he receives, no matter how large it may be. He is the fountain head from which springs the very life-blood of the business in his charge. Managers of very large firms do not, as a rule, personally inspect or supervise the detail work, but they know, if they are thoroughly competent, everything that is going on in the respective branches and departments. They not only know in a general way, but have the details constantly before them, and the power they exercise, though sometimes indirect, is what keeps the business moving. The care and responsibility of the manager never ceases from the time he assumes the responsible position until he finally resigns it for all time to come. In working hours he is found at his desk, and while the average employe is thinking of anything but work or business, the manager is planning for the future. Men who are paid salaries ranging from \$5,000 to \$20,000 per annum, with but very few exceptions, have no time for rest and recreation. In many instances the strain is so great that at the age when they should be in the prime of life, their hair is well besprinkled with gray, and the tell-tale crow's feet have crept about their eyes in large numbers. Life is a struggle for place, position and wealth, but the brawny wage-worker, with an income commensurate with his wants, unless he be fired with that ambition that possesses men who are never satisfied until they have reached the top, and even then sigh for new worlds to conquer, leads by far an easier and happier life. Jay Gould with all his millions is a physical wreck. In his office, on is a physical wreck. In his office, on his trips over the railroads which he controls and directs, and in his home he is constantly attended by a physician to minister to nature when it gives way to the awful mental strain under which he labors from day to day and from year to year. Weariness is pictured in his eyes, and at an age when he should be an active, robust man, he moves feebly and nervously, his face deeply furrowed with the lines placed there by overwork, and he is to-day in appearance a very old man. There are thousands of others of similar character, but none can equal him as standing aloof from the rest of mankind, a singular character and an exemplification of the fact that wealth alone does not bring happiness and rest. Managers of great interests should be accorded due credit, not for their ability to direct, alone, but for their sacrifice of the so-called com-forts and pleasures of life. True, wealth is preferable to poverty, but wealth without con-tentment is not as desirable as contentment without wealth.





SEMI-PORCELAIN WARE

in TEA,

DINNER and TOILET SETTS.

Best value in the Market.



SALES MADE OR PENDING.

Alex. McLeod, flour dealer, Alberton, P. E. I., has sold out.

The general store stock of Geo. Morton, Boissevain, Man., has been sold.

The stock in the estate of B. Learn, general merchant, Arkona, Ont., is sold.

Zinkan & Sutherland's general store stock, Fort Q'uappelle, Assa., has been sold.

D. J. Murchison, general merchant, Barrie, Ont., advertises his business for sale.

S. Brown & Co's general store property, Stanley Bridge, P. E. I., has been sold.

Frawley, Devlin & McNab, grocers, Barrie, Ont., advertise their business for sale.

The stock of A. Jean, dry goods and grocerv dealer, Keewatin, Ont., has been sold.

E. S. White & Co's general stocks at Carberry and Medicine Hat, N. W. T., have been sold.

The stock in the estate of John Byers, general merchant, Consecon, Ont., is advertised for sale by tender.

S. H. Metherill's general store stock, Little Britain, Ont., is advertised to be sold by auction on the 2d. prox.

John D. Sibbald & Co., Lethbridge, Man., have sold out the branch of their general commission business at Craven.

PARTNERSHIPS FORMED AND DISSOLVED.

Foster, Foster & Co., produce and commission merchants Halifax, have dissolved.

Firth & Ellery, general merchants, Wyevale, Ont., have dissolved, Geo. Firth continuing.

Cleveland and Dupuis, general merchants, Coaticooke, Que., have dissolved, A. L. Dupuis, continuing.

Craig & Lewis, general merchants, Freetown P. E. I., have dissolved and been succeeded by Craig and Taylor. REMOVALS AND DEATHS.

J. L. Wickwire, of Sheffield & Wickwire, general merchants, Canning, N. S., is dead. Joseph Ordine, general merchant, Lillooet, B. C., is dead.

DIFFICULTIES, ASSIGNMENTS, COMPROMISES.

J. Longpre, general merchant, St. Jovite, Que., has compromised.

Chas. R. McHenry, merchant, Salmon River, N. S., has assigned.

Alex. Turple, general merchant, Granville Ferry, N. S., has assigned.

Zoel Gagnon, general merchant, St. Agnes de Charlevoix, Que., has assigned.

D'Auteuil & Co., general merchants, Letellier, Que., have compromised.

Mrs.L. A. Kelcey, general merchant, Dunchurch, Ont., is offering to compromise.

J. Charbonneau, general merchant, St. Therese de Blainville, Que., has assigned.

Alex. Gallaugher, grocer, Madoc, Ont., has assigned to A. A. McDonald, Madoc.

has assigned to A. A. McDonald, Madoc. Peter Ferguson, general merchant. Minden,

Ont., has assigned to R. G. Hector, Toronto. Munro Bros., general merchants, Parkhill,

Ont., have assigned to F. L. Rogers, Parkhill.

Jas. Buchner, general merchant, Hurdsville, Ont., has assigned to J. M. Ansley, Parry Sound.

C. C. Lee & Co., dry goods and grocery dealers, Alliston, Ont., have assigned to J. B. Laing, Toronto.

SITUATION WANTED.

YOUNG MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands the Grocery business, wants situation in country store. Apply B, 453 Church St.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GENERAL STORE TO LET. IMMEDIATE possession. Good front. Best stand in the village. Low rent. Apply J. K. Falconbridge, Richmond Hill. 30

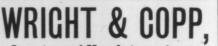
HONEY-GOOLD & COMPANY, BRANTFORD, are supplying grocers with pure honey. Write for prices and catalogue of bee hives, extractors, foundations, etc.

GIBSON & GIBSON,

SELLING AGENTS FOR

HAMILTON VINEGAR WORKS CO.; SARNIA MAIZEA AND MILLING OO.; MOFFATT PACKING CO., of Montreal; DOMINION VERMICELLI AND MACABONI Co.

OFFICE : 35 Wellington St. E., Toronto.



Impoters and Manufacturers Agents, Grocers' Sundries.

40 Wellington St. East, Toronto.

THE NEW YORK BISCUIT CO'Y : Van Der Veer & Holmes'

Celebrated Æ Crackers. E. C. HAZARD & CO'Y, NEW YORK : Shrewsbury Tomatoketchup, Chutney, Mayonnaise Dressing, etc.

Mayonnaise Dressing, etc. Petaluma California Fruits in 3 lb. cans, quotations for fall delivery just to hand. T. D. MILLAR'S ROYAL PARAGON CHEESE in jars.

SURPRISE SOAP. Correspondence Solicited.



SEALED TENDERS marked "For Mounted Police Provisions and Light supplies," and addressed to the Honorable the Minister of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on Friday, 19th June, 1891.

Printed forms of tender containing full information as to the articles and approximate quantities required, may be had on application at any of the Mounted Police Posts in the North-West, or at the office of the undersigned.

No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

cepted. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeted if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. If the tender be not ac cepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

FRED. WHITE. Comptroller, N. W. M Police. Ottawa, May 15th 1891. 23



We also make a first-class Wooden Case, and can therefore supply a complete Egg Case at the lowest possible price. For prices and other informition, address the Mills, CAMPBELLFORD. ON'





THE GLOBE TOBACCO WORKS COMPANY OF LONDON LIMITED.



24

Have now placed on the market their new brand of smoking tobacco, "The Old Flag" a fine bright Virginia Flake cut tobacco. The best in the world.

Try it and judge for yourself.

THE CANADIAN GROCER PRICES CURRENT.

TORON FO, May 28, 1890. This list is corrected every Thurs-day. The prices are solicited for publication, and are for such quali-ties and quantities as are usually ordered by retail dealers on the usual terms of credit. Goods in large lots and for prompt pay are generally obtainable at lower prices. All quotations in this department are under the direct control of the Editor, and are not paid for or doo-tored by any manufacturing or job-bing house unless given under their name; the right being reserved to exclude such firms as do not furnish reliable information. BAKING POWDER.

BAKING POWDER.

P	er doz
Dunn's No.1, in tins	2 00
" " 9 in ting	75
Cook's Gem, in 1 lb pkgs 7 oz	\$1 75
11 11 7 0g 11	85
" " 9.02 "	40
" " 5lh tins	65
bulk, per lb	12
Pe	r doz.
Empire 5dozen 4 ozen 8	\$0 75
" 2 " 16 " " 2 " 16 "	. 1 15
	2 00
" 1/6 " 5lb cans	9 00
" bulk, per lb	
burn, por an entre	
COOK'S FRIEND. (In Paper Packages.) P	and an
Size 1, in 2 and 4 doz boxes	29 40
U to to the horses	9 10
" 10, 1n 4 doz boxes	. 80
2,1110	70
" 12, in 6 "	
" 3,1n 4	. 45
Pound tins, 3 oz in case	. 500
12 oz tins, 3 oz in case	. 2 40
5 oz tins, 4	. 110
5 1b tins, 1/2	. 14 00
12 oz tins, 3 oz in case 5 oz tins, 4 5 lb tins, ½ Ocean Wave, ½ lb, 4 doz cases	. 10
10,4 H	. 1 30
NO.1, Z	. 1 90
Ocean Wave, % 10, 4 doz cases '' ½ lb, 4 '' '' No.1, 2 '' '' 1 lb, 2 '' ' 5 lb, % ''	· 2 20 9 60
510, 78	. 9 00
BISCUITS.	
	Per lb
Arrowroot	80 1114
Abarnathy	9
Ginger Nuts	111/2
Now Vork Fruit	15
People's Mixed	11
Pilot Family	6
Snowflake	111/2
Niagara	15
Soda	61/2
" 31b "	21
Soda " 31b " Sultana	111/2
Ovster crackers	1
Milk hiscuit	91/2
Butter crackers	61
Tes	111/2
Wine	9
Wine, sweet	9

BLACKING. EDWARDS, CATCHPOLE & CO'S
 No. 1
 per gross
 9 00

 No. 2
 do
 4 50

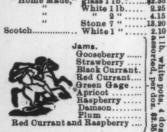
 No. 3
 do
 3 60
 BLACK LEAD. Reckitt's Black Lead, per box... 1 15 Each box contains either 1 gro., 1 oz.; ½ gro., 2 oz., or ½ gro., 4 oz. TELLIER, BOTHWELL & CO'S. Royal Black Lead, per gross \$1 80 F. F. DALLEY & CO. Per gross EDWARDS, CATCHPOLE & CO'S Crown Polish, No. 1, per gross... 9 00 " No. 2, " ... 4 80 BLUE. Reckitt's Pure Blue, per gross.. 2 10 TELLIER, BOTHWELL & CO'S. Parisian Square Blue, per lb..18 to 14c Parisian Square Blue, per 1b. 13 to 14c BROOMS. Per doz. Carpet. 4 strings 900 X Parlor, 2 " 265 Louise 3 " 265 2 " 3 " 265 3 " 2 " 265 3 " 2 " 2 265 3 " 2 " 2 265 3 " 2 " 2 265 3 " 2 " 2 265 4 " 2 " 2 265 4 " 2 " 2 265 4 " 2 " 2 265 4 " 2 " 2 265 4 " 2 " 2 265 4 " 2 2 1 2 265 3 " 2 2 1 2 265 3 " 2 1 2 205 3 " 2 1 2 205 3 " 2 1 2 205 3 " 3 " 2 1 2 205 3 " 3 " 1 2 35 Hyy Mill 4 " 3 30 CORN BROOMS.

_	
	CANNED GOODS.
1	Per doz
5	Apples, 3's \$1 15 \$1 20
)	gallons 3 10 8 25
)	Blackberries, 2
	Beans, 2 0 95 1 10
	Corn, 2's 1 10 1 25
5	" Special Brands 1 30 2 10
5	Cherries, red pitted, 2's 2 25 2 40
	Peas, 2's 1 35 1 45 " sifted select 1 45
	Pears, Bartlett, 2's 2 00 2 25
5	" Sugar, 2's 1 70
í	" " 3'8 3 00 3 10
	Pineapple, Baltimore 2 40 2 50
	Banama 2 90 3 00
	Peaches, 2's 2 75 2 85 "3's" 3 75 3 85
)	" Pie, 3's 1 60 1 65
	Plums, Gr Gages, 2's 2 00 2 10
	" Lombard 2 00 2 10
)	" Damson Blue, 1 90 2 00
L	Pumpkins, 3's 1 00 1 10 "gallons 3 00 8 25
	⁴ gallons 3 00 3 25 Raspberries, 2's 2 45 2 50
	Strawberries, choice 2's 2 40 2 50
)	Succotash, 2's 1 50 1 65
0	Tomatoes, 3's 1 59
	Finnan haddies 1 50 Lobster, Clover Leaf 2 75
0	" Crown 2 50
	Mackerel 1 15 1 95
5	Salmon, 1's 1 40 1 55
	Salmon, 1's 1 40 1 55 "white 1 10 1 25 Sardines Albert, 3's tins 10, 11% "base 1 10 1 25 "base 1 20 1 25 "base 1
0	Sardines Albert, %'s tins 101, 11%
5	" Marting 14's " 10,18
5	" Martiny, ½'s " . 10 10½ " ½'s " . 18, 19
2	" Other brands 93/ 11 16 19
5	" P & C, ¼'s tins 23, 25 " ½'s " 83, 36
5	" Amor 1/2 " 33, 36
5	" Amer, 4's " 61, 8 " '4's " 9, 11
5	78 8 0, 11
5	MARMALADE, JAMS AND
3	JELLIES.
0	CAIBN'S.
1	(Blaiklock Bros., Montreal, Agents.)
	Marmalade. Price, f.o.b. Montreal. dz.
5	"Home Made," glass 1 lb \$2.35
)	" White 1 lb 2.25

1 40		
1 10	CANNED MEATS.	
1 25		
2 10 2 40	CLARE'S	
1 45	Comp. Corn Beef 1 lb cans \$ \$1 60	
1 45	" " 2 " <u>2 65</u> " <u>4 4 5 00 5 15</u>	
2 25		
1 70	" 6 " 7 75 8 00 " 14 " 18 60 19 20	
\$ 10	Minced Collops, 21b cans 2 60	
2 50	Roast Beef 1 " 1 60	
3 00	1 9 11 8 15	
2 85	**	
3 85 1 65	**	
2 10	Par Ox Tongue, 21/2 " \$7 25 7 50	
2 10	Ox Tongue 2 " 7 50	
2 00	Lunch Tongue 1 " 8 00 8 10	
1 10	"	
8 25	English Drawn. 2 20 200	
2 50	Camb. Sausage.1 " 2 50	
2 50		
1 65	Soups, assorted. 1 " 1 35	
1 50	Soups & Boulli. 2 " 1 80	
1 50	1 6 11 4 50	
2 75 2 50	Potted Chicken, Turkey, or	
1 25	Game, 6 oz cans 1 50	
1 55	Potted Ham, Tongue or Beef, 6	
1 25	oz cans 1 35	
, 11%	Devilled Tongue or Ham, 1/2 1b	
5, 18	Cans 1 85	
0 10%	Devilled Chicken or Turkey, % 1b cans \$ 25	
8, 19	Sandwich Ham or Tongue, 1/2	
8, 19	lb cans 1 50	
3, 25	Ham, Chicken and Tongue, +	
3, 36	1b cans 1 50	
, 8		
, 11	MINCE MEAT.	
ND		
	BEYANT, GIBSON & CO.'S-TOBONTO.	
	Mince Meat, 1% gal glass jars, \$9 50	
	Ditto, 25 and 40 lb pails, per lb. 12%c	
ents.) 1. dz.	J. H. WETHEY'S-ST.CATHABINES.	
a. u.s.	C	

Jellies. Red Currant, 1 lb. white .\$2.75 Black Currant, 1 lb. white 2.75

2 35



. 82.35 Condensed, per gross, net..... \$13 50 9.25

CHEWING GUM. ADAMS & SONS.

	To Retailers.
Tutti Frutti, 86 5c l	bars \$1 80
Bo-Kay (new)	150 pieces 1 00
Sappota.	150 " 1 00
Magic Trick, 1	115 ** 0 85
	115 " 0 85
	115 " 0 85
Sweet Fern.	230 ** 0 85
Adams' N.Y. Gum.	200 ** 0 50
Caramel Tolu,	78 ** 0 40
	115 " new 075
	115 " 0 75
Colah " "]	115 ** 0 75

is the time to advertise in and subscribe for THE CANADIAN GROCER. You receive better value for your money than in any other journal in the Dominion.

THE CANAD

Prices Ourrent, Continued-

CHOCOLATES & COCOAS.

TODHUNTER, MITCHELL & CO.S.

Chocolate- Pe	r 1	b.
French, %'s6 and 12 lbs. Caraceas, %'s6 and 12 lbs		30 85
Preminm, 1's6 and 12 lbs Sante, 1/2's, 6 and 12 lbs		80 26
Diamond, ¼'s, 6 and 12 lbs . Sticks, gross boxes, each		24 00
Cocoa, Homeopat'c, %'s, 8 & 141	bs	30

London Pearl 12 & 18 " Bock 22 30

JOHN P. MOTT & CO.'S

B. S. McIndoe, Agent, Toronto.)

Mott's Bromaper lb	\$0 30	
Mott's Frepaired Cocoa	20	1
Mott's Homeopat's Cocoa (%s)	32	1
Mott's Breakfast Cocoa	40	1
Mott's Breakf. Cocoa(in tins)	40 45 30	1
Mott's No. 1 Chocolate	30	1
Mott's Breakfast Chocolate	20	1
Mott's Caracas Chocolate	40	1
Mott's Diamond Chocolate	22	1
Mott's French-Can. Chocolate	20	1
Mott's Navy or Cooking Choc.		1
Mott's Cocoa Nibbs	80	
Mott's Cocoa Shells	5	
Mott's Vanilla Chocolate stick		
Mott's Pure Confec Chocolates	20-38	1
Mott's Sweet Confee Choc.2	10-30	1
and a surger of the out of the out of the		

COWAN COCOA AND CHOCOLATE JO.

0000085			
Hygienic, 1, 1, 1b. boxes	70,	75	
Iceland Moss Albin 121b boxes		35	
Soluble (bulk) 15 & 30 lb bxs	18,	20	
Soluble (tins) 6 lb and 12 lb		20	
Cocoa Nibs, any quantity	30,	85	
Cocoa Shells, any quantity		05	
Cocoa Essenceper doz	1	40	

Chocolates-

Mexican,	14.16	in 10	1b	bxs	
Queen's Desser	t.		**		
Vanille	-1		66		

Vanilla Sweet Caracas Chocolate Powder, 15, 30 lb bxs Chocolate Sticks, per gross... Pure Caracas (plain) ½, ½ lbs Royal Navy (sweet) Confectioners', in 10 lb cakes Chocolate Crasms, in 3 lb bxs Chocolate Parisien, in 6 lb bxs WALTER, BAKER & CO'S

Chocolate-Chocolate-Pre'um No. 1, bxs. 12 & 25 lbs each Baker's Vanilla in bxs 13 lbs each Oaraccas Sweet bxs 6 lbs each, 12 bxs in case. Eagle, sweet & spiced, bxs 12 lbs each Vanilla Tablets, 416 in box, 24 bxs in case. per box Spanish Tablets, 100 in box, 12 bxs in case.

German Sweet Chocolate-

Grocers' Style, in cases 19 boxes, 19 lbs each Grocers' Style, in cases 24 boxes, 6 lbs each 48 Fingers to thelb., in cases 19 bxs 17 bs each

48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 24 bxs 6 lbs each

Cocoa-Pure Prepared boxes, 191bs each Oracked, boxes, 20 lbs each, 1 lb and assorted papers..... Oracked, in bxs, 12 lbs., each, <u>‡</u> lb. Cracked, in bxs, 12 lbs., each, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. papers Cracked, in bags, 6, 10 & 25 lbs each Cocoa and shells, 12s and 25s..... Breakfast Cocoa-In bxs, 6 & 12 lbs., each, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tins In boxes, 12 lbs., each, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tins decorated canisters..... Broma-In boxes 19 lbs. In boxes, 121bs., each, 11b.tins.....

GIBSON & GIBSON'S	Bran
per lb ydney Gibson's Cocoa, ¼s 0 30 Jr. Clark's Cocoa, ¼'s and ¼'s, tins 0 45 soluble Cocoa bulk in boxes 0 18 repared do "" 0 92 ydney Gibson's Chocolate, ¼s. and ¼s 0 30 Hbson's Bock do $\frac{1}{2}$ s 0 30 r. Clarke's do $\frac{1}{2}$ s 0 30	Cas
onfectioners' Pure Chocolate 10 lb. blocks	
Hibson's Icina, is. 4 doz. in case. 1 35 Hibson's Icina, 11b 2 " " 2 30	•
COFFEE.	Cur
GREEN c. per lb	

0550	Mocha
5	Pio Pio
5	Rio
0	Porto Rico 24, 28
	Guatamala
	Jamaica 22, 23
0053350	Maracaibo 24, 26
5	WHOLE BOASTED OR PURE GROUND.
2	ELLIS & KEIGHLEY'S.
5	c. per lb
0	
0	Java
0	Plantation Ceylon
	Arabian Mocha
0	Santos 98.98
10	English Breakfast 16.94
	Santos
	TODHUNTER, MITCHELL & CO.'S
58	Excelsior Blend 33
0	Our Own "
1	Laguayra " 29
•	Mocha and Java 32, 33
0	Java, Standard
-	" Old Government 30, 32
0	Arabian Mocha 36
	Santos 28
7	J. W. COWAN & CO.
	Standard Java in sealed tins,
	25 and 50 lbs
85	Standard Imperial in sealed

~	Standard Imperial in sealed	30
28	tins, 25 and 50 lbs	32
23	Standard Blend in sealed tins, 25 and 50 lbs	33
23	Ground, in tins, 5, 10, 15 and	80

23 Say's Parisien, in ½ and lb tins 30

I.	AN GROCER	25
	EXTRACTS.	Oranges, Floridas 4 50
36	Dalley's Fine Gold, No. 8, per doz. 80 75	" Valencias
28	Dalley's Fine Gold, No. 8, per doz. 30 75 """"1, 1½ oz 1 25 """2, 2 oz 1 75 """3, 3 oz 2 00	" River. seedlings 4 00
28 28	" " " " 3, 3 oz 2 00	DOMESTIC.
25	FLOUR AND MEAL.	Apples, Dried, per 1b 0 08 0 08 do Evaporated 0 121 0 13
40	per bbl.	OF A SOW A DE
43	Flour, Manitoba Patent 6 25 6 40 "Ontario patents 5 25 5 75	GLASSWARE. TAYLOB, SCOTT & CO.
87	" Ontario patents 5 25 5 75 " Straight Roller 4 80 4 85 " Extra	o. per doz
	" Low grades	Lamp Chimneys, O 32
	" Straight Boller 480 4 85 " Extra	" " <u>A</u> 35 " <u>B</u> 45
	" rolled " 5 75	GRAIN.
	"rolled "	Wheat, Fall, No.2, 1 13 1 14
	Cornmeal 16 30	Wheat, Fall, No.2, 1 13 1 14 "Bed Winter, No. 2 1 12 1 14 "Spring, No.2 1 04 1 06 "Man Hard, No.1
30		Man Hard, No.1
45 18	FLUID BEEF.	Oats, No. 2, per 34 lbs
22	JOHNSTON'S, MONTREAL. per doz.	"No.3, extra 55 56 "No.3
30 30	Cases No 1 9 or time 29 75 49 10	Bro 80 81
80	No. 3, 8 oz tins 8 00 8 75	Peas
30 00	 Cases, No. 2, 4 oz tins 4 50 5 00 ⁴⁴ No. 2, 4 oz tins 4 50 5 00 ⁴⁵ No. 3, 8 oz tins 8 00 8 75 ⁴⁵ No. 4, 1 lb tins 12 60 14 25 ⁴⁶ No. 5, 2 lb tins 25 00 27 00 	HAY & STRAW.
oz 35	FRUITS.	
30		Hay, Pressed, "on track 8 50 10 50 Straw Pressed," 5 00 7 00
	FOREIGN. c. per lb. Currants, Provincial, bbls 64, 644 "" * bbls 63, 644 "" * bbls 63, 644 "" * bbls 63, 644 "" * bbls	LARD,
	" <u>i</u> bbls 65, 65	"FAIRBANK'S" REFINED COMPOUND.
1b.	" Filiatras, bbls 61, 64	In Butter Tubs 0 081 Fancy " 0 09
85	" cases 61, 6% Patras, bbls 6% 7	Fancy
231	" i bbls 7, 7%	and 10 lb. tins, per lb 0 10
, 31, 28	" Vostizzas, cases. 7½, 8½	MUSTARD.
26	5-crown Excelsior	ELLIS & KEIGHLEY'S. cts
26	(cases)	Durham, Fine, in 1 and 1 b tins per lb
D.	Dates, Persian, boxes, 57 6 Figs. Elemes, 14 oz., per box 10 18	" Fine, in 1 lb jars 22 " Fine, in 4 lb jars 70
1b	Figs, Elemes, 14 oz., per box 10 12 10 lb boxes 12 13 " 20-lb" 15 16 " Seven-Crown 18	" Ex. Sup., in bulk, per lb. 30 "Superior, in bulk, per lb 20
, 34 , 36 , 35	" Seven-Crown 18	' Fine, '' 15 COLMAN'S AND KEEN'S
.37	Prunes, Bosnis, hhds 7% 8 "cases, new 8 Raisins, Valencia, off stalk, 6 Selectad 7 Layers 8	In 4 lb jars 75
, 28	Raisins, Valencia, offstalk, 6 6 Selected 73 8	D. S. F., in tins, per 1b 41
24	Layers	" in 1 lb tins 42
	Baisins, Sultanas	In 1 lb jars
33 31 29	London layers 2 70 3 00	NUTS.
29 33 33	Imperial cabinets 3 25 3 50	Almonds, Ivica 14 15
32	Connoisseur clusters 4 00 4 25	Formigetta 16 17
36 28	Extra dessert " 4 75 5 00	NUTS. Almonds, Ivica
	Fancy Vega cartoons 275	Brazil
30	Black baskets	Filberts, Sicily 11 Filberts, Oblong 11
32	Blue " 4 75 5 00 " grs 1 50 1 60	Peanuts, roasted 12, 13
33	Fine Dehesas	Walnuts, Grenoble 17 18 "Bordeaux
, 30	Lemons, Malaga	" Naples, cases

Toronto Biscuit and Confectionery Co's

" " qrs..... Lemons, Malaga " Palermos " Messina.....

Are giving unusual satisfaction. SODAS Are giving unusu Ask for the Yel-

5 00 5 50

low Boxes with Red Label, and take no other. Send for Price List to 7 FRONT ST. E., TORONTO.



. 12 13

And and the second se	-
Prices current, continued—	BB
PICKLES & SAUCES.	E
BRYANT, GIBSON & CO'S. TOBONTO PICKLES.	EL
	H
" Chow Pic'le, in b'lk 65	
" Mixed & Chow-Chow pts 2 15	
" Mixed & Chow-Chow pts 2 15 " Mixed & Chow-Chow qts 3 25 " " " 16 g. 1 90	
Horse Radish, bottles, per doz 2 25	F
SAUCES.	
John Bull, kegs, per gal 1 25	
" i pt. bottles, per doz. " i pt. bottles, per doz	6
(according to quantity) 90c to 1 00	ST
(according to quantity) 90c to 1 00 Devonshire Relish, kegs p. gal 1 75	1
" pt, bottles,	
per doz 1 25 Niagara Tomato, kegs, per gal 1 25	
"Reputed pints 1 25	P
Terry's Candied Peels. c. per peels	
Terry's Candied Peels. c. per peels Lemon, 7 lb boxes 16	
Orange, ,, 18	G
CRuss "& BLACEWELL'S. 30	~
Pickles, all kinds, pints, per ajoz 3 25	C
LEA & PERRIN'S. per dog.	C
LEA & PERRIN'S. per doz. Worcester Sauce, 1 pts \$3 60 \$3 75	A
" pints 6 25 6 50	CN
PRODUCE.	D.N
DAIRY. Per lb	ĉ
Butter, creamery, rolls \$0 00 \$0 00	
" dairy, tubs, choice 0 15 0 16	
" medium 0 12 0 14	
" low grades to com. 0 5 0 10 Butter, pound rolls 0 18 0 20 " large rolls 0 121 0 15 " store crocks 0 122 0 15 Cheese 0 11 0 11	
Butter, pound rolls 0 18 0 20	
" store crocks 0 12 0 15	N
Cheese 0 11 0 11	ĉ
	Š
Eggs, fresh, per doz 0 111 0 12 " limed	LS
Beans 1 50 1 70	L
Beans 1 50 1 70 Onions, per bbl 2 50 3 00 Potatoes, per bag on tr'k 0 90 95	S
Potatoes, per bag on tr'k 0 90 0 95	BN
Hops, 1889 crop 0 15 0 18	N
" 1890 " 0 35 0 38	ĉ
Honey, extracted 0 35 0 38 "section 0 14 0 16	C
80001011 VIN 0 10	B

ops, 1889 crop	0 15	ő
1890 "	0 35	0
oney, extracted	0 08	0
" section	0 14	0

PROVISIONS.

Bacon	, long	cl	ear,	plb.	0	08		081
Pork, Hams,							17 0	111
66	pickle	d.						

Bellies 0 101 0 11
Rolls 0 09 0 091
Backs
Lard, Canadian, per lb. 0 091 0 091
Hogs 6 25 6 50
Hogs
RICE, ETC. Per lb
Rice, Aracan 37, 4c
" Patna 44, 54
" Japan 5, 5
" extra Burmah 31, 4
Grand Duke 67, 72
Sago
Tapioca, 57, 61
SPICES.
GROUND.
Per lb.
Pepper, black, pure \$0 20 \$0 25
fine to superior 12
" white, pure 32 35
" fine to choice 25 30
Ginger, Jamaica, pure 25 25 "African, " 18
Cassia, fine to pure 18 25
Clower " " "
Allspice, choice to pure
Cavenne. " " 30 34
Cloves, 12 14 Allspice, choice to pure
Mace. " " 100 1 25
Mace, 100 1 25 Mixed Spice, choice to pure, 30 35
Cream of Tartar, fine to pure 25 3
STARCH.
EDWARD:BURGH STARCH MFG. CO.
MONTREAL.
BRITISH AMERICA STARCH CO
BRANTFORD.
c. per lb

c. per ll
No. 1 Laundry, 4 lb cartoons 54
Canada Laundry 41
Silver Gloss, crates 64
Lily White, crates
Silver Gloss, 1 lb chromos 65
Lily White, 1 lb chromos 64
Satin Starch 1 lb chromos
Brantford Gloss, 1 lb chromos. 71
Nol Laundry, barrels & halves 47
Nol Prepared Corn 71
No 1 Prepared Corn
Challenge Corn 64
Rice Starch, 11b
Cube, 1 lb 71
FINGEROPDE OFWERO STIDOR

KINGSFORDS OSWEGO STARCH. Pure Starch— 40-lb boxes. 1, 2, and 4 lb. pack'g's 36-lb boxes, 3 lb. packages

-	and the second se	
	12-lb 64 38 to 45-lb boxes 8 Silver Gloss Starch	Youn Hal " Hal " Hal
	Custards, etc.— 40 lb boxes, 1 lb packages	Half Cho Cho Fin
	SUGAR. c. per lb	Fin
	Granulated, 15 bbls or over	Goo Med Goo Con Nag
)735)55	" less than a bbl. 7 Powdered, bbls 7 7 " less than a bbl. 7 Extra bright refined 6 64 Bright Yellow 54 6 Medium 54 54 Brown 5,05 540 Baw Jamaica, in bags	Half Caddi Cadie Boxe
í	SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.	DOLO
55	SYRUPS. Per lb. bbls. 1 bbls	Half
	Bedpath's "D" 165 170 ""M" pails	Chest No. 1 2 3 Britis
	Corn Syrup 48 44	5'8;
1	MOLASSES.	Ingot
	MOLASSES. Per gal. Trinidad, in puncheons	Laure Brier Inder Hone Napo Roya Victo Brun Prince Brigh
	ADPPNG	RS

GREENS. GREENS. Gunpowder— Cases, extra firsts Half chests, ordinary firsts.... Cases, sifted, extra firsts Cases, small leaf, firsts Per 1b 42, 50c 22, 38 42, 50 35, 40

Young Hyson-Moyunes		
Half chests, ordinary firsts	22,	38
" " seconds 1	20,	22
	18,	20
PING SUEYS.		
	28,	
" " seconds		
	28,	
" " seconds	20,	ZZ
JAPAN.		
Half Chests-		
	38,	
Choice 8	12,	36
Finest 2	18,	30
	22,	
Medium	9,	
Good common 1	8	19
Common 1	6,	17
Nagasaki, & chests Pekoe	20,	22
" " Oolong 1	17,	18
" " Gunpowder 1	18,	20
" " Siftings	8,	12
CONGOUS.		
Half chests, Kaisow, Moning I Caddies and half chests	52,	55
Caddies and half chests	15,	50
Cadies, Pakling and new makes	18,	50
SCENTED OBANGE PERCE Boxes, Foochow and Canton	00	00
DOLONG.	28,	00
Half chests Formosa	84 .	50
Caddies	36	55
ASSAMS.		
Chests and half-chests Pekoe	27	40
No. 1 Finest Assam Pekoe		40
2 Assam Broken Pekoe 3 Assam Pekoe Souchong		85
3 Assam Pekoe Souchong		25
TOBACCO AND CIGAR	8	
British Consols, 4's ; bright twist,	~.	
5's: Twin Gold Bar. 8's		62c
Ingots, rough and ready, 7's		59
Laurel, 3's		52
Brier, 7's	Ψ.	50
Index, 7's		45
Index, 7's Honeysuckle,7's. Napoleon, 8's		53
Napoleon, 8's.		49
Royal Arms, 12's		50
Victoria, 12's	•	48
Brunette and Lovely, 12's Prince of Wales, in caddies		451
in 75 lb boxes	•	46
Bright Smoking Plug Myrtle, T	R.	*0
B. 3's		55
Lily, 7's		48
B, 3's Lily, 7's Diamond Solace, 12's		45
Myrtle Cut Smoking, 1 ID tins		65
11b pg, 61b boxes		65
oz pg, 5 lb boxes		65



KNOX, MORGAN & CO., Wholesale Dry Goods Importers,

HAMILTON, **ONTARIO**.

FLANNELETTES.

We can offer you a drive in these SEASONABLE GOODS, having cleared 1,500 pieces of DESIRABLE COLOURINGS.

Price 7 3-4c. usual terms. Samples on Application. General Stock fully assorted.

Prices current, continued-GLOBE TOBACCO COMPANY. CUT SMOKING TOBACCO. Per 1b.

 Gem, 3lb bars per lb.
 34
 DURABLE PAILS AND TUBS
 PETROLEUM

 " 13 oz, 1 and 2 lb. bars
 34
 WM. CANE & FONS, MANUFACTURING CO
 F. O. B. TOFONLO.

 Queen's Laundry, per bar.
 54
 WM. CANE & FONS, MANUFACTURING CO
 F. O. B. TOFONLO.

 Pride of Kitchen, per box.
 2 75
 Per doz.
 Canadian Water White

 Sapolio, 4 gross boxes
 325
 Steel hoops, painted and grain'd 2 20
 Canadian Water White

 "OLL ET SOAP
 WALE WHITE
 Water White
 Water White

PETROLEUM. imp.gat \$0 16
 F. O. B. Torontomonomic
 \$0 16

 Canadian
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 Caroon Safety
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 0 18

 Canadian Water White
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 0 22

 Amer'n Prime White
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 0 24

 '' Water White
 0 25
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 Photogene
 0 27
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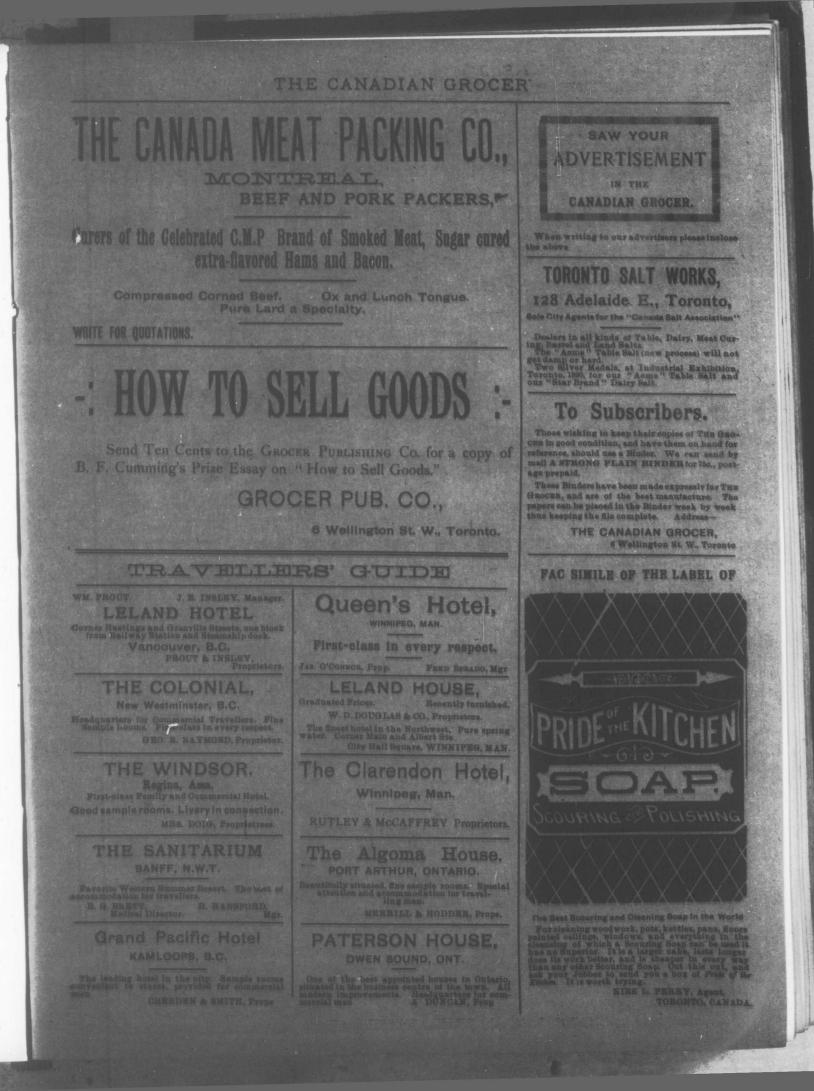
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THE ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO'S GRANULATED AND YELLOWS AND SYRUPS ARE PURE. - NO BLUEING -Material whatsoever is used in the manufacture of GRANULATED UR The Canada Sugar Refining Co. (Limited), MONTREAL UGAR RE

We are now putting up, expressly for family use, the finest quality of <u>PURE SUGAR SYRUP</u>, not adulterated with Corn Syrup, in **2-Ib.** cans, with movable tops.

GOINF

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.





ATHLETE, PUNITAN, DERBY, SWEET SIXTEEN CIGARETTES.

MUNGO CIGARS. EXCEPTIONALLY FINE.