

GOODS DUR SPECIAL FINE DO NOT

FINE EXCEPTIONALLY NOW NGU CIGARS,





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

Vol. VI.

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No. 7

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

TRADE JOURNAL PUBLISHERS. HEAD OFFICE : 8 Wellington West, Toronto. MONTREAL OFFICE : 115 St. Francois Xavier St. A. J. Ritchie, Manager.

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SPECIAL TO OUR READERS.

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

The Patrons of Industry are not incorporated. They are only a set of individuals in the eye of the law, and the closest voluntary organization cannot make them a collection having the rights and responsibilities that legally attach to one person. No special legislation is needed to make an individual eligible for his part in anything he puts his name to. The name is his, and it binds him if he signs it, but a name that a group of persons adopt as a common term must be legalized and its scope defined, before its stamp can hold the group answerable for anything they contract. Legal incorporation fuses them as it were into one body, to which all the constituent members then owe legal duties. Incorporation makes an association of persons an individual in the eye of the law. But the Patrons of Industry are yet only a loose assemblage of persons, as destitute of any bond of legal unity as the particles of limestone from which the carbonic oxide gas is expelled are destitute of chemical unity. The Patrons of one lodge are not knit together into anything that it would be safe to make a contract with. One lodge is not

more legally bound to a neighboring lodge than if they did not profess the same thing. * * *

A shrewd business man will weigh this fact before he goes into any agreement with the Patrons. The officers may give what verbal guarantees they will, that all the members will deal only with the merchant who signs their contract, but what power have the officers to enforce that agreement? It rests only upon the honor of individuals, and in such agreement honor seems to be little more than a name for the resultant effect of the whims of the members. Also, what legal redress has the merchant if the Patrons carry out their contract but partially? And if his trade ebbs away until he does about one-tenth of what he did before he capitulated to the Patrons, can he obtain damages from the Patrons? Oh no. In the absence of this legal competence, can he persuade the officers to put to the agreement their names instead of the name of the order and the lodge? Let him once try. These wary managers of a co-operative buying club are not so optimistic upon the question of the honor of their fellows as to take upon themselves responsibility for what their fellows have promised. The foolish trader who makes terms with the Patrons has no guarantee that is worth a straw in business, that he will get all the trade which is pledged him. He may assure himself, however, that there is a very great deal of it that will filter through the agreement by way of many sieve-like consciences which are associated together nominally to uphold it. * *

Patron merchants are evidently seldom prepared to stand or fall by the support which the local lodge enters into a covenant to give. Those merchants want to get all the trade they can from non-Patron customers, and they will certainly find that they need all such outside business as they can

lay hold of, if they make due allowance for the restrictions upon their profits and for the escaping custom that goes by one course or another to other stores. Hence, with a modesty that does credit to their cupidity, they very generally make a secret of their connection with the Patrons. The favored customers kindly engage to preserve the secret but it always leaks out. The necessity of making the contract a covert transaction is apparent to both parties. The Patrons see that the fact of their connection with any given merchant is likely to prejudice his standing with wholesalers, who are apt to regulate their confidence in proportion as the retailer looks after his profits. If the retailer's facilities for getting goods are likely to be limited by a contract with the Patrons, the latter are likely to perceive the wisdom of shielding the secret of such connection as much as possible. The merchant himself, on the other hand, aims to catch what non-Patron trade he can, and it is discreet to keep a close mouth about his being in league with neighbors of non-Patron customers to give the former always better bargains than the latter.

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The need of incorporation may not be so seriously felt just now, as farmers have more money, or more money's worth in grain, than they have had for many years. They can therefore make a better attempt to carry out the cash requirement on their side of the contract than they usually can. But when money begins to get scarce, where will the retailer be who has tied his fortunes to a few consumers, a cash basis and 121/2 per cent. profit? He will be in a very precarious position. Wholesalers want the cash always from a man who does a professedly cash business : if such a man cannot pay the money down for his goods, they are apt to reason that he never can pay, for he is not supposed to have any assets in book accounts. A trader who sells for cash and asks credit gives evidence of getting behindhand that makes him an ineligible candidate for credit at wholesale hands. So the Patron merchant who has to face a time when his customers have no money is likely to be brought to a standstill at such a time because he can get no goods. Even now there cannot be too much money afloat among Patrons in certain sections, for it is a fact that some lodges include among their members men whose total indebtedness on old accounts to local non-Patron merchants is several hundred dollars. Such men as these are always easily attracted into any concern that aims at injuring traders who have the enterprise to sail under their own colors. A very large number of the beneficiaries of the retail trade of the country may be looked for in Patron lodges.

THE CIRCULAR QUESTIONS.

It appears to take a long time to match with suitable answers the list of questions drafted by the meeting of Association delegates in this city last fall. Toronto Association has just got ten of the sixteen questions disposed of, and it is questionable if the discussion of the points raised is not too superficial to do any good. Discussion is probably the least material part of the matter. In the preparation for discussion lies the germ of all that is useful in any attempt to sift the questions submitted. Mere desultory talking towards a conclusion is one way of getting to a determination, but the possession of information is necessary before the right thing can be resolved, or before any party to the discussion can be earnest in his advocacy of anything. Such of the questions as came before the Toronto Association on Monday night would have received more thoughtful and useful answers if members had looked into the subjects of these questions beforehand. The questions relating to wholesalers selling to consumers were answered, but it is doubtful if the answers reflected the facts faithfully. The question as to bankrupts and bankrupt stocks is too large to be disposed of as an item in an evening's business. There is breadth and depth to the subject that cannot be compassed and fathomed by a few words, and it is a question that very closely concerns the whole trade. All the questions were taken up on Monday night as if the intrinsic matter of the questions were subordinate to the celerity with which they were disposed of. That is a mistake. Time should be taken; if it cannot be had in the course of a regular meeting, it should be provided for by a special meeting. Rushing important things through at the fag end of a lengthy session is not conducive to the best results. The importance of these questions is the more to be insisted on because they afford a platform which will bring the associations together. Heretofore each of these bodies has kept up a little eddy of activity on its

own account. This list of questions tends to drain the energy of all into one clearly defined current, and its parts ought to be well considered. It should be a vinculum to bind many together.

TRAVELLERS AS COLLECTORS.

A commercial traveller is not only a salesman, he is a collector as well. It is seldom that there is any discrepancy between his returns in money and the sum represented by the total number of the receipts he has signed. Taken in comparison with the number of commercial travellers on the road, the number of those who have proved untrustworthy appears to be an insignificant proportion of the whole. Also, taken in comparison with the total amount of money handled by commercial travellers, the amount of such money that has been misappropriated is a mere bagatelle. It is to the credit of commercial travellers that their honesty in accounting for collections is thus so well attested by their record. The exceptions, however, to the general rule have been more frequent of late than in any former period for a considerable time back. Within the last nine months three or four grave instances of shortage in travellers' returns have occurred, and have led to the discovery of habits in these particular cases entirely incompatible with a strict sense of duty.

It is so exceptional for travellers to err in this respect that these examples will be likely to be pondered somewhat by employers. The confusion that is often made between cause and effect in the judgment upon such cases may be cleared away by a little reflection. Is the tendency of a young fellow towards expensive or sporting habits a primary or a secondary cause of dishonesty? It is a primary cause of dishonesty if it leads him in the first place to resort to crooked means of getting hold of money to indulge those habits; it is a secondary cause if it simply leads him to use money improperly that has come regularly enough into his hands. If it is a secondary cause it is an effect of, and is suggested by, money that he is trusted with. There is a wide difference in degree or in stage of depravity between the man who will "contrive" to get money wrongfully that he may gratify certain propensities, and the man who will gratify those propensities only when he has the money in his hand. In the one case want of money urges, in the other the possession of money tempts.

The temptation is what the employers need to fix their minds upon, for they can control that. That is the chief cause of any lapses from business virtue that travellers make, and there are some men under a cloud who would never have had a stain on their name if they had not been trusted with too much. Their weakness, not their covetousness, is the mainspring of their wrong doing. Absolute confidence sometimes makes crim-

inals. It is well to be sparing of it unless with due checks. It would be a very good rule to require every city traveller to report and account for, at the end of every day, every cent of money collected. This would relieve him of money during the hours when he is most exposed to, and most liable to succumb to, temptation-the evening hours, when amusement, tellowship, conviviality, exert their influence to relax the fibres of a man's moral nature. Money over-night is apt to be dissipated, no matter whose it is, if it is in the pockets of weaklings. The men of tried honesty, whose virtue has come out untainted from the crucible of great temptation, would just as soon not be the custodians of other people's money beyond the time actually necessary.

The retailer is protected by his receipt, no matter how the medium of conveyance to the wholesaler may miscarry. But it is annoying for him to have question made of his word when he comes to the house to square up some balance and finds himself still charged for what he no longer owed. In the present circumstances he might do that, and wrongly blame a perfectly honorable traveller. If he paid a sum of money to such a traveller it might be a matter of three or four days before it reached the house. The retailer might call in the meantime to pay some balance still due and find himself contronted by a claim for the whole. Perhaps a few hours after, his money would come in. But the confidence of retailers is likely to be shaken in any other traveller of a house which through such causes has not done prompt justice to the retailer. Also there is some damage done to his confidence in that house. All this could be prevented and the temptations to travellers to go in for a fast life would be withstood, if daily reports were adopted. A system that would probably be as practicable and would exercise a still stronger restraint upon the traveller is that of payment by check alone.

A BREAK IN STARCH.

The British American Starch Company, of Brantford, has evidently resolved upon taking an independent course in the matter of discounts. On Tuesday its advertisement appeared in the daily newspapers stating that after that date the following discounts would be granted on all its brands:

Io boxes, or their equivalent in barrels or half-barrels, trade discount of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and freight prepaid to any railway station in Ontario or Quebec.

40 boxes, or their equivalent in barrels or half-barrels, trade discount of 10 per cent. and freight prepaid to any railway station in Ontario or Quebec.

Terms-30 days net.

Orders will be filled by the factory, if so desired, at these discounts, or, if preferred, through any wholesale grocer.

This makes an end of conformity with the discounts of fellow-manufacturers and evidently repeals whatever agreement was made wirh the Guild. The company aims, it is plain, to work up a direct trade with retailers, and to do so appears to be willing to divide up with them a liberal proportion of the discounts formerly allowed to wholesalers.

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TORONTO RETAIL GROCERS' ASSOCIATION.

A considerable number of the members of the Toronto Retail Grocers' Association staved at home, as usual, on the evening of the monthly meeting of that body. It is a pity that a larger delegation cannot be got together once a month. On Monday night last members were not more punctual than numerous. There were some very late arrivals, and the meeting did not get started before 9 o'clock. President Booth is a good man in the chair. Whenever he is called upon for a ruling he is prompt and accurate. He is well versed in procedure, and there is no other member more familiar with the constitution than he is. He is not disposed to let pointless, erratic talk consume the time, but does what he can to have all discussion taper expeditiously towards a resolution. But on Monday night discussion was hard to direct, leaping from one thing to another with a waywardness that was unusual. Two or three motions would sometimes be awaiting the question at once. At stages, too, fun appeared to be preferred to business, and a good deal of time was whiled away rather divertingly. The new secretary begins like an efficient officer, and if he continues as he has set out he will soon be drawing a revenue from the membership. He brought in thirteen new names on Monday night, and as he covers the city every week he will be likely to keep on extending the membership until he has it above 90 in a very short time. It is early to congratulate the Association upon its choice, but it looks as if it were in order to do so. It is gratifying to know that the Association lost nothing on the At Home, as that eminently successful affair might easily have brought them a little to the wrong side of the ledger. The peddling bylaw is again one of the uppermost matters in local trade interest. The circular questions also received some attention.

The following members were present: President Booth (in the chair), Messrs. Mills, Williamson, McCulloch, Roberts, Lindsay, White, Johnson, Clark, Gibson, Butcher, Westren, Mulqueen, Saunders, Noble, Barron.

After the minutes of last meeting were read, Mr. Gibson asked if the item relating to the Secretary's salary provided for his receiving a bonus on each member after there are 90 members in good standing; and if the calculation should include all who are now in the Association, whether any such lapse from their standing in the meantime. This led to some discussion as to when the Association year began, and was set aside for the time being.

Moved by Mr. Clark, seconded by Mr. Mills that the minutes be confirmed.— Carried.

TRUSTEES EX OFFICIO COMMITTEEMEN.

Mr. Roberts moved, in accordance with a notice made two months ago, that the bylaws be so amended as to make the Trustees of the Special Fund ex-officio members of the Executive Committee. Mr. Clark seconded, and the motion was carried.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new members were proposed by Mr. Gibson, seconded by Mr. Johnson, and admitted : Metsrs. Mitchell & Co., Mossman, McDonald, Harris, Allworth, Thomas, Crown, Langlois, Marmion, Muthrie, Ratcliffe, Lumsden, Childs.

THE AT HOME REPORT.

Mr. Williamson presented the report of the At Home Committee, showing a balance of \$5. Upon the motion of Mr. Williamson, seconded by Mr. Clark, this report was adopted and the committee discharged.

TARES AND TOBACCO LICENSES.

Under the head of New Business, Mr. Gibson advised the members to look to their tares, especially on tea. By so doing they could save a few shillings now and then. Retailers weigh the gross and find it right, but do not weigh the tare.

Mr. Mills recalled to the minds of those present that all tobacco licenses ought to be paid now, or they will lapse if not looked after at once.

Mr. Gibson said that those licenses were imposed by Mayor Howland to give the police authority to enter tobacco and cigar stores to see that no objectionable practices were carried on in connection with them. Fifty cents would do as well as \$5, the latter amount in his opinion being excessive. The fee ought to be nominal.

PEDLARS' LICENSES.

Mr. Mills drew attention to the fact that the pedlars were agitating again to have license fees reduced to \$10, and that their Association had lately passed a resolution approving the abolition of Mr. Awde's office, because he was instrumental in putting on a heavier license. The pedlars were to wait on the Markets and Health Committee on Friday with their petition. Would it not be impolitic therefore to ask that the cigar licenses be repealed or lowered, and that the pedlars' be not made less? He would suggest to leave the cigar licenses alone just now.

Mr. Williamson agreed with Mr. Mills, and since the cigar licenses would hold for another year at all events, he thought they ought to be left alone and that a strong deputation should be sent before the Markets and Health Committee to oppose the pedlars. He moved that a deputation of all the members at present assembled wait on the Markets and Health Committee. Mr. Roberts seconded this.

Mr. Mulqueen felt that as the butchers suffered equally with the grocers from the incursions of the pedlars, the co-operation of the butchers should be asked.

The original motion being withdrawn, Mr. Williamson moved, seconded by Mr. Gibson, that a committee of association members from each ward wait on the local alderman who is on the Markets and Health Committee, and represent to him the views of the association on the license question. Carried.

Mr. Saunders moved that a circular be drawn up and printed, setting forth the views of the Association upon the peddling question, but this motion did not go through.

The following committees were appointed to wait upon the alderman of the ward to which each was respectively detailed :

For No. 1, Saunders and Muthrie; No. 2, McCulloch and Mulqueen; No. 3, Mills, Westren, Roberts, Johnson; No. 4, Clark and Butcher; No. 5, White and Williamson; No. 6, Booth and Gibson.

Mr. Barron having requested that his name be left out of a proposed committee for his ward, Mr. White inquired why any man should be excused from serving. It was an unpleasant job last year, and no one should shirk it this year. Mr. Williamson explained that Mr. Barron lived on a street which the by-law forbade pedlars to trade upon.

Mr. Mulqueen, seconded by Mr. McCulloch, moved that if it is found on Friday that the Markets and Health Committee are disposed to reduce the licenses, the secretary be instructed to send notices to all the grocers, fruiters and butchers to meet on Monday night to wait on Council.

Mr. Mulqueen finally withdrew this motion. Mr. Westren moved that if this question is to come up before the Council on Monday night, the secretary be instructed to notify all the members to be on hand on Monday night 15 minutes before the meeting of the Council, and that the members notify all neighboring butchers and fruiters to come along. Mr. Mills seconded this, which was carried.

Moved by Mr. McCulloch, seconded by Mr. Gibson, that the committees which shall have waited on the members of the Markets and Health Committee, meet on Wednesday night. Carried.

ACCOUNTS.

Accounts for postage and repairs to cyclostyle \$2.10. These were ordered to be paid. COMMUNICATIONS.

The secretary reported a letter from Petrolia asking particulars to form an association. This had been answered.

An invitation was read from the secretary of the City Travellers' Association, to their At Home on Friday night, enclosing tickets for the Secretary, the President and Vice President of the grocers' Association. This was received and the secretary instructed to acknowledge the receipt of the tickets with thanks.

A letter was read from the Single Tax Association, which was laid on the the table.

THE ASSOCIATION YEAR.

Mr. Mills said that many members came in during the middle of the year, and expected their membership to go a full year. He would recommend that a year be allowed for the first term whenever begun, and that when resuming, the fee for the time elapsing between the end of this term and the beginning of the Association year be collected. This would prevent confusion and be a guide to the secretary in collecting.

Upon this matter the chairman read the rule of the constitution, which showed that the the fees should be paid half-yearly in advance. This settled the matter.

THE CIRCULAR QUESTIONS.

The circular prepared by the assemblage of delegates which met here in the fall was taken up at the point where the last meeting left off, that is, at Question 4, which was :

Are wholesale houses in the habit of selling to consumers in your locality?

Mr. Noble said he could produce a memorandum of a sale of 5 lbs. of walnuts, and 5 lbs. of almonds sold to a consumer for a party.

Mr. Gibson and Mr. Barron thought this rather vague an example to found an affirmative answer upon.

Mr. Mills suggested that the answer should be that instances of wholesalers selling to consumers are less frequent than formerly, and that cases should be reported and made the basis of protest with the wholesalers. This answer was finally adopted.

Mr. Gibson said he did not like the "all do it" charges against wholesalers. He had heard charges made against wholesalers, when the Grange Supply store was the place meant.

Mr. Barron also asked definite charges.

Question 5—Do they sell to charitable institutions, hotels or any but retailers?

The answer was : All wholesalers in Toronto do this.

Question No. 6-What steps would you suggest to stop this practice in future?

In answer to this, it was shown that a former appeal of the Association against the selling of wholesalers to hotels, etc., was met on the part of the wholesalers by the statement that if Toronto houses refused to sell, Montreal wholesale houses would take all this custom, including such buyers as the Queen's Hotel.

It was agreed that big institutions should be supplied by wholesalers, but that small ones should not.

The answer adopted was: By the united action of the Associations of Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, London, etc.

No. 7-Do you know of any professedly wholesale houses who are or who have been selling to consumers? This was answered thus: We have two charges under investigation, which are now in the hands of the Executive Committee.

Question 8—Would you, in cases where credit has been given to irresponsible traders, be in favor of withdrawing your custom from the wholesale house granting such credit? A.—Yes.

Question 9—What are your views as to the disposal of bankrupts and bankrupt stocks? A.—We approve of auctions.

Question 10—Are there any supply stores in your locality ; if so, by whom are they supplied? A.—We believe there are.

As the hour was very late, the further discussion of the circular questions was postponed and the meeting adjourned.

MAPLE SUGAR.

A St. Albans, Vt., correspondent to the Boston Journal says that the Canadian maple sugar makers export a large amount of their production to the United States every year, and it is estimated that fully 2,000,000 pounds of the product of the maple orchards of the Dominion have been shipped to American markets during the past season.

For the year ending June 30, 1891, the importations of Canadian made sugar into this country were 2,273,324 pounds, valued at \$104,256, which is a valuation of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. The amount received at the port of Chicago alone that year was 450,000 pounds.

There is no duty imposed by the United States Government on imports of foreign made maple sugar, hence the sugar producers in this country are obliged to compete with cheap methods and cheap labor em ployed in its manufacture across the line. Much of the product of Canadian sugar bushes is made in the old fashioned way, the potash kettle not having been displaced to any great extent by the modern evaporator. Considerable sugar, however, is made in the eastern townships by the evaporator process.

It is estimated that fully 20,000,000 pounds of sugar was produced in New England in 1891, Vermont's production alone being 17,000,000 pouuds. Probably the home market took one-half of this amount, leaving the balance for western and southern markets. Vermont producers have the reputation among consumers every where of making as fine a quality of sugar as is manufactured anywhere in the country, and the market for their production extends to the Pacific slope, with a constantly growing demand. The shipment of maple sugar and syrup from Vermont to the West has been less than usual the past year, and there is quite a large amount, in the aggregate, in the hands of producers and dealers in this State.

The greater portion of the importations undergoes the process of remelting and adulteration, and is then placed on the market as the genuine Vermont article. This foreignmade sugar is bought almost exclusively by Western parties. The product of Canadian maples has a stronger flavor and is darker in color than that produced from Vermont maple sap, making it better for purposes of adulteration. The low price for which this foreign sugar can-be bought is another point in favor of the Canadian producer. Vermont sugar has a finer flavor, is lighter in color and finer grained than that made across the border, and it commands a higher price. Hence the foreign article finds a ready sale in the "wild and wooly" West, where it is "refined" by enterprising firms for home market. The Wester "producer" of "pure Vermont maple sugar " advertises his goods as put up by the "Belvidere Canning Company," or uses the name of some Vermont town for a trademark for his packages In order to convince the unsophisticated Westerner that the goods are genuine the dealer resorts to various subterfuges, the favorite one being to wrap up the package in back numbers of Vermont newspapers.

It is said that the proportion of maple sugar to other substances used in the remelting and "refining" process, is one pound to five-or, in other words, that five pounds of "new" sugar is made from one pound of old, the additional four pounds weight consisting of glucose and cheap grades of cane sugar. Granulated sugar is sometimes used. Thus it is made possible by this practice to produce annually from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 pounds of bogus maple sugar and syrup from sugar bought in the Dominion. The New England farmers consequently lose the sale of this amount of sugar annually in addition to suffering a depreciation in the market value of their production.

The Vermont farmers will not compete with Western "manufacturers" in the bogus sugar business. They believe maple sap produces better maple sugar and syrup than glucose or imported sugars. They want protection, however, from the Government either by the imposition of an import duty on maple sugar or by the passage of a national law against the adulteration of the product of the maple and the sale of sugar which is adulterated.

Vermont has a stringent law against the manufacture and sale of bogus sugar, which reads as follows :--

"A person who shall adulterate maple sugar, maple syrup or bees' honey, with cane sugar, glucose, or with any substance whatever, for purpose of sale, or who knowingly sells maple sugar, maple syrup or bees' honey, that has been adulterated, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50, nor more than \$200, for each offence; and onehalf of such fine, on conviction, shall go to the complainant."

There are several corporations engaged in the manufacture and wholesaling of maple sugar and syrup in this State, which guarantee the absolute purity of their goods, and have a well-established reputation for putting up sugar and syrup of superior quality. Dia La L.

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JAMES TURNER & CO., Hamilton,

Prime Salt Fish are scarce; we have a nicely assorted stock; buy quickly to get best pick.

White Fish, Labrador Herrings, Shelburne Herrings,

Mackerel Kitts, 1^s and 3^s, Codfish Whole, Boned and Skinned,

Munn's Best Boneless, Genuine Digby Chickens.



REFORM IN TRADE METHODS.

Editor CANADIAN GROCER.

DEAR SIR,-In your fall number, which by the way was an excellent piece of typography and a good evidence of your enterprise, I endeavored to arouse some discussion on the above subject. For obvious reasons I am not fond of newspaper discussions, but I do think that the case merits some further attention than that already bestowed upon it. As this is not of the "open letter" variety of discussion, so much detested by right-minded people, may I so far intrude as to call the attention of interested parties among your readers to a point or two. This subject has been forced to my attention by a rumor which is going the rounds, to the effect that some radical change is imminent in trade circles regarding terms and discounts.

In my article on the occasion referred to, I made complaint of the iniquitous system which renders money scarce for twenty days each morth, viz. : Sending out statements on the first of every month. For ten days money comes in fairly well, the other twenty days-starve. The point is just this : Could not our wholesale men send out their statements on the 1st and 15th, thus making two "firsts?" I think they could, and with profit to themselves. The way it is now, in order to work your discounts, you have to keep all invoices on the statement fyle, and pay them seriatum as it were. By the proposed new system, bills would be due, as a general thing, a day or two after statements were received, and could be easily paid. Besides, amounts being smaller, greater efforts would be put forth to square them off, thus enlarging the circle of cash buyers. Then again, is there any necessity for this division of groceries into two classes? Why not combine the two, strike an average time for all, and do away with these troublesome classes? Say you sell all groceries at 45 days, 2 per cent. off in 15 days. I am sure that would be an equitable table, and one that would be productive of much satisfaction to all concerned.

I also spoke of the necessity for city travellers having duplicate order books, and leaving a copy with every customer on an order being given. This scheme, I am sorry to say, has not been carried out by even one, so far as I know, and yet we have small houses, selling little bills of goods, following out the system, which is duly appreciated. Along comes a traveller of whom you may buy a thousand dollars worth, and if you do not write the facts down your memory and its treacherous fatality to forget is your only register of the transaction. Perhaps an odd refusal to give an order, without getting a copy of it, would be more effective. These few points, Mr. Editor, are given simply to create a discussion, and not for the sake of rushing into print.

THE CANADIAN GROCER

Yours truly, RICHARD A. DONALD.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S DUTY ON FLOUR.

Stewart Munn & Co. send the following circular to the millers of Canada : MONTREAL, February 5th 1892.

DEAR SIRS,—The time is now approaching when Newfoundland buyers will contract for the spring delivery of large quantities of all grades of flour. Montreal being the recefving point for at least three-fourths of all the flour shipped to Newfoundland, we deem it expedient to advise all Canadian millers how matters now stand between Canada and Newfoundland.

We are exceedingly sorry to see that the difficulties between Canada and that country over the fishery question have brought about a differential tax on all Canadian flours entering Newfoundland. This tax is \$1.05 per barrel, while all United States flours are admitted on the former tariff,—30 cents per barrel. This difference against us of 75 cents per barrel is simply prohibitory for the Canadian trade.

We hear of no prospective settlement of the question, and consider it of the utmost importance that pressure should be brought to bear on our Government to induce them to endeavor to arrive at some understanding with our sister Colony.

Newfoundland requires every year 300,000 to 350,000 barrels of flour, and we are certain that there will be no difficulty in Canadian millers securing the bulk of this trade, if we are placed on equal terms with our American competitors. For the first time for several years the prices of Canadian flours are on a level with, or a little below those of American millers, and it would show a lack of enterprise (which we are certain is not the case) on the part of Canadian millers, if they allow such a good opportunity to pass for disposing of part of a good harvest.

Too much time has been wasted already, and the settlement seems to be farther off than ever. It therefore seems to be imperative that, in addition to our Board of Trade, the Dominion Millers' Association should at once move energetically in the matter. It is only by prompt action that we can hope to retain even a share of a trade which is so important to the Dominion.

The matter is now before the Montreal Board of Trade, and that body will, we have no doubt, be glad to receive the co-operation of all other Trade Associations in pressing the importance of the question upon the Dominion Government.

We fully rely on your aid in this matter, and we respectfully suggest that every miller on receiving this letter will at once communicate with the representative of his district in Parliament, and also write to the Millers' Association in support of this effort, otherwise the share of Newfoundland spring orders for flour which certaintly belong to Canada will go to American millers.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GROCERY BUSINESS FOR SALE; ONE OF the best stands in Toronto. Average net profit, \$200 per month. A. B. H., care GROCER. 22

HUNEY-COMB OE EXTRACTED-WE ARE handling large quantities, and supplying grocers in all parts of the Dominion. Goold & Co., Brantford, Ont., Bee Keepers' Supplies.

TO MANUFACTURERS.-THE OWNER OF A patent of an article needed by every farmer, would like to have some large house undertake its manufacture upon a royalty plan. Patented and selling very rapidly in the U.S. Address H.S. Baker, Room 1, 17 Jordan Chambers, Toronto, Ont. 10

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

TORONTO.

To the Trade LOCKERBY BROS.,

GENTLEMEN:-

The first month of 1892 is a thing of the past. Trade has opened good. Our coffees cannot be excelled. We have a large and clean stock of Black Pepper on hand, (over ten tons.) Our Travellers will call on you. Give the boys a good order, and you will be well served.

Wishing you a prosperous year, We are,

THE SNOW-DRIFT BAKING POWDER CO., BRANTFORD.

ORDER A CASE OF OCEAN WAVE BAKING POWDER From your Wholesale Grocer. Sells itself after one Trial. Prices Current

Cowan's Royal Navy Rock Chocolate ; Cowan's Chocolate Icing ; Cowan's Chocolate Pudding. The standard preparations for culinary pur-Doder through your wholesale grocer or direct The Cowan Cocos and Chocolate Co. L'd, Hand 16 Mincing Lane, Wellington St. W. Torontc. ESTABLISHED 1841. W. H. Schwartz and Sons,

Coffees,

Spices, Mustard. HALIFAX, N.S. MONTREAL, P. Q., ARE OFFERING THIS WEEK SUGARS. TEAS. FINE LARCE DRY COD IN BUNDLES. BONELESS FISH IN BOXES. Canned Salmon, Lobsters, Mackerel and Oysters.

7

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

75 ST. PETER STREET,

MONTREAL, CANADA.

HUDON, HEBERT & CIE.,

Wholesale Grocers

Wine Importers,

304, 306 St. Paul St., 143, 145 Commissioners St.

Gonzalez Brandy

Orders Solicited for Direct Importation.

Send for samples and prices.

L. CHAPUT, FILS & CIE. Wholesale Grocers, Montreal.

PROTECTION.

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

Caverhill, Rose, Hughes & Co., Montreal.



The Toronto branch of the Wholesale Grocers' Guild met on Tuesday.

A. Mayor, who has been in the grocery and dry goods business for 30 years in Nanaimo, B. C., is retiring.

Mr. R. S. McIndoe has been laid up with la grippe the past three weeks. He is now on the way to recovery.

Mr. James Adams, of Smith & Keighley, has been gazetted quartermaster in the new Highland regiment formed in this city.

The Canadian Co-operative Supply Company, opened an office in Vancouver, B. C., February 1st, with D. F. Nolan in charge.

Mr. Fred. J. Wesley, Superintendent Brandon Mfg. Co., is now on his way to the Maritime Provinces. He will spend about six weeks there.

The Victoria Milling Company have shipped from Okanagan Valley about 150 tons of wheat of the late crop, for grinding at their mills in Victoria.

Mayor Walker and William Robins, manager for H. Walker & Sons, will build handsome residences at Walkerville Ont., the coming summer.

Mr. M. Masuret, of Messrs. M. Masuret & Co., of London, has just returned from the European markets, having made some extensive purchases.

The Holland Co.'s fishery on the lake shore above Fort Gratiot, Ont., was burned Sunday morning. The loss was 6,000, on which there was 2,500 insurance.

On February 1st, the Hudson's Bay Company closed their grocery business on Granville street, Victoria, B. C., and will use all their premises for dry goods.

It is stated that the withdrawal of the British America Starch Co. from the Guild arrangement was provoked, or at least hastened, by a communication in which the secretary of the Guild used the first personal pronoun too fluently.

Geo. Foster, Brantford, intends starting a canning factory there, and the Brant Fruit Growers' Association has resolved to aid him to make his venture a success.

J. L. Davis, of Smith & Keighley, has taken the route formerly held by Charles Parsons, on Sloan & Crowther's travelling staff. Mr. Parsons is now doing the city.

Jackson Bros., of Galt, biscuit manufacturers, are conferring with the Brandon Council, relative to moving their factory to that place. They expect some inducements to be offered them.

Mr. W. E. Murray, the Toronto representative of the Canada Sugar Refining Co., has returned from Montreal where he spent a few days discussing the situation with the heads of his house.

The Aylmer Canning Co. this season shipped to England in gallon cans the product of 500 barrels of apples. Of canned meats, mainly chicken, the same company made one sale that netted \$8,000 across the water.

Messrs. J. C. Hegler, J. P. Dunn, and J. N. Dunn, have received a bonus of \$10,000 from the town of Strathroy to establish a canning factory there. The by-law granting the bonus was carried by a large majority.

W. J. Massey, formerly on the Northern and Northwestern road for J.W. Lang & Co., is now in charge of the sample room in that firm's new premises. He will be glad to see all his old friends when they come to the city.

The canned goods men have a representative in the House of Commons in Mr. A. C. Mıller, Picton, who was re-elected last week. He will support the application of the packers for the free admission of peaches from the States.

Among the names published in THE GRO-CER'S report last week of the Toronto Grocers' At Home, those of Mr. John Butcher, Mrs. Butcher, and Miss Butcher, were unfortunately omitted. Also those of Mr. John I. Davidson and Mr. J. D. Hay were wrongly inserted, as neither of these gentlemen was present. Mistakes of this description appear to be inseparable from reports of such large gatherings, as the utmost pains were taken to secure an absolutely correct list of the guests.

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Mr. W. Boulter, Picton, President of the *M* Canadian Packers' Association, passed through here this week, on his way to Chicago, to attend the meeting of the Western Packers' Association. He is an honorary member of that body.

Tatham & Co., of Listowell, the purchasers of the Cubitt stock of hardware, at Sarnia, have taken over the stock. It is the intention of the new firm to make large additions to the same, and carry on business in Mr. Cubitt's old stand.

R. E. Menzie & Co., have made an offer to the Point Edward Council that, providing the municipality bonuses the company to the extent of \$5,000, they will construct and operate salt works in the village of sufficient capacity to give employment to 35 employes. They agree to have the works running within a year.

The Cincinnati Grocer and Trade Index has chosen a shorter but more comprehensive name. Its ample and well-filled pages came out last week under the title "The Merchant SentInel." Our live contemporary has parted with none of its characteristic pungency by the adoption of a new sign.

Messrs. John Davie & Co., Detroit, Mich., and Windsor, Ont., have taken off their Canadian travellers for the present. In the meantime they are considering the advisability of doing away with the Windsor business and establishing a branch either in Toronto or Montreal, in order to be nearer the centre of trade.

In the beginning of the week a daring robbery was committed at McMillans's grocery store, Victoria, B. C. It appears that 4 men entered the store between 8 and 9 o'clock and asked to be supplied with some goods. While the clerk was attending to the order, he was suddenly pounced upon and gagged by two of the men, their companions in the



5





What are you in business for?

To Make Money

Do You Sell Empire Tobacco

IF NOT

You are not making money as fast as you might.

Do not procrastinate. Sit right down and send for a sample lot. We will guarantee it.

Empire Tobacco Co.,

MONTREAL.

meantime helping themselves to \$25 from the till. The clerk could give no clue where-by to identify the men, and up to the present nothing has been done towards their capture.

The annual meeting of the British Colum-bia Fruit Canning and Coffee Company, was held on the 19th Jan. The Secretary report-ed a successful year's business, and it was resolved to purchase some new machines for the coffee and spice business. A new blend of coffee, "The Empress," has become a general favorite, and is meeting with a good sale. The old Board of Directors were resale. The old Board of Directors were re-elected as follows: President, E. Lindsay Phillips; Secretary, Walter Taylor; Direc-tors, E. E. Rand, H. P. McCraney, and I. Oppenheimer.

TREASURER WILLIAMSON.

With apologies for its absence from last week's sketch, we beg to present our readers in this issue with a portrait of the genial



MR A. R. WILLIAMSON.

Treasurer of the Toronto Retail Grocers' Association. The photograph was not to hand in time last week for a cut to be made to illustrate the reference made to Mr. Williamson and his official colleagues.

MONTREAL CHAT.

Mr. Ranson of the firm of Messrs. Ranson & Forbes is still laid up.

Mr. H. C. Miner, of Messrs. Miner & McKechnie, Granby, Que., has been elected mayor of that place.

B. T. Bell, representing Babett's soap, was in town last week, and reports trade along the route very fair.

The Retail Grocers' Associations held a meeting the other night to distribute tickets for the annual drive and dinner to the memhers

Since December the fitteenth not a single, carload of pulp could be got from the beet root sugar works, the sale of that article having been so great.

The beet root sugar factory of Farnham, which was running from Sept. 28th to Jan. 1, is now undergoing repairs. Some 14,000 to 15,000 tons of beet root had been delivered to the works in 1891, and a considerable quantity of sugar was put on sale,

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Feb. 11, 1892. GROCERIES.

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All days have been about equal measures of business done since last report. Heaviness is the prevailing temperament of all lines except tea. The uncertainty which hung over the sugar market put back the demand for that commodity several days, and of course affected the demand for other goods as well. Cutting appears to have been less widespread and not to have gone so deep. Canned goods are firm. The only new goods that have got on the market since last week are prunes. Besides the unsettled sugar question, a departure by one of the manufacturers has been made from the combine discounts on starch. The reports of payments are very satisfactory, the time of year being considered. The 4th of February has not wrought such havoc among the grocery trade this year as it undoubtedly would have done if credit had been kept less well in hand by the wholesalers. A few weeks hence things cannot but be very much brighter. Stagnation may possibly prevail throughout this month, but the conditions exist for a strong revival in spring.

CANNED GOODS.

The influence of all holders is now clearly on the side of firm prices, the disposition to quote nothing inside of \$1.10 being quite si multaneous. There are no bears on the street just now. The price is not easily raised to one general level of \$1.10 though, and \$1.05 is a quotation at which purchases can still be effected, though it is not probable that all houses would recognize any necessi-ty in the present circumstances of the market to come to that figure. It is a forced price wherever it is recorded. Inquiries continue for round lots, no large deals are reported as the upshot of them, but traders' orders aggregate a very considerable volume. Peas are the scarcest line, tomatoes next. Assorted lots are what inquiries usually re-late to. Sa'mon is steady from \$1.40, with \$1.35 now and then quoted. All other lines are normal. Vegetables on spot are plainly rather short until further supplies are sent on from canners' stores, as this week jobbers have had to help one another through with their orders.

COFFEES.

On spot, stocks of Brazil are adequate in ordinary grades for some time yet, though jobbers will have to be early buyers of finer coffees before very long, and will have to lay in general supplies at the farthest in a month or so. Prices are higher. At Santos yellow fever is causing a great contraction in the shipping, as few vessels now touch at that port, and business cannot be attended to by the exporters. This throws the demand on shipments from Rio, and strengthens the prices of Rio coffees. Here, prices run from 18c. upwards. Javas and Mochas are quiet but firm at Prices Current quotations.

The New York Commercial Bulletin says: It seems to be as difficult to get coffee into Santos as out of the port, and this steamer's mail reports that at the first of last month there were at the Mogyana station at Cam-pinas 222 car-loads of coffee that could not be shipped to Santos for want of rolling stock on the Paulisto and English railways. DRIED FRUIT.

New prunes are now in all hands, the shipment for general distribution having arrived. The demand shows no eagernes



yet. Sphinx U's are 7 to 7 1/2 c., C's 7 1/2 c., B's 8c., in cases. In casks the price is 51/4 to 5½c. Currants are steady from as low as 5¹/₄C., but 5¹/₄ to 5¹/₄C. are the ruling prices for good fruit. Samples accompanying offers from New York at 2¹/₆C. here, have been shown, but the quality and condition are of the poorest. It is scarcely possible that any of this low-priced trashy stock will find sale on this market. Advices from New York state that there is no good stock to be had on that market. The sag in prices here a week ago was due to lower quality fruit being on the market, not to any depression in the value of good stock, which is quite strongly held by those who have any. Vastrongly held by those who have any. lencia raisins are not cut quite so low, 5c., being the closest price the street is quoting generally. Dried fruit has had rather a small week's business. Evaporated California fruit is steady and unchanged.

NUTS.

Business is light, almost nominal. Values follow the quotations in Prices Current. The market 15 featureless.

RICE AND SPICES.

Rice is in the limited request that is always seasonable at this time of year. Small parcels, mostly of choice grades, are going out, but sales are rather few and far between.

In spices nothing eventful comes up for notice. A very ordinary run of demand 1s experienced at prices that are steady on spot, though staples are easy outside.

There appears much confidence in the ability to maintain the advanced plane of value secured on ginger during the past year. The foundation for the gain was found in limited production and unusually low rates prevailing, and as present indications point to further small crops, and accumulations down to a comparatively narrow compass, holders entertain a feeling of decided hope over the outlook.—N. Y. Bulletin.

SUGAR.

" Stale, flat and unprofitable" is the trade in sugar just now. Buyers have held off all week waiting for that drop of $\frac{1}{4}$ c. in the price of granulated that Ontario Guilds had recommended as a temporary means of placing the trade in yellows upon a better footing. That change was prevented from taking effect at the time selected for it, owing to the attempt of certain wholesalers to forestall their fellows by a premature bid for orders at the low price which was expected to be authorized. A great many orders placed by retailers before the news of this proposed change got out were cancelled when the prospect of ¹/₄ c. lower price loomed Hence there has been a dearth of up. orders, which, comparing small things with great, resembles somewhat the stoppage in the sugar business which immediately pre-ceded the change in the tariff. Prices have not thriven on the meagre trade that has been transacted. Yellows can still be bought low, though 31/4 c. has not been heard of this week. The best price that receives common consent is 3.35, and that is more than ½c. below cost. Just now prices appear to be somewhat plastic at the refineries, as lots of 100 barrels can now be bought at as easy prices as big deals were put through at in the earlier part of the winter. The funda-mental basis of prices, the value of raw, is still firm, and the low estimates of the beet crop have not been gainsaid by any fresh information. The price of granulated is 47/8 to 5c. But there is one indication of strength

in the prices of refined, refiners will sell only for prompt delivery. They are looking forward to better profits.

Willett & Gray's weekly Statistical Sugar Trades Journal says :

Raws-The tendency of the week until near its close was towards easier quotations, as shown by the sales reported. A further decline has perhaps been avoided by the unexpected change from weakness to strength shown in the European markets. Still, as this strength is partly on account of speculative purposes, it may prove not to be so permanent so early in the year. After the earlier part of the Cuba crop is marketed, an advance will have a better foundation for permanency. Holders here are encouraged by this strength abroad, but refiners do not yet show any change of purpose, and continue to talk disparagingly of prospects, no doubt influenced by the condition in which the refined market is thrown by the continued close competition between themselves. But if Europe remains strong, buyers will be disappointed, and holders need not fear any lower prices, for refiners are not as well provided with sugars as they will need to be in the immediate future, and, without fear of competition from Europe, the Cuban market will grow stronger rather than weaker. The Muscovado sugars from the British West India crop are waited for with anxiety, as such grades of sugar are now unobtainable. Our Cuba correspondents have modified their views on crop prospects somewhat, and we change our estimate from 850,000 tons to 830,000 tons, against 815,516 tons last year.

Refined-Increased meltings should indicate a better increased trade and a better demand, which is correct to some extent, and yet a surplus of manufacture is no doubt still unsold, and prices remain at the same low level as heretofore; in fact, it is reported (but lacks confirmation) that at some competing points west the Spreckels' refinery have undersold even the parity of 3.92c. net cash for granulated. The reduction in price of raw sugar might have led to a general further small reduction in granulated, but is probably avoided by the sudden change to strength in Europe. If the demand should show much increase, as is possible, advance in prices of refined may be established by overcoming the immediate causes of competition. We rather think the danger point of lower prices has been passed for this year, unless a war of " the survival of the strong est" is to occur between refiners, which we think will be avoided.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

The efforts of Canadian refiners to check business in United States syrups continue to rule in favor of the buyer. Prices are as low as 17% c. Offers have been received as low as toc. per wine gallon, f. o. b. Boston. This is equivalent to about 121/2c. imperial gallon. To this is to be added 4-5c. per th. for duty, or above Ioc. per gallon, a further addition of 3c. per gallon is to be made for freight. This makes the price, laid down here, about 26c. per gallon, or close to 2c. per th.

Molasses is never a very salable line in Ontario, and a few casks go pretty far these days. New Orleans is quiet from 30 to 50c., and West Indian at about 35c. finds little sale.

TEAS.

Teas are having the good turn that always comes their way at this time of the year, and retailers are replenishing their stocks satis-factorily. There is little doubt that better value is obtainable now than will be six weeks hence. Prices have hardened perceptibly

since last report. The regular trade demand has not been the only influence to contribute A demand from Chicago and New to this. York for Japans upon this market has done something to bring down stocks. Some two thousand packages of medium to finest grades have been disposed of to buyers in those markets at better prices than are going here. There is more inquiry from the same scurce, and it would seem to be an opportune time for retailers to provide for their wants. The views of the sellers are showing more decision and may soon be in the ascendant. Prices range from 12c. upwards for Japans, 15c. upwards for Congous, 16c upwards for Hysons.

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Messrs. Gow, Wilson, and Stanton, in their Report, Jan. 29, say : The increasing

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N. B.-The old STANDARD BRAND of HORSESHOE CANNED SALMON still takes the lead, and affords the greatest satisfaction to both dealer and consumer, and for uniform excellence in quality and weight has no equal.

EVERY CAN WARRANTED.



AGENTS, Stanway & Bayley, Toronto. Agents for Ontario

- W. S. Goodhugh & Co., Montreal. Grant, Horn & Bucknall, Winnipeg.

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MARKETS-Continued

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favor with which Indian and Ceylon teas are being regarded in foreign markets is shown by the progress made in the export trade of 1891 over that of 1890. Much encourage-ment may be derived from the fact that a larger quantity of both Indian and Ceylon tea was exported during 1891, in spite of the high prices ruling during a considerable part of the year. Exports of Indian and Ceylon tea from Great Britain during 1890 and 1891 :--

> Indian. Ceylon.

1890. 1891. 1890. 1891. U. S. of

America 636,077 659,831 322,539 417,982 Canada . . 567,266 621,490 201,979 410,958

MARKET NOTES.

Clemes Bros. have a very nice line of last season's maple syrups in tins. In cases of four dozen they sell at \$6.

The Canada Meat Packing Co. has issued a new list of prices, but only one or two minor changes have called for and made in our Prices Current to adapt them to the new list.

Eby, Blain & Co. are putting on the market, here, Munn's Smoked Caplin in Oil, a new line put up in oval tin boxes by Stewart Munn, St. John, Newfoundland. This is a very attractive specialty, and cannot but displace goods of similar pretensions, but entirely unequal merit that have been on the market for some time. It is specially adapted to take the place of Crosse & Blackwell's kippered herring.

The manufacture of soups, catsups, etc., such goods as are turned out by the T. A. Snider Preserve Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, can be equalled only by years of study. Mr. Snider is a Canadian, born a few miles from the city of Toronto, and having lived in Canada a number of years, knows the requirements of our trade. Our representative had the pleasure of being shown through this immense establishment. some time since, by their Sec.-Treas., Mr. Jeff Livingston, who looks after the buying for the manufacture of these goods. In the busy season one could spend a few hours in watching the 700 employees that are kept busy preparing goods for market. The boxes in which the goods are packed for shipment are manufactured on the premises. The printing on the outside, which is done in two colors, is turned out by the large machine they have for this purpose. Last year Messrs. Snider's people gave away samples of their goods at the various Exhibitions throughout



It's good for them. It's good for you.

The St. Croix Soap Mf'g Co.,

Branches:



HOLD UP

There's a good profit.

St. Stephen, N. B

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

Canada, and will do the same this year. Since then Messrs. Wright, Copp & Co., Toronto, their Canadian agents, have succeeded in placing their goods on the shelves of nearly all the best grocers in the country. The labels, and manner in which the goods are packed attract the attention of both the seller and buyer. If you have not seen them write the Canadian agents for samples and prices.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Manufacturers of salsoda are quoting higher for spring delivery.

La grippe has betriended the mustard men this year, a very unusual demand for that article being called forth by the application in the form of plasters, of mustard to patients who are afflicted with the epidemic.

PETROLEUM

Nothing new comes up for notice in the petroleum market, pr'ces remaining stationary and business very quiet.

The Petrolia Advertiser reports : Petrolia crude \$1.29 per bbl. ; Oil Springs crude \$1.29½. We are happy to note an improve-ment in the price of Oil Springs crude. For ment in the price of Oil Springs crude. For some time past refiners have had no prefer-ence in the matter and the prices of Petrolia crude and that of Oil Springs has been the same. But in consequence of the produc-tion in Oil Springs having fallen off, and the production in Petrolia having slightly in-creased, the price of Oil Springs article has been firm during the last few weeks, and a number of the producers, there refused to a number of the producers there refused to

take less than \$1.30 for their oil, and we think they will get that price too, before many The refined oil market is steady and days. low. The fight between the refiners still goes bravely on, and will no doubt result in the "Survival of the fittest."

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Tub butter is very scarce. In the first place good tub butter is never plentiful, but now it is exceptionally hard to get. In the second place inferior or medium tubs are second place interior or medium tubs are picked up as soon as they arrive, on Mon-treal account. For these reasons the mar-ket is kept quite bare of all grades of tub, and the demand is sharpened in consequence. The prices holding for choice tub butter are 17 to 19c. Medium tub is worth 14 to 16c. There have been some low grades disposed of at 10c. Roll butter comes forward in its usual plenitude and mediocrity. Of the lower grade large rolls that come to hand a considerable proportion is shipped eastward. Prices are 14 to 16c. The sale of creamery at 24 to 25c., has been benefited by the lack of packages of good dairy.

Cheese is still stiff at 11 to 12c. for fall makes, with 9c. nominal for early summer descriptions.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES-A small circulation from hand to hand is continued internally, while the outward movement continues steady without any improvement in prices. Nor does any appear to be looked for at once, as holders are unloading to catch the present market for fear they may have a worse. Prices are \$1.25 to \$2.50. Repacking is now one of the losing factors.





MARKETS-Continued.

BEANS—The price has yielded to the unfavorable conditions that now hold. The demand is in a very relaxed state, while offerings are liberal. The price is down to \$1.25 to \$1.30, with large lots 10c. less.

CRANBERRIES—There is an evident excess of stock, under which prices are dwindling. Quotations are easy at \$6 to \$7, and business lags. At all central points there appears to be a plethora.

DRIED APPLES—Holders apparantly reason that prices have reached a point below which they cannot sink, and that any change must be for the better. Offers are therefore not free, nor for that matter are bids. The price is 4¼ c. outside. There are no sales at that figure, but a few offers at 4½ c. are made and generally taken. Here small lots are 4¾ to 5c.

EVAPORATED APPLES—There are inquiries but not much actual business. Small parcels continue to be obtainable outside. Anything bought here commands 8c. or there is no sale. Stocks are replenished at this figure from a portion, stored here, of the stock comprehended in the Montreal deal. Small lots are 8½ to 9c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh are hard to get. According to degree of freshness the price ranges from 16 to 19c. Limed are abundant, but rather more active than they were, at 14 to 15c.

HIDES--Killing 1s kept up pretty actively, and stock comes in freely enough to keep prices down to their $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. basis for No. 1 green cows, Cured is in better request at 5c., several cars having gone out this week atthat figure.

HONEY-Extracted is quiet at 8 to IOC., and sections are unchanged at 14 to 16c.

HOPS—Growers are somewhat high in their views, which makes selling laborious. The range of quality this year is wide; this makes the range of prices broader than it commonly is. Wind - whipped, off - flavor stock goes slow at 18c., while for finest holders want 22c. The week's sales have been few and generally small.

ONIONS—Not many are handled just now on account of the delicacy of the stock in winter. The price is \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bag.

POULTRY—Receipts have fallen off very greatly. What comes to hand finds its way to the street market chiefly, and an unusual quantity has been confiscated this week. Turkeys are 10½ to 11c., geese 7½ to 8c., chickens 40 to 60c.

POTATOES—The sale of cars is a matter of casual occurrence, and offers are not so free, the weather increasing the risk. Cars are 35c., out of store lots are 45 to 50c.

SEEDS—Alsike 1s easier at \$5.50 to \$6. Red clover 1s \$5 to \$575 and tends downwards. Timothy is now coming forward at \$1.25 to \$1.50.

SKINS-Sheepskins are somewhat scarce at \$1 to \$1.25. Calfskins are quiet at 5 to 7c.

7c. TALLOW—For refined 51/2 to 6c. remain unchanged, and 2c. for rough.

WOOL---The very outside price for fleeces is 18c., and the fewer the better appears to be the motto of the buyers.

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

The winter crop of hogs is undoubtedly all or nearly all marketed. Offerings are few and at high figures. The demand is capable of absorbing all that comes at \$6, and \$6.10 has been paid, though \$6.25 is kenerally asked. Nor is it western stock necessarily that is under consideration at these figures. Packers have now to take what they can get, and all holders are equally high. Products appreciate with the stiffness in value of carcases.

BACON—Long clear is stronger at $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8c, with diminishing chances of getting any stock at the lower figure. Smoked backs are $10\frac{1}{2}c$, bellies $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10c, rolls $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}c$.

HAMS—The price is firmer at old quotations, 10½ to 11c.

LARD—Is unchanged at 9c. for tubs and $9\frac{4}{2}$ c. for pails of Canadian pure, and 8 to 9c. for compound.

BARREL PORK—Is advancing. United States heavy mess is \$13.50 to \$14, and new Canadian is \$15. For short cut \$15.50 to \$16 is the present range.

FRESH MEATS—Moderate offerings and steady prices are the rule. Beef forequarters are $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ c., hindquarters $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.; lamb 1s 8 to 9c., muttor 6 to 7c., veal $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.

FISH AND OYSTERS.

Oysters are moving freely, and prices are easy. The fish trade is fairly good, although prices in some lines have declined slightly. Sea fish are having an especially good movement and are plentiful on the market. There are numerous changes in prices since last week, and these may be seen in Prices Current.

SALT.

The car load trade has been small, one car of bbls. at \$1.20, and one car of coarse sacks making up the total movements. Small quantities are moving freely at firm prices.

GREEN FRUIT.

A very good demand holds out for lemons, which go at steady prices, \$4.25 to \$4.75 for Messinas and \$4 to \$4.50 for Palermos. Florida oranges continue to come to hand wasty, and are steady at \$2.75 to \$3.75. Valencias are easier at \$4. A very few bananas are in stock; the price is \$1.25 to \$1.75.

DRY GOODS.

Some dealers have been buying heavily in colored cottons, anticipating an advance which will undoubtedly take place, as nearly all the companies have entered the syndicate. The Hamilton Cotton Co. is out, but they have agreed to maintain prices and not to increase the capacity, and the consequence will be an advance in the near future of 12½ to 25 per cent. in the price of colored cottons. General trade among the wholesalers has been very good.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Feb. 11, 1892.

Business this week on the whole is a little better, several lines showing better enquiry. All lines of groceries are fairly steady; Tea quiet; coffee firm, especially for mild grades; dried fruit better demand and produce steady generally all round. The fourth of February, last week, was a fair criterion of remittances in the dry goods and hardware trade and the returns do not appear to have been satisfactory all round. Of course the grocery trade is not affected actually but it must of necessity show some sympathy.

SUGAR.

The sugar market has been quiet during the week. With continued firmness in raws refiners are not anxious to do business. Yel-(Continued on page 18.)

FLOUR AND FEED.

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Inquiry, which it is hoped will soon bud into prosperous business, has been much more frequent during the intervening week since last report. But there have been no big sales made, so that in the matter of actual transactions we are little farther on now than we were a week ago. Prospects, however, are brighter. Feed has followed flour in a temporary retreat apparently, as prices are lower and business duller than they were a week ago.

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

Car prices are : Toronto freights—Manitoba patents, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Manitoba strong bakers' \$4.80 to \$4.85; Ontario patents, \$4.50 to \$4.90; straight roller, \$4.00 to \$4.05; extra, \$3.80 to \$3.85; low grades, per bag, \$1.25 to \$1.75.

MEAL—In oatmeal there has been no change, \$3.90 being the price of car lots, and \$4.25 for smaller parcels. Commeal is steady at \$3.80 to \$4.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quiet at \$4.50 per barrel.

FEED—Bran is down somewhat, quoting now at \$14 to \$15. Shorts are \$15 to \$16. Mixed feed 1s unchanged at \$23 to \$25, cracked corn \$1.25, feeding corn 53 to 55c., oats are $31\frac{1}{2}$ to $32\frac{1}{2}$ c.

HAY-Receipts are heavy at \$11.50 to \$12 for No. 1 timothy, and \$10 to \$10.50 for No. 2.

STRAW-Wheat is \$6, oat \$6.50.

MONTREAL.

The business in flour is confined to a small jobbing movement at unchanged prices. The stocks in store show an increase of 1,877 barrels compared with a week ago, and a decrease of 5,581 barrels compared with a year ago. Patent spring, \$5 to \$5.35; Patent winter, \$5 to \$5.25; straight roller, \$4.65 to \$4.70; extra, \$4 20 to \$4.25; superfine, \$4 to \$4.10; city strong bakers', \$5; strong bakers', \$4.75 to \$4.90.

OATMEAL—The demand for oatmeal continues very small at unchanged prices. The stocks in store show an increase of 408 barrels compared with a week ago, and 3,195 barrels compared with a year ago. Standard, per bag, \$2.10 to \$2.20; granulated, \$2.10 to \$2.20; rolled, \$2 10 to \$2.20.

The feed market is quiet and without change. We quote bran \$16 to \$17; shorts, \$18 to \$19; and mouille, \$25.



MONTREAL Markets contis

lows are quoted steady at 31/2 to 41/4 c., and granulated is unchanged at 4 1/2 c. SYRUPS

There is a better demand reported for Canadian syrups the movement this week being larger than for some time. The range is still $1\frac{16}{5}$ to $2\frac{14}{5}$ c. per pound. There is a fair jobbing movement in molasses at 35c. for Barbadoes. Briefly the volume of business while not large is up to the average.

TEAS.

The position of the tea market is unchanged, and there is practically nothing offering at present, except low grade Japans, the only transaction of importance since our last being a block of 600 packages, the terms being private. It is surmised, however, that the price is in the vicinity of IIC.

COFFEE

The coffee market remains dull but steady, with some jobbing business in Rios and Jamaicas at 18 to 20c. We quote :--Rios, 15 to 20c.; Java, 26 to 30c.; Mocha, 27 to 30c.; Jamaica, 18 to 20c.; and Maracaibo, 23 to 25c.

RICE

There is only an ordinary sort of trade doing in rice at unchanged prices. From the mills we quote :— Patna, \$4.50 to \$5; Japan, \$4.75 to \$5.00; standard, \$3.90, and off grades, \$3.50, all in car lots.

DRIED FRUIT.

Dried fruits have shown a better feeling during the week, and the market as a whole is steadier. There are still offerings of low grade Valencia raisins at very inside figures, but prime fruit holds its own around 5c. and we quote a range of 434 to 5c. Currants have a firmer tendency and some fair lots have been turned over during the week at 5 to 5¼c. Bosnias are the only prunes offering, and we note some fresh arrivals during the week on which holders are asking a fractional advance, and we therefore quote $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6c. Figs rule at 10c. and dates at 5c. We quote prime Valencias 50.; currants at 5 to 5¼ c. for Patras, and 6 to 7c. for Vostizzas in cases; Bosnia prunes, 51/2 to6c.; figs, 10c.; and dates 5c. per th.

NUTS.

There is little or no change in nuts since our last, under a small hand to mouth movement, the only alteration being in Grenoble walnuts which are lower at 12 to 121/2c. We quote:-Almonds Tarragona 14 to 15c.; Almonds, Ivica 14 to 15c.; Almonds, common 10 to IIC.; Almonds, hardshell 07 to o8c.; Walnuts, Grenoble, new 12 to 121/2c.; Walnuts, French 10 to 101/2 c.; Connanuts per 100 \$4.50 to \$5; Filberts 9 to 10c.; Pecans 16 to 17c.; Peanuts o7 to 10c.

CANNED GOODS.

There is not a large business doing in canned goods, but jobbers are apparently well satisfied with the manner in which orders are coming in. The principal call is on vegetables, peas, tomatoes and corn, moving out fairly well in ten and twenty case lots at steady prices. The only notable change in the market is the decline in the price of canned corned beef, in consequence of the by-cut in the packers quotations. On the whole the market is in a satisfactory condition, stocks are not large and all lines are expected to prove good property before the spring.

GREEN FRUIT.

This market presents its ordinary jobbing aspect. Valencia oranges move at \$3.50 to 3.75, and 4 to 4.25 according to grade, while Floridas are steady and prices are somewhat higher this week at 2.75 to 3.25.

Bitter oranges are a new offering, the bases being \$3.50 to \$4.00. Lemons are unchanged at \$3 to \$3.25.

APPLES.

There is the ordinary jobbing movement in apples to report with prices unchanged. For jobbing business values are \$2.50 to \$3. Evaporated fruit are firmly held at 8 to 9c., and dried stock is dull at 5 to 6c. FISH.

There is practically no Lent this season, and the fish trade is suffering in consequence. Aside from some trade in frozen trout and whitefish at 41/2 and 61/4 c. there is little business doing.

HOPS

Brewers are not operating at all so that business in bulk hops is practically nil and values nominal on the basis of 18 to 25c. Pressed stock furnish occassional business at 15c.

PROVISIONS.

There is no material change in provisions from a week ago. Supplies of pork continue light and this induces a very firm feeling the most recent result of which is an advance in Canada short cut of 25c. per brl. Canadian short cut, per brl. \$15.75 to \$16.25 mess pork, western, per brl. \$15.00 to \$15.50 short cut, western, per brl. \$16 to 16c.50; hams, city cured, per lb. 10½ c. to 11c; lard, Canadian, in pails, 8½ c. to 9c; bacon per lb. 9c. to 10c; lard, com. refined, per lb. 7¼ to 8c.

CHEESE. It is a purely nominal market for cheese. Stocks are reduced to extremely small dimensions and holders are very independant. We quote 11¹/₂ to 12c the outside figure for fancy fall, which is hard to get.

BUTTER. The butter market is quiet in a jobbing

way, and there is no change to mention. Finest creamery 24 to 24¹/₂c.; finest Town-ships 18 to 20c.; Morrisburg and Brockville 18 to 19c.; finest Western 16¹/₂ to 17¹/₂c.

EGGS.

The American egg market is firm and the fact is having a sympathetic effect upon our own market here. Stocks here are larger than the average, so that we are likely to witness a considerable reduction in our importations from the Southern States as compared with former seasons, owing to this fact. With regard to exportation to England the returns since the close of navigation have not been satisfactory and shippers have come to the conclusion that only strictly new laid stock will make money on the English market. One dealer who shipped and sold in the Liverpool market a few weeks ago some 180,000 dozens has decided to retire from the business. He has sold over two car loads in Montreal which were intended for shipment at considerably below cost, and cannot find a purchaser for two cars more which he has at present in this Limed are selling at 15 to 16c. and held stock at 10 to 12c.

GRAIN.

The grain market is dull and uninteresting, with no business of importance doing. The stocks in store show an increase of 123,990 bushels wheat, 141,600 bushels peas, 19,183 bushels oats, 8,226 barley and 1,165 rye, compared with a week ago ; and an increase of 236,707 bushels wheat, 329,395 bushels peas, 11,897 bushels barley, 15,046 bushels rye and a decrease of 11,550 corn, and 39,500 oats compared with a year ago. We quote: No. 2 hard Manitoba \$1.03 to \$1.04; No. 3, do., 97c; No. 2 Northern, \$1.04; peas, 73 to 74c. per 66 pounds; oats, 32c. to 34c. per 34 pounds; corn, 72c. duty paid; feed barley, 45 to 46c.; good maltingdo., 60 to 63c.

NEW GOODS.

R. C. Eldridge, representing the Supply Co., of Niagara Falls, Ont., is showing a few specialties entirely new. We note a key chain in aluminum and also in links of various metals intermixed--oreide, brass, nickel) silver, etc.-and having an ingenious puzzle snap. Also, a dog collar having the same curious intermixture of bright metals, which gives a very pleasing effect. Mr. Eldridge is Canadian agent for the Kelly & Woolworth harness hardware, of which a very handsome newly patented safety check hook seems about perfect. The check rein can be instantly detached by the hand, but cannot possibly be released by the horse. It is a fit ornament for the finest harness. Then he has a class of harness hardware entirely new to the trade, both in material and manner of making. It is made of the best rolled sheet metals-steel, brass, and nickel silver The parts are first cut out in powerful presses, then shaped in dies under drop presses of enormous weight. It is much stronger than the ordinary ware and takes a fine polish. It is put up in all finishes.



LONDON, ONT.

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SALES MADE OR PENDING.

J. T. Pearce, general store, Esquimalt, B.C., has sold out to Fuller & Goodwin.

William Cairns) general merchant, Mc-Gregor, Man., has sold out to I. C. Lowrie.

The estate of Brenton A. Mosher, Rawdon, N. S., is advertised for sale by tender. The stock of W. H. Parker, general mer-

chant, Digby N.S., is advertised for sale by tender.

The Dartmouth rope works, N. S., have been sold to the U.S. Cordage Co'y for \$315,000.

J. D. Sibbald & Co., general commission merchants, Regina, N. W. T., hove sold out to the Western Milling Co. (Lt'd).

PARTNERSHIPS FORMED AND DISSOLVED.

Tessier & Roche, general merchants, Berthier, Que., have dissolved. D. Tessier continues the business.

E. C. Arnoldi continues the business of Arnoldi, Stewart & Co., manufacturers' agents, Montreal, which has been dissolved.

FIRES.

Wm. Madder, general merchant, N.W.T., has been burnt out.

Perkins Bros., general merchants, Norton, N.B., have been burnt out.

James Watson, grocer, Orilha, lost \$3,000 by fire last week. Insured for \$2,300.

Thomas Fair, grocer, Gananoque, Ont., was burnt out on 8th inst., with a loss of \$2,000, insurance \$1,000.

I. M. Adams, grocer, St. Marys, lost \$100 on Tuesday by damage to his stock daring a fire in upper part of his building.

REMOVALS AND DEATHS.

R. S. Christie of Christie, Bailey & Co., Millwood, N. W. T., is dead.

Wm. V. Tummonds, grocer, Halifax. N. S. is dead.

Chas. A. McGuire, general merchant, Salmon Arm, B. C., 15 dead.

DIFFICULTIES, ASSIGNMENTS, COMPROMISES. C. McManus, general merchant, Aultsville,

Ont., has assigned.

Geo. Lewis, grocer, Bervie, Ont., has assigned to James Stewart.

M. M. Castleman, general merchant, Morrisburg, Ont., has assigned.

D. H. McNaughton, grocer, Chatham, Ont., has assigned to L. Lewis.

Donald E. Cameron, grocer, Cottesloe, Ont., has assigned to John Findlay, Norwood.

S. A. Pennock, general merchant, Holstein, Ont., has assigned to C. B. Armstrong, London.

Wigle Bros., of Ruthven, have made an offer of fifty cents on the dollar to their creditors

Arme Trudeau, general storekeeper, Windsor Mills, Que., has assigned, with direct liabilities amounting to \$14,000 and indirect \$4,000.

John A. Flett, of Campbellton, N.B., merchant, has assigned to F. W. Daniel. The assets are placed at \$14,670.10; liabilities, \$9,698.38; apparent surplus, \$5,971.73.

Campbell & May have sent out cheques to the creditors under the assignment of Mrs. E. M. Schofield, of Port Dover, who failed for \$14,000 and compromised for a cash dividend of 65 cents on the dollar. The assignment was only made on Jan. 12th.

The Poile estate in Chatham has realized 52 1/4 cents on the dollar. The liabilities were \$15,039.19; the assets, per stock, realized \$9,539.95. The stock was bought by G. W. Cowan at 65 cents on the dollar. The net

proceeds, after winding up the affairs of the estate, were \$7,895.

Peter Campbell, general merchant, Arichat, N.S., has assigned.

John Rongeau, Otterburn, Que., general merchant, has assigned.

Honore Thibaudeau, general merchant, Stratford, Que., has assigned.

A demand of assignment has been made on the Moffatt Packing Co., of Montreal.

Z. Beauregard, general merchant, St. Guillaume D'Upton, Que., is offering to compromise.

James Milne & Co., grocers and general dealers, of Bolingbroke, Ont., have assigned to Henry Barber & Co., the Front street accountants. No statement has yet been prepared, but it is estimated that the liabilities will probably reach \$7,000, with assets nominally in excess of that sum. The largest creditors are in Montreal. The business was sold out some time ago, and complications have since arisen that have rendered an assignment necessary, but an offer of composition will probably be made.

At a meeting of the creditors of the Joseph Lowrie estate at Sarnia a statement of the present condition of the estate was submitted by the trustees. An interim dividend of 25c. on the dollar was declared, and a resolution passed by the meeting approving of the course taken by the trustees, and furtherempowering them to continue the winding-up of the business, also to deal with the real estate.

If you want books, it is rarely wise to pay double price for them to a travelling book-seller.

FOR

PEARLEY

TEETH.

TRY

SOMERVILLE'S

Mexican Fruit

CHEWING GUM.



OFFICES: MONTREAL, P. Q. HALIFAX, N. S. WINNIPEG, MAN.

With cheap machines. Write us before you purchase anything in this line. We manufacture cash registers only. Over 224 different kinds, ranging in prices from \$25 upwards. The systems we offer are perfect and covered by over 64 patents. Over 38,000 National Cash Registers in use; and monthly output exceeds 1,000. Write

us for catalogues and circulars. It will pay you. -

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., J. A. Banfield, Manager. 63 King St. W., Toronto.

In

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a superior quality that a customer gained is always retained.

HEN CHA

rices current, continued—	Lemons, Messinas 4 00 5 00 Oranges, Floridas 2 60 3 25	SCREWS: Wood-	LARD.
URABLE PAILS AND TUBS	Valencias 4 00 4 50 DOMESTIC.	Flat head iron 771 p.c. dis Round " " 721 p.c. dis. Flat head brass 75 p.c. dis.	"FAIRBANK'S" REFINED COMPOUND
M. CANE & SONS, MANUFACTURING CO NEWMARKET. Per doz.	Apples, Dried, per 1b 0 04 0 05 do Evaporated 0 07 0 98	Round head brass 70 p.c. WINDOW GLASS : [To find out what break any required size of pane comes	In Butter Tubs
	FISH.	under, add its length and breadth to- gether. Thus in a 7x9 pane the length and breadth come to 16	and 10 lb. tins, per lb 0 1
eel hoops, painted and grain'd 2 20 rass hoops, oiled and varnish. 3 25 o 1 tubs	Oysters, per gallon 1 25 1 30 "select, per gallon 1 60 1 70	inches; which shows it to be a first-	LICORICE.
0 2 " 8 50 0 3 "	Pickerel per lb 0 06 Pike do 0 04 White fish do 0 07	break glass, i.e., not over 25 inches in the sum of its length and breadth.]	YOUNG & SMYLIE'S LIST.
TY TO A CODE	Manitoba White fish do 0 08 Salmon Trout do 0 07 0 08	2nd " (26 to 40 inches) 1 55	5 lb boxes, wood or paper, per lb 0
EXTRACTS. alley's Fine Gold, No. 8, p. doz. \$0 75	Lake herring do 004	3rd " (41 to 50 ") 3 40 4th " (51 to 60 ") 3 70 5th " (61 to 70 ") 4 00	Fancy bxs. (36 or 50 sticks), per box 1 25 1 2 "Ringed" 5 1b boxes, per lb 0 4
" " " " 1,11 oz 1 25.	Labradorherring, p.bbl 6 00 6 25	ROPE : Manilla 0 121	"Acme" Pellets, 51b cans, per
" " 3,3 oz 2 00	Salmon trout, per 1 bbl 5 00 White Fish, 1 bbl 5 50 5 75	Sisal	can 2 ("Acme" Pellets, Fancy boxes (30s) per box 1 5
FIRE LIGHTER.	Dried Fish: Codfish, per quintal 5 25 5 75	AxEs: Per box, \$6 to \$12.	(30s) per box 1 5 "Acme" Pellets, Fancy paper boxes, per box (40s) 1 5
tar" Fire Lighter, per gross \$1 70	" Cases 5 00 5 50	SHOT: Canadian, dis. 7% per cent.	Tar Licorice and ToluWafers, 5 1b cans per can
FLUID BEEF.	Boneless fishper lb 0 04 Boneless cod " 0 06 0 08		iars 1
JOHNSTON'S, MONTREAL.	Smoked Fish: Finnan Haddies. per lb 0 07 0 08 Bloatersper box 1 00 2 25		Licorice Lozenges 5 lb cans 1 Purity" Licorice, 200 sticks 1 """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""
per doz	Digby herring " 0 15	25 lb. ironsper lb 52 51/2 No. 1 " 5 No. 2 " 4/2	Imitation Calabria, 5°lb bxs plb
ses, No.1, 2 oz tins \$2 75 \$3 00 "No.2, 4 oz tins 4 50 5 00	000	No. 3 4	p 10 0
 No. 3, 8 oz tins 8 00 8 75 No. 4, 1 lb tins 12 60 14 25 	B.C. salmon " 0 13 Market Cod " 0 04 Flounders 0 05	Bartinterreterreterreterreterreterreterret	MINCE MEAT.
" No. 5, 2 1b tins 2. 00 27 00	Flounders " 0.05 Smelts " 0.07 Mackerel " 0.09	LINSEED OIL per gal, raw 0 57 0 58 Boiled, per gal 0 60 0 61	BRYANT, GIBSON & CO.'S-TORONT Mince Meat, ½ gal glass jars, \$9 Ditto' 25 and 40 lb pails, per lb. 12
FRUITS.		GLUE: Common, per lb 0 10 0 11	
FOREIGN.	GRAIN.	INDURATED FIBRE WARE,	J. H. WETHEY'S-ST.CATHARINES Condensed, per gross, net \$12
c. per 1b		7 1 pail, 6 qt \$4 00	
rrants, Provincial, bbls. 51 6 bbls 56 61 cases 6 61	" Man Hard, No 1 1 01 1 0	8 Milk, 14 qt 5 50	MUSTARD.
" Filiatras, bbls 6 61 " jbbls 6% 634	" No 2 0 98 0 99 Oats, No 2, per 34 lbs 30 32 Barley, No 1, per 48 lbs 55 56	Tubs, No. 1	ELLIS & KEIGHLEY'S. C
" Cases 6½ 6 " Patras, bbls 6½ 7	Oats, No 2, per 34 lbs 30 32 Barley, No 1, per 48 lbs 55 56 "No 2 extra 50 51 "No 3 " 48 49	" 3 11 00 Nests of 3	Durham, Fine, in ‡ and ½ lb tins per lb " Fine, in 1 lb jars
" i i bbls 7 7%	пуе ор ор	Keelers No. 1	" Fine, in 4 lb jars
" Cases 71 7% " Vostizzas, cases 73 91 " 1 cases 8½ 10	Peas	" 3 8 00 4 7 00	" Superior, in bulk, p. 1b " Fine, "
" 5-crown Excelsior	HAY & STRAW.	Milk pans 3 25 Wash Basins, flat bottoms 3 25	COLMAN'S AND KEENS'
(cases)		round " 3 50	
gs, Elemes, 14 oz., perbox 9 10 lb boxes 111 121	Straw Pressed, " 5 00 6 5	Water Closet Tanks	In 4 lb jars In 1 lb jars D. S. F. in tips nor lb
⁴ 20-1b ⁴⁴ 12 13 ⁴⁵ Seven-Crown 161 17	HARDWARE, PAINTS AND	JAMS AND JELLIES.	D. S. F., in tins, per lb ii in 1 lb tins
unes, Bosnia, casks 5 51 "cases, new. 61 71	OILS.		" in ¼ lb tins, per lb D. F. in ½ lb tins, per lb
old 3 4	CUT NAILS, from Toronto	DELHI CANNING Jams assorted, extra fine, 1's . 235	
Selected	50 to 60 dy basis 2 8	0 Jellies, extra fine 1's 2 25	NUTS. per
ayers	40 dy 2 3 30 dy 2 4	0 TOBONTO BISCUIT & CONFECTIONERY CO	Almonds, Ivica 14 1 "Tarragona 13 1
" Eleme	10 dy	0 Perlb	Almonds, Shelled Valencias 28 3
100se muscatels 2 20 2 50	0 HIQ (QY	Jams, absolutely pure-apple \$0 06	" " Jordan. 40 4 " Canary 28 3
mperial cabinets 2 75 3 00 Connoisseur clusters 3 50 3 80	4 dv A P 29	6 Family 0 07	Brazil 10 1 Cocosnuts, per 109 6
Extra dessert " 4 25 4 75 " qrs. 1 25 1 30	8 dy A P 8 3 4 dy C P 2 8	berry, Strawberry, Peach and Gooseberry per lb 0 12	Filberts, Sicily 101 1 Pecans 11 1
Royal clusters 5 00 Fancy Vega boxes 6 75 6 80	8 dy C P 3 2	Plum	Peanuts, roasted 11 1 "green 9 1 Walnuts, Grenoble 14 1
Black baskets	HORSE NAILS: "C" 60 and 10 per cent. from list	These goods are put up in	" Bordeaux 10 1
lue "		glass jars and in 5, and 10 Ib. tins and 28 lb. pails.	" Naples, cases 12 1 " Marbots
" " qrs 1 80 1 90		0 Marmalade-orange 0 12	" Chilis 12 1

SODA BISCUITS.

We claim that ours are the best in the market. Any consumer who has used them, says the same thing. We have discarded the Yellow Box because it spiled too easily. If you have not tried our goods, send to us for Samples.

> THE TORONTO BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY CO., 7 Front St. East, Toronto.

GEO. W. BOOTH, HENRY C. FORTIER, CHARLES J. PETER.

41

We intend putting New Lines of Biscuits on the Market as often as possible. The new one this week is the "Elite," very rich, a sure seller.

26

THE CANADIAN GROCER

Prices current, continued.

"OUR NATIONAL FOODS.

W

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Ha Mu Au

pkg. doz

PETROLEUM.

F. O. B. Toronto	Imp	gal.
Canadian		\$0 15
Caroon Safety	0 17	0 18
Canadian Water White	0 20	0 22
Amer'n Prime White		0 23
" Water White	0 24	0 25
Photogene	0 97	0.00

PICKLES & SAUCES.

BRYANT, GIBSON & CO'S. TORONTO PICKLES.

John Bull, mixed, in bulk..... \$0 "Chow Pic'le, in bulk 0 "mixed & Chow Chow 1 "Mixed & Chow-Chow pts 2 "Mixed & Chow-Chow pts 3 "Mixed & Chow-Chow gts 3 "Effective and a second second

SAUCES.

John Bull, kegs, per gal 1 25 '' + pt. bottles, per doz. '' + pt. bottles, per doz (according to quantity) 90c to 1 00 Devonshire Relish, kegs p. gal 1 75 '' + pt, bottles, per doz 1 25

ERRIN D.	ber	au	· 2.	
pints	\$3 60 6 25	\$3 6	75 50	Rice, Araca "Patna "Japan "extra
& SONS	-			Grand Duk
	Pe	r do	ZC	Sago
				Tapioca,
			25	
		2	25	
**	"	3	85	
DUCE.				Pepper, bla
				" fine
RY.	Per	lb		" whit
	yints & sons pints pints uarts uarts "" DUCE.	y pts \$3 60 pints 6 25 & SONS Peints uarts uine-hlf.pts """" DUCE.	, 1 pts \$3 60 \$3 pints 6 25 6 & sons Per da pints	pints 6 25 6 50 & SONS Per doz pints 3 25 quarts

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Butter, creamery, rolls	\$0	26	\$0	27
" " tub	0	24	0	25
" dairy, tubs, choice	0	16	0	19
" " medium	0	12	0	15
" low grades to com.	0	10	0	12
Butter, pound rolls	0	17	0	18
" large rolls	0	14	0	16
" store crocks	0	14	0	16
Cheese	0	091	0	12

COUNTRY

45	Eggs, fresh, per doz	0 16	0 1
50	" limed	0 14	0 1
90	Beans	1 20	14
15	Onions, per bag	1 25	1 5
40	Potatoes, per bag	0 35	0 5
40 90	Hops, 1890 crop	0 11	0 1
25	*** 1891 **	0 18	0 2
20	Honey, extracted	0 08	01
	" section	0 12	01

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, long clear, plb	. 0	071	0	07
Pork, mess, p. bbl	13	£0 T	15	00
" short cut	15	50	16	2
Hams, smoked, per lb	0	101	0	11
" pickled				
Bellies	0	091	0	10
Rolls	0	081	0	08
Backs	0	10		10
Lard, Canadian, per 1b	0	09	0	09
Hogs	5	00		10
Tallow, refined, per lb	0	05		
"rough, "			0	02
	Pork, mess, p. bbl "short cut Hams, smoked, per lb "pickled Bellies Rolls Backs Lard, Canadian, per lb Hogs Tallow, refined, per lb	Pork, mess p. bbl 13 "short cut15 Hams, smoked, per 1b 0 "pickled	Pork, mess, p. bbl	Bellies 0.091 0.092 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 <

RICE, ETC.

Per Il

476874

Pure Starch-

Rice, Aracan	37. 4	ł
Rice, Aracan "Patna	44. 4	5
" Japan	5, 8	å
" extra Burmah		
Grand Duke	64. 7	i
Sago	1%. 5	i
Tapioca,	6	5
SPICES.		
GROUND. H	er l	1

Pepper, black, pure	0 12	\$0 15	
" fine to superior	10	15	
" white, pure	20	28	
" fine to choice	20	25	
Ginger, Jamaica, pure	25	27	
" African, "		18	
Cassia, fine to pure	18	25	
·Cloves, " "	14	25	
Allspice, choice to pure	12	15	
Cavenne, " "	30	35	
Nutmegs, " "	75	1 20	
Mace. " "	1 00	1 25	
Mixed Spice, choice to pure.	30	.35	
Cream of Tartar, fine to pure	25	37	

STARCH.

EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO. LIMITED,

MONTREAL. c. per lb. 4768

BRITISH AMERICA STARCH CO BRANTFORD.

24	1st quality white, 3 lb. cartoons,. Lily White gloss, crates Brantford gloss, 1 lb Lily White gloss, 1 lb chromo Canada Laundry, Boxes	
8	Pure Prepared corn	
	Challenge Corn	
ł.,	Rice Starch, fancy cartoons	
	" cubes	



KINGSFORDS OSWEGO STARCH.

IF

Prices cu

Bbl salt Coarse,

Dairy, c

Common

Rock sa Liverpo

SYRI

B V.B. E.V.B. E. Supe XX XXX

Trinida New Ori Porto H

Lvory I Do. 2, Primro John / Mayflo Gem, 31 Queen'i Pride of Sapolic

Mikado Eclipse Stanley Defiano Toront Ruby, 1 Monste Detroit Lily W Everyd Queen

Mottled

Floaten Electric Hard V Royal 1 Octago

Royal]

Ancho

Morse'

Bouque Prize 1

64 65

Sweet Extra Old Bro

7%

D





1 glass jars 40c 66 64 GRANULATED SMOKING TOBACCO: Uncle Tom, 1-5, 6 lb boxes 45c " " 1-10 6, lb " 45c

CIGARS-S. DAVIS & SONS, Montreal. Sizes. Per M Madre E' Hijo, Lord Landsdow \$60 00

THE COLLET	13 1111	, LOIG LAI	IUBUUW @	000	00
**		Panetelas		60	00
**	64	Bouquet		60	00
	**	Perfectos			
		Longfellow			
	6.6	Reina Vict	oria	80	
	66	Pins		55	
El Pad	re Reir	a Victoria		55	00
11	Dain	a Triat Eas		50	00
		a Vict., Esp			
	Cond	chas de Re		50	
**	Bou	uet		55	00
				50	00
**	Long	fellow	~	80	00
**	Perf	ectos	1	80	00
Mungo.	Nine			35	00
Cable	Conche		·····	20	00
Cable,	Concus			00	00
	Jueens			29	00
Oigaret	tes, all	Tobacco-			
Cable				7	00
El Pa	dre			11	00
Mann	icio			15	00
maur	1010			19	00
DOMINI	ION CUT	TOBACCO TREAL.	WORKS,	M	DN-
		CIGARETTE	28. P	AF	м.
Athlat	to.	UTGAMBIII	50. I	97	50

	Chests, Pekce and Souchong. 22	48	CIGARETTES.	rers	
z	ORANGE PEKOE.		Athlete	\$7	
	Boxes, Foochow and Canton 28	60	Puritan Sultana	6	25 75
	TOBACCO AND CIGARS. British Consols, 4's; bright twist, 5's; Twin Gold Bar, 8's Ingots, rough and ready, 7's	67c 64	Derby. B. C No. 1 Sweet Sixteen. The Holder Hyde Park.	4	00 00 50 85
	Laurel, 3's				
	Brier, 7's	55	CUT TOBACCOS.	per 1	D
X	Index, 7's. Honeysuckle,7's. Napoleon, 8's. Royal Arms, 12's. Victoria, 12's. Brunetic and Lovely, 12's.	55 53 50	Puritan, tenths, 5 lb. boxes Old Chum, ninths, 5 lb box Old Virgin., 1-10 lphg., 10 lbb Gold Block, ninths, 5 lb boxe CIGARETTE TOBACCO.	X8 8	74 71 62 73
1	Prince of Wales, in caddies	51	B. C. N. 1, 1-10, 5 lb boxes		83
•	" in 751b boxes	51	Puritan, 1-10, 5 lb boxes		85
	BrightSmoking Plug Myrtle, T & B, 3's	60	Athlete, per 1b Hyde Park		15 50

VINEGAR.	
A. HAAZ & CO XX, W.W. XXX, W.W.	0 20
XXX W.W	0 95
X X X, W.W. Honey Dew Pickling	0 30 0 30
Pickling	0 30
	0 45
	CO
The Baldestow Dialow Vikedah French Bordeauper gal Carragona Triple " Fruit Vinegar"	0 34
Carragona	0 38
Triple	0 80
Pichling "	0 99
	0 25
XXX Saturna Anno Anno Anno Anno Anno Anno Anno An	0 22
XX	0.00
ζ ····	0 16
X	0 25
Honey Vinegar	0 25
Eng. Malt Vinegar 0 50 to	0 60
Bottled Malt Vinegar, qts	8 00
lethylated Spirits 2 00 to	2 25
Activited Spirits 200 to WOODENWARE. per Pails, 2 hoop, clear No. 1 Pails, 2hoops, clear No. 2 "3" painted" Fubs, No. 0	dos
Pails, 2 hoop, clear No. 1	\$1 70
··· 3 ··· ·· ··· ··· ···	1 90
Pails, 2hoops, clearNo. 2	\$1 60
	1 80
" 3 " painted "	1 80
rubs, No.0	9 50
" 1	8 00
44 0	8 00
Washhoards Globa \$1.00	9 00
Water Witch	1 40
" Northern Queen	9 95
" Planet	1 70
" Waverly	1 60
" X X	1 50
" X	1 80
" Single Crescent	1 85
" Double "	8 75
" Jubilee	2 25
" Globe Improved	1 90
" Quick and Easy	1 80
" World	1 10
	1 30
rubs, No. 6. "1	
Parlor 170 S1	75
Telephone 3 90 4	00
Telegraph 4 10 4	20
Safety 4 20 4	30
French 3 60 3	75
French	
Single case and under 5 cs.	\$4 00
5 cases and under 10 cases	3 90
Steamsnip (10 gro. in case)	8 80
5 cases and under 10 cases	3 70
nor	doz
Mons and Handles. comb.	1 25
Butter tubs \$1 60	\$3 20
Butter Bowls, crates ast'd	3 60
b cases and under to cases per Mops and Handles, comb. Butter tubs	
HOUSEAGERERS COMPOUND. Housekeeper's Quick-	
HOUSENEERS AUCKWASHINE Housekeeper's Quick- Washing per case	
Washing per case	
COMPOUND 5c pkgs 100 in case	
HUSHUND JC DEES 100 III CASE	8 50
MUCKWASHINE MUCKWASHINE COMFOUND 10c " 60 in case	8 50 4 00
10c " 60 in case	8 50 4 00

YEAST.

BARM MFG. CO. per box 8 doz. 5c. packages, in boxes..... 1 00 8 doz. 10c. "" 1 95 1] " 10c. and 8 doz. 5c. packages in assorted boxes 2 00 74 71 62 78

BREADMAKER'S



AND MOL	ASSI	8	Barber's Bar, per 10	. 0	25
			Pure Bath	. 1	00
SYRUPS.	Per		Magnolia	. 1	20
bb	18. 11	obls	Oatmeal	. 0	
DE	2	24	Unscented Glycerine	. 0	90
	2	1 21	Grev Oatmeal	. 0	60
	2	1 21	Plain Honey	. 0	70
	2	8 24	Plain Glycerine	. 0	70
		2	Plain Windsor	0	70
		1 8	Fine Bouquet	1	
	2	1 3	Morse's Toilet Balls	- ô	90
		8 31	Turkish Bath	0	60
		08	Infante' Delight	1	20
MOLASSES.	Per	gal.	Infants' Delight		20
puncheons	0 35	0 36	TEAS.		
bls	0 38	0 40			
bbls	0 40	0 42			
in bbls	0 30	0 50	Gunpowder-	per	
ndds	0 38	0 40	Cases, extra nrsts		50
arrels	0 42	0 45	Half chests, ordinary firsts	22	38
barrels	0 44	0 47	Young Hyson-		
			Cases, sifted, extra firsts	42	50
SOAP.			Cases, small leaf, firsts	35	40
			Half chests, ordinary firsts	22	38
1b. barsp	erlb	51	" " thirds	17	19
and 31b bars	**	5	" " thirds	15	17
lb bars,wax W	**	43	" " common	11	14
		47	PING SUEYS.		
ke. wax W. pe	r doz	42	Young Hyson-		
ake. "	64	42	Half chests, firsts		32
rs ner lb		31	nan chests, hrsts	28	
and 91h hars		34	" " seconds	16	19
nday non har		51	Half Boxes, tirsts	28	32
hary, per bar.		0 75	" " seconds	16	19
nen, per box		2 10	JAPAN.		
ke, wax W. pe ake, rs per lb and 2 lb. bars indry, per bar hen, per box oss boxes gross, net cash		3 20	Half Chests-		
gross, net cash		13 00	Choicest	38	40
ORSE'S SOAPS.	P	er lb	Choice	32	36
npped)		0 041	Finest	28	30
A		0 04\$	Fine	25	27
A		0 04	Good medium	22	24
		0 041	Medium	19	20
Dom Dom	dos	0 50	Good common	16	18
02	uus	0 30	Common	121	
		0 24	Nagasaki, i chests Pekoe	16	22
Z			Magasaki, jouests renoe	14	15
Z		0 48	" " Cunnandan		
		0 90	Gunpowaer	16	19
••••••	•	0 80	" Siftings	5	9
2	•	0 72	" " Gunpowder " " Gunpowder " Siftings Congou— BLACK.		
	Lei	box	Half Chests, Kalsow, Mon-		-
box lots, 100 ba	rs	5 00	ing, Pakling Caddies, Pakling, waisow	12	55
" " 60 ba	ITS	3 00	Caddies, Pakling, waisow	18	50
tes free)		6 50	OOLONG.		
		2 75	Half chests Formuse	34	50
Electric			Caddies "		55
dry		8 95	ASSAMS.		
		0 20	AddAmo.		-

		- 27
	John A. cake, wax W. per dos	8 42
	John A, cake, wax W. per dos Mayflower, cake, "	42
	Gem, 31b bars per 1b '13 oz, 1 and 21b. bars	31
	" 19 og 1 and 9 lh hars	84
	Oucoule Launday non har	. 51
	Queen's Laundry, per bar	
	Pride of Kitchen, per box	2 10
	Queen's Laundry, per bar Pride of Kitchen, per box Sapolio, ‡ gross boxes " per gross, net cash	3 25
	" per gross, net cash	12 00
	MORSE'S SOAPS. H	Perlb
	Mikedo (wrenned)	0 041
	Folipso	0 043
	Stapler Day	0 011
	Eclipse Stanley Bar Defiance Toronto, 12 oz	0 047
	Denance	0 50
	Toronto, 12 oz Per doz	0 00
	Ruby, 10 oz	0 30;
	Monster, 8 oz	0 24
	Detroit, 14 oz "	0 48
	Lily White "	0 90
	Everyday "	0 80
	Queen City, 14 oz "	0 72
	Detroit, 14 oz	r box
	Mottled in 5 box lots, 100 bars 60 bars Floater (boxes free)	5 00
	" " " 60 bars	3 00
	Floater (boxes free)	6 50
	Electric Hard Water Electric	2 75
	Hard Water Electric	2 50
	Royal Laundry	3 25
	Octagon	4 00
à		
6	Royal Magnum	0 25
	" " " 95 dog nor hor	0 20
	Anchor, Assorted	
	" Castile	
	Morse's Assorted	0 45
	Morse's Assorted	0 45
	Morse's Rose	0 45
	WINGSOF	0 45
	" Castile	0 45
	Bouquet, paper and wood	0 80
	Prize Magnum, White Castile .	0 72
	Honey	0 72
	dlycerine	0 72
	"Uatmeal	0 72
	P	er box
	" " Honeysackle	0 72
	Smart D.	

Trinidad, in

New Orleans Porto Rico, 1

Lvory Bar, 1 Do. 2, 6-16 Primrose,4

		08011081		
		Pe	er l	box
44	**	Honeysackle	0	72
Sweet	Briar			85
Extra	Perfu	me	0	55
Old Br	own V	Windsor Squares	0	30
		Construction and the second second second second second		

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

OUR GRANULATED.

THE CANADA SUCAR REFINING CO'Y [LIMITED],

MONTREAL.

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

CERTIFICATES OF STRENGTH AND PURITY.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST,

MONTREAL, September 9th, 1887.

To the Canada Sugar Refining Co., Montreal:

28

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

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

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

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

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

To the Canada Sugar Refining Company :

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

Yours truly,

G. P. GIRDWOOD.

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24

4

That successful Doctors read all the latest medical books and papers and go abroad occasionally to study. Successful lawyers read legal publications to learn the latest legal decisions and points constantly cropping up. Teachers, clergymen, druggists, architects, all read the publication issued in the interests of their profession. They must do so to keep up with the times.

The same applies to grucers and general merchants. They must not only read the best papers published in their interests but must also watch the advertisements closely. There they learn the rise and fall in prices; Intest trade news and methods of buying, handling and selling goods, so that they may make the greatest profit. A doctor reads much that he already knows, so does a lawyer. So does a number of any of the other protessions. So will a merchant. It is often the issue of the paper he misses that is worth dollars to him. His best and safest policy, therefore, is to subscribe for his

The only exclusively grocery and general store paper is THE CANADIAN GROCER issued weekly, subscription price \$2 00 per

W. BOULTER & SONS. PICTON, ONT. PACKERS OF THE CELEBRATED



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Bay of Quinte

Branch, DEMORESTVILLE.



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

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ATHLETE, PURITAN, DERBY. SWEET SIXTEEN CIGARETTES.