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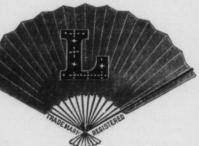


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#### JAPAN TEA TRADE IN CANADA.

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Mr. T. Yamaguchi, superintendent of the Japan tea exhibit at Chicago, arrived in Toronto Sunday. He was accompanied by another Japanese gentleman named Kawada, who acted as interpreter. Mr. Yamaguchi brought letters of introduction to Perkins, Ince & Co., and his particular mission here was to gather information regarding the Canadian trade in Japan tea with a view to increasing its consumption here. Mr. Yamaguchi is connected with the Central Tea Association, which, according to his statement, is one of the most extensive companies in the world. He also states that there are 1,400,000 persons engaged in the production of tea in Japan.

At present Japan tea, unlike other kinds, has practically no distributing point. Merchants or agents there go into the interior of the country, buy the tea in bulk after it has been once fired, bring it down to the coast, fire it again and then sell it to foreigners. Mr. Yamaguchi considers that one firing, as in Indian, Ceylon and China teas, is sufficient and that the teas should be put in the lead after the first firing and shipped direct from the country without the intervention of the middlemen. His object is to do away with the cost of the second firing and the expense of the middleman, thus enabling the producers to furnish a better tea at the present cost.

The Japan tea that sells in the country around, for which Toronto is the distributing point, is largely an article of 18 cents a pound, and which the retailers sell at 25c. What is sold outside that price does not amount to practically anything. In Toronto the quantity of Japan tea consumed is insignificant, probably one per cent. of the total.

The trade as a rule does not place much significance in Mr. Yamaguchi's visit. " Talk about improving the quality of the tea they send to this market," said one wholesaler. " why the tea producers now send us the very worst rubbish they can get us to take, Look at some of the stuff that was sent into New York some weeks ago. Why it was so bad that the inspectors would not allow it to pass. Then the retailer cannot get better value than we are giving him to-day at 18c. for him to sell at 25c. None of us make more than one cent a pound and some of us not that much."

"The only way I can see of getting consumers to use a better Japan tea than they do now is to put on a duty of ten cents a pound," said a broker.

"They cannot do away with the middleman in Japan" said another tea broker. "How would they get the tea together and ship it to advantage if they did? Why, such a thing would mean the increase in the cost. No, the man who goes around the plantations in Japan and gathers up the tea and takes it down to the coast is a necessity."

"I myself think the second firing might be obviated," said a wholesaler, "but as for doing away with the agent in Japan, I don't think it can be done."

Mr. Yamaguchi left for Hamilton Monday, regretting that he was unable to further prolong his stay in Toronto.

#### MISLEADING STATEMENTS ABOUT CHEESE.

A writer in the Grocer of London, Eng., has been making some statements with regard to the cheese trade which are apt to be misleading, according to opinions vouchsafed our Montreal correspondent by cheese exporters at that port well qualified to speak on the subject. In the first place, the writer opens with a statement that is so absurd as to be hardly worthy of notice, viz., that the year opened with immense stocks of cheese in Canada and the United States, placing it at 907,000 boxes. Now even the office boys in the different warehouses in Montreal know that this is not the case, but that on the contrary as a matter of fact the whole of the stocks apparent on the 1st of January last year on this side of the Atlantic were practically consumed or shipped out of Canada and the United States before the 3rd of June. But the writer in question goes even further than this, holding that the quantity above mentioned has not been sensibly reduced since the summer. Now the only stock in Canada at least is that held in cold storage. and it would take a wide stretch of imagination to make it at the very outside more than 200,000 boxes, which leaves a large blank to fill up the necessary 900,000 odd which we are certain cannot be found across the lines. But in addition to all this the writer supplements these rediculous assertions with the statement that the season's make of cheese both in Canada and the States promises to turn out exceedingly large and hung longer on hand there than was agreeable to the wishes of factorymen and exporters ; also 'that the pretensions of holders in Montreal and New.York had been too high for securing the object in view, namely, the realization of the cheese immediately on its arrival from the interior at ports of shipment. These final statemefits are on a par for absurdity with the preceeding ones. It is an undisputed fact that there are fewer cheeses in New York city than has been known for fifteen years on Sept. 2, and opinions are divided as to whether the stock in Montreal is smaller or larger than usual, but there is not much of it in fact, the figures given above of 200,000 in cold store in Canada may be taken to include that held at Montreal. But besides all this the Canadian make was never taken out of first hands so early as during the present season, for as we remarked some time

ago in referring to speculation in cheese all the make east of Toronto from August to the end of the season has been contracted for. In addition to this the total exports of cheese from Montreal to date are fully 70.-000 odd boxes less than for the corresponding period last year, while the total exports from New York from May 1st to Sept. 2nd reached 620,000 boxes compared with 748,-000 boxes last year or a decrease of 128,000 boxes. In fact from beginning to end the case set forth in THE GROCER is misleading to an extreme degree. There never was a season yet when the whole of the summer make could be consumed in the summer. If that were possible there would be no cheese for January, February, March, etc., etc. Briefly everything in the recent course of events in Canada and the United States causes the assertions of the writer in question to appear very absurd, and calculated to produce mistaken impressions as to the real condition of the cheese market.

#### AS TO SPECIALTIES.

It has become a very common practice in the retail grocery trade to employ some special articles to draw and hold family trade, and when the specialty is really a specialty, owing to its superior quality and reasonable price, the custom is to be commended, remarks Merchants' Review. At the same time, it is not advisable to raise the standard of quality, in the case of a single article, conspicuously above the standard of the general stock. It is advisable, of course, to have a general assortment-low grade goods as well as superior kinds-but care should be taken that customers who have been attracted by the quality of some special article are not afterwards driven to other stores by the inability to supply them with an equally good grade in other staples or luxuries. One swallow doesn't make a summer, and a first class grade in a single line of goods won't make a grocery store a resort for the best family trade-a point which some dealers of our acquaintance appear to have overlooked. We could instance many cases in support of our contention, if we had space. There is Grocer B-, whose store we passed this morning on our way to business. In his window were as fine brands of canned goods as one could wish to put upon one's table, but in the baskets and boxes in front of the store were as mean a lot of fruits aud vegetables as was perhaps ever collected together. He also handles a very fine blend of tea-makes a specialty of it-yet his best grade of coffee leaves much to be desired, and his butter is very little better. Now, what sense is there in drawing people with one hand, as it were, and repelling them with the other. Let the specialty be something especially valuable for the money, but if steady family trade is your aim, take care that the top grades of other goods do not fall far below it in quality.

#### RETAILER A PUBLIC BENEFACTOR.

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Are the retail merchants of to-day a necessity or a nuisance? This question has suggested itself to my mind quite frequently when hearing or reading of the varying success or failure of the "Patrons." Assuming that I have a true conception of sound business principles, I shall try to show that they are an essential and necessary element in the busy world of to-day. Perhaps the most effective way to do this, will be, first to show the policy of "Patron" tenets in reference to trade matters. The "Patron" claims that he is being defrauded by the retailer charging him too much for his merchandize, and presumes to fix a percentage at which he will purchase the necessaries of life from the retailer, or else he will go directly to the wholesaler and purchase his goods in large quantities, so as to get them cheaply. Getting a number of his neighbors together, they organize a lodge, and agree to make the retail merchant supply them with goods at the "Patron" price, or they will buy from the jobber. Why this attempt to regulate a trade about which the "Patron" knows little or nothing, when there are evidences every day, in the numerous failures of retail deal. ers, that not only are the profits not too high, but frather they are positively cut too low for men to live by and pay their creditors? Simply the result of a few discontented, selfish agitators who find the people ready listeners to their plausible tails of excessive profits, easily made fortunes, etc.

When the intelligent portion of the "Patron" organization have carefully considered the situation, they cannot fail to see that they are but trying to teach ducks to swim, when they interfere with and seek to regulate the retail trade.

Who is it that helps to consume the produce of the "Patron?" That, by paying taxes upon a heavy stock of goods, helps to keep the "Patron's" tax low? That keeps such a stock constantly assorted and renewed, according to the tastes and requirements of the "Patron"? That patiently awaits the "Patron's" pleasure for the pay for his goods? Surely when we think of the innumerable benefits conferred upon the general public (Patrons included) by the retail merchant, despite all his imperfections, we shall readily accord him his true position in society—viz., one of its most useful members.

Just suppose, for instance, that the retail men could pass away, what advantage would anyone derive therefrom? To transfer the retail trade to the "Patron" stores or lodges, would be but a nominal change. The Patrons would simply try to be retailers. Then the retail merchant of to day is not only a necessity, but if he conduct his business honorably and diligently in the sight of God, he is a public benefactor and a blessing to society.

There is the possibility that a retail merchant may be a nuisance, by forcing his wares upon customers beyond their ability to pay for them; by deceiving his customers with misrepresentations, etc.; but we believe, from experience, that this class is the exception, and that the retail dealers of today are fully on a par with their fellow humanity.

#### HINTS RE ECONOMY.

#### BY H. T. B.

I wish to lay before your many readers a few facts that have come under my personal observations. In this day of fast living and constant changing of fashions we are apt to be led into extravagance before we are aware of the danger of overdrawing our own capital and thus bringing disaster.

The minor things around a store must be closely looked after, as these little losses will aggregate a large sum at the end of the year. Then when every possible discount should be taken advantage of, as there is much more saved in that way than we are aware of. But where this is not possible, all the more necessity to keep expenses down and live within our means. Another method of economy is to keep a correct system of bookeeping, so as to be able to tell all about purchases and sales. Many men would be surprised and amazed if they were aware of the true facts. A case in point has just been brought to my notice where the proprietor was more than amased. He had a number of clerks selling goods for him, at the same time giving presents with the goods, and, to the disadvantage of himself as well as others, sold sugar at cost. Well, what was the result? Why he went to the wall. He did not keep books and could not tell how much goods he had bought, nor how much he had sold. When he took stock he found that he had not made \$1. Now it is said of him that he was a good salesman. Well, I think he was a poor salesman, for if he did not sell for a margin and brought the business to ruin, could you call him a good salesman? Anybody can give goods away.

Goods should be often looked over, and any slow selling goods should be shoved off at a cut price rather than have them eat themselves up with interest. I find economy in buying the best goods, because they sell themselves, while poor goods will often become dead stock. To live within our means should be our aim. An old lady told me the other day that when living in Montreal her husband only got \$5 per week. Out of that they had two boys to keep and pay 25c. per week for schooling, and yet, after paying rent, saved \$100 yearly. Well, I said, how could you do that? "Oh," she said, "I live well but plain, and allow nothing to go to waste." I have no doubt but that the present financial difficulties in the United States are largely due to want of watchful care and economy. It is not so much the amount of wages a man gets as the way the money is spent. I like to see good fair wages paid for labor. I like at the same time to see them make good homes and husband their money and not live up to the last dollar, so that it a crisis comes they will have something to fall back on.

I find a saving in doing away with the day book and only using the check book and journal, where all the items are entered in abreviated form, thus having the whole account before the eye. Then I tie up check books each month for future reference, they being the original entry and always ready when needed.

Unless very close attention is given to business in this day of keen competition it will be very difficult to make money or even come out square. Another source of economy is to take a good trade paper, as there are many pointers that pay many times the price of subscription. Then I think there would be a large amount of economy if grocers would have associations-if not for fixing prices, to discuss and debate the many phases of the business that would come up for consideration. Then there is a saving when several grocers buy together and get better rates. Then the grocer has to keep posted on foreign supply in other lands in order to judge how to purchase, because the extra supply from other countries might effcet prices here, and by purchasing heavily the merchant might be afterwards compelled to sell at or below cost.

#### **PRODUCTION OF MOLASSES.**

Genuine molasses, according to an American paper, continues to gradually lessen as the years roll on ; at least as far as an article of direct consumption. The most of it passes into the hands of the reboilers, who manipulate it under various names. In fact, for some time the local, as well as the country's trade at large, has been very measurable becoming smaller every year. The deterioration in quality is attributed to the greater use of centrifugal machinery. These machines separate the sugar from the cane juice more thoroughly than formerly, but reduce the quality and quantity of molasses considerably. Recently, the bounty on sugar has been a considerable factor in the reduction of the production of molasses, especially in Louisiana, where during the past season every effort has been made to produce sugar to obtain the bounty on it, thus greatly reducing the production and the quality, which at times has been so inferior as to render it a drag on the market and frequently unsalable.

Towns & Co. of Aurora are moving into one of the new stores across the street from their present premises, erected on the site of a recent fire.

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#### PECULIARITIES IN GRANULATED SUGAR

The posistion of sugar and the course of the market in Canada and the United States is as interesting as ever, quite as interesting, in fact, as a fortnight ago when the refiners in Montreal had a regular push of it to meet the demands made upon them. In fact, as the manager of one of the Montreal refineries said to THE GROCER'S correspondent on Saturday, the condition of the Canadian market is peculiar, especially considering the state of affairs in New York, and many of the most shrewd Montreal brokers are at a loss to explain why prices do not advance in view of the position in New York. The N. Y. Commercial Bulletin last week drew attention to the very unusual state of affairs on that market in so far as granulated sugar was concerned. The refiner above referred to said that his advice of Saturday fully bore out the Bulletin's assumption. According to them there was practically a famine on granulated in New York. On that market 5½c. cash less ½ per cent. has been paid to second hands. Now 51/2 less 1/2 per cent. is equivalent to \$5.47 per 100 lbs. net. It is when these figures are compared with the basis at present ruling in Montreal that the advantageous position of the Canadian buyer as compared with his American confrere is seen. In Montreal the price is  $5\frac{1}{4}$  c. less  $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which equals \$5.12 per 100 lbs. net, or 35c. per 100 lbs. lower than the New York basis. It is when this fact is considered in conjunction with the active demand on home account and the enquiries that have been received from the United States that some people are surprised that prices have not advanced still more. Montreal refiners were crowded with telegrams last week from the United States offering full prices, and in many cases a good premium for immediate delivery, but they refused all offers. It is understood however that some shipments of sugar have been made by the Acadia Co. of Halifax to Boston and New York, this class of sugar going free of duty. In the case of granulated in Montreal, instead of it being higher this week it has actually been sold fractionally lower from second hands, for whereas 51/2c. was the general price from wholesale grocers in Montreal last week, there were sales made by them on Monday on the basis of 53%c. The only explanation given to THE GROCER'S correspondent to explain the more moderate range of prices in Canada was that the refiners and grocers were working together in the matter, the latter not pushing the latter in the matter of contracts, but taking a 100 barrels or so as the former were in a position to deliver it. Some of the skeptically inclined say there is something additional behind it all, but what it exactly is they are not prepared to say. All agree however that Canadian buyers are in a much better position than American buyers.

#### HANDLING PATENT MEDICINES.

DEAR SIR,-As you wish me to give my experience in handling patent medicines as an adjunct to a grocery business, I will endeavor to do so as briefly as possible, hoping that, in some way, may lead to the improvement of the trade in general, which every one knows can stand improvement. My views are not the result of any lengthy experience, and I should like to hear from some who have handled these goods for a longer time. When the druggists endeavored to get their little " exclusive bill " passed in the Legislator, by which they hoped to prevent any grocer and general storekeeper from handling patent medicines of any kind, no matter how simple, it struck me that there was money to be made in patent medicines along with the regular grocery lines. I immediately procured a few staple lines to commence with, and have been steadily adding to my stock since, as I found out the want of the people. As a result of my experience, I would advise grocers to take up these goods. Most grocery stores are more convenient to buyers than are the drug stores. There is no loss in handling them. The percentage of profit being greater even at cut rates than on most articles usually handled by the grocery trade. On the leading staples an average of about 40 per cent. profit can be made, while the range of profit runs from 20 to 150 per cent. In order to work into the trade, I have been cutting prices, but still make from 20 to 25 per cent. on the goods. Of course the total amount of the trade is not very large, but, "every little makes muckle" as the saying runs. I should not be surprised before very long to see the grocery trade handling these goods very largely and distinctly. Within the last few days in conversation with a wholesale grocer, he informed me that his firm was thinking of taking patent medicines and handling them as they did any other line.

Yours truly,

JOHN PRYKE, Grocer.

Hamilton, Sept. 30.

#### TRADE SALES.

J. W. Jones of London, last disposed of the household furniture of J. W. Bayne, York street, London. At his rooms he sold the general stock of Hockin Bros., of Dutton, valued at \$3,340, to Mr. Hockin, of Dutton, at 79 cents on the dollar. The general stock of John Pruder, of Colpoy's Bay, valued at \$2,868, was sold to R. C. Struthers (for a customer) at 60 cents on the dollar. Robert Gurd's insolvent stock of brooms, etc., was sold to D. Andrews, city, at 35 cents on the dollar, while the book debts brought 51 cents. Mr. Jones also offered the property on the southwest corner of Colborne and Cheapside streets, but as the highest offer was \$840 it was withdrawn.

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To resume the subject of grocers' business quarters, to which we gave some editorial space in a recent issue, it may be asked with much pertinence why the big retail bazars or "universals" are invariably established on a dry goods basis? Why not have a few with a grocery foundation? Such establishments certainly possess a greater attraction for the mass of consumers than the one-line stores, whether the dry goods dealer's or the grocer's, and if sales can be more quickly effected by the massing of different commodities under one roof, we have an unanswerable argument in favor of the sell-everything system for grocers. To the public it matters nothing whether a bazar was originally a grocery store with dry goods and other departments added thereto, or a dry goods store with grocery, crockery and other additions, but to the grocer the difference is vital. In the one case the dry goods dealer profits and the grocer's trade suffers ; in the other the dry goods dealer is the sufferer and the profits of the enormous business, amounting to millions a year and making the returns from many a jobbing business look small, swell the grocer's bank account and enrich him beyond "the dreams of avarice." If a few grocers in each of the larger cities could be induced to launch out in this manner the effect upon the trade in general would, we believe, be wholly beneficial. For one thing, the peculiar characteristic of the average grocer, the  $\xi$ willingness to do business in narrow, inconvenient quarters and to surrender the best parts of the retail shopping districts to dealers in textile fabrics, would probably soon cease to distinguish him, and the grocery store become as spacious and as elegant in design as the temples of fashion that attract so many women to the heart of the shopping district of the metropolis .- Merchants' Review.

Mr. A. T. Drummond of Montreal, in an article in a recent number of the Queen's Quarterly, makes suggestions for the improvement of the postal service, some of which appear to possess considerable merit. With reference to registered letters he calls attention to a matter that has frequently occasioned remark. The payment of 5 cents for registration insures nothing. If the letter goes astray, the authorities will endeavor to trace it, but if it cannot be found that is the end of it-the sender is at the loss of his money. In England this is not the practice. Every registered letter is insured to the extent of at least \$25 there, and by a sliding scale of payments up to 22 cents the safe delivery of \$250 can be insured. Mr. Drummond thinks that this system should be adopted in this country. There can be no doubt that our present means of transmitting money through the mails is unsatisfactory, and that the insured registered letter system seems to be the ideal one for small sums

#### **RETAIL GROCERS' PARLIAMENT.**

The Toronto Retail Grocers' Association met in room 38 Forum hall Monday night. President Clark presided, and Mr. Robert Mills, in the absence of Mr. R. M. Corrie, acted as secretary.

Treasurer McMillan reported a net balance on hand of \$140.45 from the excursion to Niagara Falls.

Mr. Mills reported that the books had been audited re excursion, and found correct. On motion of Mr. H. W. Mc-Culloch, seconded by Treasurer McMillan, the balance of \$141.45 was ordered to be placed to the credit of the Trust Fund of the Association.

On motion of Mr. Mills, seconded by Mr. Bond, a vote of thanks was tendered Treasurer McMillan for services rendered as treasurer of the excursion committee.

Mr. McMillan: I did not expect anything like this. I am sure it has been a pleasure to me to take part in making the picnic a success. If my services can be of any use in future to the Association I shall only be too glad to tender them. I am glad my services have been appreciated.

The matter of the selection of a suitable place for holding the regular meetings of the Association was next taken up. Mr. Mills broached the subject by reporting on behalf of the committee at the last meeting to secure a hall that they had been unable to secure the desideratum. Eventually, on motion of Mr. White, Messrs. Mills and McMillan were appointed to arrange for a room at Oddfellows' Hall.

Vice-President Gibson asked to be allowed to lay his motion regarding the memoralizing the government in reference to the measuring and weighing of fruit, and stipulating standards of quality over for a month. The reason he assgined for making the request was that the commission men had formed an association, and it would be better to await and secure their co-operation. If the association thought otherwise, he suggested that a committee be appointed to report at the next meeting. Mr. White was strongly in favor of independent action, especially in view of the fact that the wholesale men had formed a combination, one of the rules of which was that a retailer could not get a fresh supply of fruit either for cash or credit until previous purchases had been paid for.

Mr. J. S. Bond also placed himself on record as being strongly in favor of immediate and independent action.

Mr. Gibson characterized the action of the wholesale fruit men as "cheeky," and moved that the chairman appoint a committee as previously suggested by him. Mr. White seconded and the motion was carried.

These were appointed the committee:

Messrs. J. S. Bond, M. McMillan, Robt. Mills, J. G. Gibson, A. White.

On the suggestion of Mr. White, it was decided to seek the co-operation of sister associations throughout the province in memoralizing the Provincial Government regarding the matter.

Mr. Westren wanted to know if there was a fixed price on Surprise Soap. He understood there was, and charged that the Grange Supply Co. was selling the soap at 5c. per bar.

Mr. Gibson said there was a fixed price of 6c., and he verified what Mr. Westren had asserted. He had seen Mr. Wright, Toronto agent for Surprise Soap, and he had said that if the Grange Supply Co. refused to conform to the stipulated price it would be refused further supplies.

Mr. Roberts said he thought the fixed price was 7c., and he was selling it at that figure, and Mr. Williamson said ditto.

Then the secretary turned up the minutes, and found out from them that the fixed price was 6c.

Secretary Corrie, through Mr. Mills, reported that, as instructed at the last meeting, he had made an effort to canvass the trade regarding the advisability of a compulsory half holiday. From what he could gather the majority interviewed favored the proposition provided the half holiday was made law. A number of written replies were submitted.

The president read these written replies, a dozen or more, and the humorous and ambiguous character of some of them created a good deal of amusement.

Mr. White, one of the delegates appointed to meet the Saturday Half Holiday Association, said that as the opinion of only some dozen or more of the grocers had been gathered, the delegates really had nothing definite upon which they could attend the convention. He suggested that the delegates there and then be given their instructions by the Association.

Mr. McCulloch favored a compulsory law.

Mr. Mills, who was at one time a believer in the Saturday half holiday, expressed his conversion. I don't believe it could be ever carried out, for this reason, that you cannot get public opinion to support it. I would like to have it, but it cannot be done.

Mr. Gibson said they were always grumbling because so many of the people went out of the city during the summer, and to now argue for Saturday holiday was inconsistent of them. "And then to think of closing on Saturday, the very day the Lord gave the gyocer for making his bread and butter for Sunday." (Laughter.)

Mr. Williamson said he agreed with those who opposed the innovation, and claimed that the last two hours of Saturday were the busiest hours of the whole day. "I think if we closed every night' in the week except Saturday at 7 o'clock, and on that night at 10 o'clock, it would be much better."

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Mr. Westren said he was in favor of a compulsory law being passed.

Mr. Roberts: I have always been in favor of getting all the holidays I can, but I don't see how we can close Saturday afternoons. If it came to voting I would not stand against it, but I am not in favor of it."

Mr. Marshall: I am in favor of it. I had been used to Saturday half holiday fifteen years before I came to Toronto.

Mr. Thompson: I have not thought the matter over. I would like the Saturday half holiday at all events.

Mr. Bond: So far as I am concerned I am certainly in favor of closing. This talk of not being able to educate the people is all nonsense to me. You can make them come out on Friday. It is my opinion that if the grocers were compelled to close as the liquor men are we would not be the slaves we are now.

Mr. White: I am against Saturday half holiday. Saturday is the best day I have, and if we closed on that day I would be compelled to employ another hand.

Mr. Williamson: As far as law is concerned, I think we have too much law now. How in the name of common sense can you ask to have a law made that will prevent a man from getting a loaf of bread if he has forgotten it in proper hours? It would not be breaking the Sabbath.

"No; it would be breaking bread," interposed Mr. Mills, amid laughter.

Eventually a vote was taken, and over two-thirds of the members present placed themselves on record as being opposed to Saturday half holiday. The delegates to the convention will govern themselves accordingly.

Mr. Williamson, whose motion regarding the appointment of a solicitor for the Association, introduced some months ago, had been removed from the order paper at the last meeting because of the non-attendance of the mover, apologized to the Association, and again moved for the appointment of a committee to ascertain the views of different solicitors regarding the matter. His motion prevailed, and Messrs. Bond, Mills, and the mover were appointed the committee.

Then there was a moment's delay in the proceedings; and President Clark took advantage of it by jocularly remarking: "I don't see why we cannot have some grocers in the City Council." Mr. Mills (hurriedly): Yes; so that some of us can earn a decent living.

This hit was greeted with much laughter, and while several members were suggesting candidates, somebody moved the adjournment of the meet. ing. This was carried. The next meeting will be held in Oddfellows' Hall, Yonge and College streets, when the nomination of officers will take place.

#### TARRAGONA ALMONDS.

The crop of Tarragona almonds this year promises one of the largest upon record, and so plainly was this fact demonstrated early in the season that foreign growers and shippers became reconciled to the acceptance of a low price, and so urgent were all interested parties abroad in their endeavors to secure contracts for shipment that the value dropped to a point unheard of in the history of the trade. During the height of the depression the price quoted by the cable to this side was the equivalent of about six cents per pound laid down, which, with a duty of 5c. per pound duty added, brought the actual cost to the importer 11c. Naturally this price was a tempting inducement, and the result was considerable orders not only went out from this side, but European buyers were also attracted by the low prevailing value at the source of supply, and it was not long before the influence of active trading brought about a reaction in the tide of affairs. By six pence and shilling advances the market in Spain took on a more buoyant appearance, and buyers followed the rise up to a point approaching 28s. 6d. to 29s. c. and f. The market becoming established at this figure, interest slackened somewhat, the heaviest operators having covered to a liberal extent their prospective requirements. The lessened attention, however, did not serve to check the upward tendency, as with a considerable portion of the crop under contract, and bad weather for curing setting in, growers and shippers continued to increase their selling limits until now the cable quotations represent a cost to the importer of about 121-2c. laid down. When the news of the outlook for the new crop was first received this market stood at about 141-2c. for old goods, but as repeated offerings of new for shipment were made at constantly reciding values, holders here became demoralized, and a weakness in sympathy developed, which continued until the goods in store here dropped to 12 to 121-4c. The decline, however, failed to promote any considerable attention, as buyers naturally were inclined to await the bottom of the market, but with the reaction abroad the ideas of holders here were correspondingly strengthened, and it was not long before an advance was established. There is a fair supply of old goods in store to-day, and more enquiry is reported, but holders are unwilling to part with their goods below 123-4c. The Pontiac and Alsatia (to arrive) have each a considerable quantity, and although the stock upon both vessels was purchased when the market was in its depressed condition, importers are now given an opportunity to secure a liberal return, and this they are taking full advantage of by insisting upon full 12 1-2c. for the stock in transit.-N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

#### A UNIQUELY DRESSED WINDOW.

Mr. James Lockhart, who occupies John Berwick's old stand at King and York streets, Toronto, has only been there some four or five months, but during that time he has established a reputation city wide as a unique and original window dresser. The first attempt which attracted much attention was the fitting up, in the early summer, of one of the windows to represent a camping scene. There was the tent with its partly thrown back folds, exposing in the interior a table spread with a camper's delicacies, while scattered around were other evidences of camp life. Then during the Exhibition the window was turned into a natty teadrinking room, where hundreds of visitors were served with cups of tea and light edibles by a Chinaman clad in spotless white. Now pedestrians on King street stop and gaze at an attraction in his window with greater interest than ever. The season is in its infancy when the hunter shoulders his gun, gathers his friends and sundry edibles and refreshments together, and hies to the autumn-clad woods for a "good time." Mr. Lockhart knows this; and he has decorated his window to suit the season. In the background he has erected a log-cabin about three feet high and four feet long. Resting against the side are the gun and rifles of the hunters, while a couple of hunters' knives are stuck carelessly into the roof. A peep through the window reveals the presence of sundry bottles necessary to the hunter's outfit. Ducks and snipe are thrown down near by, while scattered around on the floor of the window are the evidences of the autumn in the shape of fallen leaves and twigs and faded plantlife. Suspended overhead is a canoe and paddles, while in the foreground are little pyramids of canned meats, fish, fruit, vegetables and soups. Mr. Lockardt is to be congratulated upon his ingenuity.

#### THIRTY YEARS IN RETAIL TRADE.

About the largest and practically the oldest retail grocery house in Toronto to-day is that of Swan Bros., 162 to 164 King street east. It was in 1863 that Mr. Henry resigned his clerkship in the grocery firm of Dodds, Shields & Marton, Yonge street, and started the business which is now so well known throughout the city and adjacent country. Business was begun in the present stand, the only difference being that two large stores are now occupied instead of one then The additional store, however, was taken in only a short time after. Mr. Henry Swan had only been carrying on the business about three months when he was joined by his brother Robert, and from that day to this the two have conducted it. When Mr. Robert joined his brother it was his introduction to business, he having been brought up in the country. During the thirty years, however, which have since elapsed he has gained lots of experience, as those who know him can

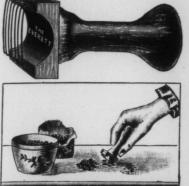
testify. Mr. Henry Swan began his life in a grocery store at Yonge and Albert streets in 1854, nine years before he began business for himself. When Swan Bros. opened up, the district around St. Lawrence Market was the business centre of the city, and King street and the adjacent side streets were) crowded with grocery stores. Then St. Lawrence Market was the rendezvous of the farmers for 100 miles around, but with the opening of the narrow gauge railways they found markets nearer home ; and then the old market began to lose prestige, and the retail grocers to vanish one by one until today about all that are left in the locality you could count on the fingers of one hand. Out of all the retail grocers doing business in Toronto when Swan Bros. made their bow for public patronage Edward Lawson and James Sinclair are the only ones that are in existence to-day, and the former now handles teas alone, while the latter is not very actively engaged. In spite, however, of the gradual falling off of trade around the market the business of Swan Bros. continued to grow, until to-day it is credited with being the largest in the grocery trade of the city, while the standing of the firm on the books of the financial agencies is the highest. What greater success could any firm desire ?

#### A TRAVELER'S EXPERIENCE.

#### BY HARRY.

D

To relate all one hears that is humorous and sees that is funny, would, I am sure, fill a good sized book. "As we journey through life we stop by the road." About three years since, the writer experienced a terrible night. The good lady of the house at her usual early hour retired. So also did the others occupying apartments under the roof. Somewhere about the midnight hour terrific screams were heard by most of the household. There would be a delay for a moment, and then another frightful yell. "And now for action," said I, "and with one spring I landed in the centre of my room, and in so doing overturned a table that contained a large glass lamp upon it. I need not tell you the result. To my horror, the poor woman was all the time yelling unmercifully. No doubt the collision in my room terrified her the more, If that could be. Something must be done, and at once, I thought. So with the aid of a half dozen matches I managed to secure my great coat, boots and hat. Out of number ten I bolted and hat. into the hall, and just then there was more yelling. "Man in the room! man in the room! help, help!!" I made a man in the room ! help, help ! !" "B" line for the room, wondering at the same time if the intruder would be a heavier weight than myself. Arriving at poor Mrs. Syenaved's door, I assured the good soul that I, the heaviest traveler in the house, was outside the door, and would capture the bold, bad man. I bad her arise, light a lamp, and order the ruffian out. After a moment's hesitation Mrs. S. was on her feet, with light in hand, and what a discovery The splashing of water in the wash basin had ceased. All was quiet. The woman was as pale as a sheet. I was brave to the last (out-side the door). But the end had come. Consequently my services were not required. The poor little mouse that had made all the noise had fallen into the water, and was drowned.



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# The Everett Raisin Seeder

A simple device, that with a little practice will enable one to seed a pound of raisins in less than ten minutes. The simplicity of its construction and its low price, together with the perfection and ease with which it performs a work ordinarily irksome and tedious, commends it to every housekeeper in the land, as well as all restaurants, pastry cooks and hotels. A child can use it. Price, 15c. each.

Lucas, Steele & Bristol Wholesale Grocers

TO HAND-First Consignment prime New SELECTED Valencias QUALITY-VERY FINE. All goods are cheap.

We keep only the best and sell at  $\land$  bottom prices.

Special attention to letter orders.

DUE NEXT WEEK,

New PATRAS Currants IN HALF BARRELS.

Prompt shipments.

BALFOUR & CO., Wholesale Grocers Hamilton

JAMES TURNER & CO.

## Hamilton, Ont.

Fruit

Season

1893-4

Connoisseur Clusters Royal Dehesia loose

Selected Valencias Fine off stalk.

Lemon, Orange, and Citron Peel

<u>TO ARRIVE</u> Vostizza Gulf and Filiatra Bevan's Packing 9

Arquimbau's Packing

Batger's Packing

Marcopoli Packing

ALL GILT EDGE FRUITS AT RECORD LOW PRICES.

#### PERSONAL MENTION.

L. Egan of Egan Bros. St. Thomas, 15 in Chicago.

J. F. Eby is on a visit to Chicago and the World's Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Smith are doing the World's Fair.

Joseph Edgar of Sundridge was in Toronto for a few days last week.

Alex. Burgess, merchant, Bala, Muskoka District, was in Toronto Saturday.

Neil McGillivray of Port Elgin is contemplating a trip to the World's Fair.

J. Butler, of Woodstock, is snatching time from business to "do" the World's Fair.

W. H. McCracken of Brussels was one of the judges of fruit at the Lucknow fair.

W. E. Preston of Midland has returned from a two-weeks' visit to the World's Fair.

Mr. Herringer of Herringer & Shefter, Mildmay, left for the World's Fair last week.

W. W. Carter, general merchant, Fesserton, has returned from a visit to the World's Fair.

T. Kinnear of T. Kinnear & Co. who has been on a visit to the World's Fair, is again on duty.

Sam. Warner of Stouffville has been to the World's Fair, and, like everybody else, is well pleased.

John H. Beaton of Chicago formerly an Oshawa merchant, is expected to return this week.

George Price of Sault Ste. Marie will pay a flying visit to his old home at Goderich next week.

George Evans of Virginia was in Toronto a few days ago. He was en route for the World's Fair.

T. Fred Best, grocer, Niagara-on-the-Lake, was seen touring the Toronto warehouses last week.

John McKellar of Tiverton, is one among the host of Canadian merchants that is doing the World's Fair.

J. E. McElderry of Guelph has just returned from Chicago. He was accompanied by Mrs. McElderry.

Eugene Moore of W. Moore & Son, returned from the World's Fair Friday. His father is now taking his turn.

M. Frury of Frury & Thompson, Woodstock, is taking in the beauties of the White City, as the World's Fair is called.

W. H. Seyler of Eby, Blain & Co.'s, has returned from a visit to the World's Fair. He had a pleasant time, and his looks don't belie him.

Col. John I. Davidson is attending the World's Fair. His partner, Major J. D. Hay, had previously taken in the sights at the White City.

W. A. Carson of the Belleville Canning Co. was married on September 27th to Mrs. Josephine Caldwell. The happy couple spent a few days in Toronto, leaving afterwards for the World's Fair. THE GROCER tenders congratulations.

W. A. Grier of Owen Sound, was in Torontc the other day. He was en route home from a shooting excursion, and reports having met with good luck.

Samuel Hooper, manager of Horner & Co.'s branch store at Rosseau, is taking a two week's vacation, and is spending it with friends at Fenelon Falls.

W. J. Massie, manager of J. W. Lang & Co.'s sample room, is on a shooting trip north. In his absence his place is being filled by Chas. Thompson.

John S. Ireland of Mount Forest, was in Toronto for a few days last week. Charles S. Parsons chaperoned him around town, and a pleasant time he had.

George Nearn of C. A. Nearn & Co, Guelph, is now at the World's Fair. On his way back he will stop over at Detroit to see a friend—and it's not a gentleman friend either.

Roderick McKenzie, who has been in business in Kirkfield, Ont., for a number of years, left last week for Winnipeg, where he will enter the services of the Winnipeg Street Railway Co.

George Middleton, with H. P. Eckardt & Co., has just returned from Chicago. His friends say his visit there was made all the more pleasant because of the residence there of a favorite lady friend.

A. L. Mackechnie, who takes part of north western Ontario for Eby, Blain & Co., was married on Tuesday at Mount Forest, and is now on a trip to Chicago. THE GROCER extends its congratulations. His customers' interests are being looked after by W. H. Seyler.

Mr. John Pryke, who is one of the younger generation of Hamilton's business men, has induced a charming English girl, Miss Rosina Smee, to join him in a life partnership. The interesting ceremony took place in Ascension Church. W. H. Fricker assisted the groom, and Miss Ada Smee was bridesmaid. The happy couple were in Toronto for a short time on their honeymoon. THE GROCER wishes them many happy years of married life.

#### FISH QUOTATIONS.

DEAR GROCER,—Doubtless many of your readers are puzzled over the great difference in quotations for Labrador herrings, many unscrupulous travelers selling number one shore splits for the genuine article. Some absurb figures are being now quoted and it would be well for buyers to be "on guard." Half barrels of mackerel weighing 80 lbs. are also used for unfair cutting. The buyer, no mention being made, naturally supposes he gets the 100 lb. packages. These and similar uses should be exposed through the column of your widely circulated and useful journal.

#### TRAVELER.

There are marriages and rumors of marriages of country merchants. Some two months ago J. W. Sanderson of Wroxeter, left alone for Scotland, and the other day he returned accompanied by a wife. John Sullivan of Wingham, also went away quietly the other day and returned with a life partner to the surprise of his friends. THE GROCER congratulates the newly wedded couples.

#### A YEAR'S BANKRUPTCIES.

The tenth report by the Board of Trade under the Bankruptcy Act of 1883 was issued recently. It states that the total amount of receipts on account of bankruptcy proceedings during the year ending 31st March last was £153,081, and the expenditure £165,. 400, being an increase of revenue of £,5,258, and an increase of expenditure of £4,391. If the dividends on cancelled stock be added to the revenue, there is a surplus of income over expenditure of £15,192. Figures are given showing that the Bankruptcy Act of 1883 has proved far less costly to the taxpayer than the preceding Act of 1869. So far as the Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade is concerned, the nominal vote annually taken from Parliament has never yet been touched. Not only have all its expenses been paid from fees, but £352,-610 has, during the last nine years, been transferred from fees account to compensate the general revenue for expenditure in respect of bankruptcy proceedings on other votes. The total number of receiving orders in the year 1892 was 4,635, an increase of 419 on the previous year. The liabilities stood at £8,663,031, an increase of £,200,090; while the assetts were £3,078,393, a decrease of £74,026. The estimated loss to creditors was £,6,691,641, an increase of £,261,104. Under the Deeds of Arrangement Act of 1887, the number of deeds for the year was 3,333, an increase of 325. The liabilities amounted to £ 5.957,022, an increase of  $\pounds 864,574$ ; while the assetts stood at £,2,937,315, a decrease of £,169,440. The estimated loss to creditors was £3,998,-812, an increase of £977,534. While these increases are manifest, the average amount of liabilities on each estate has, under the Bankruptcy Act, decreased from  $\pounds 2,031$  in 1890 to  $\pounds 1,890$  in 1892, and under the Deeds of Arrangement it has increased from  $\pounds$ 1,692 in 1891 to  $\pounds$ 1,787 in 1892. The average estimated loss to creditors of each estate has also diminished under the Bankruptcy Act from  $\pounds 1,525$  to  $\pounds 1,443$ ; while it has increased under Deeds of Arrangement from  $\pounds 1,004$  to  $\pounds 1,199$ . The annual amount of insolvency is still far below that of the period governed by the preceding Act from 1869 to 1883, and the average amount of liabilities on the failures is also much smaller. The increases, says an English contemporary, compared with 1891, are hardly to be wondered at when regard is had to the various causes of commercial and agricultural depression, and the figures would probably have been considerably greater but for the fact that some portion of the insolvency which would formerly have appeared in the bankruptcy statistics now appears in connection with the winding-up of limited companies. The greater stringency of recent bankruptcy legislation is tending to improve the position of creditors, while rendering it less easy for reckless or fraudulent debtors to escape the penalties of misconduct. The decrease in the number of schemes of arrangement other than compositions, which, prior to the Act of 1890, frequently contained no security for payment of any dividend, but were mere devices for evading the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, is clearly a matter for satisfaction.

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

The wholesale fruit dealers of Toronto have formed an association.

John Urquhart of Stouffville is putting an addition to the back of his store.

Joseph Hall of Richmond Hill, is making extensive alterations in his store.

A. E. Smith's new store and dwelling house, Kırkfield, is fast nearing completion.

The stock of E. A. Jaffray, Bolton, has been moved into the new store on the old stand.

Jones Bros. of Port Perry, who were burned out recently, have moved into new premises.

W. Jenkins of Cashel, is re-arranging the interior of this store and building an addition.

E. S. Kilgour, grocer, Guelph, sold out on Friday last to Feraux Hall of the same place.

J. L. Hagerman, general merchant of Sutton, is fitting up his store for millinery and fancy goods.

J. E. Varcoe of Sonya, has sold out to his brother. and will take the road for H. A. Nelson & Co. of Toronto.

J. Collcutt & Co., wine and liquor merchants, Vancouver, have moved their office to the Ferguson block, opposite the Bank of



#### TO YOU IT IS

PROFITABLE and a QUICK SELLER. Thousands testify to its PURITY and Wonderful washing qualities in HARD or SOFT WATER.

> II. ROYAL SOAP CO., Winnipeg, Man.

British Columbia. The office is now being fitted up, and when completed will be one of the most convenient in Vancouver.

W. Barton of Carberry has opened a new general store at McGregor, and is more than pleased with the trade he is doing.

Auguste Bolte of Toronto issued a writ against the Davies Brewing Company to-day for \$7,500, which he claims is due for commission.

Wm. Brethour, general merchant, who has been in business at Vallentine about four years, has sold out to Chas. Blatt, who took possession Tuesday last.

B. A. Belyea, grocer, who was burned out during the recent conflagration in Southampton, has moved into temporary premises. There is nothing like keeping alive.

H. Hutchinson, one of Listowel's live merchants, received a ton of grapes Wednesday of last week. By the end of the day nearly the whole shipment had been cleaned out.

An ingenious and apparently adequate fare box has been contrived by D. S. Macorquodale, the well-known tea man, and he hopes to get its utility tested shortly on the Toronto Street Railway.

The British ship Brodick Castle arrived at Vancouver last week, 28 days out, from Yokohama, with a cargo of tea consigned to the Canadian Pacific Railway. She is the last of this season's tea fleet.

H. W. McCulloch, grocer, Wilton avenue and Sackville street, will move about the end of the month to 332 Spadina avenue, the premises formerly occupied by Taylor Bros. The store is being refitted.

Thomas Myers, tea merchant, Toronto, has issued a writ against the Ontario Society of Artists for \$5,000. He claims that a picture entrusted to their care to be placed on exhibit, was damaged to that extent.

W. Symons & Son, Wiarton, have been making extensive alterations to their premises. They now possess one of the best stores and most extensive stocks in town. James Symons is doing the World's Fair.

R. N. Stewart, grocer, Gerrard and Sackville streets, Toronto, is making extensive alterations in his store. To the rear he is putting a 25-foot addition, while the store is being beautifully refitted. Mirrors will be a feature of the decorations.

Duncan Lavrock, general merchant, Port Elgin, has sold his store to Bank of Hamilton, and has moved his stock into a store north of his old premises. At the moment Mr. Lavrock is enjoying the sights at the World's Fair.

D. Teehan, the Southampton hotelkeeper whose premises, with others, were destroyed by fire a week or so ago, has purchased the whole of the burned block and will erect a new hotel and stores thereon. He proposes to occupy the space of one store as offices and dining-room, and to rent all the rest of the ground floor as stores. All the upstairs will belong to the hotel. Mr. Teehan expects to have the proposed new buildings closed in before the cold weather set in.

Much of the success of the Cannington fair was due to the efforts of Hugh Wilson, a the well-known merchant of that town. Mr. Wilson will soon have the tickets ready for membership in the Cannington Exhibition Association. Drummers will govern themselves accordingly.

F. E. Dalton, grocer, Niagara Falls South, intends refitting his store and putting in plate glass windows. His purpose is to make it one of the most attractive stores in the Peninsula. Mr. Dalton has recently purchased a fine piece of business property in the town.

John Butcher, the well-known grocer of Queen street west, Toronto, is the envied of his brother grocers these days. The reason is that he bought one of those handsome sulver-finished English dog-carts exhibited at the Industrial Fair. The vehicle is fitted up with all modern improvements.

Thomas Mulcahey, the well-known Orillia merchant, gave his eldest daughter, Kate, away in marriage last week. The happy recipient was Mr. Houston of the Dominion Bank, Toronto. The event was the most fashionable that has taken place in Orillia for some time. The happy couple left on their wedding tour followed by the best wishes of a large number of Orillia's citizens.

E. B. Osler and Hugh Ryan of Toronto, A. N. Nanton of Winnipeg, Senator Ferguson of Niagara Falls, and Senator McLaren of Perth, are applying at Ottawa for incorporation as the Canadian Meat and Packing Co., with a capital stock of \$250,000 and headquarters in Toronto. It is said the packing-house will be in Manitoba and the business headquarters in Toronto.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Grocers' Association of Montreal the other night the election of officers took place for the ensuing year, resulting as follows : President, John Johnston ; vice-president, O. Ricard ; honorary secretary, B. Connaughton ; treasurer, J. O. Levesque ; directors, S. Demers, John Scanlan, T. Gauthier, V. Raby, A. D. Fraser and J. E. Manning ; secretary, Peter Gannon.

The Court of Review Monday rendered a judgment of interest to shippers in the case of Simpson v. the Grand Trunk Railway Co. The action has been taken against the railway company to recover the value of certain goods destroyed by fire while in their sheds. The court below had held the company liable on the ground that the fire had been the result of gross negligence in keeping gasoline near a stove. One expert had testified that if it had been desired to produce a fire, the company could not have gone a surer way about it than this. The company had contended that plaintiffs had been guilty of contributory negligence, because they had not removed their goods sooner. This contention was held to be untenable.

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#### DRY GOODS. MONTREAL MARKETS.

There has been quite a satisfactory trade in dry goods during the week, and the general position seems to be sound enough. The 4th October is always a big day for maturing paper with the dry goods trade, and this year it has passed off very well, many of the houses reporting that 65 per cent. and over of their paper had been met, which is considered a very good showing, and a promise of good things for the future.

It is a little too early yet to guage the actualities of the sorting trips as travelers have hardly been out long enough, but there are encouraging circumstances to note nevertheless. A very good demand has been experienced for regular fall goods, underwear, flannels, blankets, cloakings, etc., having a fairly brisk movement. Tweeds have met with a fair enquiry, while the demand for dress goods is also encouraging.

Mr. Henry Show, who has charge of the velvet and silk department in Jas. Johnston & Co.'s, has returned from his visit to the World's Fair.

Mr. Fraser, of S. Greenshields, Son & Co., is expected back from Europe sometime in November. The firm report a good demand for all lines of fall goods.

Mr. Thos. Brophy, of Messrs. Brophy, Cains & Co., sailed for Europe on the SS. Labrador last week. He expects to be away for a couple of months at the very least.

Mr. Wm. Agnew, of Wm. Agnew & Co., sailed for Europe last week. They note as an encouraging sign in dress goods quite a demand for serges, especially of the better qualities.

Messrs, J. G. Mackenzie & Co. note a good demand for flannels, underwear, and woolen goods generally. The fact that the finer kinds are being called for is considered by them to be a good sign.

Messrs. Gault Bros. are still at work on the extensive additions to their warehouses on St. Helen street. As has already been noted in this column, they have taken over the entire warehouse next door to them on St. Helen street, and it will soon be complete in all its arrangements, being connected with proper precautions against fire with the old warehouse at the corner of St. Helen and Recollect streets.

TORONTO MARKET.

Despite all rumors of a shortened trade, most of the houses have done an average September business. The month surprised the wholesalers, the last week being an especially active one, owing to the cold weather then prevailing. Some of the houses report an increase in the month's trade.

September collections were not remarkable, except for their continued

slowness. This month shows slight improvement, and about 75 per cent. of the paper due on the 4th was met.

Among the buyers who have left for the continent is J. M. Alexander, of Alexander & Anderson. Mr. Fisher and Mr. Lillie, buyers for Wyld, Grasett & Darling, have left for foreign markets. Mr. Sanderson, of John Macdonald & Co., has returned.

Navy blue and black serges are in active demand, as are all classes of fancy woollen goods, such as bootees, mitts, hoods, etc. Velveteens still continue their enormous run, while ladies- vests and underwear are very active. Cheviot suitings, and meltons, beavers, and friezes for overcoatings are leading.

John Macdonald & Co. are showing a special line of American art sateens in 30-inch widths, at job prices. The patterns are first-class.

Wyld, Grasett & Darling have an excellent range of cheviot suitings and find a fair demand for their varieties. They were fortunately well prepared for the great demand which has sprung up for this class of goods.

W. R. Brock & Co. report unprecedented sales for their line of ladies' ribbed vests and drawers. As usual their value at popular prices is considerably better than the ordinary, giving as they do special attention to the securing for the retail merchant, of plum lines, which always demand the attention of the retailer.

Gordon, Mackay & Co. are passing into stock new and choice designs in hemstitched colored border handkerkerchiefs to sell at 5c., whilst their values in white lawn linen finish "Shamrock" brand are celebrated the trade over.

John Macdonald & Co. are showing some top-shirts in assorted patterns which are being jobbed out at mill prices. In their smallwares department they have a full range of colors in Amazon skirt facing. These are scarce goods on this market.

Caldecott, Burton & Spence are in receipt of a shipment of serges, navys, blacks and browns. These are scarce goods in this market, the sales being larger than in any foreign season. They have a full stock of velveteens, plains and shots in all the season's colors.

W. R. Brock & Co. are showing this season an unusually large range of ladies' and men's waterproof garments. A line of ladies' cloaks to retail at \$1.50 to \$1.75 is a special offering. Deep single and triple capes, also hoods, are among the styles shown in ladies' garments, while men's have various sizes of deep capes with or without sleeves. These goods are absolutely waterproof and much superior to many so-called waterproof fabrics, under fancy names, now in the market. A balance of a special purchase of "Bargain" braces is being offered at 33 1-3 per cent. below actual value. "Bonanza" is another drive in braces, to retail at 20 cents.

Gordon, Mackay & Co. are showing in their dress goods department a few lines at greatly reduced prices to clear which should command the attention of close buyers. Their well known No. 180 black cashmere is having a great run at present.

In Canadian yarns Gordon, Mackay & Co are doing a nice trade in the 2-ply make, and as this grade is handled by very few of the wholesale houses, the fact that it can be got from them is worth knowing. They also carry a large stock of fingering and Saxony wools.

John Macdonald & Co. have opened up a shipment of velvet ribbons in blacks and all widths. A shipment of shot velvets is also to hand, including some choice colorings. They have also a full range of prices in the celebrated brands of "Sapphire" velveteens.

Grodon, Mackay & Co. claim to have the finest range and best values in ladies' and men's Japanese hemstitched, embroidered, and initial handkerchiefs they have ever shown, and as this department has received particular attention for some time past it will bear inspection.

W. R. Brock & Co. report an active demand for all classes of woolens. Letter orders have been exceptionally good and business is generally satisfactory. In overcoatings, beavers, meltons, friezes, serges, and six-quarter tweeds have all received considerable attention. In their Canadian woolen department ulsters and friezes are leading, and their stock is complete. The sale of these goods has been large, and several repeats have been necessary.

Alexander & Anderson have repeats of a full range of navy and black estamene serges; also hopsackings in a variety of colorings. These are lines which are in continued demand at the present A special line of soft finished time. whipcords, used especially for ladies' suits, have taken extremely well. shipment of hopsacking in shot effects . is to hand. Hopsack checks in large range are being shown. These goods are new this season, and are almost a novelty as yet. In clearing lots they are offering special inducements to visiting buyers.



14

J. F. EBY

HUCH BLAIN



CHASE & SANBORN

This is the season for

# COCOA Bensdorp's "Royal Dutch"

#### IS MOST RELIABLE

It is noted for its Purity, Delicate Flavor, Strength Giving, and easy method of preparation. Buy the Yellow Label if you want good Cocoa.

THE TRADE

is now satisfied, that

# Chase and Sanborn's COFFEES

are the most reliable goods to buy. It pays to keep a good article. If you have not used these goods give us a trial order and be convinced.

WE GUARANTEE EVERY PACKAGE

EBY, BLAIN & CO., Wholesale Toronto, Ont.



16

We beg to inform our customers that we are now turning out our usual quantities of tobacco, and can fill all orders without delay.



BE SURE AND GET THE Dog's Head Brand

EMPIRE TOBAGCO

MONTREAL

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THE CANADIAN GROCER

#### ECCENTRICITIES OF GROCERS.

am often amused by the eccentricities of grocers and clerks, and in some cases it is hard to understand how they arrive at some of their conclusions. For instance, it is quite difficult to convince some grocers that a young man born in the United States will make a good clerk; they invariably prefer a Low German. Now it happens to be my experience to know that the average Low German clerk is not so perfect as a good many grocers think he is. The most of that class of clerks come from the farm, and are accustomed to hard work and pork and potatoes. This simple fare he enjoys and thrives on; but after he is in the United States a few months he wants nothing but pie and dainties, so that the grocer's wife is at a loss to know what to cook. Of course there are exceptions to this rule, and also cases where the grocer is to blame, and you can hardly blame the clerk for declining to eat the scrapings of the meat bench.

Another instance came to my notice in which a grocer refused to engage a clerk because he wore spectacles. While there is considerable sham existing among those who wear spectacles, it is very hard to condemn all. This grocer in question thought the clerk looked "too smart" for him, and thought he would look for someone else.

Still another one would be surprised to learn of the prejudice which exists against a clerk who has worked in New York and then looks for a position in Brooklyn. This is the most narrow-minded excuse of all. The clerk invariably is asked, "If you worked in New York, why don't you look for a position there?" and he is looked upon as a very suspicions person, notwithstanding any amount of reasonable excuses. Queer, isn't it ?-J.H.M. in Grocer's Advocate.

#### **EMPLOYERS AND CLERKS.**

It is a pity that a clerk cannot appreciate the position of an employer until his days of clerkship are over, remarks National Grocer. And it is no less a pity that many employers who have passed their long years of patient service as clerks would so soon forget all the feelings and actuations of that position.

If the clerk only knew how much of anxiety the days of business brought the employer, how despair was created by a note falling due which must be provided for, how much disappoint-ment the loss of a regular customer brought with it, and all things make the employer's responsibilities weigh more heavily than the clerk's toil. If the clerk only felt all this now as he will some years hence he would feel deeper sympathy for the employer, he would try by cheerful and active ser-vice to make things look brighter, and he would take a little complaining in a patient spirit, feeling that it rose from a worried condition of mind. And if the employer could only remember that the clerk is young and more sensitive than if he were older, that public reproof weakens his confidence in him-self and his hold on his customers, that inexperience makes the way uncertain to him, and that encouragement lends new energy to all his efforts, he would speak more kindly, and would get bet-ter and more faithful service in return. The close friendship of an employer with his employes is a matter of great

importance; it increases his security, saves his time, and is his best endorsement with the community in which he lives.

#### CANDIED PEELS.

A visit to the Pure Gold Manufacturing Co.'s works at 31 and 33 Front street east at this season of the year is quite interesting. Until recently nearly all the candied peels sold in Canada have been imported from London, England, or from Leghorn. Now this is all changed, and goods quite equal to the finest imported article are made in large quantities in our own country. The fruit is imported from Messina in large casks, containing six and three-quarter cwts. each, preserved in brine. This firm imports only the finest qualities of ripe truit, and their peels are already recognised all over the Dominion as being of excellent quality, and although their importations this year amounted to very nearly 100 tons of fruit, the greater part of it has already been ordered. In the peel department fifteen hands are busily employed from half-past seven in the morning until about nine o'clock at night. This work has been going on from about the first of May, and will not be finished until about the 10th of December.

The fruit is first boiled in large copper pans heated with steam until the pulp is soft enough to be easily removed. It is then put into large wooden tanks known as freshening tanks, where the salt is taken out, after which it is packed carefully in syrup tanks, where it is kept in syrup until thoroughly cured. After this is done it is drained and then placed on wire screens and put into the drying room, where it is kept at a temperature of about 130 degrees for about 24 hours, when it is ready for the candying or finishing process. When this is done it is placed on racks to dry again, after which it is sent to the packing room, where four neatly dressed young girls are busy packing it in 7 lb. boxes or in I lb. boxes assorted. The Pure Gold Manufacturing Co. were the first in getting up such neat packages for assorted peels, and feel greatly encouraged with the large orders which have come in for them from every part of the Dominion. Only the finest selected pieces are packed in these boxes, and the consumers who purchase them will not be disappointed. A lower quality of orange and lemon peel is prepared from the skins of these fruits, which are imported in casks and preserved in brine in the same way as the whole fruits, and the pulp of the lemons having been removed and converted into citric acid at Messina, while the pulp of the orange is sold to marmalade manufacturers. Peels prepared from these skins are, however, quite inferior in quality to the other as the peel loses much of its freshness and fine flavor on account of the pulp having been removed for so long a time. In the "Pure Gold" brand of peels these skins are never used and the company guarantee all goods bearing this name to be in every respect satisfactory.



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The Best Grocers Make a point of Keeping it always in Stock.



[As there is often inequality in the prices of the various sellers on this market, owing to differences in buying conditions and other circumstances, and as prices are modified by both quantity and quality, the quotations given below, and in our Prices Current, necessarily take a wide range.]

#### TORONTO MARKETS. TORONTO, Oct. 12, 1893.

GROCERIES.

No strikingly new features have developed during the week. In volume, business is scarcely so large as it was, but there is a quiet, steady trade doing. Fall fairs continue to interfere to some extent with travelers' orders, but another week or so will see this obstacle removed. The one feature of business that gives the most dissatisfaction is the slowness of payments, complaints regarding which are general. This market is bare of Rio coffee and stocks of Santos are getting low. Some advance shipments of new season's currants have arrived on the market this week, but otherwise there is not much of interest to note in the way of dried fruits. Rice is less wanted than it was. A steady trade is being done in sugars at unchanged prices, and granulated is in better supply. Syrups and molasses continue to show an improvement. A little better demand is reported for black teas, but otherwise the market is quiet. Demand for canned vegetables keeps brisk, and the feeling regarding them is probably not so strong as it was. Oranges and lemons are firmer, but the demand, as yet, is light.

#### COFFEE.

There is not much change. Stocks of Rio coffee on the local market are practically exhausted, and it is not known when they can be replenished on account of the revolution in Brazil. There seems to be only one house on the street that has any Rio coffee, and that house is holding it for its retail customers. Was there the coffee here a good trade could be done. On account of the scarcity of the Rio article the Santos article is receiving more attention than usual, and it too is now getting scarce. We quote: Rio, 21 to 22c.; East Indian, 27 to 30c.; South American, 21 to 23c.; Santos, 21 to 22c.; Java, 30 to 32c.; Mocha, 26 to 27c.; Maracaibo, 21 to 23c.

#### DRIED FRUIT.

The feature of the dried fruit market this week has been the arrival of advance shipments of new season's currants. The fruit is of good quality and better than last year's crop. The demand for the fruit, especially the better grades, is brisk. Highest grades sell on the basis of  $5\frac{1}{4}$  to  $5\frac{3}{4}c$ . and ordinary at 5 to  $5\frac{1}{4}c$ . Old fruit is pretty well cleaned out, and the little that is left is selling lower at  $4\frac{1}{4}$  to 5c. for provincials. In Valencia raisins there is not much doing, nor is there likely to be until the arrival of the fruit by the direct steamers. The idea as to price is  $5\frac{14}{2}$  to  $5\frac{14}{2}$ c. for off stalk,  $6\frac{14}{2}$  to  $6\frac{14}{2}$ c. for fine off stalk, and  $6\frac{14}{2}$  to  $6\frac{14}{2}$ c. for selected. Sultana raisins continue quiet, and the little enquiry there is is principally for fine at 7 to  $7\frac{14}{2}$ c. Malaga raisins are not yet much wanted, and sales are principally confined to connoisseur at \$3 to \$3.50 and London layers at \$2.25 to \$2.50. Prunes continue dull and lower at  $6\frac{14}{2}$  to 7c. Dates dull and unchanged at 5

THE CANADIAN GROCER

#### NUTS.

to 5 1/2 C.

No change to report. Chestnuts and hickory nuts are offering freely, and the price of the former is weak at quotations. We quote: Brazil nuts 11 to  $11\frac{1}{2}$ c. a pound; Sicily shelled almonds, 32 to 35c. a pound; soft shelled almonds, 15 to 16c; peanuts, 13 to 14c for roasted and 11 to  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. for green; cocoa nuts, \$5 to \$5.50 per sack; Marbot walnuts  $11\frac{1}{2}$  to 12c; pecans  $13\frac{1}{2}$  to 16c; chestnuts, \$5 to \$6 per bushel; hickory, 5oc. per basket

#### RICE AND SPICES

Trade has slackened off considerably in rice, but prices are unchanged at  $3\frac{5}{4}$  to  $3\frac{3}{4}$  c. for ordinary and 5c. for Japan.

Trade has been fair in all kinds of spice: at unchanged prices. We quote: Pure black pepper at 14 to 16c.; pure white at 20 to 28c.; pure Jamaica ginger at 25 to 27c.; cloves, 14 to 25c.; pure mixed spice, 30 to 35c.

#### SUGARS.

Business in this line continues to slacken off. The demand is principally for small lots. There is now a better supply, the refiners having overtaken the demand. Stocks are, however, yet light. The idea for granulated remains unchanged at \$5.50, and it is rarely that this figure is shaded. There is a dark yellow on the market at  $4 \frac{1}{4}$  c., but ordinarily  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{1}{4}$  c. is quoted. Raws dull at  $4\frac{1}{4}$  c.

Willett & Gray, in their Weekly Statistical, say :

THE WEEK.—Raws and Refined unchanged. Total stock in all the principal countries, 438,669 tons, again 453,401 tons at same dates last year. Afloats to the United States from all countries estimated, 89,000 tons, against 116,000 tons last year. Beet Sugar quotation, cost and freight, 14s. 3d. per cwt. for " first."

RAWS.-The business of the week has been limited to small dealings in Centrifugal sugars for the Canadian market at 37/8c, for 96° test, and to tobacconists at 4c. to 4 3-16c. flat according to test and color. No Muscovados have been sold with the exception of a cargo of Brazils. The almost entire absence of stock in importers hands is the cause of the small local business. Receipts have been 26,418 tons, and the meltings 35,-000 tons, and stocks have declined 8,582 tons to 41,669 tons, which are almost all in refiners hands. While local quotations are unchanged and unchangeable until Sugars begin to arrive to importers, it is a noticeable feature that during the present week we have passed over from one sugar campaign year into another, beginning October 1st, and that the sugar of the new crops wherein available for shipment can be bought at 1/4 c. per lb. below the present local quotations. On the last day of September the quotation for beet sugar was 14s. 7½d,, while on the 1st day of October the quotation was 14<sup>c</sup>. 3d. f.o.b. The sugar world enters the new campain with comparatively small stocks in hand and a bare sufficiency of supplies in sight for the present months requirements. After this

month however, there promises to be available for the 12 months, a beet crop of about the same size as last year and cane crops which may exceed last year by possibly 300,-000 tons. On the other hand from unusual causes the consumption of sugar this year has been kept at the lowest limit (being in the United States scarcely larger than last year) so that the coming year should require the natural increase of two years in consumption or say 10 per cent, increase (200,000 tons) for the United States alone, unless the result is interfered with by a Government tax on the consumer, through a sugar duty which is now theatened.

REFINED.—Notwithstanding the large demand growing out of the vacuum in stocks throughout the country, and the willingness of buyers to pay almost any price for an immediate supply, there has been no advance made in quotations, and a decided gain is being made in time of delivery. There is now but little delay in the shipment of all orders for soft sugar, and another week should give a very perceptible improvement in shipments of hards. 35,000 tons, or 250, 000 barrels, of refined sugars are being distributed weekly from the three ports, and 36, 000 barrels from New Orleans also, which is more than the country can actually consume after the close of fruit canning season, now nearly over.

#### SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Syrups are moving a little better than a week ago, and prices remain much as before,  $2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{3}$  c. being the idea. There is a fair demand for molasses at 30 to 35c. for barrels and half barrals respectively. A good table molasses is offering at 40c. in barrels.

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#### TEAS.

Low priced black teas at about 15 to 18c. have been in active demand and mediums at about 20 to 25c. are being enquired after. Demand for Japans is fair only at about 18 to 19c. Brokers report a fair business in all kinds of teas. Young Hysons are scarce and dealers find it difficult to obtain a fair assortment of samples. Japans continue strong and sellers have been better able to obtain their ideas.

#### BUTTER AND CHEESE.

There has not been the same anxiety to purchase butter as there was, but while there is an easier feeling in that respect prices remain much as before. As high as 20½ c. has been paid for a round lot of choice dairy tub, and the-range which jobbers would pay is 20 to 21c. Really choice dairy butter, whether tubs, crocks, pails or rolls, are taken freely by retailers at 21 to 22c. Medium butter goes at 18 to 20c., and farmers' pound rolls at 22 to 24c. Bakers' butter is quoted ordinarly at 14 to 15c., but it is difficult to find any on the market as low as the inside figure quoted, and anything as low as that is not much wanted. The creameries are still strong in their views. As a rule they (Continued on page 20.)

ONLY THE BEST Cape Cod Cranberries Jersey Sweet Potatoes Spanish Onions Maiori Lemons

CLEMES BROS.



#### CANNED GOODS. TORONTO.

The situation is much the same as a week ago. Although prices on vegetables remain steady and unchanged there does not appear to be the same strong feeling that obtained a week ago, and there seems to be a little more willingness on the part of at least some packers to accept offers around 8oc. for tomatoes, but at the same time offers are neither free nor general ; in fact offers seem to be the exception rather than the rule. And we only point to them as an indication of a little relaxation in the strength which characterized the market for tomatoes a couple of weeks ago. The few new tomatoes that have been on the market have not been altogether satisfactory as regards quality, being below last year's standard. The weather during the past week has continued favorable for the ripening process. The brisk demand for tomatoes, corn and peas noted for the past couple of weeks has been more than maintained this week, but prices remain unchanged, 80 to 85c. still being the idea. Salmon continues in good demand, and although the new pack is continually arriving members of the trade state that they have not yet been able to keep their stocks ahead of their orders. The idea as to price is \$1.25 for talls and \$1.57 1/2 for flats. The market continues much as before for lobster, the better grades still being in good demand at \$1.85 up. Fruits are still occupying but small attention, and the same may be said of meats. Sardines are in fair demand at unchanged prices.

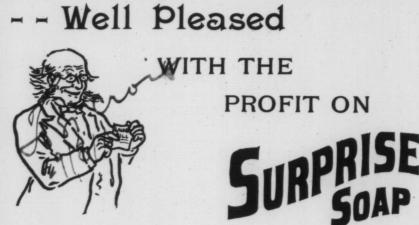
#### MONTREAL.

Business in canned goods continues slow so far as the movement from first to secondhands goes. Buyers don't appear at all urgent about placing orders for vegetables, while packers show a disposition to make firmer prices on the leading lines. In canned salmon the advices from primary markets are steady in tone and the inside price bid for leading brands remains at \$1.30. In a jobing way there is not much doing is either vegetables or fish.

#### MARKETS-Continued

are asking 23c. for tubs, and while that price has been paid this week for lots, u is somewhat above jobbers' views. What jobbers want is something that will net them '25c. a pound. Outside buyers wanting carlots have got to pay 24c. Creamery pound prints are selling at 26 to 28c. according to make.

Cheese is firm in price, but there is not much doing. The factories are asking 10 to



The St. Croix Soap Mfg. Co.,

Branches : MONTREAL : :

MONTREAL : 17 St. Nicholas St. TORONTO : Wright & Copp, 40 Wellington St. East. WINNIPEG: E. W. Ashley.

10¼ c., and there have been some transactions at 10c., make the latter part of August. Jobbers are getting from 10 to 11c. according to make.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—There are a good many offering, but the demand is light. Jobbers are paying \$1.38 to \$1.39 for a first-class hand-picked article and selling at \$1.45 to \$1.50; for prime medium they are paying \$1.20 to \$1.25 and selling at \$1.35.

DRIED APPLES—They are getting a little firmer. Jobbers are paying  $4\frac{34}{5}$  to 5c. and selling at  $5\frac{34}{5}$  to 6c. Stocks continue light.

EVAPORATED APPLES—There are none offering and prices are firm at 10 to 10½ c. 1892 stock.

EGGS—Firm and higher, with the tendency still upward. Prices range all the way from 16 to 17c.

POULTRY—Supplies are liberal but there is not much demand. We quote : Turkeys 12c. per lb.; geese 7c. per lb.; chickens 40 to 50c. per pair, and ducks 60 to 75c. per pair.

POTATOES—Much as before. Car lots can be bought on track at 50c. per bag, and and out of store 65c. per bag is the idea.

HONEY—A good deal is coming forward. Extracted white clover is selling at 8 to 9c. in 10 and 30 lb. tins, and new section at 15 to 16c. per lb.

HOPS—Market is dull and unsettled. We quote best new hops at 16 to 17c., and 1892 growth at  $12\frac{1}{2}$  to 13c. While growers are asking as high as 20 and 25c. for new they are at the same time said to be country bids. The crop of hops in England is reported to be excellent, and prices are lower there, and in New York there is a decline of I to 1½c.

St. Stephen, N.B.

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ONIONS—The enquiry continues good for Spanish onions at 90c. per crate for large lots and at \$1 for small lots. Canadians, which are not plentiful, are quoted at \$1.20 per bag.

SWEET POTATOES—Demand keeps good and supplies liberal, while prices are lower at \$3.75 to \$4 per barrel.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

No transactions are reported in car lots of dressed hogs, but farmers' deliveries are large and all are taken at about \$8 per cwt. The transactions in car load lots noted last week did not result satisfactorily owing to warm weather. A nice jobbing trade is still being done in smoked meats and provisions.

BACON—Long clear, 11c.; smoked backs, 12 to 12½c.; bellies, 13½c.; rolls, 10 to 10½c.

HAMS—In good demand and firm at 13 to 13½ c. for smoked.

LARD—Pure Canadian 12¼ c. in tubs, 13c. in pails and 12½ c. in therces. Compound 9 to 9½ c.

BARREL PORK—Çanadian heavy mess \$20, Canadian short cut \$22, shoulder mess \$18.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef fores are 4 to 5c., hindquarters 7 to 8c., mutton 6 to 6½c., lamb 7 to 8½c., veal 7½ to 9c.

GREEN FRUIT.

The bulk of the trade is over. The Niagara steamers have stopped running for the season, and the little fruit that is coming in



20



#### MARKETS - Continued

from that district is brought over by the St. Catharines steamer. Oranges are higher, but demand is still light. There is a fair enquiry for lemons at advanced prices. Bananas continue to occupy but little attention. All grapes coming in are taken and prices are firm at quotations. Tomatoes are good sellers at quotations. Watermelons are practically out of the market. We quote : Oranges-Rhodi's, \$4.50 to \$4.75 for 160's and 200's; \$2.50 to \$2.75 for 100's; Jamaica's, \$6 per bbl., \$4 to \$2.75 for 100's; Jamaica's, \$3 to \$5; Messinas, \$5.50 to \$6; Maiori, \$7.50 to \$8 per box; bananas, \$1 to \$1.50; peaches, 75 to \$1.25 per basket ; pears, 50 to \$1 per basket ; tomatoes, 25 to 40c. per basket ; cabbage, 40 to 60c. per dozen; grapes-Concords, 13/ to 21/2 c.; Niagara's, 2 to 21/2 c.; Roger's, 2½ to 3c. Apples, 25 to 3oc. per basket and \$1.75 to \$2.50 per barrel. Cranberries, Cape Cod, \$7 to \$8 per bbl.; Canadian, \$2 per bushel.

#### FISH

Trade is good, although the supply is not quite equal to the demand. Prices are unchanged. We quote : Fresh sea sal-mon, 17 to 19c.; skinned and boned cod-fish, 6½c.; Labrador herring, \$4.50 per barrel; shore herring, \$2.75 per bbl.; Digby herring, 11 to 12½c.; boneless fish, 4c.; boneless cod, 7 to 8c.; blue back herring, \$2.00 per hundred; blue pickerel, 4 to 5c. a lb.; yellow ditto, 7 to 8c. a lb.; salmon trout and white fish, 7½c.; eels, 6 to 8c. a lb.; pre-pared frogs 50c. per doz.; dressed sturgeon, 7 to 8c.; oysters by bulk, \$1.50 for standard and \$2 selected ; smoke cisco, \$1.25 per lb.; kipper cisco, 3 to 4c. each ; salt mackerel in bulk, 10c. per lb.

#### SALT.

Trade is good in salt, dealers reporting good sales in both car and job lots. Prices continue much the same. We quote : Car lots, dairy, \$1.25; barrels, \$1; coarse sacks, 68c; fine sacks, 75c.; American, \$10 per ton.

#### HIDES, SKINS, TALLOW, WOOL.

HIDES-Trade in hides continues much the same. Prices remain unchanged. Butchers' are receiving 4c. for No. 1 raw hide and 3c. for No. 2, 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> c. for No. 1 steers weighing 60 lbs. and upward, and 31/2c. for No. 2

SKINS-Nothing new to report in skins. Freshly slaughtered butcher skins are fetching 55c., and country lots from 25c. to 5oc. Chicago skins, freshly slaughtered, are selling on this market from 25 to 50c.

TALLOW-Fair demand, supply a little scarce ; dealers are paying 41/2 to 5c. according to quality.

WOOL-Little or nothing doing in this article; local manufacturers are a little cautious in buying at present. Prices are un-changed. We quote : Canadian combing, 17 to 18c.; clothing, Southdown, 20 to 23c.; extras, 23 to 24c.

PETROLEUM.

Trade continues brisk in Toronto at unchanged prices. We quote: 5 to 10 bH. lots, imperial gallons, Toronto; Canadian, 12½ to 13c.; carbon safety, 16½ to 17c.; Canadian water white, 17c.: American water white, 181/2 to 19c.; photogene, 22c.

The Petrolia Advertiser, in its weekly report, says: So many of our prominent oil men are at the World's Fair that the Exchange is practically deserted. The only buyers of crude are the refiners, who insist upon it being delivered in their own tanks. Outside speculative buyers are now unknown. This week the Imperial Oil Co. have lowered the price from \$1.10 to \$1.07. How long another and more serious drop in price may be averted depends entirely upon the action of the producers, who seem to have become thoroughly demoralized and utterly indifferent to their future positionanxious only to find a sale, at the best price they can get, for their product as quickly as it can be pumped, wholly regardless of the effect such tactics may have upon their future existence.

#### MARKET NOTES.

Clemes Bros. are offering new chestnuts and hickory nuts.

J. W. Lang & Co. are offering a nice line of new sardines at close prices.

New Comadra figs are being delivered this week by Lucas, Steele & Bristol.

Clemes Bros. are offering a choice lot maple syrup in cases, 4 doz. tins each, at \$6 per case.

Smith & Keighley and Eby, Blain & Co. have both received further shipments of Valencia raisins.

Shipments of Todd's pack of Beaver brand salmon arrived on this market this week. It is turning out fine.

Davidson & Hay received a direct shipment of new season's low grade Young Hysons on Monday.

H. P. Eckardt & Co. are offering exceptionally good value in Japan teas, ranging in price from 16 to 18c.

Papayanni brand of currants arrived in Toronto last Saturday, and Barff's early shipments are due here this week.

James Turner & Co. have an elegant stock of new dried fruits at phenomenally low prices of the very best packs.

H. P. Eckardt & Co. are offering Messina lemons at prices ranging from \$3.50 to \$4 per case, good quality and repacked.

Smith & Keighley have just received a car of fine New Orleans molasses for table use, which they are selling at 4oc. in barrels.

T. Kinnear & Co. are offering new season's black teas in caddies, which they consider exceptionally good value ; also bright syrups.

The attention of the trade is called to the advertisement of H. P. Eckardt & Co. wherein is offered some cheap syrups and molasses.

Each week brings new customers and fresh enquiries for Hillwattee tea and L. P. & Co. coffees. Lucas, Steele & Bristol will (Continued on page 24)

#### FLOUR AND FEED. TORONTO.

Flour continues dull but without material chance in prices. Bran and shorts are lower.

FLOUR .- City millers' and dealers' prices are: Manitoba patents, \$3.80 to \$3.90; strong bakers' \$3.60 to \$3.70 ; white wheat patents. \$3.25 to \$3.50 ; straight roller, \$3 to \$3.15, low grades, per bag, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Ontario family \$3.15 to \$3.40.

Car prices are : Toronto freights-Manitoba patents, \$3.80 to \$3.90; Manitoba strong bakers', \$3.60 to \$3.70; Ontario patents, \$3.10 to \$3.30 ; straight roller, \$2.90 to \$3.00; extra, \$2.70 to \$2.90; low grades, per bag, 90c. to \$1.10.

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MEAL-Oatmeal is \$4.20. to \$4.40 Cornmeal is \$3.25 to \$3.50.

FEED-Bran (ton lots) \$13.00, do (Toronto freight) \$12; shorts (ton lots) \$15 to \$15'50, ditto (Toronto freight) \$14; mixed feed \$20 to \$22, feeding corn 57 to 58c.; oats on track 32 to 32 1/2 c., and 28 1/2 to 29 c. outside.

HAY-Baled timothy quiet and unchanged. We quote \$9 50 to \$10.

STRAW-Demand poor and prices unchanged at \$5.50 to \$6.

#### MONTREAL.

There is a fair local enquiry for flour, but the market is generally dull and quiet. The sale of two cars of winter wheat, best brands. is noted at \$390, and business has been done in other brands below this figure. The millers' agents are, as a rule, only to willing to make concessions in order to induce trading. Winter wheat, \$3.75 to \$3.90; Manitoba patents, best brands, \$3.85 to \$3.90; straight rollers, \$3.10 to \$3.15; extra, \$2.90 to \$3.00; superfine, \$2.60 to \$2.90 ; Manitoba strong bakers', \$3.40 to \$3.60; Manitoba strong bakers', best brand, \$3.70.

There is a fair local demand for oatmeal at steady prices. Standard bags, \$2.05; do. brls., \$4.20; granulated, brls., \$2.25; do., bags, \$2.05; rolled cats, bags, \$2.10; do., brls., \$4.30 to \$4 40.

The feed market is easier under more liberal supplies, and prices are lower, \$15 now being the outside for bran and \$16 for shorts. Bran, \$14 to \$15; shorts, \$15 to \$16: mouillie, \$22.

### AT HAVE YOU EVER TRIED Crystal" Rice

#### For Making Bread ?

Mixed with flour it makes the meest, lightest bread. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS.-If grocers will take a little interest in "Crystal" Bice, and always give directions to every new customer, they will find this a paying article, giving good satisfaction. It retails at 10 cts. per lb. or 3 lbs. for 15 cts. Samples mailed on application. Cor-respondence solicited.

The Canadian Specialty Co.

**38 Front Street East.** TOBONTO, ONT.

DOMINION AGENTS.

Sapolio\_ Reduced price per gross \$11.30, in j or j gross bores, in any quantity. Less usual grocery discounts of 3% cash 10 days, or or 2% 30 days. Sapolio retails at 10 cts. per cake.

#### Emil Poliwka & Co.

38 Front Street East, TORONTO, ONT. Canadian Agents. DEPOTS AT:

Toronto, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; St. John, N.B.



gladly furnish samples and figures on application for the above; also for their Diamond Crystal salt.

Pettijohn's California Breakfast Fond 1s gaining friends every day. Gillard & Co. of Hamilton have doubled their sales in the last two months.

Dawson & Co. have shipped another couple of cars of apples to the United States this week, one going to Chicago and the other to St. Louis.

Attention is called to the raisin seeder now being offered by Lucas, Steele & Bristol. The firm report a very large sale of this useful labor-saving little article.

Ram Lals tea has now cleaned out all its imitators, the agents James Turner & Co. are sold out of some lines, but new lots are arriving from India to fill the hole.

New boned and skinned codfish, also 2 lb. blocks, are in store with Lucas, Steele & Bristol. This firm have also received a few cases of I lb mackerel tall tins.

Sloan Crowther have just received a shipment of highest grade of Provincial currants. They expect their advance shipment of Valencia raisins, ex S. S. Britannia, in a few days.

New Malaga raisins were delivered to their customers on Monday of last week by Lucas, Steele & Bristol. They consisted principally of connoisseur clusters and extra dessert clusters.

A large consignment of Italian peels has been received by W. H. Gillard & Company of Hamilton, and they state that the quality of peels coming from that quarter this year are of unusual excellence.

Davidson & Hay claim to be the first to receive advance shipments of new season's currants. They received them on Saturday. The fruit is Filiatra and Patras kinds in half barrels, and shows excellent quality.

The Canadian Specialty have just received a fresh supply of the H. K. Mulford Company's (Philadelphia, Pa.) pure grape juice in champagne, full 32 oz. bottles. This is a pure non-alcoholic article for invalids and communion service

The low prices being quoted by Lucas, Steele & Bristol for canned salmon, corn, peas, tomatoes, etc., are having their results -large shipments have been made this week by them. They also made deliveries of their choice Labrador herrings and mackerel in half barrels.

W. H. Gillard & Co. of Hamilton report the arrival of Bevan's Imperial London layers, Imperial cabinets and Connoisseur clusters, and to arrive in a few days, Rein's London layers, black baskets, choice clusters and Five Crown clusters.

W. H Gillard & Company of Hamilton report the arrival of a large consignment of that deservedly popular brand of pure Indian tea, "Mallawalla," for which they are the sole agents for western Ontario. The enormous demand for this tea, not only in England, where it was first put up, but in

Australia, Canada and among all English speaking people, attests its quality. One of the attributes is its uniformity, and Gillard & Company state that a large number of their customers who began handling this tea ten years ago are still repeating their orders.

Our London cable says : Sugar-Centrifugal, 96 degrees test, unchanged, at 16s. 6d.; muscovado, fair refining, unchanged, 135. 9d. ; beet, October 1, 1/2 d. higher, at 135. 9¾d.; March unchanged, at 13s. 11¼d.

John W. Bickle of Hamilton, has taken Vinto partnership Frederick B. Greening, who has been associated with him for the past three years. The title of the firm will in future be John W. Bickle & Greening. They will carry on the business of brokers and commission merchants.

Lucas, Steele & Bristol are offering a large assortment of currants and raisins to arrive. Their Valencias are principally Cano and Arquimbau brands. Currants from Barff, Schisas and Marcopoli. The Panariti currants they offer are said to be the finest ever brought into Canada.

In consequence of the strikes in England Gillard & Co. have been unable to get bottles fast enough to keep pace with their orders for pickles and sauces. A consignment just received will, however, enable W. H. Gillard & Co. of Hamilton, their Western Ontario agents, to fill back orders and be more prompt in future. They report very large and daily increasing sales.

Robert Ward & Co. Victoria, B.C., packers of the "Lion" brand of salmon, in a letter to Sloan & Crowther, state that their brand of salmon has taken the only medal for Fraser River fish at the Chicago Exhibition, and that a similar medal was awarded it at the Antwerp Exhibition. "On this side," they continue, "we never put it up to exhi-bition or award, but the demand for 'Lion' brand is so great in England that we had, prior to your order, sold no less than 80,000 cases under this label at greatly increased prices over that obtained at yours.

#### MONTREAL MARKETS.

#### MONTREAL, Oct. 12, 1893.

#### GROCERIES

The grocery market has shown a fair degree of activity during the week, but more especially in sugar and dried fruits, the movement of which from first hands has been the chief feature of the week. The tone of values generally has been steady, in fact it is considered surprising by many considering the position of refined sugar elsewhere that there has been no advance here. In dried fruit the news from the primary raisin markets is firmer, and on cur rants also some of the large holders here talk of slightly better figures. This is not surprising, as it is an admitted fact that values of currants have never been so low as during the present fall. The tea market has shown better feeling since the large trade sale, and some good sized lots have been turned over from first hands at better prices. Coffees and spices are quiet but

steady, while there is nothing special to refer to in other lines. SUGAR.

The activity in the sugar market continues and the refiners are trying hard to keep up with the demands made upon them which rules brisk from all sections, but prices remain unchanged, in which respect the Canadian buyer has a decided advantage over his American confrere, the facts in this con-nection being referred to specially else-In addition to the regular Can where. adian demand further enquiries have been received from different American cities, but although a premium has been offered for immediate deliver-ies of granulated on this account, refiners say they have been unable to take advantage of the fact as they could not satisfy their Canadian cus tomers alone except for the leniency of the latter who are accepting 100 barrels at a time to go on with so as to allow everyone to have a show. Refiners' prices remain at 5 1-4c. for granulated, with 1-16c. for immediate de-liveries, with yellows 41-8 to 47-8c., according to quality. Some grocers, however, claim to have filled orders at 53-8c., whereas they got 51-2c. last week, but in a general way the market is firm in tone owing to the position of supplies. A good deal of the unprece-dented demand is attributed to the abundance of fruit which has been phenomenal. Advices on raw are rather easier in tone if anything.

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#### MOLASSES.

The molasses market has been somewhat quieter during the week, but prices continue steady. Round lots of Barbadoes have changed hands at 30 to 31c., and jobbers are asking the old figures, 33 to 34c.

#### SYRUPS.

The syrup market is quiet, but prices are steady and unchanged. Canadian moves quietly at 15-8 to 21-5c. per Canadian lb., and American at 20 to 22c. per gallon.

#### TEA.

Since the big tea trade sale here the tea market has shown rather more life in a general way, and in some cases sellers have turned over goods at 1c. advance on what was possible before it occurred. Several new lots of Japans changed hands from 13 to 18c., have according to grade. In blacks one lot of 200 half chests Assam changed hands to 8d. on English account, and at 7d. some 500 packages of Chinas were sold on the basis of 111-2d. We quote Japans here as follows : Common, 12 to 13c.; medium to good, 15 to 17c.; fine 18 to 21c., and finest, 28 to 32c.

#### COFFEES.

The coffee market has ruled rather inactive during the week, the principal business being still confined to Maracalbo, which has sold for 191-2c. up. We quote prices for round lots as fol- ? lows: Jamaica, 16 to 18c.; Maracalbo, 19 to 21c.; Porto Cobello, 18 to 20c.; Rio, 17 1-2 to 19c.; Java, 24 to 28c., and Mocha, 25 to 28c

#### SPICES.

continues The spice market quiet, black pepper furnishing the principal business on the basis of 6 to 7c. We quote: Jamaica ginger, 15 to 16c. for common, and 18 to 20c. for finer qual-ities; black pepper, 6 to 7c.; pimento, 6c.; and nutmegs, 50 to 52 1-2c. to \$1. DRIED FRUIT.

The dried fruit market has been unusually active in the matter of business



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#### MONTREAL Markets Continued.

in dried fruit to arrive, but especially in raisins. In fact, of the 54,000 boxes ex Avlona which arrived this week mostly all of them were sold before the vessel tied up at the docks here. The tone is fairly steady on the whole in sympathy with advices from Denia demanding 9d. advance on late prices, and as a result there are no new offers of common fruit to arrive at 4c., the inside price now being 41-4c., and we note business in round lots of new fruit at 41-4c.° for seconds, with prime off-stalk firsts, 41-2c., which are undoubtedly the inside prices for the business that has been doing on fruit to arrive. Lavers are firm with business in fair sized lots at 51-2 to 53-4c.

The currant market remains much the same but some of the largest holders of fruit close by ex Avlona are stipulating for a fraction more on currants, giving 3.3-4 to 4.1-4c., an advance of 1-4c. all round as their range. With regard to business in a jobbing way both in raisins and currants the movement from second hands is not especially brisk, but of course business of this sort calls for advances on the above prices which are strictly for large lots in a wholesale way.

#### NUTS.

This market rules quiet, the stock of old being small, while no new stock can get here before the first week in December. We quote Filberts, 81-2 to 9c.; French walnuts, 8 to 9c.; Grenoble walnuts, 11 to 12c.; peccans, 81-2 to 12c.; peanuts, 8 to 11c. per lb., and cocoanuts, \$3.75 to \$4.00 per 100.

#### FRUITS.

Receipts of apples are freer but the demand is somewhat improved. Prices rule irregular, ranging from \$1.60 for inferior to \$3.10 for good to choice. Oranges are scarce and firm; we quote Rhodi \$3.75 to \$4, and Jamaicas \$3 to \$3.50 per box; the latter in barrels, \$5 to \$5.50. Lemons are in light receipt while the demand is good. Prices are higher in consequence at \$4 to \$5 per case. Good ripe peaches meet a good demand, California selling at \$1.25 to \$1.50, and Canadian in baskets, 80c. to \$1. New quinces have made their appearance, ranging from \$80c. to \$1 per basket. Cranberries are a free sale at \$7.50 to \$8 per barrel. Bananas are in slow demand, but receipts are light, and prices steady at 75c. to \$1. Grapes meet a good demand but receipts are heavy. We Concords, 21-4 to 21-2c. auote: per lb.; Niagaras, 2 3-4 to 3c., and Rog-ers, 2 3-4 to 3c. Dates are enquired after, but are very scarce and firm at 6 to 61-2c. Prunes are not a heavy stock at present, and range from 61-2 to 7c., according to quality. No new goods expected here before the second week of December.

#### FISH.

The fish market is quiet, pickled, smoked and dried fish meeting with a fair demand. We quote: Portland finnan haddies, 7 1-2 to 8 1-2c.; selling at 7 1-2 to 8 1-2c. We quote: Portland finnan haddies, 7 1-2 to 8 1-2c; St. John bloaters, \$1.50; k'ppered herring, \$1.75 per box; boneless fish, 3 1-2 to 5c.; boneless pure cod, 6 1-2 to 7c.; green cod, \$5.25 to \$5.50 per bbl.; large No. 2 mackerel, half bbls., \$8.50; Labrador salmon, \$12 to \$14 per bbl.; C. B. herring, \$5.50; Labrador herring, \$5; malpeque oysters, per express, \$7 to \$8; freight, \$3 to \$5.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans rule steady but quiet, hand picked have made \$1.50, and we quote \$1.50 to \$1.70; ordinary, \$1.25 to \$1.40, and inferior, \$1 to \$1.10. Maple syrup is quiet and unchanged at 41-2 to 5c in the wood, and 50 to 60c. in tins. Maple sugar is dull at 6 to 7c. per lb. Honey is quiet at 11 to 12c. for mixed, and choice white clover honey, 13 to 131-2c.; new extracted, 71-2 to 8c.; and old, 51-2 to 61-2c. Onions remain much the same, native stock selling at \$2 to \$2.50 in barrels, and Spanish in crates, 90c. to \$1. There is no particu-lar change in potatoes, which we quote at 50 to 60c. per bag. Watermelons meet a very slow sale, and are easy at 5 to Sc. each. The hop market continues irregular, with buyers and sellers still apart. We quote 16 to 17c. for round lots. The egg market is firm under daily decreasing receipts. On spot there is a good demand on local account at higher prices, viz., 15 to 15 1-2c.

#### PROVISIONS.

There is little change in provisions. Pork is in good demand at steady prices the supply being small, and lard and smoked meats are moving out fairly well. Canadian short cut, per bbl., \$22 to \$23; mess pork, new, per bbl., \$20.50 hams, city cured, per lb., 12 to 14c.; lard, Canadian, in pails, 111-2 to 121-2c.; bacon, per lb, 111-2 to 121-2c.; lard, common refined, per lb., 8 to 9c.

#### CHEESE.

The cheese market is remarkably firm so far as holders on this side the Atlantic are concerned, and it is undoubted that to do any business with them an advance of 3-8 to 1 2c. would have to be accorded on the values ruling a week ago. Round quantities of stock have changed hands at 11c. and we quote: Finest Ontario, 107-8 to 11c.; finest Quebec, 10 3-4 to 107-8c.

#### BUTTER.

The deal in butter so far as export business is concerned is confined to creamery, as all the dairy stock seems to be taken by home buyers. On spot shipping lots of September creamery have sold at 23c. There is little Townships or Western dairy offering and local dealers have gone down below Quebec and paid 20c. for Kamouraska stock in the country, which is equivalent to 201-2c. here. We quote: Finest September creamery, 221-2 to 23c.; finest Townships dairy, 20 to 21c.; finest Western dairy, 181-2 to 191-2c.

#### MONTREAL TRADE NOTES.

Cables from Denia quote prime Valencia raisins 9d. higher f.o.b. at that port. N. Quintal & Son are offering prime Valencia seconds off stalk at 41-4c. This firm have a large quantity on the

Kinloch, Lindsay & Co. have some fine Valencia off-stalk raisins landing ex Avlona this week, also a large line of currants.

Avlona.

Orders for some fair quantities of Grenoble walnuts, almonds, etc., to arrive in December, have been placed during the week.

There are practically no shelled or unshelled almonds here aside from a small quantity in the hands of one of the French grocery houses. No new stock is expected before the beginning of December except a few boxes which are on the Aviona.

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Mr. Rose, of Rose & Laflamme, left for Manitoba and the North-west this week for the purpose of introducing the firm's lines of grocery specialties to the notice of the trade in Manitoba and the North-west.

Mr. Brown, of Tetley's teas, is at present working in the territory between Kingston and Montreal, and his letters to headquarters are very encouraging.

Hudon, Hebert & Co. are offering very good value in prime off-stalk Valencia raisins to arrive this week at the ruling quotations. They note a good trade in general groceries during the week.

Caverlill, Hughes & Co. are offering the first lot of Vostizza currants this week which are now landing ex SS. Laurentian. The quality is very fine and the goods are meeting with a good reception.

The SS. Aviona, which arrived on Wednesday had the following quantities of Mediterranean goods: From Denia-52,824 packages raisins, 8,411 crates onions, and 20 boxes almonds; from Patras-1,670 bbls. currants, 2,515 bbls. do., 2,080 cases do., 650 half cases do.

The Escalona, the second direct steamer from the Mediterranean, brings very little cargo on the open market here. It is mostly all sold to arrive and largely in the West, consisting principally of currants, Malaga and Sicilian goods, having very little space to offer at Denia.

W. T. Costigan & Co. are preparing to handle on this market a new grocery specialty in the shape of canned venison, which is being put up by the Royal Canadian Packing Co., of Claxton, B.C., which is situated 600 or 700 miles north of Vancouver, where the deer are plentiful. The sample of it which was shown was really delicious.

The announcement that the firm of A. Cusson & Son, wholesale grocers, were in trouble, caused considerable surprise last Thursday. No assignment has been made as yet, as the principal creditors don't want to go to the expense of putting the business through the hands of a curator if it can be avoided, as they think it can. The liabilities are placed at \$20,000 to \$30,000. It is understood that the firm have made an offer but that some of the creditors don't consider it satisfactory. At the time of writing the matter is still unsettled.



Brantford J. S. HAMILTON & CO'Y, and BRANTFORD, ONT Pelee Island Sole Agents for Canada.

#### ST. JOHN, N. B., MARKETS. St. John, October 12.

Business is not such as we should like to see it here, but on the whole the tone is better. This is shown by an upward tendency of prices and a firmer stand for prices on the part of the jobbers. Salt, which for some time, has been very scarce, is now plentiful. Two cargoes are landing, and, being for different parties, it tends to work to the advantage of the buyer. The competition in the salt trade in the last few years has reduced the size of the sacks, for where a few years ago there were eleven to the ton there are now twelve.

Prices for molasses are ruling higher, Barbadoes, 31c.; Antigua, 29c.; Porto Rico, 35c.; syrup, 35c. Sugar, firm, granulated, 51-2c.; yellows 41-4 to 43-4c. Tea, lower grades are higher. Coffee, feeling is strong. American oll, 19c.; Canadian, 121-2 to 18c. Salt out of store, 50c.; fine, \$1.20 to \$1.25. In canned goods the market is firm; corn, 85 to 90c.; peas, 85 to 90c.; tomatoes, \$1.00 to \$1.05; salmon, \$1.40; corned heef, \$2.40 to \$2.60; oysters, \$2.25 to \$2.40.

Fish.—The wind being off-shore arrivals have been small. Pollock are very scarce, with market price higher. Bay herring are lower. No new smoked herring are yet here. Fresh mackerel have been very scarce this week. Codfish, large, §4.25; medium, §3.35 per 100; pollock, §1.90 to \$2; Hake, \$1.80 to §1.90; smoked herring, 9 to 10c.; bay herring, bbls., \$2.85 to \$3; half bbls., \$1.50; Canso herring, bbls., \$5 to \$5.25; half bbls., \$2.50 to \$2.75; No. 1 Shelburne, bbls., \$4; half bbls., \$2.25 to \$2.30; No. 2 Shelburne, bbls., \$3; half bbls., \$1.75 to \$1.80; oysters, \$3; dulse, 5 to 6c.

Ontario oats are about out of the market on account of the price. New Brunswick oats by car load being offered at 36 to 37c; P. E. Island, 38 to 381-2c. Beans are weaker; prospects are that new will open lower than last year. Hay on track, \$12.50 to \$13; in small lots, \$13 to \$14. Straw, \$8 to \$12. Feed, \$19.50 to \$21. Split peas, \$3.75 to \$4. Barley, \$3.75 to \$3.85.

Flour, Meal, Etc.—Flour is easier, although millers keep up the advance; buyers here will not take hold, and business is quiet. Manitoba, \$4.70; Ontario best, \$3.90 to \$4.10; medium, \$3.75 to \$3.80; feeding flour, \$1.35 for 98 lbs. Oatmeal, roller and standard, \$4.40 to \$4.50. Cornmeal, \$2.60 to \$2.75.

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Produce.-Eggs have advanced, though still low, quality being uncertain. Cheese is firm and prices have advanced Factories in this province have but few to offer. Butter is scarce and without much change. Good butter brings good prices; poor, of which there is too much, is slow. The West India trade is good, the steamer sailing this week will have a full two-third cargo from here. There will be quite a shipment of creamery butter. There is also considerable cheese going forward. Apples are a high price here. The crop in New Brunswick is almost a failure, that of Nova Scotia is fair, and, though few have gone to England this year compared with last, a creat many have gone to the States. We quote: Apples, green, \$1.50 to \$2.50; apples, dried, new, 58-4 to 6c.; butter, creamery, 22 to 25c., tubs, 18 to 20c.; eggs, 11 1-2 to 12 1-2; cheese, wholesale lots, 97-8 to 10c., retail lots, 10 1-4 to 10 3-4c.; potatoes, slow, \$1 to \$1.35; rork, 7 to 7 1-2c. per lb. for carcass.

Provisions .- All are firmer, and there is a general advance, pork and beef about \$1, and lard about 1-2c. Clear pork, \$24 to \$24.50; mess, \$22 to \$22.50; extra plate beef, \$14.25 to \$14.50; plate, \$14 to \$14.25; pure lard, 12 to 121-2c.; compound, 101-2 to 11c. Fruit, Nuts, Etc.-There is little new. There are no new currants here. New raisins are being offered more readily. Price is firm, though a little below last week, as they are now more plentiful. Peanuts, which fell so sharply a short time ago are now firmer. Nuts are all low. Grapes for the past week have been very low, but are now firmer. New Valencias, 53-4 to 6c.; Layers, 6 3-4 to 7c.; currants, old, 5 to 5 1-2c.; peanuts, 91-2c.; filberts, 10c.; walnuts, grenobles, 12c.; brazils, 12c.; almonds, 18 to 14c.; pecans, 12 to 13c.; oranges, West India, \$7 per bbl.; oranges, Rhodi, \$4.50 to \$5; lemons, \$4.25 to \$4.50; onions, Canadian, \$3; grapes, 50c. per basket; bananas, \$1.75 to \$2.50; Ma-laga grapes, \$5.75 to \$6 per bbl.; sweet potatoes, \$4.50 to \$4.75.

#### FIRE INSURANCE.

Of the many subjects closely affecting the interests of the trader, remarks our English contemporary, few are so little understood as the principles of fire insurance. In most cases the insurer gives general instructions to an agent to effect his insurance. He receives his policy, which he seldom reads, puts it in his safe, and contents himself with punctual payment of the annual premium. The agent on his part is in many cases quite unaware of the legal points and fine distinctions arising on an insurance against fire, and has his mind fixed solely on the liberal commission which he receives for obtaining the proposal The result of this carelessness on the one hand and ignorance on the other is that it frequently happens that when a fire occurs the insured finds that by a fatal blot in the terms of his policy he is barred from legal claim, and is dependent solely upon the generosity of the office in which he supposed himself insured. The majority of the existing offices, be it said, are in almost every case disposed to take generous views, it doubtless pays them in the end to do so, and they seldom take advantage of a mere technical defence to a just claim. Nevertheless, the trader is in a far better position, a more dignified position, too, if he has taken proper precautions in obtaining his policy, and has in his power the legal right to compel a fair settlement. Many points requiring care arlse in the proposals for a fire insurance policy. The nature of the business carried on, the construction of the premises, the correct address, the interest of the assured in the premises, are all matters in which a very slight error may imperil the whole of the benefit of the policy. More difficult, and perhaps more important still, is an accurate division of the various

classes of goods or property desired to be insured, and the allocation to each of the amount adequate to cover loss. In many cases while the total amount is more than sufficient to cover the total value. the various items may be so divided that while the amount on one class of property is unnecessarily large, the amount on another may be too small, and the ultimate result might mean serious loss. Great care should be taken in securing a proper description and division of properties. We venture to say that not one in ten of our readers has read the conditions on the back of his fire policy, and yet these conditions may have a very serious bearing upon his position in case of loss. We take one instance out of many which might be quoted. Many policies contain what is called an "average clause." This means that the liability of the company is the same proportion of the actual loss as the amount of such loss is of the value of the property. For instance, a stock worth £1,000 at the time of fire is insured under an "average" policy for £500; if the actual loss by fire were £600, the hability of the company would be only £300 as their policy being half the total value, the liability would be only half the total loss. The conditions adopted are usually the same in all the leading companies, but in some there are special clauses, the effect of which is harsh and unfair. Another difficulty felt by many insurers is the modus operandi which should be followed in case of fire ; in doubt and difficulty many traders content themselves with leaving the matter in the hands of the company or their agents, and it may be doubted whether they always thus secure fair treatment.

#### THEY WANT HONEY.

THE GROCER has an inquiry from a dealer in Manitoba for honey. He writes : "Could you recommend some respectable firm handling honey. We do not notice any advertisement of honey in THE GROCER." Perhaps some of our readers would be good enough to give us the names and addresses of any firms they can recommend.

#### **STORE DOOR-BELLS.**

One or two shops on Fifth avenue. New York, have carried the imitation of English custom so far as to close the front door, admittance being had only on ringing a bell. An old traveler says : "This is a little piece of snobbery that we will soon outgrow. Americans won't stand it. It makes them feel as if they were under surveillance to have to ring a bell and be ushered into a waiting room by a uniformed porter. In Europe, where many of the shopkeepers are too poor or stingy to hire a clerk, the proprietors live in back rooms, and leave the shop vacant until somebody rings. Then, for the trouble of admitting him, they expect him to make a purchase, and they may be insulting if he doesn't. But here no shopkeeper can be long successful who doesn't make us free of his place, and if he tries any obvious dodge to make us buy what we don't want, we never call on him again. On general principles I never patronize an American shop that has a door bell.-Sun.









#### **BUSINESS CHANGES**,

DIFFICULTIES, ASSIGNMENTS, COMPROMISES. Henry Oliver, confectioner, Paris, has as-

signed to J. Begg. George Beard, general store, Longueuil, Que., has assigned.

Theodore Bourassa, grocer, Chatham, has assigned to C A Armstrong.

The bailiff is in possession of the stock of A. G. F. James, a Toronto grocer.

W. B. Thompson, wholesale boot and shoe manufacturer, Montreal, has assigned.

R. S. & E. D. Day, dairymen, Kingston township, have assigned to H. V. Lyon.

H. McCann, grocer, Cornwall, 15 offering to compromise at 30c. on the dollar.

Bell Bros. boot and shoe manufacturers, Montreal, have compromised at 30c. on the dollar cash

F. X. Pıladeau, grocer, St. Henri de Montreal, is offering to compromise at 20c. on the dollar.

The book debts and bills receivable of Cooper & Smith, have been assigned to E. R. C. Clarkson.

Gilbert McEachren, of Balsover, general storekeeper, has assigned to William Cameron of Woodville.

J. M. Humphrey & Co., wholesale boots and shoes, St. John, B. C., have compromised at 40c. on the dollar.

The creditors of J. W. Clark, the insolvent Norwood grocer, have decided to allow him to retain possession of his stock.

E. W. Coles, liquor dealer, Queen street west, Toronto, has compromised with his creditors at 65c. on the dollar.

Grant & Shipley, general merchants, Ailsa Craig, have assigned in trust to W. A. Campbell, Toronto. They owe \$10,000 and assets are nominally the same.

Alex. Cusson, grocer, Montreal, doing business under the name of A. Cusson & Fils, has assigned, at the demand of Alph. Turcotte, with liabilities of about \$25,000. The largest creditors are the Canada Sugar Refining Co., \$1,899; Banque du Peuple, \$13,398 ; Mrs. Cusson, \$1,347.

Thomas Lamoureux, vinegar manufacturer, Montreal, has assigned at the demand of Kerry, Watson & Co., with liabilities of \$19,-700. The largest creditors are : Haines, Luedecking & Co., \$1,641; Merchants' Bank, \$1,500; Banque Nationale, \$1,673.

The nominal assets of J. M. Burke & Company's Bank at Kaslo are \$33,000 and about equal to the liabilities, but much of them consists of real estate, valued high and difficult to realize. "It looks," remarks the News, Vancouver, "as if not more, at best, than 50 cents on the dollar will be realized after considerable delay."

J. M. Lowes, Son & Co., manufacturers' of Breadmakers' yeast, sauces, blacking, etc., Toronto, have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors to H. Hough, of the firm of Newsome & Hough. The statement shows liabilities of about \$2,000, with just

enough assets to cover the expenses of winding up the estate. The firm have been in business about three years and lately has met with several financial losses in connection with their yeast.

SALES MADE OR PENDING.

The stock of A. Brudoin, grocer, Montreal, has been sold out.

W. Munns & Co., confectioners, Toronto, have been sold out by the sheriff.

The stock of Johnston & Johnston, wholesale drugs, Toronto, has been sold.

The stock of L. P. Belair, restaurant, Montreal, has been sold at 30c. on the dollar cash.

The stock of M. S. & J. Goodstein, grocers, St. John, N.B., has been sold by auction.

The grocery stock of W. R. Cavana, Victoria Road, is to be sold out under chattel mortgage.

The stock of Beland & Morier, general merchants, Capelton, Que., has been sold at 6oc. on the dollar.

PARTNERSHIPS FORMED AND DISSOLVED. Gibson & Woodland, wholesale fruits and commission, have dissolved. C. W. T.

Woodland retires an1 A. G. Gibson continues under the style of A. G. Gibson & Co. CHANGES.

Watson Bros., liquors, Guelph, have sold out to Frank Hall.

Jacob Steice, hotel, Molesworth, has been succeeded by Wm. Beirnes.

A. S. Horswell, confectioner, etc., Rat Portage, has sold out to J. W. Pickett.

J. L. Galbraith & Bro., general merchants, Fort Steel, B.C., have sold out to Carlin & Lake

W. Thompson, general merchant, Highland Creek, has been succeeded by R. Collins.

W. T. Bunt, general merchant, Centralia, has removed to Parkhill, and has been succeeded by G. H. Windsor.

#### WILLIAM Carpenter and Store Fitter ARCHER,

#### VALUATOR,

STORE, OFFICE AND SHOW ROOM FITTER. All classes of Store Fittings, Exhibition Cases, Show Cases, etc., from the Cheapest to the Most Elaborate, made well, quick, and at Reasonable Charges. Alterations, Repairs. Estimates Free. Post cards promptly attended to.

Cor. of Adelaide St., Toronto.



E are now settled in our new plant and can fill orders promptly. If our traveler does not call on you, when you require our goods let us hear from you with enquiries for quotations, or send in your order, we will guarantee satisfaction. Our new Broom is the acme of perfection. If your trade requires a superior article, we can please you and them through you.



The Windsor Patent Brush Co. I SANDWICH, ONT.





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Po:

All Grocers should keep a supply of Genuine English Biscuits .

MANUFACTURED BY

# HUNTLEY & PALMERS

Biscuit Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen, Etc.



### Reading AND London England

35

#### FOR WHICH THERE IS AN EVER INCREASING DEMAND

HUNTLEY & PALMERS have obtained the highest awards given to any English House for Biscuits at all the leading Exhibi-tions since 1851, and at the Paris Exhibition in 1878 they were awarded the "Grand Prix," the only Grand Prize given to the Biscuit Trade and the highest distinction the Exhibition could confer. The following being the terms of the award :

English

Biscuits

For Price List and Terms Apply to:

Reading, and 162 Fenchurch St., London, E.C., England. HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

or to their Representative,

"Unrivalled House known throughout the world for its enormous production and for the excellent quality of its Manufactures.

MR. EDWARD VALPY, 28 Reade Street, New York.

THE CANADIAN GROCER PRICES CURRENT.

#### TOBONTO, Uct. 12, 1893

This list is corrected every Thursday. The prices are solicited for publication, and are for such qualities and quantities as are usually ordered by retail dealers on the usual terms of credit.

Goods in large lots and for prompt pay are generally obtainable at lower prices.

All quotations in this department are under the direct control of the Editor, and are not paid for or doctored by any manufacturing or job-bing house unless given under their name; the right being reserved to exclude such firms as do not furnish reliable information.

#### RAKING POWDER

BARING FUWDER.		
PURE GOLD. per		oz
5 lb. cans, 1 doz. in		
Case	19	80
Ib. cans, 1 doz.		
	16	00
SURE COLD '% 1b. cans, 1 and		~~
2 doz in case		50
6 oz. cans, 1, 2 and	10	50
		00
4 doz. in case		60
12 oz. cans, 2 and 4		_
Whipon's is oz. cans, 2 and 4 doz. in case oz. cans, 2 and 4	8	70
• oz. cans, 2 and 4		
oz. cans, 2 and 4 doz. in case 6 oz. cars, 2 and 4	8	40
6 oz. cars, 2 and 4		
doz in case	1	90
4 oz. cans. 4 and 6 doz in case		85
Duppite Ma 1 in time		00
Dunn's No. 1, in tins		
		75
Cook's Friend-		
Size 1, in Sand 4 doz boxes	49	40
11 10 in i den bones	-	10
10, in 4 dos boxes		10
" 3, in 6 "		80

1

CBONTO BISCUIT& C. Character Caracter 

#### BLACKING.

2 doz in case 10 50	Spanish, No.8 4 50
· Goz. cans. 1, 9 and	<sup>11</sup> <sup>11</sup> 5 8 00
4 doz. in case 4 60	** ** 10 9 00
12 oz. cans, 2 and 4	Japanese, No. 8 4 50
doz. in case 3 70	" 5 7 50
oz. cans, 2 and 4	Jaquot's French No. 2
doz. in case 8 40	" " 8 4 50
6 oz. cars, 2 and 4	** ** ** 4 6 00
doz in case 1 90	w " " 5 9 00
4 oz. cans. 4 and 6 doz in case 1 25	" 1-gross Cabinets, asst, 7 50
Dunn's No. 1, in tins	Egyptian, No. 1 9 CO
" " " ? " 75	4 50
Cook's Friend-	
Size 1, in Sand 4 doz boxes \$2 40	P. G. FRENCH BLACKING. per gross
" 10, in 4 doz boxes	1 No. 4 \$4 00
	14 No. 6 4 50
	1 No. 8 7 25
	¥ No. 10 25
8, in 4 " 45	P. G. FRENCH DRESSING per doz
Pound tins, 8 doz. in case 8 00	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
12 oz tins, 3 doz in case 2 40	No. 7, 1 or 2 doz. in box \$2 00
soz tins, 4 " 1 10	No. 4, " " 1 95

KEEN'S OXFORD. CORN BROOMS. CHAS. BOECKH & SONS. per doz CHAS. BOECKH & SONS. per doz Carpet Brooms- net. "Imperial," ex. fine, 8, 4 strings. \$3 65 Do. do. 7, 4 strings. \$3 65 Do. do. 6, 3 strings. \$25 "Viotoria," fine, No. 8, 4 strings. \$30 Do. do. 6, 3 strings. \$29 "Standard," select, 8, 4 strings. \$90 "Standard," select, 8, 4 strings. \$29 Do. do. 6, 3 strings. \$29 Do. do. 6, 3 strings. \$26 Do. do. 5, 3 strings. \$26 Do. do. \$25 Do. do. \$3 strings. \$26 Do. \$40 Strings. \$40

	Per doz
Apples, S's	<b>\$0 95 \$1 00</b>
" gallons	2 10 2 20
Blackberries, 2	2 00 2 25 1 00 1 10
Blueberries, 2 Beans. 2	1 00 1 10 0 90 1 00
Corn, 2's	0 90 1 00
" Epicure	1 15
" Special Brands	1 40 1 50
Cherries, red pitted, 2's	9 10
Peas. 2's	0 90 1 00
" Sifted select	1 40
Pears, Bartlett, 2's	1 75
" Sugar, 2's Pineapple. 2's	2 25 2 40
Peaches, 2's	
8's	8 25
" Pie, 3's	0 20
Plums, Gr Gages, 2's	1 75 8 00
" Lombard	1 50 1 60
" Damson Blue,	1 50 1 60
Pumpkins, S's	0 90 1 00
Raspberries, 2's	<b>3</b> 00 <b>3</b> 25 1 90 <b>9</b> 10
Strawberries, choice 2's.	1 90 2 10 2 00 2 10
Succotash, 2's	1 65
Tomatoes, 8's	0 85 1 00
"Thistle" Finnan haddies	1 50
Lobster, Clover Leaf	2 75
" Star (tall)	2 00
impril Grown nat	2 60 2 70
" Other brands	1 90 2 00
	1 80 2 00 1 10 1 35
Mackerel Salmon, talls	1 45 1 60
" flats	1 70 1 80
Sardines Albert, %'s tins	
·· ·· ·· ·· ··	20
" Sportsmen, is gen ine French high grade, k	ıu-
ine French high grade, k	ey
Sandinas kor opener la	124 13
opener Sardines, key opener, is "Martiny, kis " "Kis " Dadelszen "Eza" 4	10 101
" " "' "' "	171 18
	's 111
	's 18
Other brands, 9%	11 10 17
" P&C. %'s tins	23 25
·· ·· ··· ···	33 36

CANNED GOODS.



# The "Monsoon" Brands

Of Indian and Ceylon Teas have proved themselves to be what the Canadian public want. They are RICH, FLAVORY Teas of GREAT STRENGTH. They defy competition with any other brand now offered to the trade.

In cases of 60 1 lb. or 120 1-2 lb. packets. Cases can be assorted ones and halves and Indians and Ceylons.

We are the only wholesale house in Canada that devotes its attention exclusively to Indian and Ceylon Teas.

### STEEL, HAYTER & CO., Growers,

11 and 13 Front St., Toronto.

Green ach case

Fancy Chocolates.

Fingers-40 in a box....per box 20 " " " \$0 36 \$0 40

Yellow wrapper per lb \$0 40 \$0 45 Pink " } 0 55 0 60

ach case contains 54 1 lb packages or 108 ½ lb packages.

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" } 0 55 0 60

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ESTABLISHED 6 YEARS

#### Prices Current Continued-Sardines Amer ½'s "..... 64 8 " ½'s " ..... 911 " Mustard, ½ size, cases 50 tins, per 100 ..... 11 00 COLLOG CANNED MEATS. CANADIAN) BAKL C MR English Brawn. 2 " 275 Camb. Sansage. 1 " .... Soups, assorted. 1 " .... Soups & Boulli. 2 " .... Potted Chicken, Turkey, or Game, 6 oz cans..... Potted Ham, Tongue or Best, 6 oz cans.... C т 1 60 C Devilled Fongue of Turkey, Devilled Chicken or Turkey, % lb cans. Sandwich Ham or Tongue, % lb cans. Ham, Chicken and Tongue, % lb cans. 1 40 \$ 25 1 50 1 25 C CHEWING GUM. ADAMS & SONS CO. 20 75 20 00 h CS

		Tol	Retu	ile	76
Tutti Frutti, 36 5					
Pepsin Tutti Frut	ti 9850	nac	kote	ô	75
Nerve Food Table					
Orange Blossom .					
(each box conta	10	o pie	ces	1	00
class perfume.	Can o	OLLIE	IO C	24	gn
	Guai	BLI LI	bea	nı	BL
class)	115 min			0	05
Flirtation Gum (	115 pie	Ces)			65
Monte Cristo,	180 p	recei		1	30
(with brilliant	stone	rin	g)		
Mexican Fruit, 36					20
Sappota, Sweet Fern,	150 ph	eces			90
Sweet Fern,	230				75
Black Jack	115	**			75
Red Rose,	115 pi	eces			75
Magie Trick,	115	**			75
Sappota, Sweet Fern, Black Jack Red Rose, Magic Trick, Oolah	115	84			75
Puzzle Gum Bo-Kay	115 pi	eces			75
Bo-Kay	150	**		0	90
Red Spruce Chica		45		1	00
Automatic Tutti Frutti Girl	)				
Tutti Frutti Girl	> 800	) pied	ces.	6	00
Sign Box (new)	)				
Tutti Frutti cash	box 800	) '	16	6	00
Glass Jar with	Pepsi	а Т	utti		
Frutti, 115-5c. pk				8	75
C. B. 801	MEBVIL	LE.			
ar B 14		D			-

Mexican Fruit, 36-5c. Bars ... Pepsin (Dyspepsia), 30-5c. Bars Sweet Sugar Cane, 150 pieces Celery, 100 " Lalla Rookh (all flavors) 100 "

	Jingle Bell, 150 " 1 00	Mott's Hommonst's Cocos (4s) 32
	Cracker, 144 " 1 00	Mott's Homeopat's Cocoa (1s) 32 Mott's Breakfast Cocos 45
1 8	O-Dont-O, 144 ' 1 00	Mott's Breakf. Cocoa(in tins) 45
11	Little Jap, 100 " 0 70	Mott's No.1 Chocolate 30
00	Dude Prize: 144 " 1 00	Mott's Breakfast Chocolate 28
00	Clock Gum comprising,500 pieces Gum (assorted flavors), and 1 "Little Lord Fauntieroy" clock	Mott's Careces Chocolete 40
	Gum (assorted flavors), and 1	Mott's Diamond Chocolate 23 Mott's French-Can Chocolate 18 Mott's Navy or Cooking Choc 26-27 Mott's Conce Nibbs 55
	"Little Lord Fauntleroy" clock	Mott's French-Can Chocolate 18
	guaranteed.) 375	Mott's Navy or Cooking Choc 26-27
	La Rosa (90.10a piecos) 1.40	ALUUU B UUUUG ALUUD
\$1 70	Baby (100-1c. pieces) 0 65	Mott's Cocoa Shells
2 80	Alphabet (100-1c. pieces) 0 65	Mott's Vanilla Chocolate stick ¥¥6224
5 00	Keno Prize (144-1c. pieces) 1 00	Mott's Confec Chocolate 23c-43
9 00	Keno Prize (144-1c. pieces) 1 00 Love Talk (100-1c. pieces) 0 70	Mott's Sweet Choc. Liquors 21c-31
18 50	CHOCOLATES & COCOAS.	
2 60 1 50	CHOCOLATES & COCOAS.	ODWAN COCOA AND CHOCOLATE CO.
2 75	CADBURY'S.	Orange and an
4 75		Cocoas— per doz
9 50	Conce esteres Perdoz	Hygienic Cocoa in 1 lb. tins, 12
8 00	Cocoa estence, 3 oz. pkgs	24 and 36 lbs in box 7 25
3 25	Mexican chocolate, 1&1 lb pkgs 0 40	Hygienic Cocoa in 11b tins, 12
6 75	Rock chocolate loose 0 971	24 and 36 lbs in box 8 75
2 80	Rock chocolate, loose 0 371	Hygienic Cocoa in 1 lb tins, 12 24 and 36 lbs in box 2 25
2 50	Cocoa nibs, 11 lb. tins 0 35	Cocoa Essence, pkgs, 2 and 4 doz
4 00		in box 1 40
1 50	TAYLOR BROS,' CHOCOLATE & CHICORY	11 NOA 1 40
2 25	Per lb	WALTER, BAKER & CO'S
1 80	Soluble chocolate, 11b packets 0 30	
4 50	Granulated chicory 0 10	Chocolate-
	Powdered "101 to 11	Pre'um No. 1, bxs12 & 25 lbs each 45
1 60		Baker's Vanilla in bxs 121bs each 55
	TODHUNTER, MITCHELL & CO.S	Caraccas Sweet bxs 6 lbs each, 19
1 35	Chocolate- Per lb	bxs in case 40
1 40	French We Gand 19 lbs 0.30	Best Sweet in bxs, 6 lbs. each, 19
1 40	Caracone 1/2 6 and 19 lbs 0.85	boxes in case 30
8 25	French, ½'s6 and 12 lbs. 0 30 Caraccas, ½'s6 and 12 lbs. 0 85 Premum, i's6 and 12 lbs. 0 80 Sante, ½'s c and 12 lbs 0 26 Disc	Vanilla Tablets, 416 in box, 24 bxs
. 20	Sante, 14's, 6 and 19 lbs 0 96	in case, per box 4 00
1 50	Diamond, %'s, 6 and 12 lbs. 0 22	German Sweet Chocolate- Grocers' Style, in cases 12 boxes,
1 00	Sticks, gross boxes, each. 0 00	Grocers' Style, in cases 12 boxes,
1 25	Cocoa, Homospat'c, %'s, 8 & 14 lbs 30	12 lbs each 30
		Grocers' Style, in cases 24 boxes, 6
	" London Pearl 12 & 18 " 22	
	LIGHT TOGET TE OF TO ES	1bs each
	" Bock " 30	48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 12 bxs
		48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 12 bxs 12 lbs each
ilers	Dura, 111 Nas	48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 12 bxs 12 lbs each
ilers \$1 20	EPP'a.	48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 12 bxs         30           19 lbs each         30           48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 24 bxs         30           6 lbs each         30
\$1 20 0 75	EPP's. Cocoa— per lb	48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 12 bxs 12 lbs each
\$1 20 0 75 1 20	EPP's. Cocoa— per lb	48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 12 bxs 12 lbs each 30 48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 24 bxs 6 lbs each 30 8 Cakes to the lb., in cases, 24 bxs 6 lbs. each 32 Soluble Chocolate 32
\$1 20 0 75 1 20 1 00	EPP's. Cocoa- por lb Case of 112 lbs each	48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 19 bxs 19 lbs each
\$1 20 0 75 1 20 1 00 high	EPP's. Cocoa— per lb	48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 12 bxs 12 lbs each 48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 24 bxs 6 lbs each 8 Cakes to the lb., in cases, 24 bxs 6 lbs each 8 Soluble Chocolate- In canisters, 1 lb., 4lb., and 10 lb. 56 Cococa-
\$1 20 0 75 1 20 1 00	EPP's. Cocoa- por lb Case of 112 lbs each 0 35 Smaller quantities 0 37 BENSDOBP'S BOYAL DUTCH COCOA.	48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 19 bxs 19 lbs each
\$1 20 0 75 1 20 1 00 high first	EPF's. Cocoa- por lb Case of 112 lbs each 0 35 Smaller quantities 0 37 BENSDOBP'S BOYAL DUTCH COCNA. Boxes each 1 lbs	48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 19 bxs 19 lbs each
\$1 20 1 0 75 1 20 1 00 high first 0 65	EPP's. Cocoa- por lb Case of 112 lbs each	48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 19 bxs 19 lbs each
\$1 20 0 75 1 20 1 00 high first	EPP's. Cocoa- por lb Case of 112 lbs each 0 35 Smaller quantities 0 37 BENSDOBP'S BOYAL DUTCH COCNA. Boxes each 1 lbs % lb. cans, per doz \$240 % " " 4 50	48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 19 bxs 19 lbs each
\$1 20 1 20 1 20 1 00 high first 0 65 1 30	EPP's. Cocoa- por lb Case of 112 lbs each	48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 12 bxs 12 lbs each 30 48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 24 bxs 6 lbs each 30 8 Cakes to the lb., in cases, 24 bxs 6 lbs. each 32 Soluble Chocolate- In canisters, f lb., 4lb., and 10 lb. 56 Cocoa- Pure Prepared, bxes, 12 lbs.each 42 Cracked, in bxs, 12 lbs.each, \$ lb. papers 35 Cracked, in bxs, 5, 10 and 25 lbs. each 50
\$1 20 1 0 75 1 20 1 00 high first 0 65	EPP's. Cocoa- por lb Case of 112 lbs each 0 85 Smaller quantities 0 37 BENSDORP'S BOYAL DUTCH COCNA. Boxes each 1 lbs 1 lb. cans, per doz	48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 19 bxs 19 lbs each
\$1 20 0 75 1 20 1 00 high first 0 65 1 30 1 20 0 90 0 75	EPF's. Cocoa- por lb Case of 112 lbs each 0 35 Smaller quantities 0 37 BENSDORF'S BOYAL DUTCH COC.)A. Boxes each 1 lbs \$ 1b. cans, per doz \$2 40 1 " " 8 50 FBY'S	48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 19 bxs 19 lbs each
\$1 20 0 75 1 20 1 00 high first 0 65 1 30 1 20 0 90 0 75 0 75	EPP's. Cocoa- por lb Case of 112 lbs each 0 85 Smaller quantities 0 37 BENSDORP'S BOYAL DUTCH COCNA. Boxes each 1 lbs 1 lb. cans, per doz	48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 19 bxs 19 lbs each
\$1 20 0 75 1 20 1 00 high first 0 65 1 30 1 20 0 90 0 75 0 75 0 75	EPF's. Cocoa- por lb Case of 112 lbs each 0 35 Smaller quantities 0 37 BENSDORF'S BOYAL DUTCH COC.A. Boxes each 1 lbs 1 lb. cans, per doz \$2 40 1 " " " 8 50 FEY'S (A. P. Tippet & Co., Agents)	48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 19 bxs 19 lbs each
\$1 20 0 75 1 20 1 00 high first 0 65 1 30 1 20 0 90 0 75 0 75 0 75 0 75	EPP's. Cocoa- por lb Case of 112 lbs each	48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 12 bxs 19 lbs each 30 48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 24 bxs 6 lbs each 30 8 Cakes to the lb., in cases, 24 bxs 6 lbs each 32 8 Cakes to the lb., in cases, 24 bxs 6 lbs each 32 8 Cakes to the lb., in cases, 24 bxs 6 lbs each 32 8 Cakes to the lb., in cases, 24 bxs 6 lbs each 32 8 Cakes to the lb., in cases, 24 bxs 6 lbs each 32 10 canisters, 1 lb., 4lb., and 10 lb. 56 Cracked, in bxs, 12 lbs each 42 Cracked, in bxs, 12 lbs., each, 1 lb 10 bxs 6 & 13 lbs., each, 1 lb tins, 48 Crocea 50 Broma-
\$1 20 0 75 1 20 1 20 1 20 1 20 1 20 1 20 1 30 1 20 0 90 0 75 0 75 0 0 75 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	EPP's. Cocoa- por lb Case of 112 lbs each	48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 19 bxs 19 lbs each
\$1 20 0 75 1 20 1 00 high first 0 65 1 30 1 20 0 90 0 75 0 75 0 0 75 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	EPP's. Cocoa- por lb Case of 112 lbs each	48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 12 bxs 19 lbs each 30 48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 24 bxs 6 lbs each 30 8 Cakes to the lb., in cases, 24 bxs 6 lbs each 32 8 Cakes to the lb., in cases, 24 bxs 6 lbs each 32 Soluble Chocolate— In canisters, 1 lb., 41b., and 10 lb. 56 Cocoa— Pure Prepared, bxes, 12 lbs each 42 Cracked, in bxs, 12 lbs., each, 1 lb papers 35 Cracked, in bxs, 51 lbs., each, 1 lb tins, decorated canietrs 50 Cocoa Shells, 12's and 25's 10 Broma— In boxes, 12 lbs., each, 1 lb tins, 45 In boxes, 12 lbs., each, 1 lb tins, 45 10 bxes, 12 lbs., each, 1 lb tins, 45 11 boxes, 12 lbs., each, 1 lb tins, 45 12 bxes, 12 lbs., each, 1 lb tins, 45 13 bxes, 12 lbs., each, 1 lb tins, 45 14 bxes, 12 lbs., each, 1 lb tins, 45 15 bxes, 12 lbs., each, 1 lb tins, 45 16 bxes, 12 lbs., each, 1 lb tins, 45 17 bxes, 12 lbs., each, 1 lb tins, 45 18 bxes, 12 lbs., each, 1 lb tins, 45 18 bxes, 12 lbs., each, 1 lb tins, 45 19 bxes, 12 lbs., each, 1 lb tins, 45 10 bxes, 12 lbs.
\$1 20 0 75 1 20 1 00 high first 0 65 1 30 1 20 0 90 0 75 0 75 0 75 0 75 0 75 0 75 0 75 0 93	EPP's. Cocoa- por lb Case of 112 lbs each 0 35 Smaller quantities 0 37 BENSDOBP'S BOYAL DUTCH COC.A. Boxes each 1 lbs 1 lb. cans, per doz 22 40 1 " " 4 50 1 " " 4 50 1 " " 8 55 FEY'S (A. P. Tippet & Co., Agents) Chocolate- per lb Carracas, 2's, 6'lb. boxes 0 40 " Gold Medal " Sweet. 6'lb base 0 40	48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 12 bxs 19 lbs each 30 48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 24 bxs 6 lbs each 30 8 Cakes to the lb., in cases, 24 bxs 6 lbs each 32 8 Cakes to the lb., in cases, 24 bxs 6 lbs each 32 8 Cakes to the lb., in cases, 24 bxs 6 lbs each 32 8 Cakes to the lb., in cases, 24 bxs 6 lbs each 32 8 Cakes to the lb., in cases, 24 bxs 6 lbs each 32 10 canisters, 1 lb., 4lb., and 10 lb. 56 Cracked, in bxs, 12 lbs each 42 Cracked, in bxs, 12 lbs., each, 1 lb 10 bxs 6 & 13 lbs., each, 1 lb tins, 48 Crocea 50 Broma-
\$1 20 0 75 1 20 1 00 high first 0 65 1 30 1 20 0 90 0 75 0 75 0 0 75 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	EPP's. Cocoa- por lb Case of 112 lbs each 0 35 Smaller quantities 0 37 BENSDOBP'S BOYAL DUTCH COC.A. Boxes each 1 lbs 1 lb. cans, per doz 22 40 1 " " 4 50 1 " " 4 50 1 " " 8 55 FEY'S (A. P. Tippet & Co., Agents) Chocolate- per lb Carracas, 2's, 6'lb. boxes 0 40 " Gold Medal " Sweet. 6'lb base 0 40	48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 12 bxs 19 lbs each 30 48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 24 bxs 6 lbs each 30 8 Cakes to the lb., in cases, 24 bxs 6 lbs each 32 8 Cakes to the lb., in cases, 24 bxs 6 lbs each 32 8 Cakes to the lb., in cases, 24 bxs 6 lbs each 32 8 Cakes to the lb., in cases, 24 bxs 6 lbs each 32 8 Cakes to the lb., in cases, 24 bxs 6 lbs each 32 Pure Prepared, bxes, 12 lbs each 42 Cracked, in bxs, 12 lbs, each, 1 lb papers 35 Cracked, in bxs, 12 lbs, each, 1 lb, tins 48 Cakes to coca- Ir bxs 6 & 12 lbs., each, 1 lb, tins 48 Cakes, 12 lbs., each, 1 lb tins, 50 Cocoe Shells, 12's and 25's 10 Broma- In boxes, 12 lbs., each, 1 lb.tins 45 MENIER FABBICANT DE CHODOLAT.
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Case 7 25
Evaporated Gream
Pure Toront
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Subay and when a second second
CLOTHES PINS.
bgross, single & 10box lots 0 75 0 80
Star, 4 doz. in package 085 "6 " 125 "4 cotton bags 090
" 6 " " " … 1 25
" 4 ' cotton bags 0 90
COFFEE.
GREEN C per lb Mocha
Mocha
Did Government Java 25, 35
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Porto Bico 24, 28
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TODBUNTER, MITCHELL & CO. 8
Excelsior Blend 34
Accession Blend Our Own ''
Jersey
Laguayra
Old Government Java 80 32 36
Arabian Mocha
Maracaibo
Santos 27 28
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.
DRUGS AND CHAMICALS.
Alum
Brimstone 0 08 0 03
Borax 0 19 0 14
Camphor 0 65 0 70
Carbolic Acid
Camphor         0 65         0 70           Carbolic Acid         0 80         0 50           Castor Oil         0 071         0 38
Cream Tartar
Epsom Salts 0 021 0 021
Paris Green 0 16 0 11
Extract Logwood, bulk 0 18 0 14
DOXES UID UIT
Epsom Salts         0.024         0.024         0.024           Paris Green         0.16         0.17         0.16         0.17           Extract Logwood, bulk         0.18         0.14         0.17         0.10         0.13           ""boxes         0.15         0.17         0.90         0.17         0.90           Hellebore         0.16         0.17         0.90         1.66         0.17           Iodine         5.00         6.00         1.08         0.17         0.90           Hellebore         0.16         0.17         0.90         1.06         0.17           Rabet res         0.06         0.09         0.90         0.90         0.90
Hallebore 016 017
Lodine
Insect Powder 0 26 0 30
Salpetre 0 081 0 09
Soda Bicarb, per keg 2 50
Soda Bicarb, per keg 9 50 Sal Soda 1 18 1 25
Madder 0 12





38	THE CANAL	DIAN GROCER	
"isrge rolls       0 17 0 18         "store crocks       0 104 0 104         Cheese       0 104 0 104         "store crocks       0 104 0 104         Bggs, tresh.per doz       0 13 0 14         "ilimed       "         Beans       1 25 1 50         Onions, per crate       1 00 1 10         Potatoes, per bag       50 0 60         "1882"       0 12 0 14         "1883"       0 00 0 16         Honey, extracted       0 05 0 08         "Bedton       0 50 06         Honey, extracted       0 15         PBOVISIONS.       15	Hams, smoked, per lb. 13 0 18 "pickled 0 13 0 18 Bellies 0 10 0 10 Backs 0 12 0 12 Lard, pure, per lb. 0 12 0 13 Compound 0 09 0 09 Tallow, refined, per lb. 0 04 0 05 "rough. 0 09 RICE, ETC. Per 1 Bice, Aracan 34 35 "Patna 35 35	<ul> <li>1 lb. fancy boxes, cases, 36 lb</li> <li>Lily White Gloss, kegs, 100 lbs</li> <li>1 lb. fancy cartoons, cases, 36 context</li> <li>6 lb. draw -lid bxs, 8in c'te, 48</li> <li>Brantford Cold Water Rice Statistics, 1 lb. fancy boxes, cases, 28 lbs</li> <li>No. 1 Pure Prepared Corn— <ol> <li>1 lb. packages, boxes, 40 lbs</li> <li>KINGSFORDS OSWEGO STARC</li> </ol> </li> <li>Pure Starch— <ol> <li>40-lb boxes, 1, 2 and 4 lb pack 36-lb</li> <li>81 to 45-lb boxes.</li> <li>81 to 45-lb boxes, 1, 2 and 4 lb. pack 36-lb</li> <li>60-lb et al. lb. packages.</li> <li>61-b et al. lb. packages.</li> <li>62-lb et al. lb. packages.</li> <li>63-lb et al. lb. packages.</li> <li>63-lb et al. lb. packages.</li> <li>63-lb et al. lb. packages.</li> <li>64-lb boxes, 1.1 backages.</li> <li>65-lb et al. lb. packages.</li> <li>60-lb et al. lb. packages.</li> <li>60-lb et al. lb. packages.</li> <li>60-lb et al. lb. packages.</li> <li>61-lb et al. lb. packages.</li> <li>63-lb et al. lb. packages.</li> <li>63-lb et al. lb. packages.</li> <li>64-lb boxes, 1.1 backages.</li> <li>65. LAWBENCE STARCH 00.</li> <li>67. LLAWBENCE STARCH 00.</li> <li>78. LAWBENCE STARCH 00.</li> <li>79. Lawrence corn starch.</li> <li>10. Durham corn starch.</li> <li>11. Bbls.</li> <li>12. White, 4 lb. Cartons</li> <li>14. Bbls.</li> <li>14. Bbls.</li> <li>15. LAWBENCE STARCH 00.</li> <li>70. Liman corn starch.</li> <li>17. Durham corn starch.</li> <li>18. Lawrence corn starch.</li> <li>19. packases.</li> <li>19. packases.</li> <li>20. Restores.</li> <li>21. Starch starch starch.</li> <li>22. Starch starch starch starch.</li> <li>23. Starch starch starch starch starch.</li> <li>24. Bbls.</li> <li>24. Bbls.</li> <li>25. Starch starch starch starch starch.</li> <li>25. Starch starch</li></ol></li></ul>	
Honey, extracted 0 05 0 08 '' section 0 15 PROVISIONS.	STARCH. BEITISH AMEBICA STARCH CO 1st Quality White Laundry- 3 lb. cartoons, boxes, 38 lbs	Granulated Paris Lump, bbls and 100 lb.bxs	per lb Primrose, 19 oz. ceke, per doz 46 Sapolio, per gross
GANUILU	ILLLJ	High	-Priced
Lemon - - Citr	-	Pa	ckage Goods
7lb. BOXES		When you can buy t	he very finest
And in 1lb.a	ssorted boxes.	Pan-Dried	<b>Rolled Oats</b>
Correspondence Samples sent or		In the Mark Money	et in Barrels or Bags for less
THE		We should be pleased to o	nuote prices and send samples.
Pure Gold	Mfg. Co.	ED'	TILLSON



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# THE ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO'S GRANULATED,

### YELLOWS

### and SYRUPS

### ARE PURE.

NO BLUEING Material whatsoever is used in the

Manufacture of OUR GRANULATED

# THE CANADA SUCAR REFINING CO'Y [LIMITED],

MONTREAL.

Manufacturers of Refined Sugars of the well-known Brand

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

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





HYDE PARK. ATHLETE. PURITAN DERBY, SWEET SIXTEEN CIGARETTES.