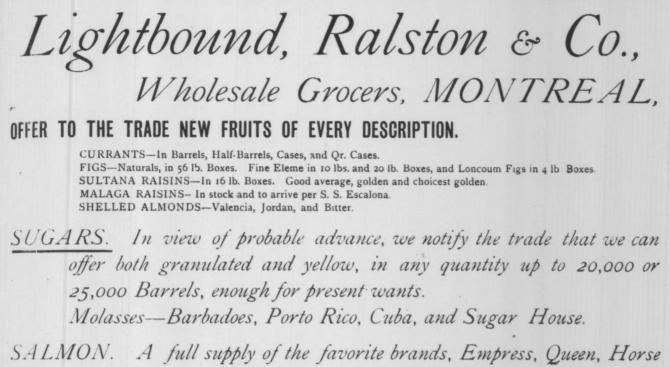


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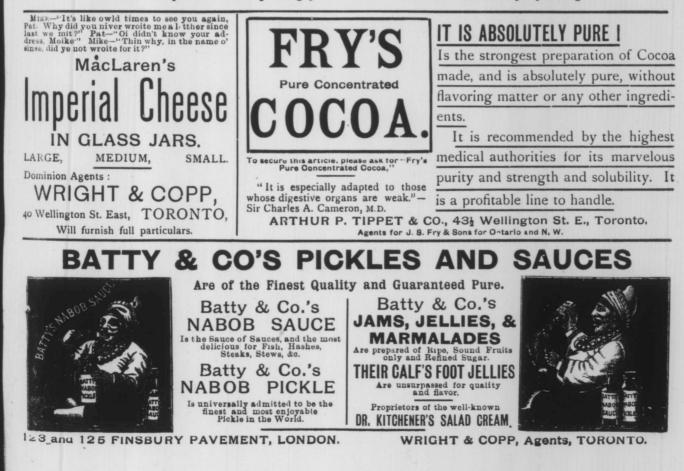
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Ask for our prices before placing your orders---You will save money by doing so.







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

Vol. VI.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER 11, 1892.

No. 48

HUGH C. McLEAN, S B McLEAN, President, THE J. B. MCLEAN PUBLISHING COMPANY. FINE MAGAZINE PRINTERS AND TRADE JOURNAL PUBLISHERS.

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Advertisers and Subscribers may have their correspondence addressed to the care of any of our offices and they are invited to use them at At the Head office. Toronto, a place is any time. set apart where they can see all the latest news-papers 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 Pedlars' Association of this city still comes up smiling. The issue of the appeal in the case of the city against Virgo, may have proved a knock-out to the cause, but it seems it did not to the pugnacity of the strolling merchants. They are reported to be making preparations to support another defiance of the by-law which forbids their traffic on certain streets. It is not improbable they may ply this right of appeal until they get the matter before a court that will take their view of it. The authority of the city council to limit the scope of a trading license to particular districts of the city is a matter of construction of that portion of the Municipal Act which vests certain powers over trade in the city council. It is not a self-evident authority, and while one court might deem the city competent to prescribe local limits to a license, another court might not. The pedlars are evidently going to make all they can out of the doubt. It is just possible they may go far enough to reach victory, and the effect of victory would not only be favorable to them, but would restore equal rights among city grocers. The

grocers in the interior parts of the city are as much entitled to exemption from the annoyance of pedlars competing at their doors as are the grocers on the main streets.

*

It is said that a large number of the pedlars of this city have not paid their license fees for the current year, though they are allowed to follow their calling as freely as if they had. Retail grocers who sell tobacco and cigars were not so indulgently dealt with, but were held to have violated the bylaw regulating the sale of these goods if they presumed to trade in them between the expiration of one year's license and the renewal of another. Some of the foremost men in the city grocery trade were fined for selling tobacco without a license, when they were simply late in remitting the money for renewal. Not only is it unfair to favor the pedlars over the grocers in this way, but it is unfair to favor one section of the pedlars over another. The men who have to pay money down look upon this as a requirement exacted from all alike, and feel that their promptness gives them some temporary advantage, as not all being ready to pay at once there will be a thinning out of competition until all are ready to pay for their licenses. The partiality shown to many pedlars who are given credit for their license fees reflects suspicion upon aldermen, to some of whom motives are imputed for this indulgence. Votes have strong influence with some classes of men, and the pedlars of course are not likely to neglect the cultivation of this influence wherever it will do them any good. But the city is entitled to its revenue, no matter who goes down at the polls

Some of the pedlars of this city are said to be contemplating a scheme that is to put their trade 'outside the jurisdiction of the city council. They propose to become producers. Several of them talk of going in together and buying a piece of land on the outskirts of the city and commencing its cultivation as a market garden. The products grown on this land they would be at liberty to sell at the doors of Toronto householders, and the city could impose no license fee. Growers cannot be taxed for peddling the products of their own cultivation. Consequently there are a great many "growers" selling potatoes, apples and vegetables of all descriptions to the people of Toronto. It is impossible to separate genuine growers from false growers, and even harder to distinguish between what is the product of a grower's own cultivation and what is not. A man whose whole crop of vegetables has been grown on a quarter of an acre of ground will bring a wagen load on the market every day in the year, and sell it at "the homes of the people without let or hindrance from the license officials. He is a grower, though he may come by nineteen twentieths of his stock by purchase, the same as one whose sole business is peddling. There are other so-called growers who do not plant a square foot of ground, but who come from regions beyond the ken of the license inspector, and who therefore can peddle their stuff here without money and without price. Of course this injustice is felt by license-paying pedlars as well as by taxpaying grocers. But if the pedlars of Toronto form into groups and take to market gardening, they will be able to sell a great deal more than they can produce, and can do it under the inalienable and untaxable right of the grower. The city would thus be defrauded to a greater extent than it now is, and the grocers would suffer still more from pedlars' encroachments and have to pay heavier taxes to make up for the loss in license receipts.

* The trader can garnishee the wages of a debtor only when they amount to \$25. That

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is seldom, and the wage-earner's pay is virtually exempt from attachment. But there is no compensating lenity in the law relating to the collection of rent from shopkeepers. The landlord has ample security against loss. At the end of a month if the money is not forth-coming, the landlord can come on the stock for payment, and can seize threefourths of it. If the rent falls two months in arrears the landlord can seize the whole of the stock. Thus the trader is crowded on one side by a law that favors his debtor and on the other by a law that favors his creditor. The moral of this pressure is that the merchant should be sparing of his credit, for collection is uncertain and responsibility, for rent at all events, is inevitable

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Grocers now and then still commit the mistake of ordering choice coffee when they want coffee that the majority of consumers like. Good coffee is indeed 'caviare to the general,' and the people who prefer it are not numerous. The thin fluid which an infusion of very fine coffee yields does not satisfy the people who think they know what good coffee is. A thicker decoction is what is generally wanted. Of course there are grades of coffee that anybody's senses of taste and smell would readily reject, and these are the kind which are barred out in the term 'choice coffee' as used in the great majority of orders. The popular taste would support a very poor demand for high grade pure coffee, even if the latter were cheaper instead of dearer than the grades that now sell the best. Men who have smoked cigars all their lives will often turn up their noses at a fine Havana, simply because they have not the delicacy of taste to appreciate it. The same is the case with the coffee taste.

* * *

At the last annual meeting of the Guild the sugar agreement was the subject of a resolution that appears to have been taken in some quarters as a declaration of independence. The report has consequently got out that the refiners have been released from their arrangement with the Guild, and can now sell on what terms they please to whatever wholesalers they please. THE GROCER has inquired at official sources as to the correctness of this statement and has been informed that it is untrue. The sugar question was disposed of in a resolution that was of an entirely negative character, and which was framed with an eye to future action if circumstances should warrant a following up

of the matter in the same direction. The President has found it necessary to set right some individual misconceptions as to the position taken by the Guild. While there appears to be a strand or two of the painter yet unsundered, it looks as if its complete severance were being anticipated by the Guild. The general feeling is that the remains of the sugar agreement will soon join clause 2.

The experiment in the use of black pepsin in butter-making, and the results of that experiment, of which we had something to say in our issue of the 21st inst., may have been fictitious, and a re-perusal of the circular in which the particulars of the alleged experiment are set forth brings the reader to the conclusion that it is a fraud. A suspicion that all might not be as stated would have likely led to the rejection of the circular but that something had been said in a reputable English journal about the use of black pepsin by other experimenters with satisfactory results Of course, it was obvious that a broduct of all the solid constituents of the milk would not be butter, but that fact would not necessarily prevent its use as a substitute for butter. Oleomargarine is not butter, but there are immense quantities used every year to the displacement of butter. That was in mind when the circular was under notice. It is a fact that experiments are being made with black pepsin in several Canadian dairies. In Kingston it is said the thing has been demonstrated to be a failure. Prof. Robertson in his letter to the Belleville Intelligencer, a paper which has been looking into the matter, says that he has been following up for two years experiments that have in view the production of a new dairy article, which shall combine nearly all the nutritious constituents of the milk in a digestible form. The fact that such scientific investigations were being made, and that other searchers were proceeding along independent lines towards the sume object, gave plausibility to the circular and won acceptance for it that would have otherwise been withheld. Our belief is that it is a fraud. Inquiries made both by mail and cable have failed to bring an answer from the South Australia Dairymen's Association.

* * *

Dull spells will come to the best managed business. The master may be no more to blame than the captain whose ship is becalmed at sea. The one cannot increase the money circulation, the other cannot make the wind blow. The sails have to play idly till the breeze fills them, and goods have to stay on the shelves till people's wants and means are ripe to move them. But inevitable as these spells are they are never welcome. It is depressing to the spirits to see the days file past one after another and business grow no brighter. It makes the trader look wistfully ahead to the date when he has to pay for some of these goods that nobody seems to want. But no matter how much the duiness is due to uncontrollable circumstances, the merchant should never deem matters past mending. He is not passive and helpless. His liberty of action remains, and he can create circumstances that may counterbalance those which cause the stagnation. It is well to be always at work upon the problem how to improve trade. Necessity is the mother of invention, and the pinch of dull seasons should sharpen the trader's wits. * *

People often wonder if shopkeepers do not have many an odd loss to charge to the account of theft. The exposure of goods outside of the door and in the space between counters gives a dishonest man or woman abundant opportunity to pilfer. The shop help are too busy to keep an eye on the actions of customers whose character is unknown to them, and they are too much habituated to letting the goods take care of themselves to give many thoughts to their safety. The boot and shoe dealers of London, Ont., have entered into an agreement not to expose any stock outside of their shops, on account of the injury to the goods and of the temptation to passers by whose honesty could stand no fiery trial. The latter reason of itself is sufficient to warrant the departure. Traders whose wares are put prominently in the way of transgressors must expect to have to watch it narrowly or to lose some of it. There are few people who have not felt how easy it would be for a robber to lug off a consider. able amount of property if he should be allowed the same freedom as customers usually are in stores of all descriptions. The cultivation of a suspicious manner on the part of a shopkeeper would of course be the death of trade. If he is able to keep his eyes open without seeming to do so he can protect his property. If he is not he had better not leave portable things in easy reach of everybody that comes in. There are sneak thieves who are more than a match for the most vigilant shopkeeper, and those who are known to need watching are not the most dangerous ones. There are people so defthanded that they have always not only evaded detection but have eluded even sus-

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picion. It is the unknown thieves that are to be dreaded. There may not be more than one in twenty of a merchant's customers who would take advantage of confidence in their honesty, but if that one did so on every opportunity the loss would be perceptible. There is no need to court loss; it comes feadily enough without seeking.

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FIRM PROSPECTS FOR FISH.

With no grip afflicting the population in Quebec Province this year, as doctors predict, fish dealers are anticipating a better Lenten trade in fish than during the two previous seasons. In this connection it is interesting that the general expectation among the trade in Montreal is for a firm range of values, as supplies of several leading lines of pickled fish are short. This is notably the case with herring and mackerel, both of which do not present prospects of any burdensome supplies to carry through the Lenten season. In the case of Montreal the shortage is plainly demonstrated by the free shipments which are being made to the United States from both Norway and Ireland, but it is not anticipated that these two countries will send more than 10,000 to 20,-000 barrels of mackerel across the Atlantic. In the Maritime Provinces fair catches were reported until lately, but the weather has been unfavorable around Prince Edward Island and vicinity, and none too good in other parts of our fishing grounds. In fact, the latest accounts indicate that some phenomenal work will have to be accomplished in that quarter during the balance to make a good showing for the season. On the New England shore the catch has been about 50,-000 barrels so far, and the season is practically over in that quarter. On the whole, therefore, the outlook for supplies both from Europe and the coasts of our own continent is adverse to anything in the shape of depressing stock, and dealers incline to the opinion that fish is good property just now.

MONTREALERS AND CANNED SALMON.

Some weeks ago our Montreal correspondent referred to the fact that enterprising dealers on that market had made some lucky turns on canned British Columbia salmon. Since then themarket for the goods has been steadily hardening, and now prices are firm around \$1.60. This is a considerable appreciation on the basis at which values opened, but in addition to making profits on the Canadian market it is understood that some Montreal men who took hold of the goods have gone still further afield in a search for profits. It is gossiped about that shipments have been made around the Cape in sailing vessels on the English market at a price fully equivalent to the basis above mentioned. In this case the trade say that there is a chance for some handsome profits, as the freight on goods carried in this manner is a bagatelle, and a price equal to Montreal quotations means a big difference in the aggregate. Most of the goods sold in this way were bought early in the season on a basis of \$1.10 at the coast. Dealers can figure out for themselves therefore what such turnovers mean.

VALENCIA RAISINS IN MONTREAL.

The last direct cargo of dried fruit reached Montreal on Monday morning last when the S.S. Escalona was tied up at the Reford docks. It was anticipated that her cargo would be a light one, but despite this, and the actual knowledge of the aggregate quantity of her lot, several dealers in Montreal have been disappointed. They expected to get some stock to go along with, but when the manifest was fyled at the custom house their names did not figure in it. Any remarks that we have made previously about firmness are strengthened therefore by this occurrence, and many people anticipate a still further advance. Strange to say, however, despite the knowledge of the Escalona's small cargo, and the fact that values on raisins in New York were firm, with an upward tendency, there were sales made to arrive ex Escalona at lower figures, than the position of affairs seemed to warrant. It is understood that some of the Montreal job bing houses sold fruit on Friday and Saturday last at 434 c., which the trade generally characterize as a ridiculously low figure. It is likely that the sellers in the case recognize the force of this news owing to the manner in which the stock ex Escalona is held. As already known, 11,000 boxes were discharged at Halifax, which left only 28,000 boxes for Montreal. Of these 28,000 only 8,000 will be divided among the jobbing houses here and elsewhere, for the remaining 20,-000 are controlled by two holders in Montreal, who, it is well known, have repeatedly refused to part with their stock, except at 5c. and better. In fact, we know for a certainty that a large lot have a price of 5 1/4 c. placed on them by the owners in Spain, and cannot be touched for less. It remains to be seen therefore, where 434 c. fruit is to come from. Unless the sellers have made arrangements to bring them here via New York at a price, they are out on their calculation. On the basis of prices now ruling on that market, it would cost 51/sc. net cash or thereabouts to bring in fruit from there. It is probable, however, that the sellers have made their purchases at a price and will be able to fill their orders, but with the present position of affairs it is not reasonable to expect that they will continue making low offers. However, there is no telling what human nature is capable of, but speaking in a regular way it is but just to describe Valencia raisins as firm with a higher tendency. This disposition is likely to be brought out strongly, once the actual consumptive demand on holiday account commences.

HAMILTON RETAIL GROCERS' ASSOCIATION.

President John Ronan was in the chair at the last meeting of the Hamilton Retail Grocers' Association, and there was a fair attendance, considering the wet weather.

There was some discussion on the proposition to have an entertainment in the winter, and the matter was left in the hands of the Executive Committee, who will report at the next meeting as to the form the entertainment shall take.

Vice-President Winnifrith moved his resolution, of which notice was given at the previous meeting, and it was carried unanimously. It was as follows :

That the Retail Grocers' Association of Hamilton are in full accord with the Trades and Labor Councils in their efforts to get an act passed at the next session of the Ontario Legislature to provide for the weekly payment of wages by corporations and employ ers of labor, such as manufacturing, mining or quarrying, lumbering, mercantile, railroads street, electric and elevated-steamboats. telegraph, telephone and municipal corporaand all other incorporated tions, express companies, shall pay weekly each and every employe engaged in its business, and that a copy of the above be forwarded to Hon. J. M. Gibson, and his support and influence be asked for the passing of the said act, and that a deputation, consisting of John Ronan, John Carper, C. H. Peebles, T. Hazel, B. Winnifrith, be appointed to wait upon Hon. M. Gibson if found necessary.

THE APPLE STANDARD.

The General Inspection Act of Canada was amended at the last session of Parliament by the introduction of two sections relating to the inspection of apples. They are the following :

109-1. In the inspection of closed packages of apples, the inspector shall open not less than one packages in every five; and, if the manner of packing is found to be fraudulent, or unfair, then he shall open all the packages put up by the shipper of such package.

2. Every brand found to be fairly and properly packed he shall brand as No. 1 Inspected Canadian Apples, or No. 2 Inspected Canadian Apples, as the case may be, if fit to be so branded.

3. The inspector shall also examine the varieties of apples submitted for inspection, and shall correct the nomenclature if incorrectly marked, or, if the name of the variety is not marked, he shall cause it to be marked on the package.

4. The inspector may charge a fee of 10 cents for each package inspected by him, and such charge shall cover the cost of opening and closing the package.

110.—1. No. I Inspected Canadian Apples shall consist of perfect specimens of one variety, of uniform size, and, in the case of a colored variety, of fairly uniform color, and shall be free from scab, worm holes, knots and blemishes of any kind.

2. No 2. Inspected Canadian Apples shall consist of specimens of one variety free from scab, worm holes, knots and blemishes of any kind, but not of uniform size or color.

BEFORE THE DISCOVERY.

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"Yes, I reecollect when Columbus landed an' diskivered America," said an "oldest inhabitant" to the second oldest inhabitant as the two sat on a cracker box in a Bridgeport, Ct., grocery store, recently. Bystanders looked aghast at the apparition on the cracker box. The idea of a person in their midst who was old enough to recall the discovery of America was too startling to comfort, and a woman in a sun-bonnet and green shawl backed off suspiciously telescoping a basket of eggs, while a man from Upper Merion gazed in astonishment until his chin rested on his surcingle.

"Yes," drawled the oldest inhabitant, unconscious of the awe produced by his observations, "I kin go back to the time when America wasn't diskivered." "At that time," he continued, "there wastn't any buildin's in Norristown but the old soap factory. Main street was as juicy as a swamp, and Columbus made an agreement with Welly & Skeaver to build a Belgian block pavement, which I'm glad is blamed near done for tomorrow's anniversary. That was before Adam Youngman's time in town council."

"Yes," interrupted the second oldest inhabitant, "an' they youst to have taller lights on the streets an' the hoss cars run every thirty-seven minutes."

"But them was good times," interposed the first speaker. "Our set youst to give sour-krout teas an' limburger socials, an' the women's dresses didn't cost more'n two levvies a yard. Gosh, what bilin' times we then. It jist makes my old eyes blink when I git my mind fixed on the good old time before America was America."

"Didn't hear anything about tariff then I don't guess ?" queried the attentive listener on the cracker box.

"'m; yes indeedy. Right here on this spot I reecollect the battalion held a meetin' one afternoon an' a dimmecrat made a speech an' said tariff reform would build furnace fires and keep the spinnin' wheel amovin'.

"Let's go over an' have one," said the second oldestinhabitant. As the two tottering forms, disappeared through the doorway of a neighboring inn the crowd in the grocery store scratched its head and with one voice said, "Law sakes !"—New England Grocer.

THE ELEMENTS OF SUCCESS IN LIFE.

We have been looking through an address delivered just ten years ago before the Dublin Assistants' Association by Mr. W. R. Maguire, the then President of the Association, and a few sentences dealing with the chief requisites for attaining success in business life seem to us so happily put that we cannot refrain from quoting them for the benefit of a larger audience than that before which they were uttered. They are as follows: "The first steps towards this genuine success consist in the formation of good character. By character I do not mean that which the world may attribute to us, but

just what we really are in ourselves. Your characters and mine are formed in gradual steps by our good or evil habits; and our habits are acquired gradually by simply repeating our good or evil actions. For instance, heneficent men gain that character by repeating benevolent acts, until they really grow to take pleasure in beneficence. Reliable men gain their character by repeatedly keeping their promises, even to their own hindrance, and by leaving no means untried till they accomplish whatever they undertake, be it great or small. Unpunctual men become so by repeated neglect of appointments, breaches of promise, and general carelessness. Sober men do not lose their character for sobriety by taking a single drught of strong drink; but by repeating the act too frequently the habit of tippling is acquired, which, when continued, gains the ascendancy, and forms at last, and alas ! too often, the drunkard's character. Good character is more difficult to form than bad character, unfortunately for us; but either is easy to maintain when once established. What I most desire to impress upon you is that neither come to us at once ; that like the end of a journey our character is attained by small, separate steps, and that though the attainment of good character, as of a journey, may appear difficult, each step of the way is easy enough, and if only continned in the right direction, leads certainly to the desired end.

" For the attainment of genuine success in life it is necessary for us to be thorough, straightforward, self-respecting, and courteous. To be thorough we must not be affraid of work at any time, and we must not despise drudgery in our work, especially when commencing life. If we consider it unnecessary hardship to rise early, and mean to dust goods, sweep floors, or copy entries, we forget that it is wiser to learn to walk before we try to run. What can appear more absurd and useless to us than an infant's puny efforts to walk, and yet unless these little efforts are made and made early, the man shall grow up a cripple for life ; but none of us would shirk the drudgery of learning to walk under such a penalty. To accomplish our journey then we must take the first steps or we do not start at all, and generally the first steps are more unpleasant and irksome than those which follow when we get into the swing of them.

"Remember that as the first few steps, though necessary, do not make the whole journey, so if we would win success we must not stop at wishing for it, but must persevere and work for it with a will. We must not be on the look-out for excuses to give up a right course when we start upon it.

"Remember, also, that in whatever manner you perform such drudgery as making up parcels, dusting goods, or sweeping floors and copying entries, in just the same manner you are likely to do everything that follows; if your habit of working when beginning life

is a careless habit, when you are a few years older you will have formed a careless character that will hinder your progress sadly. A character for apathy and laziness grows on us when we are supported by others, and have no need to rely on our own resources and energy.

"We should not despise or neglect the ap. parently trivial and menial duties which come to us all, for such humble experiences are invaluable to us in forming a character for thoroughness, provided always that we take up the work and go at it with a will. Some one said 'We should have our hearts in our work, never looking over the edges of it at our play.' 'Whatsoever your hands find to do, do it with your might, is a grand old rule, and still most profitable in business. How we all despise a fellow who trues to shift his work on to the shoulders of other people (particularly if he tries to place it on our shoulders', and who is fertile in excuses for shirking his duties. How much, on the other hand, we all admire and value a man who is not afraid of his work, and who is ever ready and willing to bear a helping hand, even in work not strictly belonging to his care. We don't often meet such men looking for situations; they have a character for thoroughness which is better for them than a ten years' engagement.

"We also require to possess a straightforward character to help us to attain genuine success. It is pleasant to meet a man who looks at you straight in the face, not impertinently nor stolidly, but with natural can-dour. Now, I think that the best way to acquire that pleasant look is to cultivate straightforward habits. Many men besides those in our business houses might profit by the advice which I trust and believe is adopted by every member of this Association, to act in exactly the same manner be-hind an employer's back as in his presence. I know of nothing which lowers a young man more in his employer's esteem, and is more fatal to his real success than this want of straightforwardness, so that even on the very low ground of his own self-interest a young man is wise to be perfectly straight-forward and sincere. Washington, when tempted to do a mean action on the ground that no one could see him do it, said 'I would see it, and I intend never to see myself do a mean thing.' But it is a matter of absolute certainty that employers always see very quickly and surely who is straightforward and who is not, and that men are valued accordingly. I do not now speak of great matters such as dishonesty, but of apparently small matters which young men sometimes consider themselves wise to try to conceal from their employers such, for instance, as small mistakes which annoy customers, accidental or careless breakages, coming in late to business, etc. these things all leak out, and when concealment is attempted loss of confidence must follow, whereas if such matters were always openly dealt wsth, employers would be able to enjoy the the real pleasure of having full confidence in all those about them. If an employer is so misguided that an open can did statement made to him by an assistant of any error or accident, causes him to punish or dismiss that assistant, instead of valuing him more highly, then I say that emloyer is not worth working for."-Ex.

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- Roquefort Cheese-These cheese being brittle break easily so care must be exercised in hand-When removed from packages never place more than two high. Keep free from draught ling. and as cool as possible, not allowing them to freeze. Best way to retail is to cut in quarters and eighths, wrap in tin foil putting price on each piece. When busy with customers this preparation works admirably. If possible use glass globes.
- Fig Pudding-We expect in a few days California compressed minced figs. A celebrated cook who has just visited the city says of this preparation-" It should prove a boon to the kitchen. One great drawback in making fig pudding is the trouble of cleaning and chopping, which is no easy task for the cook. The goods are all right and I am sure will take.'

LUCAS, STEELE & BRISTOL, WHOLESALE GROCERS, 73 McNab St. North, Hamilton, Ont.

LIVE MERCHANTS

Not yet handling any of the following teas will study their interests by asking for samples of RUSSIAN BLEND CONGOU, IMPERIAL BREAKFAST CONGOU. and DALU KOLA CONGOU.

NOTE :- These are bulk, not package teas, and since their introduction, merchants have made better profits and largely increased their black tea trade.

W. H. Gillard & Co., Hamilton.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA.

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JAMES TURNER & GO., HAMILTON, WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR Burnham's Clam Bouillon.

Clam Bouillon makes fine Soup.

Clam Bouillon tones up delicate stomachs.

Clam Bouillon is first rate for Dyspepsia.

Clam Bouillon is used very acceptably for hot drinks. Clam Bouillon will do more than Beef Tea and costs less money.

Clam Bouillon carries out all the advertisers promise.

Try a case packed quarts, pints or $\frac{1}{2}$ pint bottles.

99 PURE INDIAN TEA. Always relia ble, never changes. In cases of 60 1 lb. caddies, or 120 halves.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED NUMEROUS LINES OF INDIAN AND CEYLON TEAS, IN CHESTS AND HALF CHESTS.

STANDARD BLENDED TEAS.

OUR BLENDING DEPARTMENT IS NOW OPEN, UNIFORMITY CAN BE RELIED ON. WE HAVE THE FIRST CHOICE OF THE MARKET AND THE BEST ESTATES AT OUR DISPOSAL, AND GUARANTEE EXCEL-LENT VALUE. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

STEEL, HAYTER & CO,

11 AND 13 FRONT ST. EAST.

Growers' and Importers, Toronto,

DRY GOODS.

The slightly colder weather has caused an increased movement in underwear, topshirts, yarns, etc., but heavy woollens such as overcoatings have not been much disturbed. Travellers' orders are not so satisfactory as they might be, but still the demand for special lines is heavy in very many cases. Letter orders continue very good, all kinds of staple lines and repeats being in strong demand.

In tweeds the wholesalers are complaining that the demand is running to lower priced goods. These shoddy goods can be given a nicer finish, and consequently sell better to the middle class of consumers. These goods are partly domestic and partly imported, but it may be safely ventured that the bulk is imported. People demand cheap goods and they get them; but in the most cases it is veritable trash.

In overcoatings the demand is for friezes. This fall the domestic friezes or etoffs, as they used to be called, have been in stronger demand. The ready-made clothiers have consumed large quantities of this class of goods. It is an imitation of the Irish goods, and is much cheaper. The domestic manufacturers have made a fairly good hit in these goods. All other kinds of overcoatings are selling moderately, as the weather is not severe.

Holiday novelties are in strong de mand, and many retailers have visited the city during the past week picking up what seems to lead. To enumer-ate the classes of novelties shown would be a heavy task, as all kinds, varieties and qualities of high and low class novelties are offered. But dealers are wise in securing as many novelties as possible to increase the bulk of sales during this season.

Most houses are taking stock at present, or preparing for so doing, and many special drives are being offered in clearing lots. These oddments and endments are well worthy of the attention of dealers who can handle odd



lines in any class of goods. The goods are new, fresh and popular, but the quantities are odd.

NOTES.

Wyld, Grasett & Darling report a strong demand for overcoating, especially Irish and domestic friezes.

Gordon, Mackay & Co. are running off a special lot of 850 dozen comfort-ers of full size, 72 x 74, in three ranges. These goods have proved quite a leader for them.

John Macdonald & Co. have a line of overcoatings called the Montagnac. It is a very heavy nap goods, and combines the fact of making a dressy overcoating and at the same time one which is heavy and impervious to wind. The goods are of excellent quality, and their appearance and feel make them very saleable.

W. R. Brock & Co. have just had a repeat of their celebrated dollar line of honeycomb shawls. Among other special lines just received are a line of ladies' grey ribbed vests to retail at 25 cents; a line of ladies' heavy wool underwear, which they control on this market, and which is beautifully finished and can be retailed at a dollar with a wide margin; and a line of domestic lined gloves, heavy and substantial stock being used in their manufacture.

John Macdonald & Co. have a number of special lines of small wares among which the following may be mentioned:-Lindsay's patent safety pins, pin and string tickets; H. B. Embroidery cottons; dressmakers' belt-ings, bone casing, seam bindings, horn strips, dress stays, feather-stitched braids, Barbers' linen thread, wire and hair brushes, miscellaneous pins, dress shields, hair curlers, loom-webs, elas-tics, suspenders, corset and dress laces. linen, cotton, and silk handkerchiefs. All these lines have been sorted up during the past few weeks, and stocks are very complete at present.

THEY DO THEIR OWN RATING.

The big receivers of fruits and vegetables in this city have established an organization to protect themselves from slow-paying and dishonest cus-tomers. The evils which the Associa-tion seek to remedy are of long standing, and previous attempts to cooperate for protection have not been successful. The present organization has proven an exception in this respect, however, and, according to one of the leading receivers who was conversed with yesterday, accounts have never before been so promptly settled as at present.

The system is a very simple one. A weekly sheet of delinquents is mailed each week to all members of the Fruit and Produce Trade Association by the Secretary of the Association. An exhaustive code has been prepar-ed, keys of which are held only by members of the Association, and are changed at intervals in order that outsiders may not discover them. The weekly list simply contains the names of the firms with distinguishing numbers following. For instance, James Jackson. 133-16, might mean. "James Jackson's business is in his wife's name; he is a person of loose habits." Following is a list of some of the reports that are sent out. They are not in consecutive order, as the code was furnished to The Bulletin on the promise

that it should not be printed in a form that would furnish the key of the

code to the public: No. -. Seldom pays any attention to dunning letters.

No. -. Sometimes necessary threaten suit to obtain settlement.

No. -. Sometimes will not pay until sued.

No. --. Is now being sued for goods delivered. No. -. Has

judgment recorded against him.

No. -. Has made an assignment. No. -. Has given bill sale of his cifects.

No. -. Has failed once.

No. -. Has failed several times.

No. -. A person of loose habits.

No. -. Pays on account; always leaves a balance.

No. -. Habitually claiming dis counts.

No. -. Neglects his business.

No. -. Never pays drafts.

No. -. Sometimes allows checks to

No. -. Not believed to be worthy of credit.

No. -. Number of detrimental re-

ports from members on record. . Believed to have very little No. -

financial responsibility. No. -. Keeps his funds in pocket, could not collect by suit. No. -. Business in wife's name. No. -. Thought to be responsible.

No. -. Is becoming slow in settling his bills.

No. -. Is now behind in settling his hills.

No. -. Very slow pay. No. -. Allows bills to remain three

weeks unpaid. No. -. Allows bills to remain 30 days

unpaid. No.

Allows bills to remain un paid 60 days.

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The reason the present movement has proven successful is the fact that the fruit and produce trade has become thoroughly organized, as a re-sult of the efforts of the retail grocers to establish a system of selling fruits and vegetables by weight only. The official name of the Organization is the Fruit and Produce Trade Association of New York. Its objects are concentrate action upon all matters pertaining to the general welfare of the trade, to protect it against unjust and unlawful exactions. To correct abuses; to protest against the enactment of damaging laws which may be proposed by those unfamiliar with the requirements of the trade; to adjust differences between the members. to foster trade; to establish a better business policy; to collect and dis-seminate information."

A number of suits have been threat-ened against the association by parties who have found it impossible to purchase supplied on credit as a re-sult of being posted. These suits have not been pressed, however, the delin-quents, we are informed, having come to the conclusion that paying up was the easiest way of getting off the "black-list."-N. Y. Commercial Bulle off the tin

There are many persons objecting to the excessive sweetness of all condensed milks which are preserved with cane sugar. To these, Highland Brand Evaporated Cream, which is simply pure milk reduced to a creamy consistence, is a real delight. Every grocer should handle it .- Adv.





[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 $m \cdot il$ copy to reach the head office Tuesday.]

J. & J. McAdam, wholesale grocers of St. Thomas, intend quitting the wholesale and going into the retail trade.

A couple of snakes were found in a chest of tea in a Halifax store the other day. The tea was imported from Japan.

Dundas & Flavelle Bros., of Lindsay, have shipped a carload of 11,000 dozen of preserved eggs to British Columbia.

A. N. Burns & Son, grocers, who bought out J. Scott's store on Yonge street, Toronto, last summer, have retired from business.

W. Thompson, of the London oatmeal mill, has purchased the fine residence of Dr. J. W. Fraser, on York street, and has moved into it.

Daniel Day, Napanee, during the past season has purchased and shipped to Montreal 53,000 dozen eggs. The average price was 9½ cents per dozen.

A few days ago a well-known St. Thomas merchant received a letter from London, with five dollars enclosed, which was signed "Never Mind Who." The individual has evidently become conscience-stricken.

Ralph Marlatt, of Marlatt & Son, provision merchants, St. Thomas, Ont., and Miss Hattie Penwarden, second daughter of the late Dr. J. M. Penwarden, were married the other evening. Both are popular in the city.

A meeting of the Montreal Retail Grocers' Association was called for Wednesday, of last week, in the Mechanics' institute, but on account of the inclemency of the weather a quorum could not be secured, and consequently there was no meeting.

A recent customs ruling is to the effect that wrappers imported from Great Britain enclosing tea may be admitted duty free, but when such wrappers are imported otherwise to be filled in this country they are hable to duty.

The Seely Mf'g. Co., of Windsor, Ont., have just completed arrangements with Thompson, King & Co., of Victoria, B.C., by which their celebrated flavoring extracts will be handled in that market exclusively by them.

The Attorney General of British Columbia advised against the passing of an insolvency act by the Legislature of that province, in as much as it would lead to endless litigation He prefers the settlement of estates in liquidation by a federal statute.

Capt. E. F. Mason, of W. J. Mason & Son, retail grocers, Peterboro, has just completed a very successful course at the Royal School of Infantry, Toronto, abtaining a first-class certificate. Capt. Mason is attached to the 57th Batt.

Did you ever try Highland Evaporated Cream with Cocoa? It makes a most delicicus beverage, which is enjoyed by all connoisseurs.—Adv.

At a large meeting of the Toronto Pedlars' Protective Association it was resolved that every member be prepared for a vigorous municipal fight, and at a future monster meeting to be held a line of action will be decided upon. The receipts of the evening were \$45.50.

The Ontario Government has incorporated the Newbury Creamery Company, with capital stock of \$3,000, the promoters being J. M. Taylor, of Cedai Springs; Amos Fennell, sen., Charles Tucker, James Douglas, Ceorge A. Heatherington and Jos. L. Heatherington, of Newbury, County of Middlesex.

The town of Strathroy some time ago granted a bonus of \$10,000 to the Strathroy Canning Campany. Since the granting of the bonus some of the promoters have dropped out of the company and now there is trouble about whom the money should be paid to. A motion was made in the case Wednesday before Master Winchester, at Toronto, but it was enlarged for a week.

On Wednesday morning John Marlatt's large pork packing establishment took fire. Fortunately there was very little meat in the factory at the time, and most of the loose material was gotten out. The building is a total loss. Mr. Marlatt was in Toronto at the time of the fire. Loss about \$3,500; insurance, \$1.500.

Although late in getting in running order, the West Lorne canning factory has put up this season 18,000 cans of peas, 45 000 cans of corn and 33,000 cans of 10matoes. The company are now putting up 15,000 cans of pumpkins and apples, and will evaporate 4,000 bushels of apples. The factory employs 50 hands, and 1s a credit to the stockholders and the town.

Albert Hutchison is withdrawing from the firm of R. Hutchison & Son, grocers, Listowel, and will shortly leave for Winnipeg, where a good position awaits him with his brothers, who have been carrying on a very successful basiness there in agricultural implements and farmers' supplies generally for some time past. The grocery business will be continued by R. Hutchison.

Archibald Campbell of Chatham, will commence building his flour mill in Toronto Junction this week. It is to be 50 by 65 feet, and five stories in height. The elevator will have a capacity of 60 c00 bushels. The town conveys to Mr. Campbell as site the Merritt property, lying between the Stanley house and Wagner & Zeidler's factory and grants him exemption from taxes and 20,-000,000 gallons of water per annum free for 10 years.

You see "Surprise Soap" for sale in Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and even in Victoria. Not merely a stray box or two but it's in nearly every grocery store you go into. The same is true all through the country. There must be some reason for this unniversal sale and use. The makers say it is because "Surprise" is the finest soap in Canada, and the people know it and must have it. While this is no doubt true THE CANADIAN GROCER takes no little credit to itself for having made "Surprise" known to the grocers throughout Canada.

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On Thursday last the sidewalk in front of the Toronto Biscuit and Confectionery Compuny's factory, which is situated directly opposite our office, was heaped up with large cases, barrels and boxes containing biscuits, confectionery, jams and jellies, destined for Winnipeg. The confectionery shipment contained two thousand pounds of the now famous B. F. P. Cough Drop. This concernare running overtime to keep pace with their orders for the Christmas trade.

The council of the Hamilton Board of Trade met the other day, and recommended the Postal Committee of the Board to investigate the matter of the registration of letters. The Montreal Board of Trade is agitating for the adoption of the English system of registration, whereby letters or parcels can be registered and at the same time secured, whereas under the Canadian system no security is afforded, the only use of registration being to trace a letter if it is lost. The two cent rate for city letters will also be taken up, and it is to be hoped that a change will be made in this direction at an early date.

Louis Beaubien, Commissioner of Agriculture and Colonization for Quebec, has issued a circular on the subject of the grant of a prize for the encouragement of the manufacture of butter in winter, in which he announces the intention of the Government to

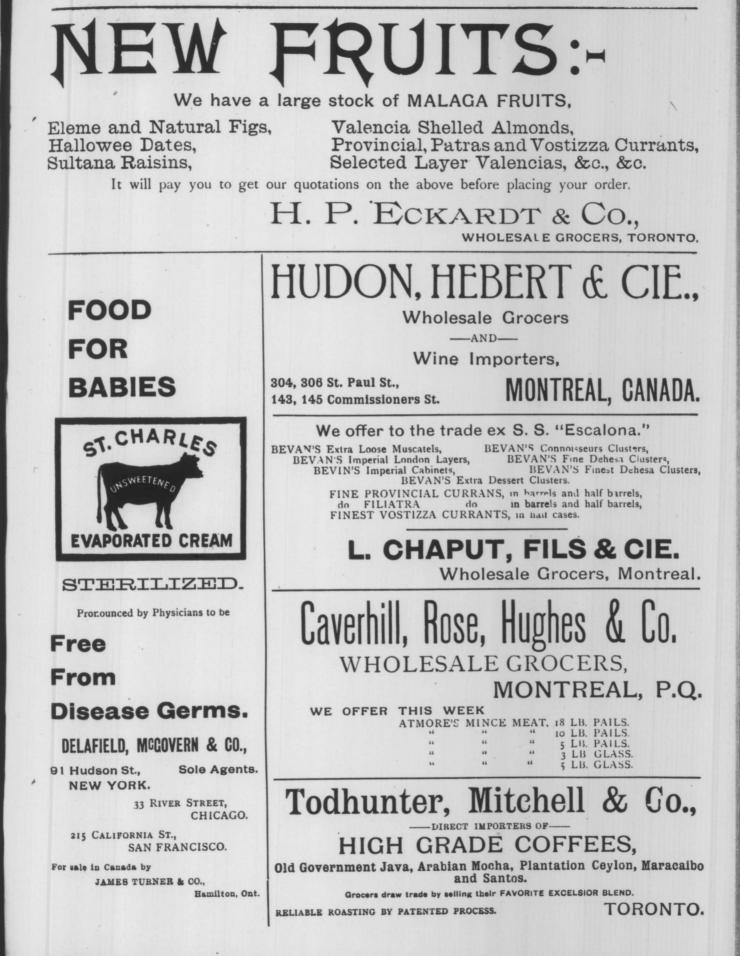


We are now taking fall orders for October shipment. Please order early as our stock is limited.

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

WRIGHT & COPP, 40 Wellington St. East, Toronto

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Strike you that you can save money by buying direct from us.

We can give you the best goods at lowest prices. Send for a sample caddy or two.

Empire Tobacco Co.,

MONTREAL.

carry out this fall the policy inaugurated many years ago. All those engaged in the dairy industry are informed that it is the intention to maintain this policy for three consecutive years from the 1st of July, 1893, besides the current year, always providing, however, that the House consents. The Government will ask its consent next session.

"Speaking about getting a 'swelled head,' or getting 'too big for one's boots,' I could tell you of a case," said a man prominent in the trade, "where a young man is to-day suffering sadly from its effects. A few months ago X. Y. was promoted to the head of his department. He immediately began to feel his superiority to such an extent that he lost his head, snubbed his friends and slighted the very ones who had helped' him upward. He was cautioned against the consequences of such a course, but he heeded not and believed himself indispensable. The result is that this very day he had a superior placed over him, and his salary has been reduced from \$3,500 to \$1,200."-Commercial Enquirer.

"As much depends upon knowing when to stop booming a novelty as upon how and how much to boom it in order to reap the largest returns," said a man of experience the other day. He then ventured this opinion : " It takes just three years to reach the proper stopping place. The first year of course the expenses of introducing a novelty properly must greatly overbalance the returns. The second year's profits will only about even up the accounts. The third year the big money is made, and then-in most cases-it's time to cut expenses down to a minimum and be content with what sales are made on the strength of the reputation paid for."-Commercial Enquirer.

The sugar trust in the United States, has contracted for five million bags, to take the place of barrels for the shipment of refined sugars. The trust's reason for this change from barrel to bag is that the bag costs and weighs considerably less than the barrel. The reason for the change from barrel to bag is that the bag costs and weighs considerably less. The barrel's successor is a plain burlap bag with a light muslin bag inside, and its weight is only a pound and a half, while that of the barrel is twenty-three pounds. Thus the difference in freight alone for carrying refined sugar to its destination would pay several times over for the bag. This is the worst blow the cooperage industry has experienced, and almost wipes out that business in Philadelphia. Sugars brought from the West Indies and Hamburg come exclusively in bags which, after being cleaned, are used up for paper stock.

The following is a description, turnished by the Treasury Department at Washington, ot a new counterfeit five dollar United States silver certificate put in circulation on October 11th : It has the new back, and is of the series 1891; check letter C; Rosecrans,

Register ; Nebeker, Treasurer. The paper is fair, and is an imitation of the new distinctive distributed fibre paper used by the Government, the fibre being imitated in blue and pink ink by the use of a pen. The face of the note bears a light impression, which gives the numbering (though good) a heavy appearance. The portrait of General Grant is poor, the nose being broad and flat. The lettering, with few exceptions, is good, and the small scalloped seal is excellent in workmanship and color. The green on the back of note is very light and has a blue tinge, and the geometric lines are so untrue and indistinct that a little scrutiny reveals the false character of the note. Canadians are cautioned to be on their guard against this certificate.

The Royal Crown Soap Company is one of the leading manufacturing industries of Winnipeg. Established in 1889 its business has steadily increased, and it practically does the soap business of Manitoba and the North West Territories. Its success is attributed to the superior quality of its Royal Crown Soap, which is claimed not to be excelled in purity and excellence by any soap sold on the Canadian market. Judging from the thousands of testimonials received from all parts of the country, from Rat Portage to British Columbia, the Royal Crown 1s all it is claimed to be. This company has fine premises situated on King street, one street west of Main and near the C. P. R. depot. A large staff of hands is employed, and only the latest improved machinery is used. Mr. Bull, the proprietor, was a grocery traveller for many years in Ontario. He claims that his company is in a position to do the soap trade of the country for a long time to come. The company's business is also being extended to British Columbia.

Shipments of the products from the differ ent branches of the experimental dairy stations are being made by Prof. Robertson, dairy commissioner, to the English market this week. These shipments are from the Dominion dairy stations at Perth, Ont. Kingsclear, N. B, and New Perth, P. E. I' They comprise fancy cheddar cheese and finest creamery butter. Altogether the quantity of cheese will be about 15,000 pounds of butter. These goods will be sold in sample lots, mainly in Liverpool, Manchester and London, and will be used to advertise the excellent quality of the dairy products which now go in such enormous quantities from Canada. Early in December the dairy commissioner will visit Great Britain, for the purpose of addressing the Boards of Trade in several of the large cities, to call attention to the excellence of the food products which can now be obtained from Canada, and to the vast undeveloped resources of the Dominion for producing food for the millions in the industrial centres of the mother country. Prof. Robertson's addresses will also attract public attention to Canada as an exceptionally desirable field for men of some capital who desire to emigrate and follow mixed and dairy tarming.





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TORONTO MARKETS. TORONTO, Nov. 10, 1802.

GROCERIES.

The feeling that is uppermost in wholesale circles these days is contentment. Trade is not spirited enough to elate anybody, nor is it slow enough to cause repining. It is of good fall volume and activity. It runs in general groceries, with a partiality for teas and dried fruits, both of which are firm from one end of the line to the other. Sugar is steady and not selling freely. Canned goods of all sorts are quiet, and are unchanged in all features of the situation. Receipts of new goods have not been a prominent feature of the week, the blue fruit on the Escalona being the main exception. Supplies in this class of fruit were in strong need of replenishment. There is little else to particularize. The run of crders hasbeen nearly altogether limited to small dimensions, no desire to forestall probable advance being perceptible as a factor in currenttrade. Christmas wants are not playing any part in business yet, and buying for future delivery or future need is unimportant. The break in the week caused by the holiday restricted trade in no more than the matter of time. People's wants are given head more freely rather than kept more in hand upon holidays, and the purchases for the holiday swelled the week's business above the average. The retail merchants are paying their accounts with tolerable promptness.

COFFEES.

The market weakened since last report but rallied again, and now is in nearly the same condition as it was a week ago. Prices are still considerably under the control of sellers at New York. Rios continue to quote at 19½ to 21c. on spot, but it is possible that there are grades could be quoted ½ c lower to arrive. The demand is of moderate proportions on this market.

DRIED FRUITS.

All descriptions of fruit are very firmly held. Jobbers have strengthened their quo-tations on Valencia raisins under influences that are everywhere and steadily working on the side of advance. A cable from Denia on Tuesday reported the stock of raisins there to be small and prices stiffer. New York buyers are still giving good support to the position. It appears unlikely that any great proportion of the crop Is held by speculators, whose stores will be drawn upon when prices get well up, as this year there appeared to be a timid feeling on the part of buyers, who an-ticipated a great dedune in the American demand as a consequence of the Mc Kinley lariff and the increasing supply of California fruit, Hence it is suppo-ed that the bulk of the crop has gone directly into the hands of regular traders. There are stocks, however, held by speculators for a rise. Jobbers

THE CANADIAN GROCER

prices here are 51/4 to 51/2c. for off-stalk, 7 to 71/2c. for selected, 8c. tor layers. Currants retain all the firmness indicated last week, and are strong in the position to which the last shilling's advance brought them. The lowest price generally 15 51/2c. in barrels. Malaga raisins ex Escalona, are just coming in. The stock by first shipment was pretty well exhausted, most of it /having been sold to arrive. London layers are quoted at \$2.50, black baskets at \$3.80 to \$4, blue baskets at \$4 75 and choice Dehesas at \$5.50. Sultanas are steady at from 71/2c. Eleme figs are in moderate demand at 11c. in 14 oz. and 10 lb. boxes and 15 to 16c. for 30 lb. boxes. New dates are to hand at 7c. New soft shelled almonds are in also. The price is not fixed yet. New prunes are not in stock yet but they are on the way. Offers on the basis of two weeks ago have been re-fused at Trieste. The home market is ex-ceedingly firm. The first shipment will reach New York about the 15th.

RICE, SPICES, ETC.

The rice sales cut but a small figure in trade now, being both few and small. The basis continues to be 3%c. for common. Japan rice is steady at 5 to 5%c., and is in moderately good demand by comparison with the commoner growths.

Spices have undergone no change. The demand is good, but no better than it was a week ago, and is likely to decline rather than grow from this forth, as the pickling season is ebbing away.

SUGAR.

The sales made by local wholesalers are too inconsiderable to throw any light on the real position of the market, which appears to be firm at the refineries, notwithstanding the great contraction in the demand. At the refineries the price of granulated is 41/2c. and buyers report that the lowest they are able to purchase at. There was a drop of 1/2c. in New York on Saturday last. This was in the face of an advance in London which had been gaining strength for the last six weeks, and now amounts to 2s. per hundredweight. There does not appear to be much in prospect upon which the price of sugar can be built up any higher in this country for some time, and it will do well to continue where it is, as there were lower prices two months ago, when all the conditions were much more favorable to trade and firm prices. A few carload lots have been taken by retail buyers this week. This points to changed circum-stances in the everyday demand, which at this time of year seldom warranted purchasing on that scale before the removal of the duty and consequent expansion of the demand. Though trade is classed as quiet it is much brisker than it was at this season when the tariff made the price 2c. higher.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

The trade in syrups is confined mostly to brights, in which there is a fair movement at from 2¹/₈C. Low grade imported goods are not being well supported by the demand. The quality does not give general satisfaction even in quarters where low grades are wanted.

Molasses is featureless, and unchanged at quotations in Prices Current.

TEAS.

The quantity of teas held here on consignment is smaller than it has been for many years, and bears no comparison with that of last year or the year before last. Wholesale buyers are not going in freely to supply their wants, being reluctant to pay a higher price than what they could have (Continued on page 16.)

CANNED GOODS.

TORONTO.

Canned vegetables have not emerged any farther from the state of uncertainly in which they have lain since the beginning of the season. Jobbers are not buying freely and are not selling largely to the retailers. In several parts of the country the latter have been able to buy from the cannets directly, some of whom are working up this class of business. It is supposed that all the business they get in this way is at low prices, and it is therefore believed that such trade is a strong factor for the depression of prices. So far there is no change in the quotations of jobbers, whose range remains at 85c. to \$1. For first class goods, retailers who have made a special study of the canned goods trade, are affording a very fair demand now,



DANIEL G. TRENCH & CO., CHICACO, ILL. CANNING FACTORY OUTFITTERS. BENERAL AGE VTS FOR SPRACUE MFC. CO., FARNHAM, N. Y. CANNING MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.



THE KENT CANNING & PICKLING CO. CHATHAM, ONT.

THE "Lion Brand" is so popular that UNSCRUPULOUS packers have adopted it. To prevent the public from being imposed on we have in addition lithographed the word "BUULTER" across the face of each label in a distinctive color. Look out for the word "BUULTER" if you want first class "canned goods."

Bay of Quinte Canning Factories. PICTON and DEMORESTVILLE. W. BOULTER & SONS, PROPRIETORS, PICTON, ONT.

LOBSTERS, Finest brands, Canned Lobsters, talls and flats, shipped/from the factories. Orders solicited from the Wholesate Trade. For quotations address 8.P. Leonard H. Dobbin, Montreal **BUYERS!**

OUR interests are identical. It has paid us to pack a superior quality of Canned Goods. It will pay you to sell them. Our sales for 1892 have doubled 1891.

You may double yours by securing now, while the price is right and stock fresh and complete, a full assortment of our leading lines.

Please try them

His boys eat them. Prepared by the

Kingsville Preserving Co.

(LIMITED.)

KINGSVILLE, ONT.

All of which is guaranteed strictly A1. Delhi Fruit Me Vegetable Canning Co., FACTORIES : Delhi, Ont., and Niagara on the Lake.

but they are buying in only small lots. Canned salmon is generally held at \$1.50 as the inside price, but there are some jobbers who quote as low as \$1.45. The trade in canned salmon is of smaller volume than it was. This is due partly to the time of year and partly to high prices.

(Continued from page 14.)

bought for at the opening of the season. In some lines they would find it hard to restore depleted stocks. One buyer says he has been two weeks trying to put in a few grades of Japans that he found a popular demand for through the late summer and early fall, but had not been able to do so on near the basis he had got the original lot upon. The firmness comprehends teas of all descriptions. It is rumored on the street that another stiff advance has been made in London, but so far the report has not been confirmed. Low grade Monings have advanced at least ¼ d., low grade Ceylons show a still greater advance of 2d., and the finer grades of Congous, Indias and Ceylons are firmer. Greens are unchanged. Offers to London made upon the basis of old prices are no. longer acceptable.

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.]

Sloan & Crowther have a lot of blue fruit coming into stock ex Escalona.

W. T. Harris, Chatham, N. B., dealer in general merchandise, offers 200 cases canned lobsters, also dried cod of finest quality. 52.

New Naples walnuts (in cases) the first of the season, and very fine quality, are now being offered by W. H. Gillard & Co., of Hamilton.

Davidson & Hay report the demand for Kurma, their new package tea, to be good. It is put up in 1/2 lb., I lb. packages and 5 lb. tins. The prices are 30 and 40c. per lb.

Two carloads of evaporated apples were bought at 6% c. this week on North West account. Demand from that quarter will not much longer be a factor in the market, as navigation is almost closed.

Eby, Blain & Co. are freely sending out Snow Drift Self Rising Buckwheat flour. These goods have just been placed on the market and as they have been looked for patiently, are meeting with hearty reception by the trade.

Wright & Copp have secured the agency for Batty & Co's. celebrated English pickles and sauces. In the hands of these energetic agents we have no doubt that Batty's name



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THE WORKERS LIKE

Because of its remarkable qualities for easy washing of clothes, and its cleansing powers for all household uses.

We sell it. So do all the best jobbers in Canada.

The St. Croix Soap Mf'g Co.,

Branches :

St. Stephen, N.B.,

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

will soon be as familiar in Canada as it has been for many generations in England.

The stock of old prunes in cases on spot is supposed to have been cleared out by a sale made the other day at 5% c., the lot being purchased for shipment to the North West.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The butter market has not taken a single step backward or forward since our last re-It remains strong, buyers having no port. option but let somebody else take the butter if they do not like the price, for holders know they can get from 14 to 21c. according to quality. Choice dairy tub is from 18 to 21C., with the majority of the offerings in this class taken at 19c. Local consumption is larger than it was, so that less leaves the city for export or domestic consumption at other points. Good store-packed butter is at httle disadvantage in competition with prime dairy tub, and reaches nearly as high prices. It quotes from 13 to 19c. The high prices of good and the wide range of quotations are evidently influencing the make quite favorably, and on the average the butter that is finding its way into trade these days is much better than usual. Creamery tub is strong at 23 to 24c.

Cheese is steady at IIC., and the bulk of the stock is of August make. September and October cheese is only stocked when earlier makes are done, as the new cheese comes too high at the factories to pay for jobbing it at IIC.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS-The demand does not show much vigor, but the quotation is on this firm side at \$1.20 to \$1.25.

tinues at 4 to 4½c., and 4½c. here for round lots. Jobbers get 5c. for small lots.

EVAPORATED APPLES—The price is 634 to 67% c. per lb. for round lots and 71% c. for smaller lots jobbed out.

EGGS -- Are scarce. Fresh quote at 17 to

still backward. Clear honey is 8 to 10c., and dark quotes as low as 4c. For sections the price is 13 to 15c

matter of negotiation between buyer and seller over the difference between 16 and 190

POTATOES-Car lots on track are taken at from 55 to 65c. per bag, according to quality, and out of store lots are 7oc.

DRESSED POULTRY - The demand on Thanksgiving account has given a strong tone to the turkey market. The price is 10½ to 11c. Chickens are in moderate supply at 35 to 50c., ducks at 45 to 55c., and geese at 6 to 7c.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Harder weather is expected to bring an increase in the deliveries, and prices are easier on the basis of that expectation. The



DRIED APPLES-The price outside con-

17 1/2 c., and limed at 15 to 16c.

HONEY-The sale of this commodity is

HOPS-There have been a few fair-sized transactions at 18c. The price is now a

ONIONS-A fair demand is reported at \$2 to \$2.25 per barrel.



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MARKETS-Continued

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range is \$5.75 to \$6.50. Good medium hogs rise to the value of the uppermost of those figures. In products business waits a little on the supply, which is not yet full in certain lines, notably smoked bacon and long clear bacon.

BACON-Long clear is 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 c. Smoked backs are 11 1/2 to 12c., bellies 12 1/2., rolls 9 to 9½c.

HAMS-Are 11 1/2 c. to 12c.

LARD-Pure Canadian is 9c. in tubs, and 91/2c. in pails. Compound is 73/4 to 9c. BARREL PCRK-U.S. heavymess is \$14.50

to \$15.50. Canadian short cut is \$16 to \$17.

DRESSED MEATS-Beef fores are 3 to 4c. hindquarters 5 to 7c., veal 61/2 to 81/2 c., mutton 5 to 6c., lamb 6 to 8c.

GREEN FRUIT.

Trade is but fair. The demand for oranges does not improve with colder weather, nor does that for lemons. Jama'cas are scarce in barrels and are quoted at \$8 in that form of package. In boxes they are plentiful at \$4 10 \$4.50. Floridas are \$4 to \$4 50. The latter are on the immature side yet. Malaga lemons are quoted at \$5 50 to \$10 in half chests, and at \$6 to \$6.50 in boxes. Messinas are \$6 to \$6.50. Majoris are virtually done. Bananas are \$1.25 to \$1.75. Almeria grapes are in stock at \$7 to \$7.50 per keg. Cranberries have been in liberal request for Thanksgiving din-ners. Cape Cod fruit 15 \$8 to \$8.50 per harrel. Boxes are \$3 to \$3.25 Apples are plentiful. Arrivals in farmers' wagons Apples keep the local demand pretty well supplied. Choice, well packed, hard stock in car lots are \$2.25 to \$2.50. Smaller lots, instead of being higher, are lower, owing to the difficulty of getting rid of them on spot.

FISH AND OYSTERS.

The fish trade is fairly active. Both salmon trout and white fish in the frozen state, are quoted at 7½c. In fresh sea fish cod is quoted at 4½c., haddock at 5c. British Columbia salmon is 16c. Labrador herring is \$6, shore herring is \$5 to \$5.50, and Digby herring in boxes is 11 to 121/2 c. per lb. Boneless codfish is 7 to 8c., and boneless fish 4c. Oysters are easier at \$1.25.

HIDES, SKINS, WOOL, TALLOW.

HIDES.—No. 1 green cows' are still quoted at 4½c. Cured are moving out at 5c. in car lots.

SKINS-Sheepskins are 8oc. Calfskins are quiet at 5 to 7c.

WOOL-Combing fleeces are 17c., clothing fleeces 19 to 20c. The market is very dull. In pulled wool prices remain at 22c. for super and 26c. for extra.

TALLOW-Is quiet at 53/c. for rendered and 2c. for rough.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Nov. 10, 1892.

GROCERIES.

The movement of groceries has been fair although the aggregate volume of trade shows some dimension. The leading feature of the week in a strictly wholesale way was the business in dried fruit in anticipation of the arrival of the s. s. Escalona, which entered at the castom's on Monday last. Strange to say there were sales at what is considered a low range of values, although the intrinsic position of raisins as pointed out elsewhere is firm. These sales, however, were an exception, and it is doubtful if they will be improved in view of the position of supplies here. Sugar has been quiet on the whole. Teas are quiet and firm, and the same remarks apply to other lines of groceries.

SUGAR.

There has been a fair movement in refined sugars at unchanged prices. Cables re-port cane steady in London at 15: 9d., re-fining 13: 9d. There was some talk about the position of the agreement between the Guild and the refiners but nothing definite could be learned about the matter. We quote yellows 31/4 to 4c., and granulated 4 1/2 C.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

A good movemen: is reported in both syrups and molasses. Syrups are quoted at 23c. pergallon for American and 13 to 176c. pound for Canadian. The stock of Birbadoes molasses on spot are comparitively light and sales are being made at 31 1/2 C.

TEAS.

There has been a very good demand for teas during the week and the market holds very firm. Cables to brokers here are strong in their tenor and nothing in the way of concessions will now be listened to.

COFFEES.

The coffee market does not furnish anything special in a local way but values on both Rios and Santos are strong.

RICE

Rice continues to move out fairly well. Foreign advices are firm but local prices are quoted as before :—Standard, \$4 to \$4 20; Japans, \$4 50 to \$5; Patna, \$5 to \$5.50; Carolina, \$7 to \$8.

DRIED FRUIT.

The market up to within a few days of the close of last week was quiet on raisins but then some low offers were made ex E-calona and this set matters going again. Jobbers offered stock at 43/c. but the remainder of the majority of the trade would not listen to such a price and when the inherant position of the market is considered their action seems natural. However, despite the low offers above referred to which are dwelt upon, in full, elsewhere in these columns, business in ordinary good brands took place at 5 to 5 1/2 c. in round lots of 500 to 1,000 boxes and there are others in first hands which are held for a price, viz., 5 % c.

Currants have improved in tone during the past fortnight and a fair business was transacted on them at unchanged prices $5\frac{14}{5}$ to $5\frac{16}{5}$ to $5\frac{16}{5}$ c. in half barrels.

GREEN FRUIT.

There have been few features in green fruit lately, but a good fair trade is doing Almeria grapes are firm at last week's prices, while new figs and dates show no change. Oranges and lemons are steady and un-changed. Nuts are rather quiet. We quote : Pecans Ioc. to 12½c. per lb. Tarragona, Al-monds, 14 to 15c. ; Grenoble walnuts 13½ to 14c. filberts 9 to 10c. Ivica, 121/2 to 13c. Bordeaux 91/2 to 10c. peanuts No. I roasted 91/2 c. Brazil 11 to 121/2 c. marbots 11 1/2 c per lb.

APPLES.

The apple market is in a somewhat better position than it was a week ago. A shortage in the Western States which has already been referred to has helped some of our speculators out on their purchases of winter stock and done something to even up losses entailed on shipments of fall apples to which (Continued on page 20.)

FLOUR AND FEED. TORONTO.

Buyers are not evincing much interest just now, such offers as they do make being at lower prices than those ruling last week. There have been no changes of importance, the flour market, with the exception of the downward influence of bids, being as it was, In feed prices remain very fair and are quite firm at quotations below.

FLOUR .-- City millers' and dealers' prices are: Manitoba patents, \$4.70; strong bakers', \$4.40; white wheat patents, \$4.60; straight roller, \$3.80; low grades, per bag, \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Car prices are : Toronto freights-Manitoba patents, \$4.35 to \$4.45; Manitoba strong hakers' \$3.90 to \$4.10; Ontario patents, \$3.40 to \$3.50; straight roller, \$3.20 to \$3.45; extra, \$2.90 tc \$3; low grades, per bag, \$1.00 to \$1.50

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MEAL-Oatmeal is \$3.80. Cornmeal is

\$3.50. FEED-Bran is \$11.50 to \$12, shorts \$12.50 to \$13 mixed feed \$22, leeding corn 60 to 62c, oats 30 to 31c.

HAY-New baled timothy 15 \$9. STRAW-Is steady at \$610 \$6.50. -

MONTREAL.

There is no change in flour, and although there has been some movement in anticipation of the closing of navigation and ad. vance in freights the aggregate has not been large. Compared with last week the stock in store increased 1067 barrels, and with a year ago 27,636 barrels. We quete: Patent, winter \$4.25 to \$4.50; patent, spring \$4.50 to \$5 00 ; straight rollers \$3.85 to \$4, extra \$3.20 to \$3.25; superfine \$3.00 to \$3.15; city strong bakers \$4.10; strong bakers \$4.00 to \$4.10.

MOST PERFECT MADE.

It contains neither Ammonia, Alum, or

any other injurious ingredients. It is the lightest and fluffiest of all pow-





MONTREAL Markets Continued

reference has already been made. Letters to an operator here stated that some 25,000 barrels had already been taken from Ontario points for the west on the basis of \$2.25 f.o.b. on the cars.

In dried and evaporated apples there is little to note on spot, but operators here have turned over stock in the west to American shippers at fair prices for shipment to Europe.

FISH

The fish market is fairly firm and dealers generally seem to think prospects better for trade this season than last. Supplies of herring and mackerel also are lightland values generally are steady. We quote :- Labrador herring at \$5.25 to \$5.50 Cape Breton \$5.50 to \$5,75. Green cod \$4.25 for No. 1 and \$4.50 for large, dry cod, \$4.50 to \$4.75; B. C. salmon, \$14 to \$15, and Labrador, \$12 to \$14: N. S. and Newfoundland herring, \$5.50, and C. B.'s, \$5.50 to \$5.75.

EGGS.

The egg market has ben fairly active and firm. We quote strictly fresh, 18 to 20c; held fresh, 16 to 17c; local, 16c; Western limed, 15c to 151/2c.

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was dull but prices have ruled steady on the whole. Canadian short cut, per brl. \$16.75 to \$17.25; Mess pork, Western, new, per brl \$16 to \$16.50; Hams, city cured, per lb. 11 to 12c ; Lard, Canadian, in pails 8½ to 9c ; Bacon, per lb. 12c. ; Lard, com, refined, per lb 7 to 7 1/4 c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Cheese has been fairly active and steady since our last report, and with the exception of the district west of Toronto the late made is now practically in second hands. At present values are steady, but the stocks are generally admitted to be heavy and it remains to be seen who has the strongest hand, the English buyer or the holder on this side. We quote as follows :- Finest Ontario Septembers 101/2 to 105%c.; Finest Eastern September 101/2c.; Medium grades 10 % C.

In butter the new feature of the week has been the more accommadating disposition shown by holders of creamery who are willing to concede a good deal more than a fortnight ago. Their disposition, however, has met with little encouragement and the market is dull. In dairy there is no change but the easier tone of creamery will affect it in time. We quote as follows :-- Late made fall creamery, 23 to 231/2c.; earlier makes 22c.; Townships 20 to 21c.; Morris-burg and Brockville 18 to 19c.; Western dairy 17 to 18c.

GRAIN.

The grain markets have been quite during the week, and few features have arisen to occassion comment. The statament of the stocks in store show a decrease of 15,885 bushels of wheat, 15,582 bushels of corn, 5,349 bushels of rye, 17 barrels of meal, and an increase of 14,471 bushels of peas, 145,135 bushels of oats, 9,807 bushels of barley com pared with a week ago. Compared with a year ago there is an increase of 232,395 bushels of wheat, 17,429 bushels of corn, 83,-870 bushels of peas, 321,932 bushels of oats, and a decrease of 90,633 bushels of barley, 85,324 bushels of rye, and 175 barrels of meal. We quote as follows :--No. 2 hard Mani-toba 81 to 82c.; No. 3 do., 70 to 72c.; peas, 73 to 73%c. per66 pounds; oats, 33 to 35%c. per 34 pounds; corn, oo to 65c. duty paid; barley, feed, 40 to 42c.; barley, malting 52 10 550.

THE DUDE'S VERSION.

1st. Dude.-I say Chawley.

2nd. " -- Well, my deah boy. 1st. " -- I've been thinking.

2nd. " -Ah ! have you, my deah boy ? Well, what have you been thinking, chappie ?

1st. "-Well, Chawley, it is this. I've been wondering how it is that the officers find out how many of those peddling fellahs sell their stuff along the street without paying their license. On looking over the papah I see that quite a lot of them have not paid their license this year yet, and it seems dooced funny how the officers let them go free like that, when they will jump on one of them grocer fellahs in a minute, and fine them if they catch them selling tobacco without a license.

2nd. -Well, chappie, that is big thought. How did you come to think of it, Chawley ? It is overpowering. But don't you see my boy they don't find out.

1st' -- Well, they ought to, my deah boy. What are they paid for?

and. Oh ! just to walk around the streets and drop on an occasional odd grocer, I suppose if he hasn't paid his license.

1st. -Well, my deah boy, it seems to me that is very careless. The Mayor ought to see that things are attended to better than that. Ah ! my deah boy, you don't understand it. Don't you see, chappie, that before they get into these positions they are your humble servants, but when they are in you are their humble servant. Funny ain't, it chappie ?

1st. - Vewy, Chawley, dooced funny.

2nd. -Don't you see, deah boy, it would be too much work to try and keep track of the fellahs? It would wear out their brains, chappie. It would not be becoming their dignity as officers of the law, and then don't you see, my deah boy, they want to encourage laziness by letting the pedlars take the things to the door, so that the people won't have to come out to get the fresh air at all. Then they will wilt and get sick, and it will make more work for the doctors, don't you see, chappie ? These fellahs all work together. If you are in the profession my deah boy, what you say is law. You can poison a man and it will be all right. They stick together, my dear boy

1st. -Ah ! Chawley, what a head yo've got. I nevah thought of that. Now, I think of it I was talking to a doctor the other day, and I asked him if in case of surgery a mistake was made could they claim damages, and he said that they nevah made a mistake, that they stuck together, and no one had any right to think that it was possible for them to make a mistake, they could not do it, you know, Chawley. Is'nt it dweadfull, Chawley, when you know how many mistakes they make

2nd. —Yes, my deah boy, when you know as many mistakes that have been made as I do.

1st. -I'm tired thinking, Chawley.

and. -Yaas, so am I chappie.

THE "STANDARD" ON THE TEA QUESTION.

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Less than fifty years ago Indian tea was practically unknown to the consumer. It is true that in 1838 a small parcel was exported to England, and that thenceforward a trades in it gradually arose; but only within the last twenty years has there grown up a general knowledge of the capacity of the Indian Empire to oust China from the tea market. Most of us remember the time when tea was nearly everywhere understood to be exclusively the product of China, and when no proprietor of packet tea would have thought of submitting the article without a pictorial representation of showy mandarins and equally gaudy laborers obviously belonging to the Celestial Empire. In many cases the tea was altogether, or in part, the produce of India, for even then considerable quantities of the unrecognised leaf were being placed upon the market, and the pictures were devised merely for the purpose of satisfying the popular demand. Within the last few years, however, the trade has been founded on a proper basis, and the public now hear so much about India and Ceylon teas that there is a danger of their forgetting China in that connection. Indian names are given to proprietary blends, and the Mandarin is falling into complete obscurity, and making way for pictures of dusky maidens. This change is completely justified by the extraordinary transformation which the trade itself has undergone. Fifty years ago, as we have said, our tea supply was derived entirely from China ; but in the first eight months of the present year the inhabitants of the United Kingdom consumed seventyone and a halt million pounds of Indian tea, and only about twenty-two and a half million pounds of the article were imported from China. Two years since we imported from China considerably more than half as much tea as came from India, but this year the proportion, so far, is much below a third. The rapid growth of the Indian trade, however, has been less remarkable than that of the Ceylon trade Tea was not cultivated on the island, which has gained a somewhat unmerited reputation for "spicy breezes," until irretrievable disaster overtook the coffee plantations. In 1873 the first parcel of tea, weighing only twenty-three pounds, was exported ; yet in the United Kingdom alone the consumption of Ceylon leaf in the first eight months of the year was, in round figures, forty-one and a quarter million pounds, or nearly trwiceasgreat as the consumption of China tea. About two years back the proportion was exactly the other way. Perhaps it is useless to enquire into the causes which have brought about such a revolution of trade; but we believe these causes are not to be found solely in the relative merits of China and other teas. The public tastc has been educated to the more pungent Indian and Ceylon growths, and is willing to



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sacrifice something of the delicacy which is undoubtedly possessed in a high degree by the finest teas of China. The Indian and Ceylon planters, however, owe their success primarly to their own enterprise. They have always been ready to adopt improvements in the methods of growth and preparation, while their rivals have obstinately persisted in following the practises which had been pursed in their country from time immemorial. As a result, the trade of our Empire and colony has advanced by leaps and bounds, and that of China has, so far as the United Kingdom is concerned, receded, almost as rapidly. Four or five years ago the authorities in China awoke to the disastrous results which were attending the indifference, and worse than indifference, of the growers, and efforts have since been made to introduce improvements and to provide greater security as to quality. Whatever may be done in this direction, it is probably too late for the people of the Celestial Empire to regain a preponderence in the tea trade of They have simply been supthis country. planted by rivals whom, only a few years ago, they regarded with contempt.-London Standard.

WHY IS IT THAT GROCERY CLERKS OF TO-DAY ARE NOT AS GOOD AS OF FORMER YEARS?

"Veritas" writes as follows to the Retail Grocers' Advocate :--

"Like father, like son" is an old adage, and you cannot expect good fruit to grow on a poor tree. The grocer is to blame in many instances, and the most striking one is that one-half of the present-day so-called grocers are not grocers at all, that is, in full sense of the word. They know how to make money, but that's easy; any fool can do that; its the clever man who can keep it. They know nothing whatever of the fundamental principles of the grocery business, ask them what tea is and to define the different grades ; ask them the same of coffee and other similar items, system is unknown, and I regret to say principle likewise. Given an uncultivated grocer, how can you expect a cultivated and thorough grocery clerk? That is the problem. Time has wrought many changes in the business, and a comparison with "olden times" will hardly bear light. Time was when personal gain was not everything, but they live in a state of perpetual worry and gloating over how much they can put away in bank notes, and everything else is lost sight of. The grocer who has only bread and coffee for breaklast, meat once a week (Sunday), and has the dishes warmed up day after day, is the man who comes out at the top of the heap, 1. e. : financially, but is it not a crying shame to see a man sacrifice his "own temple" for the mere sake of hoarding up a fortune?

A word with you, clerks. Some IO or 15 years ago there abounded a class of clerks who were as regular as clockwork as to habits. Gambling late hours, dishonesty, etc., were not so frequently the pastimes as they are now. True it is, they were not all good; true it is, they are not all bad now, but the proportion of bad ones then was far smaller than it is now. Their sole ambition was the interests of their employer. That was uppermost, now the most of them know only self.

To sum the matter up, there is room for improvement on both sides: I believe in a grocer taking a personal interest in his clerks by that I mean to try and elevate him to a higher standard of society. Cultivate his taste for good company and habits. Reason with him. Don't try and see how much work you can get out of him by continually hounding him. A clerk is a human being, and Dame Nature has an end to her resources. Get him to join some good young people's Church society, or better still, the Young Men's Christian Association, where he can add to his common stock of wisdom be he what he may. You can do all this as he is pratically likeone of the family, and you have his future in your making, if you only exercise it in a proper way. But "people who live in glass houses," etc., and others "who can't see the silver in their own eye," can not expect to train a young man, so as to make a bright, honest and intelligent man of the future. Hence it behooves you to look to thyself I would also advise every grocer doing a medium amount of business to hire a cashier. You are not systematic and thorough if you allow five or six different persons to handle your cash. An honest clerk will welcome it, and are enabled to tontrol your business by knowing exactly each day what your receipts are. I should also hire my clerks by the week and not by the month, thereby facilitating the old rut of having to keep undesirable help until his "month is up." Be easy on the women folks and have your clerks get their washing done outside. It will cost you a trifle more, but you will be well repaid by the blessings your better sixteen-seventeenths willshower upon you.

In concluding allow me to state that I do not claim that all grocers or all grocers' clerks come under the above scathing but truthful remarks. Far from it, as then the business would go to the dogs, but whoever the cap fits gentle reader, wear it.

BLACK PEPSIN.

John S. Pearce, London, Ont., sends us the following from Hoad's "Dairyman": Beware of the man who is anxious to give you something for nothing, or two dollars for one. Beware, also, of the man who suggests that you can make and sell a counter-

gests that you thin make and sen a counterfeit, without fear of detection. Butter is butter, and the basis of it is the fat in the milk. Unavoidably there will be some water in it and trace of casein, but the less casein and the less water the better the butter. The fat and the casein may be combined and the compound may be made to look like butter,

to smell like butter and possibly to resemble butter in taste, but it will not be butter. It will not keep like butter, nor sell like butter. nor serve as a substitute for butter. The reported analysis of the cream said to have been used in the experiments gives the whole thing away. No cream containing 27 per cent of solids not fat was ever gathered from milk, and yet this Professor (?) Rowell's analysis (?) of this Australian (?) cream shows 12 per cent butter, 10 per cent cheese, 13 per cent sugar, and 4 per cent other salts. This is about the relation these solids bear to each other in normal milk, but by far the greater part of the casein and the sugar remains in the skim-milk. It would be very thin cream that did not contain 20 per cent of fat, and with this there would be about 3 per cent casein, 4 per cent sugar, and 0.6 per cent other solids."

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Mr. Pearce makes the following remarks: "Good butter contains on an average: Water, 12 50 per cent; fat, 84 50 per cent; casein, 0.6; milk and sugar, 0 40; ashes and salt, 2 per cent. Any process by which cream can be made to produce more than 2½ times more butter (which is very doubtful) than can be made from cream in the regular way is a fraud pure and simple or a 'black' swindle."

Last week The Belleville Intelligencer forwarded to Prof. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, articles which have appeared in its columns on the use of black pepsin in the manufacture of butter, and asked the professor's opinion on the subject. The following is his reply :

I have read the clippings from The Intelligencer which you have sent to me. My attention had been called to the articles going the rounds of the press about a new preparation or substance, for use in butter making, called "Black Pepsin."

On the whole, I agree with the reasoning and the conclusions of the article under the heading "Suspicious." I do not believe that a single one of the claims made for "Black Pepsin" can be substantiated.

By the use of a coagulating agent it is possible to make a soft curd or cheese from milk which may have some resemblance to butter. As butter is mainly composed of butter-fat (at least 80 per cent. of its total weight should be fat), it follows that not much more than 115 pounds of marketable butter can be obtained for every 100 pounds of butterfat which the milk or cream contains.

A substance, preparation or method may be discovered whereby a new dairy product may be made from milk, in such a way as to retain in a palatable and digestible condition for human food, nearly all the nutritious constituents of the milk. I have had that ma[®] ter under consideration and experiment for over two years, and am hopeful of a faia measure of success. But to tumble a spoonful or two of some magic substance into a churnful of cream, when heigh 1 prestol its casein and sugar and other constituents be come changed into butter, is out of my power and line of effort. That sort of thing lies only in the sphere of witches, conjurors and other clever humbugs, who pander to the superstitions and marvel-loving weakness of the people.

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A GROWING GROCER ON ADVERTISING.

In the city of Philadelphia an unusually bright, intelligent, hard-working young business man has built up a large and profitable trade in groceries in a store located in the business section of the city. He is a growing grocer; that is his methods are so successful that they are continually enforcing an enlargement of the store, its capacity and facilities for distributing goods. New departments are added from time to time, and mechanical appliances secured to expedite the preparation and handling of goods. We have made repeated visits to the store and each time have been surprised at the extent of the growth of the business and the resources it commands. We have asked the proprietor of this business, whose modesty forbids the use of his name, to give us his ideas in relation to advertising and we are glad to say that he has complied with our request so that we are enabled to present his views as follows:

"In answer to your question 'Is Newspaper Advertising Profitable to Retail Grocers,' I will offer the following suggestions :

"Many kinds of merchandise are sold at so large a profit that a liberal percentage can be allowed for newspaper advertising. This, however, is not the case with groceries. The staple character of these goods and the resulting competition in prices necessarily prevents the charge of more than a moderate profit, and in the great majority of cases this profit is barely sufficient to pay the running expenses of the business and a comfortable living. And yet everybody must advertise in some way or 'dry up.' It seems to me, however, that the most effective advertisement for retail grocers, no matter how large or how small they be, is the intelligent selection of pure, wholesome, and palatable foods the selling of them at moderate prices, and the square and corteous treatment of their customers. This kind of advertising costs nothing in actual cash, but is worth more to hold trade than whole columns of newspaper advertising where this form of advertising is ignored.

"But newspaper advertising has paid grocers in some instances, although I doubt if any grocer has ever been made permanently successful by it, unless he has adopted the above as the fundamental principles of his business.

"I have had no experience in advertising in small towns, but in large cities I have found a very serious obstacle in the way of advertising groceries in the newspaper, because of the difficulty of arousing the curiosity or interest of the reader. Women will read all the dry goods advertisements because they are intensely interested in the fashions. They realize that styles are constantly changing, and they want to keep posted on what is the latest, and also take advantage of all choice 'bargains.' The dry

goods advertiser is therefore sure of an interested audience if he knows how to make a good speech. But with grocers it is entirely different. House-wives feel, as a rule, that although there may be slight variations and modifications, groceries after all are pretty much the same year after year; and if no fault is found with the tea, coffee, bread, and other groceries, they conclude that they must be pretty nearly right, and they do not care to spend any of their time reading grocery advertisements. I calculate that under ordinary circumstances a grocery advertisement in a newspaper would not be read by one-tenth the readers who would read a dry goods advertisement of the same size. I calculate further that of those who read both advertisements, not more than one-tenth respond to the grocery advertisement in comparison with those who respond to the dry goods advertisement. One probable cause for this failure to respond even after reading the advertisement is that while women are accustomed to going into the business centres of a city to purchase their dry goods and millinery, only a small proportion are ac-customed to going there for their groceries. 'It is so much more convenient to get your groceries right in our neighborhood' is a remark frequently heard. But we rarely hear the same person refer to the conveni-

hear the same person refer to the convenience of buying her bonnet, her sealskin or her fashionable gown in 'her neighborhood.' In view of the small comparative returns which the grocer is liable to get from his advertisement, the rate should be very much lower than what the dry goods dealer could afford to pay.

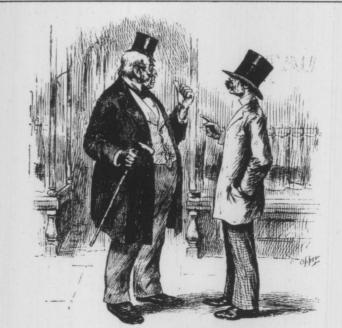
"And yet in spite of the above difficulties, the firm with which I am connected would hardly have succeeded to the extent they have without the aid of liberal advertising. In our case, however, I think the newspaper was only one of several means which we employed. Our weekly advertising matter comprised the following :

"Large advertisement every Saturday in five newspapers. Short advertisement in some papers every day. New matter was gotton up for each advertisement. Ten thousand cuculars were distributed weekly. Large painted signs, changed weekly, wer? put on our delivery wagons. Three large signs, changed weekly, appeared outside, In addition we generally had a demonstration of some new article in a very conspicuous part of the store.

"As a consequence of the above combined efforts we have had some returns, but I think they are comparatively meagre in proportion to the amount of labor and money expended. I am sure that the same efforts would have brought an immensly larger return if employed to sell dry goods. In addition, I think the returns which we are receiving to-day from our newspaper advertising are to a large degree due to the confidence which has been gradually growing during our eleven years of continuous advertising. We have tried to tell the truth in our advertisements so that when an occasional new party responded he would not be disappointed.

"The time and thought 'which the above amount of advertising involves each week is necessarily considerable, and if we were obliged to employ special advertising talent to do this, the additional cost would be very great, as skilled talent of that kind is highpriced. And the one who merely imitates the methods and style of another merely advertises his own weakness.

"From the above you will see that while regular newspaper advertising may pay the retail grocer, after a time, and under very favorable conditions, it is not likely to pay in the majority of instances, and under the conditions which surround the average grocer." —American Grocer.



WANT OF PERSPICUITY.

PARSHLEY (who has lunched at the same restaurant with GAYJER without seeing him) -Some infernal rascal stole my hat in there, just now !

GAYJER.—That's funny ! I lost mine there, too ! (And they part, resolving never to visit the place again.)



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SALES MADE OR PENDING.

G. F. Marter & Co. have bought out J. F. Matthews, grocer, Meaford.

M. F. Campbell, grocer, Victoria, B.C., has been succeeded by J. Gunn.

Charles McAtthur, tobacconist, Windsor, Ont., has sold out to W. F. Jones.

Branchaud & Duquet, grocers, Montreal, advertise their stock, etc., for sale.

W. J. Mahoney, dry goods and grocery merchant, Baie Verte, N.B., has sold out.

The estate of Jackson & Bro., biscuit makers, Galt, Ont., is advertised to be sold by auction on the 16th inst.

PARTNERSHIPS FORMED AND DISSOLVED. Denton & Frost, grocers, Weymouth, N. S., are about dissolving.

The Beaver Produce & Packing Co., Hamilton, has been dissolved, Miss Selina Medlin continuing.

Massey & Gross, grocers, 272 Spadina Ave., Toronto, have dissolved, Mr. Gross retiring and Mr. Matthews continuing.

A co-partnership is registered Gough & Co., grocers, Halifax. Mrs. Catharine A. Gough is the only member of the firm.

REMOVALS AND DEATHS.

R. M. Arthur, produce merchant, Cornwall, Ont., is dead.

Joseph E. Robitaille, general merchant, Etchemin, Que., is dead.

W. J. McHendry, of W. J. McHendry & Bro., Brockville, Ont., is dead.

Thomas W. Cochran, of J. F. Cochran & Son, general merchants, Brooklyn, N.S., is dead.

FIRES.

Isaac G. Hitcheson, general merchant, Brighton, N.S., is burnt out. Insured.

Matthew Ruiter, general merchant, Cowansville, Que., is burnt out. Partially insured.

DIFFICULTIES, ASSIGNMENTS, COMPROMISES.

Estlick & Co., grocers, Highgate, Ont., have assigned to J. D. Gillies.

Henry McDonald, general merchant, Avondale, N.S., has assigned.

The business of Marantelle & Co., grocers of Chatham, is being wound up.

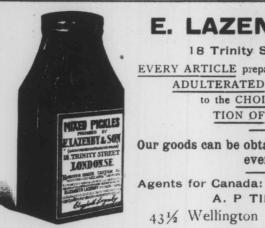
Catharine Eastlake, general store of Highgate, has assigned to J. D. Gillies.

C. E. Woolnough, grocer and fruit dealer, Toronto, is offering to compromise.

Anderson & Horsford, grocers, Toronto, have assigned to Charles Langley.

Thomas McKercher, general merchant, Kars, Ont., is offering to compromise.

Peter W. Maskell, general merchant, Jeddore, N.S., is offering to compromise.



Thomas (Bold) Jarvis, grocer, Toronto, has assigned to Frederick Roper, Toronto. A. Archambault, general merchant, St.

Cesaire, Que., has assigned to Kent & Turcotte, Montreal. A meeting of C. M. Arkell's creditors, grocer and liquor dealer, St. Thomas, Ont., was held at St. Thomas on the 2nd. inst. Mr.

Arkell made an offer of fifty cents on the dollar, two, four and six months, with security, which was accepted, subject to the approval of the security by Geo. C. Gibbons, of London, and J. McAdam, St. Thomas. The liabilities are placed at \$12,000; assets, \$7,000. The principal creditors are Lucas, Steele & Bristol, Hamilton; Edward Adams & Co., London; J. & J. McAdam, Frank Griffin, Ellison & Lewis, J. W. Boughner and Turt Club, St. Thomas.

IN WIFE'S NAME.

John F. Gough, grocer, Halifax, has registered consent for wife to do business.

Philip E. Gough, grocer, Halifax, has registered consent for his wife, Margaret T. Gough, to de business.

A BLOODTHIRSTY WRITER.

The writer always feels a keen longing to annihilate the following described bores upon society and the grocery trade :

The man who-

Eats 50 cents worth of groceries while waiting for his change, and-

Buys only a yeast cake.

Brings back one single, solitary spoiled egg.

Samples all the fruit in the store, and-Dosen't buy any.

Appropriates a cracker and spreads it with syrup at the barrel and then-

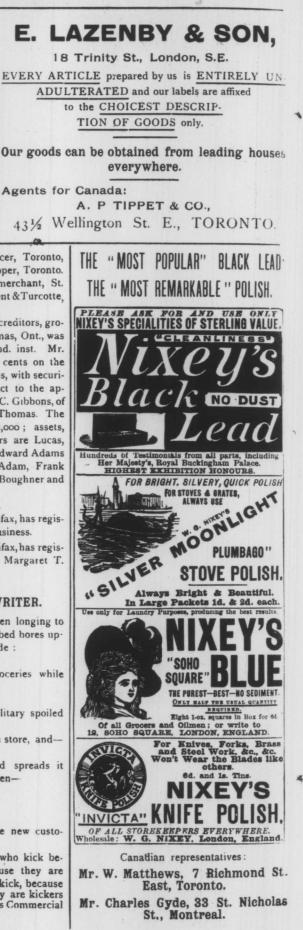
Argues politics.

Uses your telephone and-

Deals next door.

Criticises your goods before new customers.

And the legion of kickers who kick because they are kickers, because they are bilious, because they have to kick, because they will kick and because they are kickers from kickersville.—Minneapolis Commercial Bulletin.



London Stoneware Pottery Works.



100 CRATES Self Sealing London Stone Fruit Jar

Special trade discount till 15th Sept., twenty per cent.

30 Crates 14 oz. Self Sealing Jam Jars. 25 per cent. discount nett till 15th Sept. 3 gross in crate.

100 CRATES **Dominion Fruit Jar**

Discount 10 per cent, till 15th Sept.

Fruit Jars with Corks, Pickle and Preserving Jars with Stone Covers. Special trade discount till further notice 10 per cent.



27

GLASS BROS & CO., London, Ont.

THE CANADIAN GROCER PRICES CURRENT.

TOBONTO, Nov. 10, 1892.

This list is corrected every Thurs-day. The prices are solicited for pub-lication, and are for such qualifies and quantities as are usually ordered by retail dealers on the usual terms of credit.

Goods in large lots and for prompt ay are generally obtainable at lower

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

BAKING POWDER.

		-
PURE GOLD. per	r a	0
5 lb. cans, 1 doz. in		-
C880	19	8
"I think the Ilb. cans 1 doz.		
NRE.COLA 11 case	16	0
ounce of 14 1b. cans, 1 and		
2 doz in case	10	5
(un 10, 0) .6 oz. cans, 1, 2 and		
4 doz. in case	4	64
12 oz. cans, 2 and 4		
	3	70
doz. in case 3 oz. cans, 2 and 4		
	2	4
6 oz. cars, 2 and 4	-	
doz in case	1	9
4 oz. cans, 4 and 6 doz in case		2
s oz. cans, s and o doz m case		
Pe		
Dunn's No. 1, in tins	8	
" " " "	-	7
Cook's Gem, in 1 lb pkgs	\$1	7
" " 7 oz pkgs		8
" " 2 OZ "		40
" " 51b tins		6
" " bulk, per lb		1
Per	d d	0
Empire, 5 dozen 4 oz cans		
	1	1
" 9 16 "	ĝ	
51b cans		
bulk, per 1b	-	1

88 ke

1. ad.

St.

las

18

COOR B FRIEND.
(In Paper Packages.) Per doz
Size 1, in 2 and 4 doz boxes. \$2 40 '' 10, in 4 doz boxes. \$2 '' 2, in 6 '' 80 '' 3, in 4 '' 80 '' 3, in 4 '' 80 '' 3, in 4 '' 80 Pound tins, 3 oz in case. \$2 40 5 oz tins, 4 '' 10 5 lb tins, 3 oz in case. \$2 40 5 oz tins, 4 '' 1400 Coean Wave, ½ lb, 4 doz cases 75 OCEAN No. 1, 2 '' 190 WAVE 5 lb, ½ '' 9 600
WHITE STAR. per doz to z tins, 3 doz in case 0 75 13 '' 2 doz in case 2 00 50z glass jars, 2 doz in case
doz. in Price case p.doz p.doz p.doz p.doz p.doz tras p.doz tras p.doz tras p.doz tras p.doz tras tras tras p.doz tras tras tras p.doz tras tras tras tras tras tras tras tras
BISCUITS. TOBONTO BISCUIT AND CONFEC- TIONERY CO. Abernetby

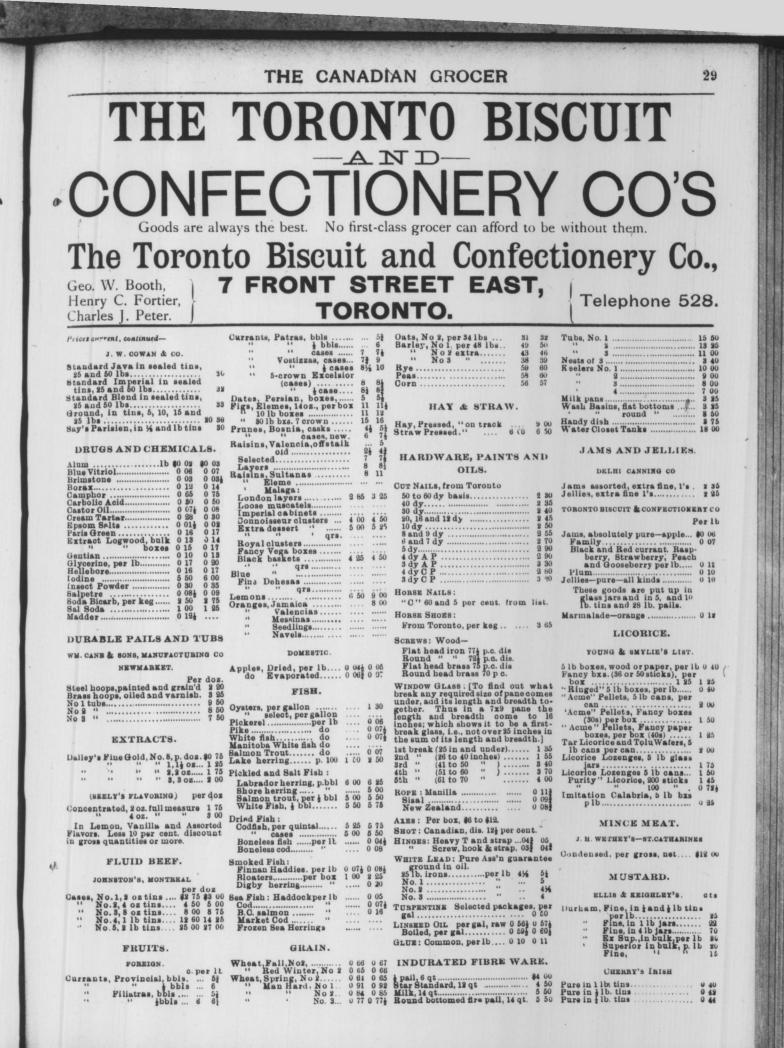
Cabin Cottage

COOK'S FRIEND

	Digestive	0	10
	Daisy Wafer		16
	Garibaldi		10
5	Gingerbread		11
0	Girger Nuts		10
õ	Graham Wafer		09
	Lemon		10
0	Milk		09
5	Nic Nac		12
č	Ovster		06
ñ	Oyster People's Mixed		10
õ	Pie Nic	U	09
0	Prairie	0	08
5	Rich Mixed		14
õ	School Cake		11
ŏ	Soda	0	06
G	" \$ 1b	0	20
õ	Sultana		11
z	Tea		11
	Tid Bits	0	09
5	Variety	0	11
0	Village	0	07
U	Wine	0	30
0	DI LOVINO		
·	BLACKING.		
0	Day & Martin's, pints. per doz		0 1
5	Day & Martin's, pints, perdoz	-	1
	Spanish No.8	1	4 5
	u u 5		RO
е	** ** 10	5	0
Z	Jananese, No. 3.		1 5
0	" <u>5</u>	-	5
0	Jaquot's French No. 2		3 0
50	······································		5
0			
5	5	10	0 (
0	" 1-gross Cabinets, asst,	1	7 5
5			1 51
	Egyptian, No. 1	- 5	, U
5	Egyptian, No. 1.	- 5	1 5
5	P. G. FRENCH DRESSING (LADIE	8.)
50	P. G. FRENCH DRESSING (LADIE	8.)
550550	P. G. FRENCH DRESSING (LADIE For ladies' and children's boot	18. 8 8) ind
50	P. G. FRENCH DRESSING (LADIE For ladies' and children's boot	18. 8 8) ind
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50	P. G. FRENCH DRESSING (LADIE For ladies' and children's boot	18. 8 8) ind
50	P. G. FRENCH DRESSING (LADIE Forladies' and children's boot shoes. No. 7, 1 or 2 doz. in box. No. 4, "	18. 8 8 1	
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1	P. G. FRENCH DRESSING (LADIE Forladies' and children's boot shoes. No. 7, 1 or 2 doz. in box. No. 4, "	18. 8 8 1	03 03
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50	P. G. FRENCH DRESSING (LADIE Forladies' and childrên's boot shoes. per No. 7, 1 or 2 doz. in box. per No. 4, "	18. 8 8 1	03

-		-
0	BLACK LEAD.	
6		
õ	W. G. NIXEY'S "JUBILEE" Package of 12 boxes of 13 round	
1	Loz blocks	9 95
0	1 oz. blocks Package of 12 boxes of 6 round	2 25
9	2 ox. blocks	2 25
0		2 25
9	CATCHPOLE'S	0.00
2	Stove Polish, No. 1, per gross	9 00
6	" " No. 2, "	4 80
01	Reckitt's Black Lead, per box.	
9	Each box contains either 1 gr	0., 1
81	oz.: gro, 2 oz, or 1 gro., 4 oz.	
4	F.F. DALLEY & CO.	
1		
0	Per g	TOSS
1	Silver Star Stove Paste	8 00
1	Packed in fancy wood boxes,	each
91	box contains 3 doz.	
1	BLUE.	
74	Reckitt's Pure Blue, per gross	8 16
61		
	CORN BROOMS.	
	CHAS. BOECKH & SONS. per	
20	X Carpet, 4 strings, net	\$3 80
10	2	3 20
10	0 0 0	8
50	1X Hurld	3 90
00	AT Dealer I II II	8 65 8 50
00 50	3 '' 3 '' ''	
50 50	4 8	1 85
00	5 11 9 11 11	1 50
50	Warehouse4 " "	3 95
00	Ship 4 " "	
00	1 Cable 2 wire bands, net	8 95
50	3 " 3 " "	4 00
cõ		
50	CANNED GOODS.	
	Per Per	doz
d	Apples, 3's \$0 85 gallons 1 75	
	Blackberries. 2	2 00 2 25
2	Blueberries, 2 1 10	1 25
00	Beans, S 0 90	1 00
85	Corn, 2's 0 90	1 00
	" Special Brands 1 30	1 60
	Cherries, red pitted, 2's	9 10
00	Peas. 2's 0 90	1 00
50	Pears, Bartlett, 2's	
25	" Sugar, 2's	1 75 1 50
15	Pinespple, S's	2 75





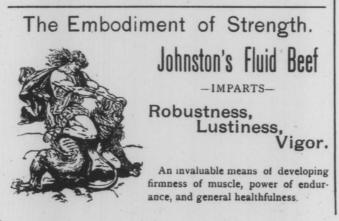
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Prices current, continued.	Worcester Sauce, } pts \$3 60 \$3 75	Grand Duke	Oswego Corn Starch-for Puddings Custards, etc
NUTS. per lb	LAZENBY & SONS Per doz Pickles, all kinds, pints 3 25	Tapioca,	40-1b boxes, 1 lb packages 20-1b "
Almonds, Ivica	Harvey Sauce-genuine-hlf. pts 3 25	ROOT BEER.	ST. LAWRENCE STARCH CO'S
"Fornigetta 13 14 Almonds, Shelled Valencias 28 32 " " Jordan. 40 45 " Canary 28 30	Mushroom Catsup " 225 Anchovy Sauce " 3 25	Hire's (Liquid) per doz \$2 00 SPICES.	Culinary Starches- St. Lawrence corn starch Durham corn starch
Brazil 10 12	PRODUCE.	GROUND Per lb.	Laundry Starches-
Cocosnuts. 5 6 Filberts, Sicily 104 11 Pecans 104 11 Pecans 9 10 "green 9 10 "Bordeaux 10 11 "Bordeaux 10 11 "Bordeaux 10 11 "Marbots 12 13 "Chilis 12 13 PETROLEUM. To 10 bbl lots, Toronto Imp.gat Caradian 0 14 90 Carbon Safety 0 17 18	DATRY. Per b Butter, oreamery, tubs. \$0 91 \$0 23 "dairy, tubs, choice 0 16 0 20 "medium 0 14 0 16 "low grades to com 0 19 0 13 Butter, pound rolls 0 21 0 23 "farge rolls 0 14 0 16 "store crocks 0 14 0 16 Cheese 0 100 0 11 COUNTRY Eggs, fresh, per doz 0 160 0 17 Beans 1 15 1 30 Onions, per bbl 1 75 2 25	Pepper, black, pure	No. 1, White, 4 lb. Cartons. ""Bbls "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 Ivorine Starch in cases of 40 packages SUGAR. c. per Granulated
Amer'n Prime White	Hops, 1891 crop	BRITISH AMERICA STARCE CO BRANTFORD.	" " 50 lb. boxes Extra Ground, bbls " less than a bbl
Report.) PICKLES & SAUCES.	PROVISIONS.	1st quality white, in kegs and brls 4 1st quality white, 3 lb.cartoons, 4 Lily White gloss, crates	"less than a bbl Extra bright refined Bright Yellow
THE T. A. SNIDER PRESERVE CO., CINCINNATI.	Bacon, long clear, plb 0 03 Pork, mess, p. bbl 14 50 15 50 "short cut 16 00 17 00 Hams, smoked, per lb 0 112 0 12	Lily White gloss, 1 lb chromo 62 Canada Laundry, Boxes	Brown
(Wright & Copp, Toronto, Agents,) per doz	" pickled 0 11 Bellies 0 12½ 0 13 Bolls 0 09½	Challenge Corn	Bbl salt, car lots Coarse, car lots, F.O.B " small lots 0 85
Home Made Tomato Catsup, qts 6 00 " pts 3 50 " ' ' ' ypts 2 00	Backs	KINGSFORDS OSWEGO STARCH.	Dairy, car lots, F O.B " small lots
Chili Sauce pts 4 50 y pts 3 25 Soups (in 3 lb. cans).	Tallow, refined, per lb 0 05 0 054 "rough, " 0 02	Pure Starch- 40-lb boxes, 1, 2 and 4 lb pack'g's 8 36-lb " 3 lb. packages 8	Common, fine car lots 95
Tomato	RICE, ETC. Per lb	12-lb " 81 38 to 45-lb boxes	Bock salt, per ton Liverpool coarse
Asparagus 4 50 Fancy - Chicken Gumbo, Oy Tail, Consomme Bouillon, Mulligatawny, Mutton Broth, Beef, Pea, Printanir, Julienne Vermicelli, Vegetable 4 25	Patna 42 53 Japan 5 6 extra Burmah 32 4 Java extra 64 7	40-lb boxes, 1, 2 and 4 lb. pack'g's 9 40-lb " 1 lb. package	

W. G. A. LAMBE & CO., Grocery Brokers, toronto.

AGENTS FOR

The St. Lawrence Sugar Ref'g Co., Montreal.



Kingsford's Oswego STARCH. STRONCEST. BES1 PUREST "THE ORIGINAL" FOR THE TABLE. "Silver Gloss" Kingsford's (Others so-called are imita-tions of our brand.) Corn Starch. Pure Starch FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING JOBBERS IN CANADA. **GSFORD & SON** OSWEGO, N.Y.

E. XI XX Cr



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

THE CANADA SUCAR REFINING CO'Y [LIMITED],

OUR GRANULATED.

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.





FORACCO.

FINE

FINE GOODS OUR SPECIALTY