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

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J. B. McLEAN, President. HUGH C. McLEAN, Sec.-Treas. THE J. B. MCLEAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, FINE MAGAZINE RRINTERS AND TRADE JOURNAL PUBLISHERS. HEAD OFFICE: Le Desbarats, Manager. NEW YORK OFFICE: Roy V. Somerville, Manager. EUROPEAN BRANCH :

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

Advertisers and Subscribers may have their correspondence addressed to the care of any of our offices and they are invited to use them at any time. At the Head office, Toronto, a place is set apart where they can see all the latest newspapers and the latest issues of trade papers from all parts of the world, where they can do their correspondence or obtain any information. Parcels may also be directed to the Head office.

The main thoroughfares of this city still resound with the din of business-the throng of feet moving in all directions, the clatter on the pavement of horse shoes and wagon wheels, the rushing to and fro of delivery carts and the jangling of street car bells. But this uproarious medley is like a holy calm to the citizens who dwell and do business on these streets, and is a mere concord of sweet sounds to the frequenters of the sime highways. They remember how the sense of hearing used to be dismayed and the medium of sound-transmission used to be troubled, when Bedlam was let loose for all day, and the pedlars led the riotous chorus. The pedlars are now relegated to the back streets, and discord has lost its fullest throats and strongest notes. The quiet retreats of the city now re-echo yells that formerly drowned the clamor of the reel and hose wagon on the main street and silenced the organ grinder three blocks away. But they don't shout so distractingly on the back streets, as there they have a wide field of unbroken stillness to vociferate in, and people can be stirred up by mere loudness.

In old times when the pedlars had the run of the main streets, trade in the interior parts of the city afforded them a rest. When they came out on the business streets they would pull themselves together to assert the supremacy of their lungs over the common pell-mell. It was then the observer could study the resources of the pedlar's gamut. Mere volume of noise would be poured forth unsparingly, the burden of the call would be horribly motonous, but both these ways of assaulting the auditory nerves could be forgiven if the pedlar would not begin to play upon the chords or rather discords of human feeling. Some of them had command of the widest range of vocal torture. Voice-culture they had made a specialty of and had learned to imitate the most savage sounds in nature. Their yells were truly blood-curdling at times. Their yelling was more objectionable than their trade.

The restriction of the pedlars to the back streets, while it is a relief to the grocers of the main streets is an aggravation of the grievances of interior grocers, whose custom is now besieged by the whole peddling fraternity. The pedlars call this class-legislation and do not inaptly name it, as it discriminates between the grocers on main streets and the grocers on back streets, as well as between stationary traders and itinerant traders. It is desirable that the pedlars should have limited privilege in the matters of noise-making and street-obstruction, but it is probably not within the power of a city council to except certain streets from the scope of a pedlar's license. The pedlars are now making a test to see whether the Municipal Act gives that authority to a town or city council. That is a large power over a citizen's rights, and one that might be used against grocers themselves sometimes if it were vested in the city council. Suppose that some time the city should greatly lower the pedlars' license fee. The grocers would probably feel that the best way to face the lightly-taxed and increased pedlars' trade would be to take out license themselves, and send out a wagon with cheap fruit and vegetables to cope with the regular pedlars. Would the grocers, in such circumstances, like to have their ground so circumscribed that they could not get at the best of the trade? Of course they and the pedlars would be on an equal tooting so far as streets went. The by-law limiting peddling to certain streets also contains a clause prohibiting storekeepers on two of the main streets from doing a peddling business. That appears to be a step beyond the farthest limits a council is competent to go. *

It is not so long ago since the wholesale grocery trade was deemed a good one to stay in. Few retired from it in disappointment with its returns. It was considered a satisfactory trade to the majority of merchants engaged in it. The number of failures in it during the last ten years have been few and in most instances unimportant. Circumstances tavored it as a remunerative business. The number of competitors was not excessive, and mutual interest was for a considerable time strong enough to bring competition under some control. Profits were protected on granulated sugar, tobacco and many manufacturers' lines by the adoption of a common price; loss through bad debts was minimized by the establishing of a uniform limit in the time given for credit, and uniform rate of discounts for cash payments; immunity from further competition was pretty well secured by the inflexible tendency of these discounts to check buying on a large scale by retailers. There seemed to be no other trade which had its own prosperity so much in its own hands as the wholesale grocery trade. But now we hear of men wanting to get out of 2

NO FOBACCO

In the west, one change has already it. been announced and certain others are said to be imminent. These withdrawals are not on account of the improving opportunities for money-making that the wholesale grocery trade offers. On the contrary, it may well be supposed that the diminishing returns from capital invested in that trade are the cause of any retirements now made or contemplated. The course of prices during the last twelvemonths afford every reason for believing this. The decline in values has been most marked in that time. The reduction varies from five to fifty per cent. and takes in a long list of articles. Among them may be named sugar, syrups, tea, Valencia raisins, currants, spices, canned vegetables, canned fruits, canned salmon (until the last few weeks) and other articles. In several of these-sugar, Valencia raisins, salmon, and canned goods-the wholesale grocer's margin has had to part with nearly the whole difference between last year's prices and this year's. The freight tonnage handled by the wholesale grocers this year does not represent much below the same cost, exception being made for sugar alone. The shrinkage in prices has been very general in most foods, wheat being something above a dollar at this time last year, and now selling at about 75c., while potatoes have rarely sold for a third of last crop-year's prices. The year from the 39th of June, 1891, to the 30th of June, 1892, was a bad one for prices in most lines of production, so that if the wholesale grocers did not make their usual profits they were not alone in this experience.

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The Halifax Morning Chronicle understands that the Nova Scotia sugar refinery has been shipping yellow sugars to New York, and that it has realized better prices on them in that city than it can get in Canada. If this is the case, the fact furnishes the strongest comment on the lowness of prices in this country. It scarcely seems credible that a Canadian refinery can pay a duty of 1/2 c. per lb. and the freight to New York, and yet undersell domestic refiners in that city. Of course it is easier to make sales of Canadian yellow in that market than it is to make sales of Canadian granulated. The number of grades of the former enables a seller to make a very good showing in tavor of his price if his sample compares well in brightness with a sugar of much greater saccharine strength. The better sugar is not always the better seller, in all cases of two

THE CANADIAN GROCER

given competing samples of yellow. A low price and a good appearance are the main selling conditions, and against this combination a good appearance alone or a low price alone is handicapped. The lowest price going for yellow in New York is slightly over 3.3c. per lb. To compete with that grade it would be necessary for Canadian refiners to sell at about $2\frac{3}{4}c$, but it is unlikely that it was the lowest grade that was sold. Yellow sugar is now getting so little attention that it is not surprising that efforts are made to make sales outside, though it is surprising that sales are made in New York.

* The strict enforcement of the Weights and Measures Act in England appears to call for the prosecution of all traders who include the wrapping paper in the weights they give. Inspectors have for some time acted upon this literal and rigid interpretation of the Act, and have not only prosecuted traders charged with selling paper in the weight paid for but have set informers to work to catch grocers in a breach of the Act. Some cases are at present pending against certain grocers at Wolverhampton. The ground taken is, that in the case of sales where the weight is made up of the commodity and the enclosing paper, the customer gets only the gross weight he asked for, while the net weight of his purchase should be the number of pounds or the fraction of a pound be asked for. It would seem that the tare in a paper package of tea whose gross weight is one pound is too small a matter for any one to make a row about. If it were a chest of tea or a barrel of sugar, the case would be different, but in a hand package of tea or sugar it is the mere shadow of a trifle. The grocer must get something for his paper, and that is a convenient way of getting it, while it defrauds nobody, the parcel being weighed out under the customer's eye.

* * * On another page "A Retailer " asks what

stand the Wholesale Grocers' Guild takes on the matter of direct trade between wholesalers and consumers. We answer, that such trade is opposed to a cardinal principle, perhaps not expressed in any of its resolutions, but adopted in an agreement between it and the retail grocers of this city, and regarded in the best practice of its members by the Guild. There is usually exception made and allowed for the cases of buyers on a wholesale scale, such as restaurant keepers or hotel keepers or lumber men whose orders are very large. But trade with consumers, such as the employes of a concern like that our correspondent speaks of is not done by the best houses. "A Retailer" would probably find that the practice would be stopped if he made complaint to Edgar Wills the Secretary of the Guild. It is a discreditable method of doing business, a small way of extending trade, and should be exposed. A house cuts a poor figure among its wholesale confreres when it descends to the pettiness of competing against the individual customers of its rivals. The Canadian wholesale grocery trade is old enough and ranks sufficiently high to have acquired some of the dignity that attaches to established and honorable bodies, and which is supposed to restrain individual members from courses that are not honorable or dignified. Its influence ought to be strong enough to be independent of formal articles or resolutions for the purpose of keeping down inclinations towards unbecoming business conduct. But it appears that the only standard of business virtue is that of each individual house, and it is gratifying that that is sometimes a sufficient guarantee for the protection of retail customers. But not in all cases. The other day a merchant in the wholesale grocery trade handed the writer a letter in which a customer, a retail grocer, made a specific charge of direct competition against himself by a wholesale grocery house. He was approached by a traveller of this house but did not purchase any goods from him. This traveller then went to several hotels in that place and sold each of them a bill of goods. These hotels had formerly been supplied by the trader first approached, but the traveller did not compensate him by any percentage on these sales. On the contrary, he went to the competitor of this trader and gave him 10 per cent. on the sales, though the buyers were not former customers of that trader. That way of doing business does not need to be characterized. Its recital suffices to condemn it and to make people who do such business ashamed of it.

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On second thoughts some of the people who were preparing to start new canning factories this year have decided not to make the venture. They have yielded to the suggestions of the situation, and have acted wisely, both in their own interests and the interests of the canned goods industry. Others have concluded to begin their first year by putting up but a small pack.

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THE GROCER has it on the best of authority that the terms agreement of the Wholesale Grocers' Guild is being violated by members of that body. It is not an occasional isolated case that is the basis of this statement, but the rather frequent practice of certain houses. Few houses charge interest after an account 15 due, if the debtor is a good customer, so that to this class of buyers the time is extended. But customers who do not rank high in wholesale consideration are charged interest for every day their overdue account stands unpaid. Thus, not only is it true that the Guild terms are frequently disregarded by certain houses, but it is also true that where they are kept by the same houses it is for the purpose of discriminating against struggling traders. There are two evils in this. The terms were purposely made equal for all traders, that the wealthy retailer would not be enabled by greater discount concessions todrive out of the business his poorer rival across the street. The uniform terms adjusted the conditions of competition so as to give the struggling trader a chance. If the wealthy trader paid cash, it was intended that he should be benefited no more thereby than the poor trader who paid cash, and if he bought on time it was intended that his bills should mature as early and that post-mature bills should pay the same rate of interest. Those who are making terms of their own are frustratiug those intentions. They should consider the matter before they go too far, and ask themselves if they want to see the terms aban doned. The wholesalers can have no object in seeing the agreement to uphold these terms dissolved, and the retail trade are not signifying any disapproval of that agreement. Among the circular questions sent out by the delegates who met here last fall from various retail grocers' associations, were two or three asking the opinion of each local association upon the two time limits and the terms of discount. The numerous answers sent back, though differing in details, agreed in approving the terms. Wholesalers who are tampering with the terms of agreement should draw a moral from the effects which followed the suspension of the sugar clause-If they are satisfied with the consequences of that step they may favor the return of a demoralized state of credit. This along with the action of demoralized prices should bring about chaos enough to suit the most rabid trade anarchists. The wholesale grocery trade owes it largely to the uniform and limited terms it adopted that it has attained a foremost place in our commerce.

The wretched state of prices this summer sheds a little backward light on conduct that the self-interest of buyers as well of sellers kept covered up in the times when the sugar clause held. Favored trades are now letting out some of the secrets that were formerly shared only by themselves and the men who sold them goods in breach of some article of the Guild. The retailers who call up these reminiscences can do so now without endangering their own special advantage, for the sugar clause is gone and prices are in the very slough of despond in nearly everything, so there are few favors left to be got by intrigue, or through principals' connivance at broken pledges on the part of travellers.

FARMERS' BESETTING WEAKNESS.

A couple of men who claimed to represent a large wholesale concern in Toronto similar to the Patrons of Industry stores, successfully swindled a number of farmers in Nelson The strange men cartownship yesterday. ried samples of groceries, dry goods, etc., and said they were taking orders for goods which would be delivered to the buyers at wholesale prices. They succeeded in selling many of the farmers job lots of dry goods, suitable for making suits of clothes, dresses etc., and persuaded the farmers to give them notes, ranging in value from \$48 to \$65, at four months in payment, and the farmers were to be allowed the privilege of dealing with the alleged wholesale concern in Toronto, who would also send along tailors to make up the clothes. Several of the farmers came to the city to-day to inquire about the the alleged firm, only to discover that the concern had no existence and they had been duped into buying goods worth less than half the value of their notes. The man secured several hundred dollars worth of notes in the township of Nelson alone, and were doing a rushing trade. -Daily Paper.

The above item of news throws no new light on swindling methods, for the same scheme has often enough been worked and has been more than once exposed in these columns. A correspondent about two years ago forwarded circulars that were given to farmers by the agents of a supposed house in this city, and the GROCER was able to inform its readers that no such concern had an office at the given address.

The fact that farmers can still be fleeced by these sharks is not flattering to the agricultural capacity for business. Business is altogether too vague a notion in the minds of some people to be of any use to them. They look upon it as a matter of buying and selling, apart apparently from any precautionary considerations to secure the best value, to obtain assurance of delivery or to exact full execution of contract by the other party to the contract. Responsibility as a whole they appear not to think about, and the unreasonableness of a swindler's pretensions or representations is the last thing they criticise. A short distance from their own homes, on every trading day in the year is a man with a stake in the community, who lives by selling goods and who expects to thrive only as he deals fairly by his customers. There is no urgent need to buy to-day simply because the seductive itinerant calls to-day. What security has the farmer in the promises or representations of the wanderer anyway ? The fellow can counterfeit all the manners of honesty and worth ; he is frank and engaging ; his knowledge of

a world entirely different from what the farmers' family have been brought up in is full of interest to the young people; he aims to please and succeeds. He makes a visit, perhaps takes a meal, he goes away leaving everybody sorry, and leaves behind him an impression that promises to be an enduring one. But when the note he took—somewhat unwittingly to the farmer—has duly matured, and notice comes from the note-shaver of the neighboring town who bought it at 50c. on the dollar, another and more abiding impression succeeds the one the fascinating stranger left behind him.

Traders throughout the country should never weary of preaching to farmers the folly of buying from men who take contracts for goods either delivered or to be delivered. It is their experience with such men as these that makes farmers begrudge profits and confidence to fixed traders. If the farmers were business men they would have nothing to do with them, but if farmers were business men they would not be taken in by he representations of Patrons of Industry organizers.

UNIFORM CUSTOMS APPRAISING.

A deputation of wholesale merchants waited upon the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, minister of customs, at his office in Montreal on Friday morning. Their purpose in doing so was to ascertain if greater uniformity could not be secured in the interpretation of the tariff. The deputation was headed by the Hon. Ed. Murphy, and upon it were C. P Hebert, vice-president of the Board of Trade and J. B. Learmont, H. Newman, Henry Miles, J. P. Cleghorn, J. Kerry, A. Ramsay A. Masson, J. A. Cantlie, G. Macpherson, R. Angers and others. Hon. Mr. Murphy presented the deputation, and was followed by J. P. Cleghorn and J. A. Cantlie for the dry goods trade; J. B. Learmont, Real Angers, T. H. Newman and Gordon Macpherson for the hardware; A. Ramsay for paints and oils, and Henry Miles and John Kerry tor the drug trade. Each gave instances where appraisers at different points classed certain articles under different heads. In some cases the difference in the duty amounted to 20 per cent. This is particu-larly the case with brass goods and cutlery, which were sometimes classed under two or three different headings. By some appraisers palette knives, tailors' shears, oyster openers etc., were called cutlery and a duty of 25 per cent. imposed, and by others as tools and 30 per cent. charge. The members of the hardware trade also seized upon the occasion to protest against item 52 of the Customs act which discriminate against them, as by its terms the duty upon damaged iron and steel goods is not refunded.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau listened to the deputation and acquainted himself with the details of the case. He expressed his willingness to do all he could to meet with wishes of the deputation, and suggested that, perhaps, the most feasible method of getting around the difficulty would be for each firm to send a list of their goods to the department, so that a complete catalogue might be prepared and the duty placed opposite each article. The deputation thanked the minister for the interest he had manifested and withdrew.

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THE GUILD AND CONSUMERS' CUSTOM.

SOUTH RIVER, July 16th, 1892. EDITOR CANADIAN GROCER.

DEAR SIR,-I would like to ask you for a little information in regard to the Wholesale Grocers' Guild of Ontario. Does the Guild allow or sanction the practice of some of its most influential members in selling direct to consumers and to those who do not make the least pretensions to being in the trade?

VO TOBA

My reason for asking this is that one of Toronto's largest wholesale firms has come down to the practice of shipping groceries in small quantities to mill employees, in this district, at or about wholesale prices. By answering this in your next issue you will confer a favor on

A RETAILER.

THE PRICE OF SOAP CONTROLLED.

The following is a copy of a letter sent through THE GROCER to the Secretary of the Toronto Retail Grocers' Association, with an accompanying request that it be published in our issue of this week.

WOODSTOCK, July 15th. 1892. Sec. RETAIL GROCERS' ASS'N, Toronto.

DEAR SIRS,-I notice in this week's GRO-CER under the head of "Toronto Retail Grocers' Association " a question asked by Mr. Westren if I had been notified that the prices of my soap were being cut by the retail trade in Toronto, but was explained that in the case of my soap it was an open matter whether the price was cut or not and not subject to any regulation by me.

In answer to the above permit me to say that for upwards of 30 years my goods have been more or less handled by grocers from Halifax to Vancouver, and in all cases have I endeavored to sell my brands of soap, so as to pay a fair and legitimate profit to both wholesale and retail dealers, and as far as it has been in my power to control I have always endeavored to protect the trade from any unscrupulous cutting to customers, and am and have been at all times ready, willing and pleased to do my utmost or anything that hes in my power to regulate selling prices and see the same is carried out. Trusting in justice to myself you will read this letter before your next meeting, I have the honor to be Sir, Your obt. Servant,

D. Richards.

The next crop of Louisiana sugar promises to be larger than the last. The extra duty on low grade molasses was therefore not imposed any too soon.

A GROCER'S BOY.

THE CANADIAN GROCER

One or two slight circumstances may bend the twig and thus incline the tree. A Christmas gift bent Doctor Schliemann, the discoverer of buried Troy, to his life work. He was eight years old when his father, a poor man, pinched himself to give him a " Universal History," with an engraving of Troy in flames. "If the walls," said the boy to his father, "were as thick as those in the picture, there must be some remains of them, and I shall excavate them some day." Another trivial event gave the boy an impulse toward his life work. He was working as a grocer's boy from early in the morning until late at night, sweeping the shop, selling herrings and candles. One day a drunken miller entered the shop and recited a hundred lines of Homer in the original Creek. The boy did not understand a word of it, but he was so affected by the rhythmic cadence that he wept, and paid the man to repeat the lines three times. From that moment he prayed to God that he might learn Greek. He was next helped to the realisation of his boyish ideal by two apparent accidents. In lifting a cask too heavy for him he strained himself and could work no more in the grocer's shop. He went to sea as a cabin boy. He was so poor that he sold his coat to buy a blanket. The vessel was wrecked on the coast of Holland. A friend secured him a situation in a counting room, at a salary of one hundred and sixtytwo dollars a year. He spent half the small salary on his studies, lived in a garret on ryemeal porridge, and mastered English in six months. Then he learned French, Dutch, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese. His knowledge of languages got him a situation as correspondent and bookkeeper in the office of an Amsterdam banker. A Spaniard brought in a bill which no one could read; yonng Schliemann translated it, and the banker promoted him. He began the study of Russian; subsequently he became a Russian merchant, and amassed a fortune. Then he engaged a Greek teacher. His method of study was original. He began by studying modern Greek. He procured a modern Greek translation of "Paul and Virginia," and read it through, comparing every word with its equivalent in the French original. When he had finished his task, he knew at least one half the Greek words the book contained. He repeated the task, and then knew all the words, and thus acquired a modern Greek vocabulary without using a dictionary. In six weeks he had mastered the difficulties of modern Greek; then he applied himself to the ancient Greek. Within three months he had learned sufficient to understand some of the classical Greek authors, and especially Homer, whom he read and re-read with enthusiasm. Before beginning the work of his life he made a journey round the world, and studied archæology in Paris. Then, with a wellstored mind, he began those investigations round Troy which had been the dream of his ife. His success made him the great excavator of modern days .- Exchange.

THE SPIDER AND THE FLY.

[CONTRIBUTED.] C. T.-Good morning, Mrs. G. This is a

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fine morning. Mrs. G .- Yes, sir, it is a fine morning, but it looks like rain.

C. T.-Yes, it does look a little cloudy. Well, how is the Wednesday afternoon closing getting along ?

Mrs. G .- Oh, not so bad, though that fel. low over there at the other corner closed his door, but left it open so that any one could get in, and that is not right. I don't think my man will close next Wednesday. Our competitor just tries to catch our customers when we are closed, and I don't see the sense of closing just to let S. take our trade away. I saw customers go in myself.

C. T .- Well, that's too bad. Here I have been working for three or four weeks on this thing day and night, sometimes at half-past 9 to half-past 10 at night after my other work was done, and get nothing for it, my only object being to get you all a half holiday, so that you might have a little rest and recreation instead of working like slaves all the time, and now that I have got it into shape such mean people as that must break it all up. It is really too bad. I would not mind the work I have spent on it if it was only a success, but to see it broken through in disregard of a pledged and signed promise is very discouraging, to say the least of it.

Mrs. G.-Yes, it is discouraging. I have no use for that man any way. However, you have done your share all right anyway You have worked hard enongh.

C. T.—Yes I have, and its myself that knows it. I would not work like that again for two dollars a day. If they don't like to take it now they can do the other thing. I'm sick and tired of it.

Mrs. G.-Well, I don't wonder at it. It makes me slck.

C. T.-Well, good morning, Mrs. G., I will just run over and see Mr. S. and see what he has to say.

Mrs. G.-Good morning, sir.

[Traveller crosses to Mr. S. on the opposite side of the street. Enters store.]

C. T.-Good morning Mr. S.

Mr. S.—Good morning. Well how is the Wednesday afternoon closing getting along? C. T.-All right, I think. Why?

Mr. S .- Well I don't think I'll close next Wednesday.

C. T.-Why, how is that ?

Mr. S .- Well, I believe in closing and not keeping open, but there are some people round here who keep the front door closed and send the customers from the side door. That's no way to close. Why, I saw her across the road there come out of the side door and take one of my customers in and give her goods. I don't call that closing.

C. T.-Why you surprise me. I'm aston-ished. I thought that Mrs. G. kept tightly closed all day.

Mr. S.-Well what I'm telling you is a fact. Of course when I saw that, I let the customers come through the front door and waited on them. Now I suppose they will blame me. I won't close up next Wednesday, I don't think.

[C. T .-- Leaves. confused and puzzled as to which of them told the truth.]

[TO BE CONTINUED.]





THE M'KAY MILLING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

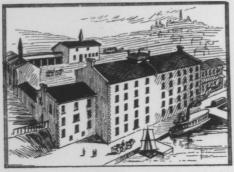
The formation of this large and prosperous business was laid over 60 years ago by the late Hon. Thos. McKay. The business then passed to the late Thos. McKay who organised the firm of Thos. McKay & Co., whose name has been a familiar one to the flour and oatmeal trade for the past twenty years.

Following the example of other large concerns in Europe and the United States, this firm have turned their business into a limited joint stock company. The surviving partners of the late firm hold the bulk of the stock and continue in the management of the business, Mr. William Hutchison being general manager, William Scott, president, and T. M. McKay, vice-president, Mr. Archer Bayley filling the position of secretary-treasurer.

The McKay Milling Company's property consists of the flour, oatmeal, corn and feed mills situated at the Chaudiere, and the flour, oatmeal and feed mills of New Edinburgh, all driven by the never-failing water-power of the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers.

Starting at a time when the ring of the pioneer's axe might have been heard clearing the present site of the city of Ottawa, the business has steadily grown, until now it has the largest output of flour in eastern Ontario, and the largest output of oatmeal Cut," "Mid Cut," "Fine Cut," "Flour Cut," oatmeal, and the celebrated "K. Y." rolled oats.

As a result of some years' experimenting, and at considerable expense, the McKay



THE NEW EDINBURGH MILLS OF THE M'KAY MILLING COMPANY.

Milling Company now manufacture the only really choice grade of rolled oats made in Canada, which the company have taken the precaution to register under the name of the "K. Y." rolled oats.

HOW TO TELL A GOOD CHEESE.

An American expert gives the following suggestions in regard to the selection of cheese:—A good cheese, or rather a cheese with an indication of goodness, will stand up square on the shelf and will have an even



THE M'KAY MILLING COMPANY'S OTTAWA MILL.

in Canada. Their well-known brands of flour are "Royal Patent," "Strong Bakers'," "Silver Sheaf," "Daisy" and "White Light."

For over half-a-century these mills have sustained a reputation for high grades oatmeal that are now as well-known in Glasgow, London, Liverpool and other European cities as they are on this side of the water. The brands consist of "Granulated" "Round coloured, not mottled, rind. A cheese with a soft, porous interior will sometimes have this outside appearance, while the flavour is not to be guessed at by an outside application. The moment you press your finger tips on the rind you can begin to judge of the interior make up of a cheese. If it yields readily under the pressure of the fingers and the rind breaks, or does not spread back readily

when the hand is withdrawn, you have struck a soft article, caused by a slack cooling of the curd, a want of acid-or both. At best it will have an insipid flavour, which will become "off" as it grows in age. A cheese which feels so hard that you cannot press it on the rind is either sour, salted too heavily, cooked too much, skimmed, or suffering with a touch of all these complaints combined. There is nothing more satisfactory to a dairy enthusiast than to examine a good cheese : to the touch it will be mellow, yet firm ; its rind will be of even hue, elastic, and free from puffs, and the sample will reveal firm, close-grained, meaty cheese, buttery, and of a nutty flavour. In testing quality of cheese many experts do not employ the sense of taste, but simply that of smell. In most cases I prefer both smell and taste. In my case, the taste will often reveal characteristics of flavour which cannot be detected by the smell.

HE WAS A ST. LOUIS GROCERY DRUMMER.

Said John D. Patterson, of Kansas City : "There was a very mad conductor on the east-bound Kansas City train the other night. The car was crowded and I shared my seat with a St. Louis drummer, who was bent on having a good time at the expense of his fellow-passengers. As the conductor came along a dog under our seat began to snarl viciously. The conductor looked hard at the drummer. 'No dogs allowed in the coaches : take him into the baggage car,' he said. Not my dog,' replied the drummer as he made a vicious kick. The cur went howling under the seats the full length of the car. The passengers became interested. The conductor, porter and brakeman made search for him. He continued to run and howl. The passengers joined in the search, but no dog could be found, and the quest was finally given up. Just as the passengers had settled into a doze the dog set up a heart-breaking, ear-piercing howl. The search was renewed, but without success. As we pulled into Bunker Hill the dog got under the wheels, and his death song was something appalling. The conductor was overjoyed. He got off and looked for fragments of the dog. The drummer had alighted, and as the conductor called all aboard he put down his grips and filled that train from engine to sleeper with dog fights. He was a ventriloquist. The conductor was so mad that he forgot to take up tickets for forty miles."-Interstate Grocer.

An order-in-council has been passed by the Dominion Government, adding the computing scale manufactured by the Computing Scales Company of Dayton, Ohio, to the list of scales which may be admitted to verification, and that the fees for verification be fifty per cent. higher than that charged for ordinary scales of like capacity.

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR

Diamond Crystal Salt. Webb's Perfect Starch. Faulder's Silver Pan Marmalade. MacUrquart's Sauce.

LOCKERBY BROS.,

H. P. ECKARDT & CO., TORONTO, ONT.

MONTREAL, P. Q., ARE OFFERING THIS WEEK

(Barbadoes

DEAR GROCER

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

THE SNOW DRIFT CO,, BRANTFORD.

DRANTFORD.

We manufacture it in every conceivable shape and are constantly getting out new

ideas. We make a specialty of "Gross Goods,"

which yield the retailer a large profit. Our travellers are now filling their sample cases with new lines and will be on the road at once. Should they not go to your town, send in your orders by mail and we will give them careful attention.



Baking Powder sold only in Cans. TEAS. And MOLASSES. FINE LARCE DRY COD IN BUNDLES. BONELESS FISH IN BOXES. Canned Salmon, Lobsters, Mackerel and Oysters. HUDON, HEBERT & CIE..

Wholesale Grocers

Wine Importers,

804, 806 St. Paul St., 148, 145 Commissioners St.

SUGARS.

MONTREAL, CANADA.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

75 ST. PETER STREET.

WE OFFER 2000 CASES

-TOMATOES-

" De SALABERRY" brand, choice, for immediate delivery.

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

Caverhill, Rose, Hughes & Co.

Teas, Fancy Groceries and Table Delicacies. 309, 311 and 313 COMMISSIONERS, COENER ST. PETER STREET,

MONTREAL.

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OLD TIMES.

(Eugene Field.) There are no days like the good old days-The days when we were youthful,

When human kind was pure, and mind And speech and deeds were truthful ;

Before a love for sordid gold

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NG TOBACCO

Became man's ruling passion, And before each dame and maid became Slave to the tyrant Fashion.

There are no girls like the good old girls-Against the world I'd stake 'em.

As buxom and smart and clean of heart As the Lord knew how to make 'em. They were rich in spirit and common sense

And piety all-supportin', They could bake, and sew and had taught school, too,

And they made the likeliest courtin'.

There are no boys like the good old boys-When we were boys together, When the grass was sweet to the brown bare

feet That dimpled the laughing heather, When the peewee sang to the summer dawn

Or the bee in the billowy clover, Or down by the mill the whip-poor-will

Echoed his night-song over.

There is no love like the good old love-The love that mother gave us, We are old, old men, yet we pine again

For that precious grace, God save us. So we dream and dream of the good old times

And our hearts grow tenderer, fonder, As those dear old dreams bring soothing gleams

Of heaven away off yonder.

OUR TIMES.

(W. H, Seyler.)

There are days as good as the old days-In these we now are living,

And human kind is as pure of mind And hearts their wealth are giving As in the days when man's brute passions,

Uncurbed by education,

Brought woe and strife into each life A curse to civilization.

There are girls as good as the old girls-I know it for l've got one,

She's as lithe and smart and pure in heart No purer lived, no, not one.

She is rich in love and common sense, And plenty pious feeling

She can cook and bake the airiest cake-My heart she's ever stealing

There are boys just like the old boys-They're living in manly days,

And the woods ring clear with their hearty cheer,

They're wandering in healthy ways. And the whip-poor-will sings at evening still And the bee sips sweets in the clover, While the old brindle cow is down by the

mow

Chewing the same cud over.

There is love as true as the old love-

The love our mother has given. We are strong young men, and again and again

Give thanks for that gracions leaven. And we live and we sing and our energies

bring To finish the work we've begun,

That when we grow old our hearts may not hold

Regrets for the days that are gone. Toronto, July 16th. 1892.

THE PEACH AND APPLE CROP.

From a fruit crop estimate, prepared upon the reports of 5,000 correspondents of three United States agricultural journals, the following is taken :

The peach crop is certainly short and prices must rule high ; the small orchards in Southern New England hang quite full, but New York has only 40 per cent., and some fifty reports from Newcastle, Kent and Sussex and from the Eastern Shore show that on the Delaware peninsula 40 per cent. of a full crop is all that can be expected, and peaches are now dropping off. The Georgia peach belts promise to have a great crop, but not so North Carolina. The Ontario peach orchards along the lakes are comparatively bare. The Michigan peach belt sends conflicting reports. California has every hope for quite a full crop. It is too early to forecast the apple crop, but its prospect on July I was only half as good as at the same time last year, when the crop was enormous, due partly to the remarkably favorable weather from August 15 to November 1. The finest prospect this year for a surplus for commercial purposes is in the famous appleshipping regions of Nova Scotia. Maine is almost as good. Southern New England poorer, while in the great apple belt of western New York the prospect is very poorhardly 33 against 100 on July 1, 1891. Much the same is true on the Ontario apple belt across the lakes. The situation is still worse in the apple-shipping sections of Ohio and Michigan, though good in the limited orchards of Minnesota and the Northwest. But in the commercial orchards of Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas the July prospect has uot been so poor for years, the central and intermountain States are short, and only in California do we again find a promise of a fairly full apple crop. Cable advices from England confirm the poor prospect there, owing to cold and wet during blossoming, with a somewhat better outlook in Europe, though nothing like a full crop."

HERE IS A SMART GROCER.

An enterprising grocer has discovered a novel and highly successful way to secure and retain the custom of all the servant girls in his neighborhood, says the New York Herald. He bought at the price of waste paper a large quantity of yellow covered penny dreadfuls and uses the single sheet for wrapping purposes in such a manner as will enable the girl after a certain amount of trade to secure the complete story. Some very strange dialogues can be heard in the store. The following will suffice for example: -"A loaf of bread, please, and wrap in 'The Orphan's Woe,' page 5." "A lamp chimney, and give me 'The Blind Man's Curse,' third sheet." "Oh, my dear sir," pleads another gırl, "couldn't you give me another copy of 'Slim Jim, the Boneyard Terror !' Our dog has eaten the other.' "Why, how was that?"

Well, you see, sir, my missus didn't know the value of the story, and wrapped some scraps in it for the dog, and he swallowed the whole lot, paper and all." "Here, miss, is your soap," continued the grocer, turning to a third customer. "And please observe the wrapper. It contains the thrilling story of 'The Crimson Stain; or, The Marble Bride.' You shall have the continuation when you come again. And," turning to his assistant, he continues : "Here, Hans, mark down the lady for 'The Crimson Stain,' second sheet. She has bought the soap."

PORK PACKING GRADES.

The Canadian pork-packing trade is beginning to experience the benefit intended to be conferred upon it by the government when it placed a duty on American hogs coming into this country. On all hands we hear that the business is improving, and that the prospects are still brighter. Since the imposition of the tax, farmers have gone much more largely into breeding and keeping. There is one defect, however, to which the pork-packers are now directing the attention of the government. The opinions of the pork-packers of the country on the subject are voiced by Mr. George Matthews, of Toronto, who says : " If the government would only rectify the pork duty so that the packers could make all kinds of pork as well as fine, no American hogs would be brought in at all. There is one thing misunderstood about this question, and that I have never seen rightly put in any paper. The packers do not ask the imposition of a higher duty; what they ask is that the government should rearrange the description of the different cuts, because the cuts as classified in the act and the modern cuts in packing are widely different. In the inspection act there is a cut called extra fine. Well, we used to make that, but we do not do so now. We have navy,' short clear mess; and other brands. We want the government to reclassify. There is another thing too. Pork intended by the government to pay a duty of 3 cents is brought in at $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. This cents is brought in at 11/2 cents per lb. is done in this way. We bring in the pork in long strips, from the shoulder to the ham. We cut this in three or four and we repack, having the pork the government intends shall pay 3 cents per lb., but only pay $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents on the long strips. Everybody does this." We have no doubt that if these views are pressed upon the attention of the government the defect will be remedied without delay .- Canadian Trade Review.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Always makes light bread and pastry. Always is the same. Always used by people who care for their diges-tion. Always recommended by Physicians and Chem-ists. tion



S. A. VAN DAM & CO.,

37 Old Corn Exchange, Manchester,

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23 Mathew Street, Liverpool, England.

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Bacon, Butter, Lard, Eggs, Cheese, and Canned Goods.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.

FIRM FOUNDED 1850.

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"REFERENCES "--Bank of British North America, Toronto; and Manchester and Salford Bank, Manchester, Eng.

BRITISH AMERICA STARCH CO.

PRICE LIST

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

First Quality White Laundry-

3 lb. cartoons, boxes 36 lb. each.	434C
Barrels, 175 lbs	43/8C
Kegs, 100 lbs	43/8C
Lily White Gloss, 6 lb. boxes, 8 in.crate	6¼c
Brantford Gloss, I lb. cartoons	634c
Lily White Gloss, I lb. cartoons	6¼c
Canada Laundry, boxes 40 lbs	334 C

Culinary Starch.

Ten boxes and upwards freight prepaid to any point in Ontario or Quebec.

Discounts 15 per cent on 10-box lots. Discounts 17 ½ per cent. on 40-box lots.

Terms—30 days nett. Orders will be filled direct from factory or

through any wholesale house if preferred.

THE BRITISH AMERICA STARCH CO., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.



"CANADIANS"

Appreciate a good cup of Coffee or Cocoa, such as is obtained by the use of

"HIGHLAND BRAND EVAPORATED CREAM

For Sale by all Wholesale Grocers.

Prepared only by

HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO., HIGHLAND, ILL., U. S. A.



10

TOBACCO

UN

[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 Nanaimo Soap Factory will be in operation by the end of the month.

The report that William Rankin, grocer, St. John, N. B., had assigned is not correct.

A sugar-laden ship, the Ellen, went ashore at Point Aux Trembles, Montreal, the other day.

D. McGein, head clerk in Henderson's grocery store, Kingston, has secured a situation in Syracuse, N. Y.

Port & Winch, New Westminster, B. C., are forwarding daily shipments of iced salmon to North Bend and other points along the C. P. R.

Over \$3,000 worth of butter was shipped one day last week from Brussels to Montreal, the purchase of one buyer, from merchants of that town.

Chas. Anderson, grocer, Vancouver, B.C., has moved into the store until lately occupied by Geo. Hayes, the latter moving into Mr. Anderson's store.

Matthews' canning factory, Trenton, Ont., is in operation. During the rush of the strawberry season 118 hands were employed, and 5,000 cans were put up daily.

Mr. T. B. Hall, was elected President, and Mr. A. C. Flummerfelt, Vice-President of the Victoria (B. C.) Board of Trade, at their annual meeting some days ago.

Robert Balfour, of the firm of Greening, Baltour & Co., wholesale tea merchants, Winnipeg, brought his family to Hamilton last week and started for the Pacific coast. + Todhunter & Mitchell's spice mills. Nos. 130 and 132 Adelaide street west, took fire a few mornings ago. The damage Labout \$1,000, is fully covered by insurance.

D. Nicol, of Cataraqui, has been commissioned by the truit growers' association of Ontario to collect fruits for the world's fair. He will only accept native fruits of rare kinds.

The merchants of Nana:mo are organizing a fire insurance association. They claim they are paying the insurance companies a higher rate than is paid in other cities, it being 51/2 per cent.

Four freight trains of tea, each consisting of thirteen or fourteen cars, have left here since the arrival of the steamship Empress of China. The longshoremen commenced unloading the steamer at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, and by 11 o'clock the first train started. This is hustling, and no mistake .-Vancouver News-Advertiser.

X On Saturday morning a considerable section of the business quarter of Stayner was destroyed by fire. Among the sufferers were John Petrie, and D. Gillespie, whose grocery stores were burnt. The property was insured.

T. B. Robb, New York, who was wellknown to the grocery trade in Canada died in Perth, July 8th. He was respected by all who knew him. He had extensive business relations with the Canadian wholesale houses.

The Victoria (B. C.) Board of Trade in his annual report says the total salmon pack for 1891 was 314,893 cases. Of this 220,761 cases were shipped to England ; 60,950 to Canadian cities ; 23,534 to Australia, and 9,648 to local consumers.

The West Lorne Canning & Evaporating Company (limited) has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital, the promoters being T. E. Montague, Dugald McPherson, Archibald McKillop, jun., W. Brock, G. H. Munroe and Benjaimin Partridge, all of West Lorne.

Cream with berries and other fruits is quite a luxury and may now be enjoyed by everybody, since Highland Brand Evaporated Cream is readily obtainable, daintily put up in cans, from every grocer. This Cream has a much more appetizing appearance on acid fruits than ordinary dairy cream, as it does not curdle, but remains smooth and glossy.-Adv.

Though the Japanese have been making many vile imitations of foreign cigarettes, the merchants are now crying out against the manufacture of imitated Japanese cigarettes in the European settlements of Yokohama. Tokyo tobacco merchants have even gone so far as to refuse to deal with foreigners in that article of trade.

Orr Bros., Windsor, having started their new mill are turning out a Diamond brand of flour suitable for the best class of trade. The mill is equipped with all the latest improved machinery, and has a capacity of 100 brls. per day. It is fitted out by the wellknown manufacturers, the Goldie & McCulloch Co. The building is large and is solid brick, four stories high.

The Helvetia Milk Condensing Co. gives its Highland Evaporated Cream the benefit of special advertising literature that is attractive in form and pointed in substance, and in both impressive. It consists of several handsome, well-printed little pamphlets in which the nature and uses of the Highland Cream are clearly set forth.

" The Son of Heaven" and the members of the Chinese Imperial Household are naturally very particular about their tea, says a correspondent from Hong Kong. Several dealers have lately been making purchases of the fragrant herb, in a lordly uncommercial way, on behalf of the Imperial teadrinkers. Only the finest quality is taken, and the prices for some choice varieties are described as fabulous.

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Port & Winch, of Vancouver and Westminster, shipped, a few days ago to Calgary, Donald, Banff and Vancouver, about 3,000 lbs. of fresh salmon. The Vancouver News-Advertiser says : The daily shipments of the enterprising fish dealers are constantly increasing and their business spreading all through the Dominion, from Westminster and Vancouver to Montreal and Quebec.

The salmon canners do not like the regulations with respect to the disposal of offal, but will, of course, comply with the law. They have the choice of three methods, namely : To bury it above high water mark, to have it towed out to sea, or to deposit it in perforated cribs at the canneries. Most of the canneries, it is understood, will crib the offal; but a few will send it to the oil factories. Burying offal or towing it to sea is so expensive as to be quite out of the question.

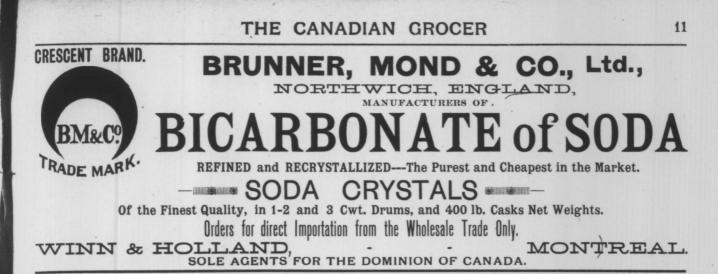
The Times office received a pleasant call one day last week from Mr. John Cameron, who is representing the J. B. McLean Printing and Publishing Company, of Toronto. Mr. John Bayne McLean, the popular secretary of the Canadian Press Association, is the president of the Company, and his brother, Hugh C. McLean, is the secretary. They print and publish the following trade journals :- THE GROCER, HARDWARE, BOOKS AND NOTIONS, DRY GOODS REVIEW, and other papers .- Dresden Times.

Items having appeared in the papers cautioning the public against forged \$10 notes of the Ontario bank, the manager of that institution authorizes the statement that there are no known counterfeits of the \$10 notes now issued by the bank, which are of a reddish color, dated 1st June, 1888, and payable in Toronto. A forgery of the \$10 notes issued by the bank 1st November, 1870, payable at the Ontariobank, Bowmanville, and of a light green, almost white, color, has been in circulation for about fifteen



BLAIKLOCK BROS, MONTREAL. General Agents for Canada.

TOBONTO AGENTS: WRIGHT & COPP, 40 Wellington St. East, Toronto



years, but as the bank has been withdrawing bills of that date from circulation since the counterfeit was discovered, there can be very few genuine bills of that issue unredeemed by the bank.

Next week, on the 27th inst., the Grocers' Association of London will take its holiday, and spend the time, according to the excellent programme they have prepared, in Queen's Park in that city.

Nothing has appeared in the Associated Press dispatch in years to arouse the public to such a sense of the necessity for judgment in the security of papers and valuable documents as the St. John's fire, when nearly all foreign safes proved worthless, and those of the Canadian manufacture of J. & J. Taylor alone stood the test.

A new machine has just been patented by Mr. Gaudrie of Port Hope, for the purpose of putting Labels on bottles of all sizes and kinds, and also on fruit and other cans of all sizes, and on square packages of all sizes. The capacity for labeling beer bottles is from twenty-five to thirty thousand per day, and it will do easily from eight to twelve thousand tins and three-pound fruit cans. The management of this device is in the hands of Alonzo W. Spooner, of Port Hope, the Copperine man.

The British steamship Fingal, 2,510 tons, Capt. Fullmore, loaded a cargo of tea at Kobe, Japan, under charter to the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. She proceeded from there to Yokohama, and sailed for Vancouver about the middle of this month. The Company have already one sailing ship, the George Skolfield, on the way. The tea business of the Company has very largely increased, and, although the Empresses all bring full cargoes of tea, they cannot carry all that is awaiting shipment.

The Prize List of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition ought of itself to beget a big interest in the great Fair, as it offers substan-tial inducements to producers to exhibit the products of their handiwork, manufacture or culture that should bring many competitors together. The Prize List is very lengthy, and the classes are so diversified as to give a chance to all varieties of product, while the prizes are ample and well graded. The List should be very thoroughly distributed among the people, as a perusal of its pages will suggest to many a man to enter some thing that he never thought was comprehended in the scope of the Industrial's intended exhibits. The great Fair is sure to be a success, and everybody should con its Prize List with the object of ministering to that success.

The Odessa correspondent of the Kingston Whig writes as follows : There is quite a stir among Odessa merchants at present. Mr. A. is angry with B. oversome little com-mercial dispute. Mr. B. denies anything of a character that is not straight honest business. Mr. A. resolves on revenge. As a result everything is marked in plain figures "away down below cost," A. claiming that he will "make the businessso that there will not be two cents in it for anyone." Mean-while the public smile and smack their lips in anticipation of the wonderful bargains to be had for the asking.

At the last meeting of The Toronto Retail Grocers' Association, there was quite a dis-cussion on Surprise Soap. On investigation it appears that the party who was reported as cutting the price did so through a misunderstanding, and nobody regrets it more than himself. If the secretary of the Asnobody regrets it more sociation or any member knowing of cutting on Surprise Soap, would acquaint the manu-facturers or their agents, they can rest assured matters of this kind will always receive prompt attention. From all we know of the Surprise Soap manufacturers, they are, and wish to be good triends to the retail grocers, and help them to make Surprise a profitable line to handle.

The first year's experiment with the newly established lobster hatchery at Picton, N.S., has proved highly successful, about sixty five millions of young lobsters having been hatched out and placed in the sea after they had attained a few weeks' growth. This is the result of securing the eggs from the female lobsters brought only to one cannery: There are about five hundred canneries which would average about the same number as the one where the eggs were preserved, so that some idea may be formed of

Baking

the millions of young lobsters which could annually be hatched if all the eggs were preserved instead of being wasted as is now the case. As the hatching is not an expensive affair it appears as if it would pay the canneries to have a hatchery attached to each, so as to insure a steady annual crop of lobsters. Mr. Wilmot, superintendent of the fisheries, is completing a new glass hatching jar similar to that used in the fish hatcheries, which is so arranged that the eggs will be kept in motion by the running water all the time, and it is expected that the percentage of eggs hatched in future will be even larger than this year.

THE ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND FIRE.

A naval force under the command of Sir Baldwin Walker, is engaged blowing down the dangerous walls The safes belonging to most establishments have been opened. The bank vaults, court records and savings bank-books are in good order. The records of the Crown Lands Department are all destroyed. The manuscript of the important Acts passed during last session have also been destroyed, and there is no copy extant The largest mercantile establishments had English safes, and all proved worthless, the contents being completely destroyed. Taylor's sates all came through the fire unscorched internally. In one case there was a Mil-ner and a Taylor in the same bnilding. The contents of the former were destroyed, while those of the latter were intact. Consequently the Canadian safes are now in great demand. Public gratitude to the Canadian people for their prompt assistance is warmly and universally expressed.—The Empire, July 16, 1892.

It has been ascertained that the total amount of the insurance on the property de-stroyed will reach four millions and a half, but this will not cover more than one-third of the losses sustained. One peculiar feature of the conflagration has been the test it afforded of the value of rival makes of safes. Those manufactured by Milner have been found useless, while those made by Taylor, of Toronto, proved perfect. The test ought to prove of the utmost value to Canadian trade as some of the most serious losses have been caused by safes proving unreliable .-The Gazette, Montreal, July 14.

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

a superior quality that a customer gained is always retained.

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EMPIRE TOBACCO COMPLETION

Sterling Sterling Sterling Sterling

A FINE SMOKE!

UNEQUALLED for the Grade.

Every caddy guaranteed.

Send for sample caddies.

Empire Tobacco Co., MONTREAL.

DRY GOODS.

A fairly active house trade has been experienced during the past week with wholesalers, but parcels have been small and while numerous for this time of year, are yet not very great in volume. Everything is selling with no run on any particular article. The letter orders have been for staples, novelties and a few lines of light summer goods.

Celluloid has advanced in price, in New York, and the pure celluloid collar will now cost 11c. per dozen and the cuffs 22c. per dozen, more than previously. There is but one company handling these goods in the States and they control prices.

Information has just been received showing a strong advance in raw silk in France and Switzerland. This will have an effect in making prices stiff in all future purchases made by the Canadian retailers this fall, and next spring there will be a strong advance, amounting to nearly 15 per cent. All stocks of silk dress goods and trimmings are consequently very valuable at present.

The handkerchief trade during the past two weeks has been very strong on low-priced goods, but the higher priced goods, have been very slow in movement.

Prospects for fall trade are quite encouraging, and the wholesalers are stocking up very heavily in anticipation of a good demand. In another week, stocks will be nearly complete. Many dealers throughout the country are holding off and are missing the cream of the goods. The late buyer may save a little on some lines but he loses the best patterns and the best-value goods.

NOTES.

Wyld, Grasset & Darling are showing a nice range of fall dress goods in tweeds, serges, box-cloths, and tancy effect goods. Among their special drives are, a job line of ladies' circulars, which are of excellent value, and a low line of ladies' cotton hose. They are showing special value in a line of knot scarfs at \$2.25, while their range of neckwear is quite extensive in all lines. A line of white shirts, open front for full length, and being donned as the wearer would a coat, have had a good market. They also report a strong demand for Canadian tweeds. In other classes of tweeds they are opening up some very nice lines.

Gordon MacKay & Co. are showing some nice varieties and patterns in strap-bows, and other neckwear. Several cases are being opened. Their line of harvest mits is in good demand as the quality and price seem suitable. They are receiving a very large shipment of woollen and silk sealette. In order to show the extent of the demand for these goods, it might be mentioned that in one line of this cloth, several hundred pieces were sold last season, beside doing a large trade in other qualities and prices. Their range this season will be quite extensive and varied both as to quality and price. They are also showing some Irish friezes in plain and nap surfaces, which are worthy of attention. They are opening up some novelties in frillings, ruchings, and some pretty silk and wool mixes in fall dress goods. These are shown in shot effects, in twills and jacquards.

John Macdonald & Co. are still receiving shipments of carpets and linoleums for fall delivery. In their linoleums they have a large variety of patterns and qualities. They have also received several cases of new American silk gimps, from which they nave filled all their back orders, and the balance is placed in the department. Gold and silver gimps and silk moss edgings are shown in pretty designs. Among their new goods are some pretty pongor silks in all colors, for nresses and fancy work, and more ribbons in colors, sizes 5, 9 and 16. They have just opened up a full range of Belwalp serges and coatings for which they are sole agents in the Dominion. The serges are shown in black and blue and the coatings in gray mix-Their stock of flannels is quite large, tures. including white and scarlet saxony salis-bury; red, white, and blue grounds, and the staple lines.

W. R. Brock & Co. are showing some new styles in flannel embroideries in sılk and cotton thread; and a large range of dress and mantle pearl buttons in plain and fancy patterns and in all sizes from 18 to 60 lines. Among other things worthy of attention in the house are a range of the celebrated Hercules suspender, and a range of fingering yarns and Saxonys in several grades and colorings. There are showing some plumb lines for the fall trade in hostery, gloves, cardigan jackets, and men's socks.

Among the noticeable things in the house of Caldecott, Burton & Spence are some new and pretty lines of trimmings, especially in gimps and fur trimmings. They have a large range of new silks in pongees, sorvahs, Bengalines, and the peau-de-soie which is fast becoming very fashionable. They have shipped a large quantity of the latter silk during this week to Montreal merchants, the Montreal wholesale merchants not seemingly being up to the fashion in this trade. Kid gloves in great variety and large quantity have been received.

John Macdonald & Co. are opening up ten bales of travelling and driving rugs. These are beautiful goods, being shown in fringed plaid rugs, striped and checked bound rugs, and printed seals and black mohairs. The patterns are entirely new and very artistic, consisting of printed sporting effects, crescents, and checks. The new Lumsden rug is very pretty, having a nice silk curly surface.

OLDEST GROCERY TRAVELLER.

" I believe that Alexander Hill has the longest experience of any grocery traveller on the road " said a gentleman to THE GRO-CER on Fridaylast as that gentleman stepped out of Sloan & Crowther's, Toronto, with twovalises on his way to his home in Guelph. " He has been eleven years with this firm and was thirteen years on the road before that, making twenty-four years continuous travelling, and he looks good for another twenty-four." THE GROCER would like to know it there are any others with a like or longer service on the road.

NG TOBACCO





14

TORONTO MARKETS

TORONTO, July 21, 1892. GROCERIES.

The general report gathered along the street reflects a spiritless trade. Even in houses or lines in which business is active there is little buoyancy. Profits are impalpable The wants of the trade are small in everything but sugar, and in sugar do not come up to their usual mid-July volume. Wholesalers vote this the worst year the grocery trade has had since the formation of the Guild, and no one in the trade can recal one so bad in the same distinguishing feature-the lack of profits. Buyers follow the policy they usually take to on a market where they have the upper hand, that is they buy warily, gauging their purchases by their strict necessities, and trust to the panic that competition has engendered among wholesalers to be able to make later purchases at lower figures. Houses that have a dull moment fancy that the trade is being done by other houses and weaken prices by their bid for customers. The volume of sales has on the whole been about up to that of last week. Money does not come forward quite as freely as could be wished.

COFFEE.

In the series of purchasers-importers, jobbers and retailers-there appears to be little impulse to buying at the moment, the market for Rios not being regarded or reported as critical for speculators, and the supply for regular trade being sufficient for current business. The range of prices continues to be from about 171/2 to 21c. Javas retain the firmness which they took on some time ago, and run from 32 to 36c. for very fine grades. Padang coffees are from 28c. upwards. Mochas are steady from 30c. up.

THE CANADIAN GROCER

DRIED FRUITS.

The attention has fallen away very materially from Valencia raisins. Off-stalk fruit, so active a few week ago is now dull. The prices are not weak however, as they have more to gain from the time between now and the incoming of new crop raisins than they have to lose from the surplus yet to be sold. The lowest grade is quoted at 3³/₄c. The bulk of the stock in store is held at higher prices, quoting for the most part from 41/2c. Currants are quiet at 4 1/2 c. upwards. A up. purchase of a lot of choice cases by a house on this market is one of the events of the week. The reports of the new crop promise an average yield as to quantity, but a much better quality of fruit than was gathered last year, some of which was exceedingly poor. From some sections the report of mildew is beard. Prunes have ceased to attract attention and are about out of stock. D's still quote at 534 c. The crop of French prunes is expected to be smaller than last year's, which was much below the average. Lemon peels are scarce at former quotations, namely, 16 to 17c. Other peels are unchanged. In nuts there is little doing. The price of Valencia and Sicily shelled almonds has stiffened outside.

RICE AND SPICES.

Wholesalers are selling more rice than they were and are getting the same prices for it, that is, 3% to 4c. for B and 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. for Japan, according as the latter is milled at home or abroad.

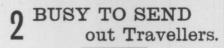
In spices conditions and prices are unaltered. The trade is moderately good. SUGAR.

Whosalers cannot congratulate themselves upon any amendment in the situation so far as they are concerned. One improvement, but it has not reacted favorably upon prices, is the decline in the supply of the lowest grade of granulated that was put on this market some weeks ago, and has wrought so much mischief ever since. The refinery (Continued on page 16)

CANNED GOODS.

TORONTO.

Jobbers appear to be satisfied with the outward movement, and feel that they can depend upon it, if it is kept up at the present rate, to exhaust the stocks of staples before the new pack begins to come freely into stock. The distribution is now nearly all tributary to one-house. Jobbers' orders and sales of car loads make a big drain on supplies. Inquiry from Winnipeg is now causing some figuring that may result in a large sale. The call for small parcels is also of importance as a force on the side of the demand. The price of the best brands of peas, corn and tomatoes is \$1 to \$1.05. There are brands of tomatoes obtainable at 95c. New peas are in stock to some extent and selling at \$1. Other vegetables are quiet and unchanged. Fruits are receiving no attention. The pack of new season's fruits is likely to be limited both by the tendency of canners to learn a lesson from last year's experience, and by the shortage in several of the crops, notably cherries, plums and peaches. The remains of the 1891 pack of salmon continue to go into consumption at stiff prices, \$1.50 to \$1.60 and even \$1.70 being paid for talls and \$1.80 for flats. Flats are selling better since the scarcity of talls. Some new



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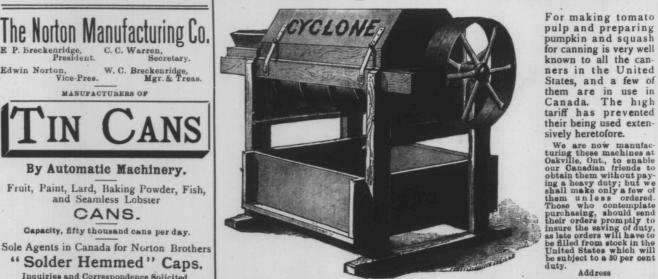
ONT.

HAMILTON,

C. C. Warren, Secretary.

E P. Breckenridge, President.

Edwin Norton, Vice-Pres.



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



MARKETS-Continued.

pack salmon is just arriving and a car of old has also just come to hand. The price of the new is \$1.45 to \$1.50. The sale of mackerel has been rather better recently, the price generally going being \$1. The cheapness has favored business, and probably the scarcity of salmon has tended to the same effect. The price of French sardines as well as of Portuguese of the new pack is firm, and jobbers' quotations here are unchanged at figures in Prices Current.

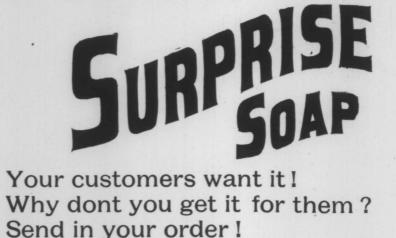
The B.C Commercial Journal says : The run of sockeye salmon has commenced on the Fraser River, but it is reported as being very light, with only a few boats out from The run this season is exeach cannery. The run this season is ex-pected to be light, being the off year, and canners may find it difficult to put up sufficient fish to supply orders already contracted Reports have been rcceived from the northern rivers, and fishing is reported as being as good as last year. Fish are not so very plentiful in the Skeena, but are numer-ous near the mouth of the river, and the canners are satisfied with the season's prospects. McLellan's cannery has put 2,500 cases, Standard 2,500 cases, Skeena Packing Co. 2,000 cases. The canneries on the Skeena averaged 2,000 cases when last heard from. On July 9th the Barbara Boscowitz brought down the first of the season's pack, consisting of 2,100 cases, from the British-American and North Pacific canneries of the Anglo-British Columbia Packing Co. on the Skeena River.

Continued from page 14.

which produced it is said to be making no more of the same kind. It can hardly pay to get the name of making such inferior stock, if the consequences to the makers and jobbers are generally the same as those which followed a purchase of it by one trader we know of. He had been caught with some of this off-granulated ; another order for a car of granulated came from the same dealer; he was shipped some very good sugar, but as the name on the barrels showed it to have been made at the same refinery as that which made the off-grade he had pre-viously got, he sent the whole shipment back. The prices of granulated run from 41/4 c., this quotation being for carloads, and the one to which last week's cut brought some of the houses. There is some effort made to get 4 40c. for smaller lots. Yellows run trom 3¼c. The sugar trade is in a bad state truly, and is affording no money to either refiners or wholesalers. The low freights from the maritime provinces bring the refineries of that part of the country into strong com-petition with the Montreal refineries. The jobber gets the benefit of this competition but does not keep it, giving it away and de-priving himself of a profit.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Syrups are almost gone out of the market, so dull is the trade in them. The lowest in which there is any interest taken is quoted



The St. Croix Soap Mf'g Co.,

Branches:

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

at 2c. Offers are free at low prices, but the wholesalers have no use for the stock. Shipments to the United States markets have been made from Montreal and Maritime province refiners.

The molasses market is locally the better of the change in duty, though the full benefit will not be felt until all remains of rubbishy stock brought in previous to the increase in duty have been run off and the season of demand is here. Choice Porto Rico grades are selling at 38 to 40c. New Orleans molasses from 30 to 45c. is in stock.

TEAS.

Low grade teas are steady at last week's prices and appear not to be in excessive supply. In Japans there is a perceptible improvement in the tone of the market for low grades, in consequence of no new season low grades having come torward yet. The prospect at the moment is favorable to higher prices for these teas in the near future. A big sale of low grades, supposed to be the remainder of Colgate Baker & Co.'s stock, was made here last week at prices believed be about 11 to 11¹/₂c. The stock had been lying in Montreal. The general position of the market for Japans is strong and points to the likelihood of good prices, the settlements this year in Yokohama being up to date three or four million pounds less than they were in the corresponding period of last year. The local market has been quiet with few transactions. A fair business in Ceylons has been done with jobbers when exceptionally good value has offered, chiefly in low grades. Young Hysons continue high, Thirds and Seconds scarce, Japans quiet but with better enquiry for low grades.

MARKET NOTES.

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

St. Stephen, N. B

Samples of new peas were shown on Monday by W. A. Ferguson, of the Delhi Canning Co.

W. T. Harris, Chatnam, N. B., dealer in general merchandise, offers 200 cases canned lobsters, also dried cod of finest quality.

Recent advices report very light pack of sardines by French canners, and show that cost of raw stock is quite as high as it was a year ago.

Lucas, Steele & Bristol of Hamilton regret being unable to fill orders for Diamond Crystal Salt promptly. The factory is, now, however, in full blast, and orders will all be shipped inside a week.

The cherry, plum and peach crops are said to be rather short this year. That of itself may have the effect of reducing the pack of these canned fruits sufficiently below last year's limits to bring the market to a healthy state.

W. H. Gillard & Co., Hamilton, fill their advertising space in THE GROCER this week with an important announcement of bargains in new-season Congou teas, three attractive lines of which they are now offering at prices that will enable the trader to give excellent





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value at moderate figures. The system of advertising that the firm have adopted as an accessory to the trade in this tea is a special feature that cannot but benefit the retailer.

J. W. Lang & Co. are still able to fill orders for salmon.

New season's Packling and Moning teas are now offering from England.

London produce clearing house quotations for spot Ceylons 5 3-16c., Indians 6 5-16c.

Faulder's Silver Pan marmalade is handled by H. P. Eckardt & Co., and has good sale these days.

H. P. Eckardt & Co., are offering extra value in a line of new season Japan teas they have now in stock.

French fishing is again poor, and consequently best Portuguese brands of sardines keep up their prices.

Smith & Keighley are selling a black tea at 15c. that a year ago would have been considered cheap at 20c.

The quality of the new crop of currants is expected to be better than that of last year, which was unusually bad.

Davidson & Hay have new Star lobsters in stock, talls at \$2.25 and flats at \$2.50. The lobster market is very firm.

Canary seed is likely to be dearer, owing to unsatisfactory expectations of new crop and short stock of old crop.

According to private advices to Musson & Co., to hand on Tuesday, Barbados molasses has been advanced 3c. per gallon at the Island.

Sloan & Crowther have received the first carload of new pack Clover Leaf salmon. It is put up in tall tins and is to be had at 145 to 150.

Warren Bros. & Boomer received a car of Empire canned salmon on Tuesday. The packers claim that this exhausts the stock of old salmon held at the coast.

The salmon run is good on the Skeena River, and the canneries are very busy. The fish are later on River's Inlet, but there also promise to be plentiful. It is reported that the Indians on the Inlet will demand more money for the fish.

E. M. Dadelszen of Bordeaux advises representatives here that the crops of Marbots and Cornes promise well, but that Cahors, which is the walnut earliest ready for shipment will yield a smaller crop than last year's. New York has already laid down many confidential orders.

T. Kinnear & Co. are offering very best quality of canned corn beef in 1 lb. 2 lb. and 14 lb. tins, and boneless chicken, duck and turkey at attractive prices. This is the season for these goods, and traders will find it worth while writing for quotations.

The E. B. Eddy Co.'s. newly-patented package for their popular Telephone matches is now on the market, hurried on in fact by the rush of orders which followed the intimation that it was forthcoming. The city trade has kept the telephone busy calling up the firm's branch at 29 Front St. W. to send forward the Telephone matches in the new style package, which is a very attractive one. In addition to its telling shelf appearance the new box takes up one-third less store room and makes freight to the buyer onethird less than the old package. Count and quality are up to the Company's usual standard of fulness.

A letter from Smyrna confirms advices of some time ago concerning the fig and Sultana raisin crop. The growing fig crop is in splendid condition at the moment, but it has yet to stand hot weather and parching winds that may seriously affect it. A good crop of Sultana raisins is assured.

Advices by mail report favorably upon condition of the European beet crops, but suggest a late harvesting, as the roots are backward, and there seems to be an inclination to let them remain as long in the ground as possible for the purpose of gathering strength and body.

Warren Bros. & Boomer are in a position to give some good bargains in Patras currants in cases. A choice lot of these shipped here on consignment had to be sold, as the affairs of the owner were being closed up. They were accordingly put up for sale, Warren Bros. & Boomer were the buyers and they got them far under cost.

Shelled almonds, both Valencia and Sicily, which have recently been at very low figures, have had a sharp advance in the primary markets, amounting to about 3c. per lb. in consequence of the estimates of new crops, which of Sicily alone are said to be 60,000 bags short of last year Considerable buying has been done on speculation.

Mail advices from London, Eng., under date 9th July, report the tea market for Indians and Ceylons without material alteration. In China teas the principal feature of the week has been the arrival of the steamer Moyune with new season's Monings. Taken altogether the quality is decidedly poor, and there is an abnormally large proportion of common tea. Monings have opened at exceptionally low prices, some parcels showing good value.

A lot of 3,200 packages low grade Japans which has been pressing on the Canadian market for some time, changed hands this week. It was held by George Musson & Co. in Montreal, and sold by them to a wholesale grocer here. This seems to indicate an improved feeing in the market, for a month ago no reasonable bids were obtainable on this lot. The terms are private. The buyers, figure on a limited supply of new low grades to let them out with a good profit.

The Fraser River canneries are now all ready to begin packing, and will set to work the moment the sockeyes appear in sufficient number. A few of the principal packing establishments have been putting up Spring salmon for some weeks, which will be disposed of in the Dominion. The English (Continued on page 20.)

FLOUR AND FEED.

TORONTO.

Т

This week has a better record for business than most of its predecessors for some time back. Some shipments have been sent eastward at rather more satisfactory prices,\$3.95, Toronto freights being paid for 85 per cents. In feed there is little of interest to report.

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

Car prices are : Toronto freights—Manitoba patents, \$4.80 to \$4.90; Manitoba strong bakers' \$4.25 to \$4.40; Ontario patents, \$3.90 to \$4.20; straight roller, \$3.60 to \$3.75; extra, \$3.20 to \$3.25; low grades, per bag, \$1.00 to \$1.50

MEAL—Oatmeal is \$3.30. Cornmeal is \$3.50.

FEED—Bran is \$11 to \$11 50, shorts \$12 \$13, mixed feed \$22, feeding corn 50 to 52, oats 31 to 32c.

HAY—Is fairly active at \$10 to \$10.50 for No. 1 timothy and \$9 for mixed.

STRAW-Is steady at \$6.50 to \$7.

MONTREAL.

There is no change to note in the position of the flour or grain market. Flour is moving slowly at unchanged prices, and no movement is reported in grains. Oatmeal is neglected. We quote: Winter patent, \$4.80 to \$4.90; spring patent, \$4.85 to \$4.95; straight roller, \$4.20 to \$4.40; extra, \$3.90 \$4.00; superfine, \$3.25 to \$3.50; city strong bakers' \$4.60 to 0.00; strong bakers, \$4.50 to \$4.60; oatmeal \$1.90 to \$2.00; bran \$13.00 to \$14.00; shorts \$14.00 to \$15.00; mouillie 23 to 24C.



Finest brands, Canned Lobsters, talls and flats, shipped from the factories. Orders solicited from the Wholesale Trade. For quotations address S.P. Leonard H. Dobbin, Montreal.

We are now booking orders for fall delivery for the following goods : John Gray & Co., Glasgow-Lemon, Citron, and Orange peels, Marmalade in Glass, Stoneware, and in Tins. All kinds of Jams in Glass, Stoneware and Tins. Peterson's Essence of Coffee in Bottles, Sauces, Vinegars, Fruit, Wines, etc., etc. John Jamieson & Sons, Glasgow. Lochfyne Herrings in ½ Kegs, Kegs and Barrels, and Ling Fish.

FRENCH GOODS—Crystallized Fruits, French peas in Glass and Tins, Mushrooms in Glass and Tins, French preserves in Glass, French preserves in Brandy and Marasquin, Sardines, Sardine paste, Truffles, Cockscombs, Olive Oil, Anchovies in Oil, Olives, Truffled Mushrooms in Glass Jars, Macaroni, Vermicelli, etc., etc,

Write to J. C. CAMPBELL & CO., 204 St. James St., Montreal.

H. F value ir have n Fren quently

NO TOBACCO



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MARKETS. - Continued

market, strange to say, will have nothing to do with the Spring salmon, although it is far superior to the sockeye. All the canneries had a few boats out Tuesday night, and as high as 60 fish were caught, indicating that the run is commencing. Another week should see it in full swing, though canners generally believe the catch and pack this year will be light.—Vancouver News-Advertiser.

McMeekin & Co's notes on Indian and Ceylon Teas for June are as follows:

Indian. - The offerings were 28,000 packages, against 20,000 packages in the same month of 1891. A large proportion of the tea was second-hand parcels from dealers' stocks, and about 9,000 packages were of new season's growth. A few of the latter had very desirable quality, and were eagerly competed for, but during the greater part of the month the offerings of both old and new seasons were generally undesirable, and therefore were not much in demand. The quantity of tea made, up to latest telegraphic advices from India, appears to be little in excess of the figure of this time last year, and quality on the whole is much the same ; but some really desirable teas are now on the water. The average of public sale prices for the month was about 9d. per lb. against 93/d per lb. for the corresponding month last year. The imports were 1,644,927 lbs. and the deliveries 7,957,089 lbs., leaving in stock on 30th June 23,000,268 lbs.

Ceylon.—The offerings were 63,000 packages, against 88,000 packages in the same month of 1891. Except for the few really fine teas, there was a somewhat heavy and dragging market throughout the month, and prices leave off generally lower. However the fall is more apparent than real, owing to the pravalence in the offerings of inferior quality teas. The imports were 6,107,122 lbs. and the deliveries 5,487,576 lbs., leaving in stock on 30th June, 18,380,688 lbs.

About 5,000 packages of Java were sold, for which there was a fair demand at a low level of value. In China teas little business is passing, and quotations are lower. The quantity shipped from China to the United Kingdom up till date is rather ahead of the figure for last year.

PETROLEUM.

A very slow business is done in Canadian refined oil, and no change in the price has occurred. Quotations are 14 to $14\frac{1}{2}$ c.

The Petrolia Advertiser reports :—Petrolia crude $$1.26\frac{3}{2}$ per barrel; Oil Springs crude $$1.27\frac{1}{2}$ per barrel. The drill still keeps hammering away punching holes down into the earth and a small quantity of oil is being daily obtained from each new well, sufficient to keep up the requirements of the Canadian people. The stock of oil during the last month has slightly increased in the hands of the different tanking companies, but the stocks in the hands of refiners are less than they were this time last year, and we consider that the present production of crude oil is about equal to the requirements of the country. The refined oil market is dull, and we quote oil in bulk at seven and three quarter cents $(7\frac{34}{5}c.)$ f. o. b. here, 60 days or wo per cent off for cash.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The price of butter does not improve though the demand apparently does, as all that comes, of whatever quality, finds a buyer. The reason that prices do not mend appears to be that the ideas of shippers who are making up for export are rather fixed, as they consider an export business unprofitable if the cost of the butter is above 14 to 15c. The store packages that have came forward this week have taken from 12 to 14c., the latter price being rare and given for only ex-ceptionally good butter. There is scarcely any white butter offering and it is in demand. Good dairy tubs go as high as 15c., but there is much more dairy tub selling at 13½ to 14c. than at 15c. A car of dairy tub was sold on Monday, but the sale was concluded on private terms. It was made up in the main of selections. There has been a considerable run of inquiry from the west for creamery tub, but the price has in every case stood in the way of business, as 19 to 20c. has usually been the quotation.

Cheese is quite firm at 9 to 9½c. The English morket is good, but would be better if Canadian shippers did not compete so stiffly among themselves.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—Are very dull at \$1 to \$1.20, quality and quantity fixing the range.

DRIED AND EVAPORATED APPLES—The prices are the same as before, 3½ c. upwards for dried and 6c. upwards for evaporated. No sales of any moment are reported.

EGGS—There is a decline in interest among buyers and stocks do not move readily into consumption. There has lately been some loss incurred in handling on the part of some shippers. The price is 10 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. for firsts and $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. for seconds.

The Continental Egg Co., Grimsby, Eng., quotes reselected Canadians, weight about 15 to 15½ lbs. per 12c, 6s. od. to 6s. 3d.

HONEY—The effect of new, though none has been bought yet, is beginning to be felt in weaker prices. Old is still quoted at 5 to 7c. extracted, and 14c. for sections.

HOPS—The price is rather easier in quotation though the same figures are quoted, that is, 21 to 24c. for '91's and 16 to 18c. for '90's.

PROVISIONS.

Packers are beginning to have stronger ideas as to the value of most products, and selling has seconded the views of the packers, as there was a very good business transacted during the week. Prices are therefore higher. The movement of cars has been unimportant. One car of sweet pickled ham was sold on Monday, but the price was not ascertained.

BACON-Long clear 15 8c., smoked backs are 11c., bellies 11c., rolls 9c.

HAMS-Are steady at IIC.

LARD—Pure is unchanged at 9¼ to loc. for tubs and pails. Compound is steady at 7 to 9c.

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

DRESSED MEATS—Beef is 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. in fore and 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. in hindquarters, mutton is 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. Spring lamb is 11 to 13c. per lb., yearling lamb 9 to 10c., mutton 7 to 8c., yeal 7 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.

VEGETABLES.

Old potatoes are scarcely salable, 20c. per bag out of store being a hard price to get. New Canadian potatoes are now coming in at \$2 per barrel. United States new potatoes have had to take a drop from \$3 to hold their own.—Melons are 25 to 40c.—Cucumbers are 40c. a doz. United States tomatoes are 50c. in small packages and \$1.50 for large, and Canadian are \$1.50.

HIDES, SKINS, WOOL, TALLOW.

HIDES—There is no change in hides. No. I green cows' are 4½ c., and other grades quote accordingly while cured are 5c. in carloads.

SKINS-Lambskins are 40c., and pelts have been advanced to 30c. Calfskins are 5 to 7c.

WOOL—The market is quiet at 17c. for combing and 20c. for clothing fleeces. The prices of pulled are 21 1/2 to 22 1/2 c. for super and 25 to 26c. for extra.

TALLOW—The prices are 2c. for rough and 5 to 5½ c. for rendered

GREEN FRUIT.

The weather has been rather varied for business to be steady, cool days occurring with more frequency than they commonly do at this time of year. The price of lemons remain the same, that is, 54.75 tr 55.25. The strong position of this fruit in New York has not been maintained and now prices there and at other distributing points are easier. Oranges are steady at 55.50 to 56 for Mediterranean Sweets. A few Valencias are still held away up in the neighborhood of \$12. Bananas remain at \$1.75 to \$2.25. New apples are \$4 to \$5. California plums are \$4 to \$4.50, cherries are \$1.25, peaches \$3 50 to \$4.50, apricots \$2 to \$2.25, red currants 75 to 85c., black \$1.20 to \$1.40, gooseberries 60 to 80c., raspberries 10 to $12\frac{12}{2}c$.

FISH.

The fish trade is in a very quiet state just now. Prices are steady at $6\frac{1}{2}c$. for salmon trout and whitefish and \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hundred for lake herring, and 14c. for salmon.

SALT.

There is no feature of the salt market to comment on. It is quiet and prices are unchanged.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, July 21, 1892.

There has been a shady trade in most kinds of groceries during the past week, the mprovement already noted being fully maintained. In fact it has led to some wholesale clearances out of first hands, and in some lines bulk lots are not to be had at all, as importers have none at present on hand. This is the case more especially in connection with dried fruits, coffees and teas, all of which have moved freely. In fact all in all the grocery market has presented more life, while this freer buying is all the more welcome because buyers are well able to handle their purchases, for it is generally admitted that their supplies have run down pretty low. In fact the present turn is due to the actual want of supplies induced by the fine weather as much as anything else. Of course there is still a strong disposition to proceed conservatively until the crop prospects are definitely certain, but the fact that this improvement in groceries has occurred in the interim is considered all the more encouraging.

NG FOBACCO



02.

MONTREAL Markets continued

There have been no special features to note as compared with those of the previous week.

SUGAR.

There has been a fair trade doing in sugar, although the change in it has not been so marked as in other lines, due to the fact that buyers have been supplying themselves pretty freely at the cut prices that have been offering recently. For all that a fair trade has been doing and refiners have been kept pretty busy filling orders from jobbers, which is a sure sign that things are looking up. Prices are unchanged. We quote : Granulated $4\frac{14}{4}$ to 45-16c; yellows, low grade $3\frac{14}{4}$ to 33/4 c., bright yellows 37/8 to 4c.

SYRUPS.

The demand for syrups has been of a quiet sort, in fact they are about the only line of groceries which are dull. In molasses however there is a fair movement at 28 to 29c.

TEAS.

The tea market has been quite active, and holders show, if anything, a more independ-ant tone, stocks of Japan especially being held. Demand has been especially active for goods worth from 20 to 23c., and some good turnovers have been the result.

COFFEE.

There is no abatement to the strength in coffee noted last week, and with the light, supplies available at present here, holders are as stiff as ever. Bulk lots of Rios have been moved at 17 ½ c., but we quote ordinary jobbing prices steady to firm. We quote : Rios 18 to 20c.; Java, 23 to 25c.; Mocha, 24 to 25c. ; Jamaica, 19 to 21c.; and Maracaibo, 221/2 to 23c, Santos, 171/2 to 19c.

RICE.

There has been a steady business doing in rice, with no change in values to note. We quote standard \$4 to \$4.10, Japan \$4.50 to \$5, Patnas \$4.50 to \$5, and Carolinas \$7 to \$8 per hundred pounds.

SPICES

There has been more doing in spices, several jobbers operating, which has led to some large lots of Pimento being moved from first hands here, mainly on a basis of 61/2C.

NUTS.

There is nothing special to mention regarding nuts aside from the ordinary jobbing demand. We quote : Almonds Tarragona 14 to 15c.; almonds, Ivica, 14 to 15c.; almonds, common, 10 to 11c.; almonds, hard-shell, 7 to 8c.; walnuts, Grenoble, new 12 to 14c.; walnuts, French 10 to 101/2 c.; cocoanuts per 100 \$3.75 to \$4.00; filberts 9 to 10c. pecans 16 to 17c.; peanuts 7 to IOC.

DRIED FRUITS.

Dried fruit has been scarce and firm under a continued active demand. This has led to the movement of round lots from first into second hands especially of Valencia raisins which have been cleaned up almost bare here. Prime fruit therefore is firm now at 41/2 to 5c. and the same remarks apply to currants in a minor degree for they also to a satisfactory extent have shown more activity at values of 414 for barrels 41/2 for half bar. rels and 434 for cases in good fair sized parcels.

GREEN FRUIT.

There has been a fair trade doing in green fruit. Fancy oranges newly arrived have been selling at \$6 per case while lemons are steady at \$3.50 to \$4. Bananas continue scarce and firm at \$3.50 to \$4. The S.S. America with over her cargo of 12,00 bunches and a lot of other mescellaneous West Indian fruit at public sale on Monday next. APPLES.

Apples are quiet and unchanged, and we quote regular \$5.50 to \$6 per barrel, evapor-ated 6 to 6c., dried 4 to 4½c. per lb., and evaporated peaches 12 to 13c. per tin.

HOPS.

The hop market has ruled very firm, with holders all calculating on the prospect of a short crop across the line. This has induced our Canadian growers to ask more, and they are doing so. Sales here of fair sized parcels 1891 have been made at 27 1/2 c. and we quote 25 to 30c. as a range. HONEY.

The demand for honey is of an ordinary sort. We quote values the same, strained 7 to $8\frac{1}{2}c$. and comb $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 10c. per lb. FISH.

The fish market is fairly active with prices about the same. Smoked Yarmouth bloaters, per 60 box, \$1.00 to \$1.10; St. John's bloaters, per 100 box, 80c. to \$1.00; boneless cod, large boxes, 6 to 7c.; do. small boxes 7 to 8c. ; finnan haddies 7 to 8c.

We quote No. I herring, per brl., \$4.50 to \$4.60; lake trout, per half brl., \$4.00 to \$4.25; sea trout, per bbl., \$8.25 to to \$4.05; sea trout, per half bh., \$4.25 to \$4.25; sea trout, per bbl., \$8.25 to \$8.75; codfsh, green, No. 1, per bbl., \$4.75 to \$5.00; do. No. 2, per bbl., \$4.25 to \$4.50; codfish, dried, per bbl., \$4.25 to \$4.50; salmon, D B.C., per bbl., \$13 to \$13.50; do., Nfld., No. 1, per tee, \$22.50 to \$23; do. do., No. 2, per tee, \$21 to \$21.50; do. do., No. 3, per tee, \$20 to \$20.50.

PROVISIONS.

The provision market is dull and un-changed, the movement in pork and smoked meats being still very fair. Canadian short cut, per brl. \$16.50 to \$16.75; mess pork, western, per brl. \$14.50 to \$15.00; short cut, western, per brl. \$17.00 to \$17.50; hams, city cured, per lb. 10½c. to 11c; lard, Canadian, in pails 8¼ to 8½c; bacon, per lb. 91/2 to 10c; lard, com refined, per lb. 7 to 7¼c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Cheese opened the week with a brisker tone, no doubt due to the operations preparatory to the sailing of the Bristol steamer, for, as we have said, the expectation is for heavy shipments this week. Whatever the cause, there can be no doubt that July cheese has opened out to a much better demand than most people expected. This is shown by the steadiness of prices, which have been surprisingly so, considering the heavy shipments that have been going forward to the other side.

Butter continues dull on spot, but there is news of further deals from the country, some considerable buying of the first part of July being reported around 20c. These purchases, however, are no doubt similar to those of the June make, and are mainly to be put away in the expectation of what the future will bring forth.

WHEN TEA IS POISONOUS.

The death of a boy, aged seven years ("shock produced by drinking hot tea without milk") forcibly and sadly emphasizes the particular vice of the ordinary English method of drinking tea, says the British Medical Journal. The tea had been left for some time "in the oven to warm ;" that is to say, it was a strong decoction of tea leaves to which time had been given to extract all the

tannin and which had then been rewarmed. It was then drunk without milk; that is to say, the tannin was not converted into a relatively harmless albuminous tannate by the addition of milk. It is precisely because of our English method of "making tea" from such infusion of tannin, as well as of theine, that tea is so injurious to the digestion, and, as in this case, when taken in unusual strength into an empty stomach, and without milk, becomes an irritant poison. No people who know how to make tea use milk with it-neither the Chinese nor the Japanese; but then the hot water (not boiling) is poured on to and off the leaves at table, and as soon as the liquor becomes of a pale straw color. The pot is always a small china one, and the hot water kettle is brought alongside it on to table. Half a minute suffices for the first infusion. It is a very grateful and refreshing beverage this "honorable tea" which one sips at frequent intervals in the far East; but of course it would be, and is, insipid and not worth drinking if its flavor be drowned by sugar and milk. No people in the world drink so much or so often as the Japanese, and Europeans in Japan easily fall into the same habit. No doubt is ever heard of it being injurious or a source of indigestion; that is because they take care not to extract the tannin from the leaves and we take great care to do so. This is why we say persons who live on tea and bread and butter have weak digestions, and why this poor boy was poisoned.

CORTICELLI

SPOOL SILKS & TWISTS, **EMBROIDERIES & FANCY SILKS.**

To satisfy and please your customers you must keep the best lines. "CORTICELLI has that reputation ; if you want to put in a line of these goods. Send for further information and prices to

CORTICELLI SILK CO., ST. JOHNS, P. Q.



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WING TOBACCO



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WEISMILLER OUR STANDARD BEARER FOR THE LOCAL.

Such was the cry of the Conservatives of South Huron, at the large and enthusiastic gathering lately held at Hensall. The Seaforth Sun makes the following remarks on the subject :

As advertised, a meeting of the Conservatives of South Huron was held at Hensall, on June 28th, for the purpose of choosing a candidate to contest the riding in the interests of the Conservative party. John Torrance, President of the Association, presided with his customary ability.

On motion of J. S. Roberts and F. Neelin, it was decided to at once proceed to business and bring out a candidate.

Several nominations were made. All the nominees made sturring and encouraging speeches, and each withdrew in favor of Mr. Weismiller, who was then declared the candidate amidst loud and enthusiastic cheers. This news, says the New Hamburg Volksblatt, gives us great pleasure and we wish the Conservatives of South Huron success in this nomination, and feel positive that a better selection could not very well have been made. We have the honor of Mr. Weismiller's acquaintance since his school days. He was born of German parents in the village of Wellesley, Waterloo County, and early manifested great talents, which later obtained great influence as a teacher in his native county, where he rose to be one of its brightest ornaments. Mr. Weismiller possesses all the characteristics of a thorough German, he is unceasingly industrious, thoroughly honest and truthful, and it is to these elements in his nature that he has such a large number of true friends. As far as we are aware he possesses in the highest degree the confidence which the Conservatives of South Huron place in him, and also the ability to adequately represent his riding in the Local House. He has withal the advantage of being thorough master of both the German and English languages, speaking both fluently. As a merchant he has through his solid characteristic business habits for a long time borne a good name among the people in his riding, and possesses their complete confidence, (how could it be otherwise?) Says the Sun, very handsomely, he is the coming man and the country will yet hear of him. These are emphatic and prophetic words, and the Conservatives of South Huron should well weigh their import and spare no effort to elect Mr. Weismiller, who is now in his best years, and able to work out manly deeds. Particularly it behooves the Germans of South Huron to consider the election of Mr. Weismiller as a matter of honor, and should make his return to the Local a point to be obtained and no effort spared. Only by hard fighting and work can one obtain the victory, and this cannot fail if they but hold together. We feel assured that Mr. Weismiller, if elected, will do all honor to his riding. Gluck Auf.

WHERE THE JOKE COMES IN.

The dead-beat prays: "Give us this day our daily bread," and then expects the grocer to act as free distributing agent for heaven.—Detroit Herald of Commerce.

Mother : "The grocer sends word that he gave you an extra dozen eggs by mistake. Where are they?" Small son : "I seed I had a dozen to spare, so I threw 'em at some boys wot was kiddin' me. You oughter to see 'em scoot.—Good News.

I've heard a heap o' men talk about luck in my time, and so far as I have been able to keep track of individuals, those who was ho'in corn at a dollar a day instead of talkin' on the grocery steps have got ahead of the fastest.—St. Louis Grocer.

An exchange tells of a Hagerstown, Mdhen that laid an egg, upon the shell of which was the imprint of a foreign piece of money : the date 1822 and the word "Constitution" can easily be deciphered. If that hen story is true it was a most miraculous lay, if not, it is a marvellous lie.—Detroit Herald of Commerce.

Deaf and dumb beggar—"Say, pard, did yer see that dude jest went by?" Blind beggar—"Yaas; what of him?" Deaf and dumb beggar—"I'd a' killed him if he hadn't gave me a dime." Blind beggar—"Why?" Deaf and dumb beggar—"He was whistlin' 'McGinty.' That tune allus makes me sorry I'm a himposter.—Harper's Bazar.

"Look here, waiter 1 Didn't I give you a dollar when I first came in?" "Yes, sah." "And you've kept me here nearly threequarters of an hour." "Yes, sah. I done that to show you dat I couldn't be bribed, sah."

Miss Thumpp-Hardie—Did you ask Mrs. Nexdoor if my piano playing disturbed her baby? Servant—Yes, mum; and she said the baby liked it, and she was much obliged to you for playin' so much. Miss Thumpp-Hardie—Did she, really? Servant—Yes, mum. She said it saved her th' trouble of poundin' on a tin pan.

"Why, Bridget," exclaimed the housewife, "I can write my name in the dust here!" "Deed, ma'am," replied Bridget, admiringly, "thot's more nor I can do. There's nothing loike education, afther all, is there, ma'am?" —Washington Star.

Mr. Williams (Fanny's admirer)—" Is your sistah going to the seaside this summah, Tommy?" Tommy—"That all depends on you. Heard ma say that if you and Fanny were engaged before the season opened, there wouldn't be any sense in her going."—Texas siftings."

"Look yere," demanded the city marshal of Boomopolis, Oklahoma, bursting into a room where several prominent citizens were congregated, "what's the cause of this rumpus? Whatever are you doin' with that tourist?". The tourist in question was stretched on his face on the floor with four prominent citizens holding him down, one seated on each corner. "Makin' him useful as well as ornamental," was the reply. "Playin' checkers on his pants. It's your move, Hammerslaw —National Tribune.

Landlord of Seaside Hotel—" Where are all the young ladies this morning ?"

Head Waster-" They are out on the water killing a shark."

L.—" Killing a shark? That's a curious pastime for young ladies."

H. W.—" It's a man-eating shark, you know, and they're afraid he'll get hold of the only man that's here."—New York Press.

Brown—" Did you take any holidays this year, Jones ?"

Jones-" Yes, of course."

Brown—" How did you manage your business while you were away ?"

Jones—" Oh, I just took my advertisement out of the papers until I returned, so there was no business to manage. Capital idea, wasn't it."—Tid Bits.

Mr. Hasheater: How is it, Mrs. Boardinghouse; here it's Easter and you aren't serving any eggs?

Mrs. B.: I read the egg market quotations this morning; they said that eggs are stronger, and they must certainly be unfit for use in that case.

"What's your son Josiar doin'?" said a neighbor to Farmer Begosh. "Wall," was the reply, "he thinks he's diggin' bait, but he's makin' a garden."—Washington Star.

Mrs. Youngwife—"Bridget, why didn't you get that molasses I ordered?" Bridget— "Faith, and Oi tried, mum, but there wasn't any in town." Mrs. Youngwife—"How do you know?" Bridget—"Because ivery sthore that Oi wint to had a soign out 'N. O. Molasses sold here,' and Oi didn't go in."

A French gentleman, while travelling in Brittany, got out at a station where the train stopped for a few minutes, and entered the refreshment room. Casting his eye on a basket containing some buns, he suddenly burst into tears. The sympathetic bar-maid gently asked him what was the matter, and elicited the following touching explanation: "My dear young lady, pray excuse my natural emotion. Two years ago I was travelling on this line with my never-sufficiently-to-be-lamented wife. We came into this refreshment room and scratched our initials on a bun which I still see in this basket. I beg you to let me have it as a tender souvenir. Here are 40 centimes."

If you want any LEMONS Write us for quotations. DAWSON & CO., Fruit, Produce, and Comimssion Merchants, 32 WEST MARKET ST., • TORONTO.

Question :---

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



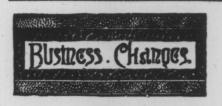
If so look on your shelves, and if thereon you see the above Brand of Matches, also our Telephone and Eagle Parlor, and on examination of WOODENWARE, WASHBOARDS and INDURATED FIBRE WARE you find the following :--

The E. B. EDDY CO.,

HULL, CANADA,

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

TORONTO BRANCH: 29 Front St. West. MONTREAL " 318 St. James St. 25



SALES MADE OR PENDING.

Charles F. Black, grocer, Amherst, N.S., has sold out.

The Donald Produce Co., Norwich, Ont., advertises its business for sale.

Herbert Bowen, general merchant, Sheep Creek, Opt., has sold out to Patterson & Sons.

The stock of L. O. H. Langlois, general merchant, St. Hughes, Que., is advertised tor sale.

• The stock of W. R. McKay, general merchant, Duart, Ont., is advertised for sale by auction.

The stock of Wm. McColl, dry goods and grocery merchant, New Westminster, B.C., is advertised for sale by assignee.

BUSINESS IN WIFE'S NAME.

Thos. A. Mosher, general merchant, Bridgewater, N. S., has registered consent for his wife, Effie E. Mosher, to do business in her own name.

Brenton A. Mosher, general merchant, Centre Rawdon, N.S., has registered consent for his wife, Annie Mosher, to do business in her own name.

CHANGES IN STYLE OR COMPOSITION OF FIRM.

The Ontario Paper Box Mfg. Co., Toronto, is dissolved.

B.J. Hubley & Sons, hay and feed dealers, Halifax, are dissolved.

FIRES.

W. A. Fisher, grocer, Sarnia, Ont., is burnt out.

Geo. F. Allen & Co., woodenware manufacturers, Yarmouth, N. S., is burnt out. REMOVALS AND DEATHS.

J. A. Perrier, general merchant, Capelton, Que., is dead.

John Purney, general merchant, Sand Point, N. S., is dead.

DIFFICULTIES, ASSIGNMENTS, COMPROMISES. Alfred Musey, manufacturer of beet sugar, Farnham, Que., has assigned.

John A. McDonald, general merchant, Blissfield, N. B., has assigned.

John John's & Son, millers, London, Ont., have assigned to Thos. Green.

Mrs. John Campbell, general merchant, Hawkesbury, Ont., has assigned.

D. B. Rediern, general merchant, Redfern, Ont, has assigned to Wm. S. Middlebro.

H. Maloney & Co., general merchants, Penetanguishene, Ont., are offering to compromise.

Munroe & Parsons, hardware and grocery merchants, Kingston Station, N. S., have assigned.

THE VARIATION IN DEMAND FOR CANNED FOOD.

The development of the canned goods business has been so rapid that the phases of demand can be better noted than in older and slower lines of commerce. Coming into notice first as a new and curious method of preservation, costly and therefore within the reach of but few, it was used only on fine fruits and foods that were the perquisites of the very wealthy, a panderer to unseasonable appetites that had the financial means for gratification. Then with improvements in methods of producing the wrappers (cans), and system in operating the cannery, came the ability to reduce prices till the better class (so called) of employers could indulge in these luxuries of canned fruit out of season. Parenthetically we would say that in our country oysters appear to have been among the very first things to which this new industry was adapted, and there is no surprise in this, for oysters were a luxury to the inland dweller that at all times would command a high price among a large though still limited class of people. But when the factories in the fruit lines found competition increasing they turned their attention to the vegetables and it required a preparation of a more careful kind to furnish these than it did of fine fruits, for the fruits were at first largely put up in heavy syrup and the heavier the syrup the easier it is to keep hermetically canned food. Besides this when fruit begins to swell, a reprocessing will generally restore its good qualities, except it suffers somewhat in appearance, according to its kind, but with vegetables they not only could not be put up with sugar, and were therefore entirely dependent on the processing for keeping qualities, but once they swelled, reprocessing did not restore them to good eatable condition, so they were a virtual loss. Nor could such good prices be obtained for them as for the fruits, yet it was hardly possible to pack them except at a good price, because of the trouble and risk involved. On the other hand they were cheaper in the green product than the fruit, and the absence of sugar saved some expense. All this time canned foods were luxuries for the well-to do only.

But the apparently vast profits that seemed to exist between the cost of the green product and the same article in the cans naturally tempted numbers into the business, many of them farmers who saw easy fortunes in the new business. As the crop of fruit is always limited and that of vegetables can be incresed almost at pleasure the latter naturally offered the greater opportrunity and temptation, so vegetable canners multiplied.

Just as in early days the dissemination of the oyster depended on the introduction of the railroad and the demand grew with the dissemination, so the success of the canning business is mainly due to the contemporary development of improved appliances for this business, the production in nearly all cases of parties not in the canning business. Some of the most important and most radical and remarkable, improvements have been accomplished by packers, and we are glad to say they nearly always reaped a good financial reward from them.

But the extent to which the business has been dependent on modern rapid invention is remarkable and there is no other single line of modern material progress that is more directly complimentary to our age and the American inventive genuis than this.

No sooner was the field of demand apparently supplied than the excess of goods reduced prices, this increased the area of demand, this again increased the number of canneries; the increasing competition in connection with the greater volume of consumption led to the introduction of new methods and machinery, this reduced prices in turn to such figures as placed this food within the reach of the most humble, and a vast development of demand was the immedlate result. From this sprung the extension of the business in the west until now nearly every section of the country has canneries sufficient for its supply. Even the far away North Pacific Coast States are developing numerous factories, the advantage of the region for fruit justifying the establishments.

With the growth of this great business has come the increase of orchards and all manner of fruit cultivation, for the fruit grower has the cannery as a guarantor of consumption and the winter for a market.

With the increase of fruit culture has arisen the regular railroad fruit trains to carry special or sectional fruits to sections not so blessed, so that it now matters not whether you live on "Greenland's Icy Mountains or Africa's burning strand" you can have the products of either at any time, and this was not possible until the growth of the canning business justified the horticulturists in increasing their orchards with the cannery as a guarantor against loss if fruit crops everywhere happened to be prolific in any one season.—The Trade (Baltimore.)

FOR SALE.

GROUERY BUSINESS FOR SALE IN TOWN of Regina, N.W.T., stock and fixtures. Premises can be rented. Write box 424, P. O. Regina.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Advertisements for assistants in retail and wholesale houses, under this head, free.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Advertisements inserted under this heading one cent per word each insertion.

FOR SALE-A STORE AND LUT AND STOCK of General Merchandise in a promising town in British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, centrally located. Business well-established; about \$55,000 a year. Good reasons for selling. Apply at once to A. X., GROCEB Office. 38

CANADIAN AGENTS WANTED, FOR FOReign manufacturess of Vinegar and Mustard. Apply with references, C. & Co., care CANADIAN GROCER.

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	COOK'S PRIEND. (In Paper Packages.) Per te 1, in 2 and 4 doz boxes 10, in 4 doz boxes 11, in 6 " 12, in 6 " 13, in 6 " 14, in 6 " 15, in 4 " 15, in 4 " 15, in 4 " 16, in case 10, in 4 doz coses 2, in 6 " 10, in 4 doz coses 2, in 6 " 2, in 6 " 10, in 4 doz coses 2, in 6 " 2, in 6 " 3, in 4 " 2, in 6 " 4, in 4, in 6 to 2, in 6 10 oz glass jars, 2 doz 10 oz glas jars, 2 doz 10 oz g	\$2 40 Ginger Nuts 2 10 Graham Water 80 Lemon 70 Milk 80 Lemon 76 Mic Nac 3 00 Oyster 3 01 Oyster 3 02 Oyster 3 03 Ocopie's Mixed 1 10 Pic Nic 1 30 School Cake 1 30 School Cake 1 90 Soda 9 60 Sulana 9 00 Valety 9 00 Valety	0 10 BLUE 0 10 Reckitt's Pure Blue, p 0 11 0 0 10 CORN BRO 0 010 CHAS. BOECKH & 0 010 CHAS. BOECKH & 0 010 CHAS. BOECKH & 0 012 X Carpet, 4 strings, no 0 06 2 4 0 06 2 4 0 06 2 4 0 06 2 4 0 06 2 4 0 06 2 4 0 014 2X Parlor 4 4 0 014 3 3 4 0 020 5 2 4 4 0 01 Warehouse4 4 4 4 0 0.05 1 CANNED GO 5 0 0.04 CANNED GO 5 0 </td <td>Pergross 210 POMS. & SONS. perdos t</td>	Pergross 210 POMS. & SONS. perdos t

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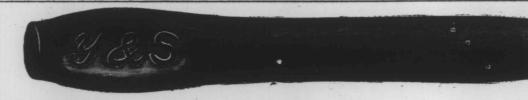
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PURE CALABRIA "Y. & S." LICORICE, 4, 6, 8, 12 and 16s to pound. "ACME" LICORICE PELLETS, In 5-pound Tin Cans. TAR, LICORICE and TOLU WAFERS, in 5-pound Tin Cans. LICORICE "Y. & S." LOZENGES, In 5-pound Tin Cans and 5-pound Glass Jars. "PURITY," PURE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

Manufactured YOUNG & SMYLIE. Exclusively by BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Where did you see this advertisement?

Prices	Current,	Continued-	-

Lobster. Clover Leaf		2 1
" Crown flat		2 :
" Other brands	1 90	21
Mackerel	1 00	1 1
Salmon, talls	1 60	1 1
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Martiny, W's "	. 1	0 10
" Other brands, 9%		
" P&C. %'s tins	2	3 25
	33	3 36
Sardines Amer, 14's "	(1 8
11 11 14's 11		11

CANNED MEATS.

(CANADIAN)

~	a. Dert	1 11		41	50	01	6
Comp.	Corn Beef	111	Cans	2	55	2	70
		*			80	5	00
		4		10	00	0	25
		6			50	18	50
		14			90	10	60
	d Collops,		ocans			z	50
Roast	Beef	1		•		1	75
		3		2	60	2	75
		1	•			4	25
Par On	Tongue,	21/2	**		00	8	
Or Tc	ugue	2	64	7	85	8	00
Lurch	Tongue	1	66			3	25
	4	2	**		00	6	25
Englis	sh Brawn.	2	**	8	75	8	80
	Sausage.		**			8	50
6.6		2	6.6			4	00
Soups	assorted.	1	6.6			1	35
	11	2	6.6			2	25
Soups	& Boulli	2	6.6			1	80
Do apo	11	6	6.6			4	50
Potter	d Chicken	. 1	Furke	ν.	or		
Gam	e, 6 oz can	9				1	60
Potted	Ham, To	nor	e or H	leet	1. 6		
	ins	-B.				1	35
	ed Tongue	07	Ham	14	lb		-
cans			all to be	1 /3		1	40
	ed Chicke	m	or Tu	rke		-	-
	cans				-31	2	25
	vich Ham	0.2	Tong	ne.	14	1	
	ns					1	50

CHEWING GUM.

ADAMS & SONS.

To Retailers

class perfume.	Guaranteed	first
class)		
Monte Cristo. (with brilliant	180 pieces	1 30

Sappota,	150 pieces		(
Sweet Fern,	230 **		7
Red Bose,	115 pieces		1
Magie Trick,	115 "		1
Oolah			1
Puzzle Gum	115 pieces	 0	1
Bo-Kay	150 "		(
Mexican Fruit, 36	50. bars	 1	
Flirtation Gum (0	6
(115	pieces)		

C.T. HEISEL. To retailers per box 115 pieces. 0 75 36 5c. pkgs. 1 20 120 pieces. 0 80 art 150 " 1 00 re 150 " 1 00 C.T. HEISEL. To retailers per Red Jacket, 115 pieces. Boyal Fruit, 36 5c. pkgs. Digestive, 120 pieces. Largest Heart 150 " Globe picture 150 " C. R. SOMERVILLE. Mexican Fruit, 36-5c. Bars ... Pepsin (Dyspepsia), 30-5c. Bars Sweet Sugar Cane. 150 pieces Celery. 100 " Lalla Rookh (all flavors) 100 " Jingle Bell, 10 " Cracker. 114 " Oracker. 144 " Co-Dont-O, 144 " Little Jap, 100 " Lude Frize; 144 " Clock Gum comprising,500 pieces Gum (assorted flavors), and 1 'Little Lord Fauntleyroy' clock guaranteed.) $\begin{array}{c} 1 & 20 \\ 0 & 70 \\ 1 & 00 \\ 0 & 70 \\ 0 & 70 \\ 1 & 00 \\ 1 & 00 \\ 1 & 00 \\ 1 & 00 \\ 1 & 00 \\ 1 & 00 \end{array}$ 3 75

CHOCOLATES & COCOAS.

TODHUNTER, MITCHELL & CO.S

Chocolate-		Per 1b
French, %'s	.6 and 12 lbs	. 0 30
Caraccas, %'s.	.6 and 12 lbs.	. 0 35
Premium, 1's.	.6 and 12 lbs.	. 0 30
Sante, 14's, 6 an	d 12 lbs	0 26
Diamond, %'s,	6 and 12 lbs	. 0 24
Sticks, gross h	oxes, each.	. 001
Cocoa, Homepat'	c. 14's. 8 & 14	1bs 30
" Pearl	11 11	** 25
	earl 12 & 18	11 22
" Rock		** 30

Bulk, in bxs......18

per lb 0 40

Chocolate— per Carracas, i's, 6 lb. boxes 0 "Gold Medal" Sweet, 6 lb bxs. 0 Pure, unsweetened, i's, 6 lb bxs. 0 " Fry's" Diamond i's, 6 lb bxs. 0 " Fry's" Monogram, i, 6 lb bxs. 0 0 40 0 30

40 26 26

Cocca-Concentrated, ¹/₂'s, 1 doz in box... 2 40 " 1 lbs, " ... 4 50 Homepathic, ¹/₂'s, 14 boxes... 0 32 " ¹/₂ lbs, 12 lb boxes... 0 32

JOHN P. MOTT & CO.'S

R. S. McIndoe, Agent, Toronto.)

00 75 75 75 75 75 75 00 20 65

COWAN COCOA AND CHOCOLATE CO.

Cocoas

40 30

30

30

Cocoa Essenceper doz Chocolates -Mexican, ½,½ in 10 lb bxs Queen s Dessert, " Yaniha Sweet Caracas Chocolate Powder, 15, 30 lb bxs Chocolate Sticks, per gross.. Pure Caracas (plain) ½,½ lbs Royal Navy (sweet) Confectioners' in 10 lb cakes Chocolate Creams, in 3 lb bxs Chocolate Parisien, in 6 lb bxs

WALTER, BAKER & CO'S

Chocolate-

25 25

Cocos-

(J. M. Lowes, Son & Co., Toronto, Manufacturers.)

Sydney Gibson's Cocoa, ½s Dr. Clarke's Cocoa, ½'s and ½'s,6 Soluble Cocoa bulk in boxes... Preparea do """ Sydney Gibson's Chocolate, ¼s. and ½s 000

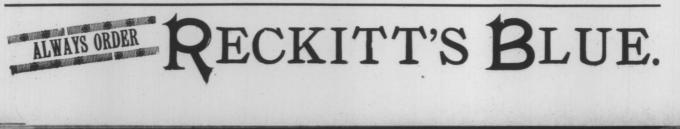
25 25

32 A

32 33 20 30

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

30	Alumlb	80	02	\$0 03
	Blue Vitriol	0	06	0 07
45	Brimstone	0	03	0 081
18	Borax	0	12	011
22	Camphor		65	0 75
	Carbolic Acid	0	80	0 50
30	Castor Oil	0	10	0 11



per doz Gibson's Icina, 11b {241bs in case} 9 25 do do 11b {241bs in case} 125 Packed; chocolate, pink or white assorted, or if required, any kinc separate.

CLOTHES PINS.
5 gross, per box 0 75 4 gross, " 0 85 6 gross, " 1 20
CHAS. BECKH & SONS. perbox
gross, single & 10box lots 0 75 0 80 tar, 4 doz. in package
COFFEE.
GREEN C nor lh
GREEN c. per lb Mocha 28, 33 Jid Government Java 25, 35 Jio 174, 20 Plantation Ceylon 24, 32 Porto Bico 24, 28 Huatemala 24, 26 aracaibo 24, 26 WHOLE 0.45TED OR FURE GROUND ELLIS & KEIGHLEY'S c. per lb ava 33, 37
c. per 15 33, 37 ava and Mocha
trabian Mocha
TODHUNTER, MITCHELL & CO.'S
Sxcelsior Blend 33 uur Own '' 31 aguayra '' 29 Jocha and Java 32, 33 ava, Standard 33 '' Old Government
J. W. COWAN & CO.
tandard Java in sealed tins, 25 and 50 lbs



5

TOBACCO

29 Daisy Wafers Sponge Gakes FOR ICE CREAM. Keep up with the times. They are great sellers. Made only by The Toronto Biscuit and Confectionery Co., GEO. W. BOOTH. HENRY C. FORTIER. CHAS. J. PETER. 7 Front St. E., Toronto. HORSE NAILS: LICORICE. Prices current, continued-Blue "Fine Dehesas "C" 60 and 5 per cent. from list. YOUNG & SMYLIE'S LIST. TOUNG & SMYLLE'S LIST.HORSE SHOES:From Toronto, per keg ... 3 60 3 70SOREWS: Wood—SOREWS: Wood—STAL mead brass 70 pc.Flat head iron 771 p.c. disBound " " 721 p.c. disBound " " 721 p.c. disRound " " 721 p.c. disBound is 2 of pane disc of pane comesander, aud its length and breadth to-
patches; shich showsit to be a first-
break glass, i.e., not over 25 inches in
the sum of its length and breadth.]Ist break (25 in and under)...... 1 35
Tad " (26 to 40 inches)Bound its length and breadth.]" Initation Calabria, 5 1b bas
jab100 " 0 25" Totorice Lozenges 5 1b cans... 1 50" Store (26 to 40 inches)Botorice Lozenges 5 1b cans... 1 50" Initation Calabria, 5 1b bas
jab" Initation Calabria, 5 1b bas
jab SCREWS: Wood-DOMESTIC. DURABLE PAILS AND TUBS MINCE MEAT. BRIANT, GIBSON & CO.'S-TORONTU. Mince Meat, ½ gal glass jars, \$9 50 Ditto' 25 and 40 lb pails, per lb. 12% c EXTRACTS. J. H. WETHEY'S-ST.CATHARINES Condensed, per gross, net \$12 00 FIRE LIGHTER. MUSTARD. "Star" Fire Lighter, per gross \$1 70 ELLIS & REIGHLEY'S. FLUID BEEF. cts JOHNSTON'S, MONTREAL Cases, No.1, 2 oz tins ... \$2 75 \$3 00 '' No.2, 4 oz tins... \$2 75 \$3 00 '' No.2, 4 oz tins... 800 8 75 '' No.4, 1 lb tins... 12 60 14 25 '' No.5, 2 lb tins... 25 00 27 00 INDURATED FIBRE WARE. CHERRY'S IRISH. FRUITS. GRAIN. FOREIGN. POREIGN. Ourrants, Provincial, bbls, 44, 64 " bbls 44, 64 " bbls, 66, 77 " bbls, 67 " bbls, 66, 77 " bbls, 66,
 1 pail, 6 qt
 \$4 00

 Star Standard, 12 qt
 4 50

 Milk, 14 qt
 5 50

 Bound bottomed fire pail, 14 qt.
 5 50

 Tubs, No. 1
 15 50

 Pure in 1 lb. tins
 0 40

 Pure in 1 lb. tins
 0 42

 Pure in 1 lb. tins
 0 44
 FOREIGN. HAY & STRAW. Hay, Pressed, "on track ... 11 00 Straw Pressed," 6 50 7 50 HARDWARE, PAINTS AND OILS. TORONTO BISCUIT & CONFECTIONERY CO "OUR NATIONAL FOODS. pkg. dog

٢.

28

ROOT BEER. c. p. peel ···· Hire's (Liquid) per doz \$2 00 SPICES. Laundry Starches-STARCH. SUGAR. Rice Starch, 1 lb.... BRITISH AMERICA STARCH CO BRANTFORD. Ist quality white, in kegs and brls Ist quality white, 3 lb. cartoons,. Lily White gloss, crates Brantford gloss, 1 lb. Canada Laundry, Boxes.... Pure Prepared corn... Rice Starch, fancy cartoons.... "Cubes.... KINGSFORDS OSWEGO STARCH. Pure Starch.-46666 SALT. 61 81 71 SYRUPS AND MOLASSES. SYBUPS.

Oswego Corn Starch-for Puddings, Custards, etc.-ST. LAWRENCE STARCH CO.'S Culinary Starches-St. Lawrence corn starch..... 7 Durham corn starch...... 64 No. 1, White, 4 lb. Cartons..... "Bbls..... Canada Laundry.... Ivory Gloss, six 6 lb. bozes, slid-ing covers. Ivory Gloss, fancy picture, 1 lb packs... Patent Starch, fancy picture, 1 lb. cartons Ib. cartons Ivorine Starch in cases of 40 packages \$\$ 00 c. per lb Granulated. Paris Lump, bbls and 100 lb.bxs "50 lb. boxes..... Extra Ground, bbls..... Iess than a bbl
 SALT.

 Bbl salt, car lots
 120

 Coarse, car lots, F.O.B.
 070

 "small lots
 085 090

 Dairy, car lots, F.O.B.
 125

 "small lots
 150

 "quarter-sacks
 045 050

 Common, fine car lots
 080

 "small lots
 090

 Burger, car lots
 080

 "guarter-sacks
 045 050

 Common, fine car lots
 080

 "small lots
 095 100

 Bock salt, per ton
 1500

 Liverpool coarse
 075 080

 SV PHORA AND MOLT ASSUE
 2500

Per 1b.

61

63

																		1	D	b	1	1	3.		ł	1	bb	1	ł
1																										1	2	5	ł
	•	,	.,	•											•		•	•						•		2		2	1
		•	•	•	•	•			•	•	••	•			•	•••		•	•				•	•		2	ŧ.	2	1

Terry's Candied Peels. c. p Lemon, 7 lb. boxes...... Orange, Citron,

Citron, LEA & FERRIN'S. per doz. Worcester Sauce, } pts.. \$3 60 \$3 75 "" pints 6 25 6 50 LAZENBY & SONS Per doz Pickles, all kinds, pints...... 3 25 "" quarts..... 6 00 Harvey Sauce-genuine-hlf.pts 3 25 Mushroom Catsup " 2 25 Anchovy Sauce " 3 25

 PRODUCE.

 DAIRY.
 Per 1b

 Butter, creamery, tubs. \$0 29 0 022

 " dairy, tubs, choice
 0 14

 " medium
 0 12

 Butter, pound rolls
 0 12
 0 13

 " medium
 0 12
 0 13

 COUNTRY

 Eggs, fresh, per doz.
 0 00
 0 10

 " COUNTRY

 Eggs, fresh, per doz.
 0 00
 0

 COUNTRY

 Eggs, fresh, per doz.
 0 00
 0

 OUNTRY

 Eggs, fresh, per doz.
 0 00
 0

 OUNTRY

 Potatos, per bag.
 0
 0
 0

 PRODUCE. \$0 45 0 50 1 90 2 15

W. C. A. LAMBE & CO., Commission Merchants. TORONTO. AGENTS FOR

The St. Lawrence Sugar Ref'g Co., Montreal. The British America Starch Co., Brantford.

All seeking Recreation by Lake, River or Mountain SHOULD SUPPLY THEMSELVES WITH Johnston's Fluid Beet

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF Which will materially assist in restoring exhausted vitality. Convenient for Camping-out parties. In small compass supplying GOOD MEAT DIET.

" Extra Jace

How much will you want in our handsome fall number that we are getting out. Send for rates. 10 FRONT ST. EAST.

Kingsford's Oswego STARCH BEST. STRONCEST. **PUREST** FOR THE TABLE. "THE ORIGINAL" "Silver Gloss" Kingsford's (Others so-called are imitations of our brand) Corn Starch. Pure Starch

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING JOBBERS IN CANADA.

T. KINGSFORD & SON OSWEGO, N.Y.

TOBACCO

Prices current, continued.

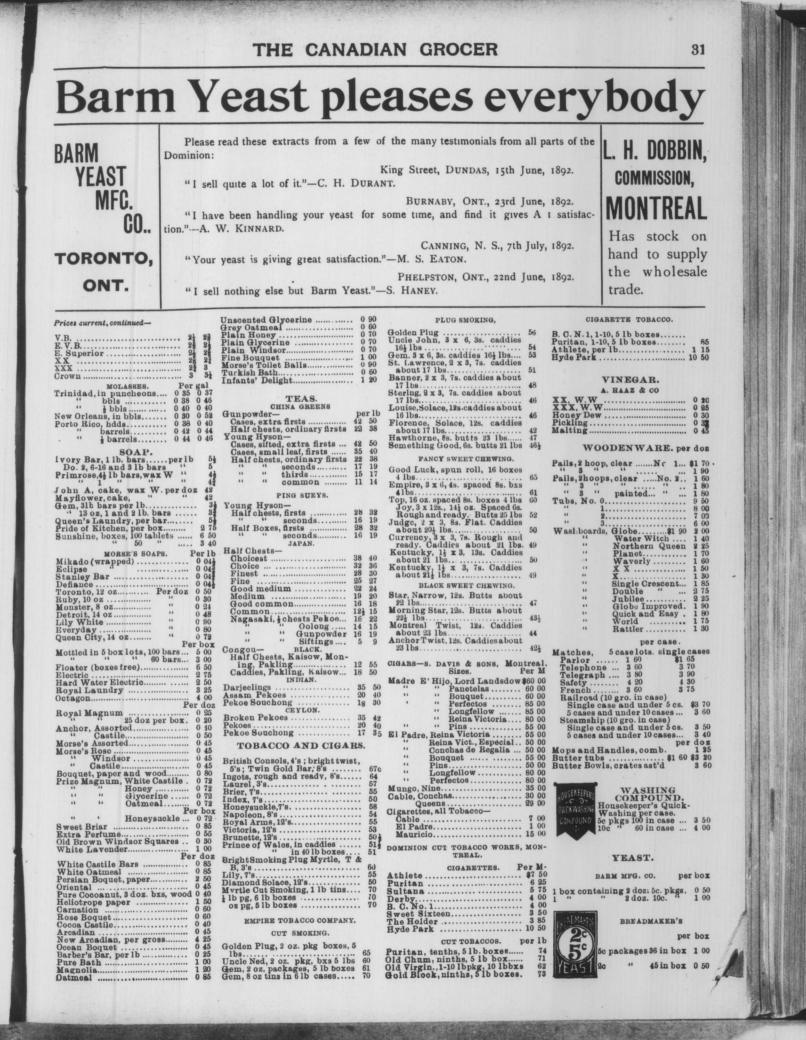
PETROLEUM	M.	
	0 14 0 17	0 0 0 0 0
PICKLES & SAU	ICES	
BRYANT, GIBSON & CO'S PICKLES.	. TORO	NTO
1 Date - I to both	L	00

John Bull, mixed, in bulk "Chow Pickle, in bulk mixed and Chow Chow "mixed and Chow Chow

THE T. A. SNIDER PRESERVE CO.,

Sours (in 3 lb. cans).

SAUCES.



ngs

 $\begin{array}{c} & 1 & 20 \\ & & 0 & 70 \\ 5 & 0 & 90 \\ & & 1 & 25 \\ & & 1 & 50 \\ 5 & & 0 & 50 \\ & & 0 & 80 \\ 5 & & 1 & 00 \\ 5 & & 0 & 80 \\ 5 & & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & &$

EST.

NG

N

32

тнт ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO'S GRANULATED AND YELLOWS AND SYRUPS ARE PURE.

: NO BLUEING

Material whatsoever is used in the manufacture of

OUR GRANULATED.

THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO'Y [LIMITED],

MONTREAL,

Manufacturers of Refined Sugars of the well-known Brand

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

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





FOBACCO