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THE CANADIAN GROCER
 & GENERAL STOREKEEPER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
 \$200 PER YEAR

VOL. V.

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER 4, 1891.

No. 36

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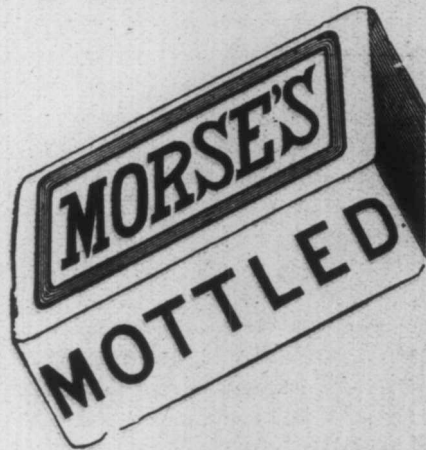
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and General Storekeepers.

Vol. V.

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER 4, 1891.

No. 36

J. B. McLEAN,
President.

HUGH O. McLEAN,
Sec.-Treas.

THE J. B. McLEAN PUBLISHING COMPANY,
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TRADE JOURNAL PUBLISHERS.

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SPECIAL TO OUR READERS.

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

Now that the country is blessed with an abundant yield, it is to be hoped that the farmers will not follow any obstructive tactics, to delay that circulation whose mainspring is in the produce stored or being stored in their barns. They have the grain, they need the money, and the palms of their creditors, the country merchants' are itching to handle some of it. The crop has done its part, and now the farmers ought to do theirs. The policy of hanging back to wait for better prices they have tried again and again, though not with general satisfaction, and they may do it again. Thus they may put brakes on the business that the country is naturally prepared for. The reaping is assured but the marketing is not.

The country merchant cannot but look on with exasperation at good market prices melting away, while the local farmers are idly holding on for an advance. On the verge of the McKinley Act's coming into force last October there was a general rush of barley to the border, but there were not wanting farmers who missed that tide of the market merely through waiting for it to rise a cent

or two higher. When they have a good thing they are prone to wait for a better. Like the Indian, too much, with them, is enough. There are times when holding is warranted, when it is not a matter of pure chance, but the prompting of clear insight into the situation. This, however, only the few possess, and it is more like the gift of divination than business sagacity.

After the country merchant has carried a dozen or more farmers all year, he naturally becomes impatient with the complaisant way those customers have of leaving him out of the question when the time for selling their grain comes. If prices do not suit them, and seldom the opening prices do, they will wait with the utmost calmness until prices have to suit. The country store continues to be their commissariat, and the merchant may make what shifts he can to pay old debts and buy new goods without their money. Instead of a bright spell of fall trade he has to lengthen out a little longer his experience of "niggering it through."

The country merchant would probably be neither better nor worse off than he is to-day, if, instead of selling all his goods at a price to his farmer-customer, he entered into a grub-stake contract with the latter, agreeing to clothe and feed the farmer and his family for half the farmer's crop. And though luckless prospectors have often eaten the settler out of house and home under a grub-stake contract, yet they have more frequently raised him to affluence than the farmers have done the country merchants. Many a rural trader has gone to the wall, not because his assets did not balance his liabilities, but because too great a proportion of the assets were book-debts against farmers, and so not immediately or not completely convertible into money. Farmers' debts are a sufficient

mill-stone round the trader's neck without the addition of postponed marketing when the market is good.

If everything goes well, there ought to be an increase in business, not only temporarily but throughout the year. This fall ought to place many farmers in a better position. It should enable mortgages to be raised, machinery to be paid for, old accounts to be settled, etc. If it does there will be less to hamper the farmer and keep down his living wants to a low point. Thus he ought to be a better customer throughout the year. The fact that his consumptive capacity has been kept within narrower bounds by harder times in the past ought itself to beget a reaction in favor of the trader.

Of the money obtained from the sale of farm products in the fall, the country merchant has often to be thankful if he gets only what is owing him on account. When the farmers have plenty of money they do not as a rule bring it to him. They go to the town or city where prices are cut and with their ready cash they get bargains. They have little use for their creditor when cash abounds. He supplies them with what they need when they have no money, and the close urban seller supplies them when they have. The country merchant should therefore have good interest on the capital that is locked up in the farmhouses from autumn to autumn. His prices ought to be such as will enable him to recoup himself for the long use of his money his credit customers have had. Thus he will to some extent even up the drawback of long and large credit with fair prices. There is no reason why he should lose profit as well as interest. If he does not look after these matters and tax his credit customers for them, he will find that his cash customers, who supply the mobile capital necessary to keep business going on, are really carrying the credit customers.

SACCHARINE PURITY.

Another bulletin, submitting the results of an investigation into the purity of the sugars, syrups and molasses consumed in this country, has been issued from the laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department. It contains the report of Mr. F. W. Babington, F.I.C., assistant to the Chief Analyst, upon 100 samples which had been subjected to a second and very minute examination. These samples were taken from a large number that had been collected in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario, and been examined by the district analysts. It is very satisfactory to the public and the trade, and must be gratifying to the refiners, to have an assurance so well supported as Mr. Babington's report, of the purity of our sugars. The methods applied for testing the samples were evidently of the most rigid sort, and it speaks well for the quality of our sugars that they stood the ordeal so well. In his prefatory letter the chief analyst says: "The percentages of cane sugar contained in the white or granulated class vary from 98.84 to 99.8; the average is 98.26. There is no adulteration, and indeed, as has been remarked before now, these sugars are probably among the purest food substances in commerce."

This shows that our granulated sugars are practically, and all but absolutely, free of any but saccharine constituents. The yellow or brown sugars yielded an average of 90.23 of cane sugar, which shows they also possess a high degree of purity. It is clear that we may complacently fold our hands upon the matter of the comparative sweetness of our sugar, and be thankful we are not as other nations are. Most people were ready to be told that the saccharine element in the yellow sugar of commerce was highly diluted, particularly in the lower grades. It is to the credit of the sugar-making industry of the country that most people would be wrong. No adulteration was detected in sugar.

Thirty-one samples of molasses and twenty-six of syrups were examined, and in the latter only was any adulterant found. Three samples were shown to be genuine, starch glucose having been detected in them. One of these three specimens became semi-solid on keeping, while the other two counterfeited the genuine article well, both with respect to taste and appearance.

With reference to the terms "molasses" and "syrups," Mr. McFarlane says: "It would, however, be of advantage, both in trade and technology, if these terms were always used more in accordance with their original signification. If this were done, then it might be possible to restrict the term molasses to the drainings from raw sugar as produced from sugar cane in tropical countries. The word 'treacle' was originally used to signify the thicker product which drains from refined sugar in the moulds used in the same localities. It seems

now to be almost obsolete in this country, and possibly even in the tropics it is being replaced by the word 'syrup.' It is not unlikely, for instance, that the grade known as 'Barbadoes syrup' may be equivalent to what was formerly known as 'treacle.' 'Syrup' in pharmacy means an aqueous solution containing about 66.7 per cent. of pure cane sugar, and the word might in commerce be restricted to the high-grade products of the refineries of the consuming country. As now used, however, the term includes products of very variable composition."

QUALITY IN CANNED TOMATOES.

It is a very good time for some of the canners to recall to mind the historical fact that there were some very bad tomatoes put on the market by last year's pack, and that a considerable amount of sullen dissatisfaction was awakened among consumers and among the trade. Some of these tomatoes were likened to "hogs' feed" and were considered neither toothsome nor tempting to the eye. Will there be any such stock put up this year? Let us hope there won't be. Those who put them up a year ago ought now to ponder well the question whether it will pay to do the same unclean sort of work again. The punishment that fits the crime may probably have overtaken them before this in the form of departed patronage, or it may be that the faltering confidence of their customers may require stronger guarantees that only good stock will be shipped. Let good stock be furnished though the heavens fall. It is for civilized white people to eat.

The raw material from which the most objectionable of last year's tomato pack was made was undoubtedly unripe fruit. The reason probably was that the crop of green tomatoes was a larger one than that of ripe tomatoes at a certain part of the month. It always happens that way in the early part of August, but if there is plenty of sunshine and no frost, all the green tomatoes will be red before the public are greatly excited for new canned tomatoes. And canners ought to wait in all cases until the tomatoes are red before they put them up in packages for people's table. Possibly the practice of contracting to supply stock before the raw material is blooming may have something to do with the manufacture of green into canned tomatoes. But a contract to arrive presupposes quality as well as quantity, and though there may be danger that the quality is not going to be available if only perfect raw material is depended on, is it going to mend matters to sacrifice quality in order to piece out the quantity? Jobbers would prefer to have the quantity curtailed rather than the quality lowered. The desire to produce goods at a minimum cost had probably more to do with the matter than any other cause. It is a very shallow course to pursue at all events, as it does

the very reverse of what a wide-awake manufacturing policy always aims to do, that is, to expand the consumptive demand by the popularity of the goods turned out, not to cause a shrinkage in it.

There may be some difficulty in getting enough ripe tomatoes this year, as cool and cloudy weather has been rather common for some time, and that is not the kind to ripen tomatoes. A short pack there may be, but there is no earthly necessity why there should be a bad or partially bad one. A confectioner may find it hard to get enough sound eggs to make a required number of cakes, but that difficulty seldom drives him to bad eggs as a substitute. Such a course would get him into a worse hole than the one he was trying to get out of.

FIVE O'CLOCK CLOSING.

The agreement among the wholesale grocery houses to close at 5 o'clock came to an end on Monday, that being the last day of August. The practice of closing at 5 had become popular, however, and nearly everybody concerned was sorry to see the thing run out. Consequently it has been proposed, and with quite general approval, that the agreement be renewed. The majority appear to favor the idea of making 5 o'clock the closing hour all the year round. There would be nothing lost by doing so. Unless in very stirring times there is not enough business done after 5 o'clock to make it necessary that all hands should remain in the office and warehouse another hour. And in really busy times, as in the midst of the summer's sugar excitement, nobody sticks out for the very letter of the closing rule. There was a lot of over-work done cheerfully by the staffs of the various houses last July, and this ought to be considered when the proposal to make 5 o'clock the perennial closing hour is brought before the attention of the principals. A little time for recreation and self-improvement is time really invested in the service of employers, and the extra hour should not be begrudged. To be at leisure for the evening a man ought to have his dinner at 6 o'clock, and if he has to work till six he will have little chance to avail himself and his family of the many opportunities afforded by evening life in this city for healthful, thoughtful and pleasurable entertainment. Of course, in bygone years the office hours were longer than they are now, but everyone wonders why, as nobody was really benefited. All work and no recreation makes a machine of a man. An exacting sense of duty may be begotten of such discipline, but energetic business powers can not be. Something more than an alternation between work and sleep is necessary to make a business man out of the best mental and physical material.

A customer secured is a promise of greater salary in time.

HINTS ON BOOKKEEPING.

ARTICLE III.

A source of more trouble to Retail Merchants than any other book that is kept in connection with their business is the day book. Numerous are the disputes that arise between merchants and their customers over entries contained therein, and many a customer is lost because some one has blundered in the making up of these entries. What is everybody's business is nobody's business, and the custom that prevails so generally of allowing every one in the store to make entries in the day book is the principal cause of so many of these unfortunate disputes arising. The clerk who makes a wrong entry in the day book generally sticks to it that he is right even if a strong suspicion exists in his mind that he may be wrong. Being afraid of the censure of his employer, he rarely admits having made an error unless the error is so plain that there can be no doubt about it. The benefit of the doubt is seldom given to the customer, who leaves the shop feeling that he has been cheated and makes up his mind to deal somewhere else.

Disputes often take place over goods that have been returned because no credit entry has been made in the day book of the returns. When an article has been returned by a customer, which has been charged to him, credit should be given him in the day book for the amount, even if an exchange has been made for other goods of the same value, in which case the goods given in exchange should be charged, for many customers have a distinct recollection of returning goods, but no recollection of receiving an equivalent in value in other goods, and if no record is kept of the transaction it is impossible to prove the exchange. Every day book should have separate columns for the debit and credit entries, and the debit columns containing the amounts of goods sold on credit can be added up and entered in the ledger to the credit of merchandise account, then the credit columns containing the amounts of produce received on account and goods returned, when added up can be entered to the credit of merchandise account, and the sums total of these columns will balance the debit and credit entries made to the accounts of the different customers. By this means the double entry system is carried out without any more work than the single entry.

Mistakes often happen, too, by cancelling a day book entry when a customer pays for a bill of goods within a few days after getting it, by marking "paid" in the margin of the book opposite the entry. When the keeping of the day book is everybody's business an entry is often cancelled in this way after the amount has been posted to the debit of the customer's account in the ledger, so that accounts are often rendered with items included which have been paid for, causing customers to lose faith in the honesty of the

merchant they are dealing with. An entry once made should never be cancelled or erased if books are to be kept accurately.

When the very common custom originated of crediting cash received on account in the day book we do not know, but it is a very bad one, for if no entry of cash received on account is made in the cash book it of course must go in with the cash sales, thereby showing an erroneous idea of the business done on a cash basis, and if it is entered from the day book in to the cash book the day book entry is a useless one and only leads to complications in the bookkeeping.

Complications too frequently arise from the manner in which entries are made in produce dealings. It would be an excellent plan if every country merchant kept a produce account which would show the profit or loss made on all the produce handled, but an account would need more careful attention than the majority could devote to it, therefore the next best thing to do in this matter is to keep a correct record of all the produce received on account by entering the full particulars in the day book when giving the customer credit for it. When a customer brings in produce and trades it over the counter for goods, if the exact amount of the produce is traded out there is no necessity for an entry when a produce account is not kept, but if the goods purchased amount to more than the produce or vice versa then the details of the whole transaction should be entered, to avoid disputes when an account is rendered, in place of the usual entry "balance on trade."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

CHATHAM RETAIL GROCERS' ASSOCIATION.

CHATHAM, Ont., Aug. 25th, 1891.

When the meeting was called to order by the president, there was a fair crowd of members, John McCowie, Esq., president, in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Wilson withdrew his notice of motion as given at the last meeting.

The secretary proposed Mr. T. W. Pearson as a member.

Moved by Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Heyward, that Mr. Pearson, just proposed, be accepted as a member and enrolled.—Carried.

The secretary informed the meeting that Mr. Maranette's retiring from business left his office as director vacant.

Moved by Mr. Heyward, seconded by Mr. Wood, that Mr. Brennan be director in place of Mr. Maranette, retired.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Heyward, seconded by Mr. Morgan, that the secretary notify each member to be present at the next meeting to discuss the peddling nuisance.—Carried.

After attending to some other small matters the meeting adjourned.

W. H. ADAMS, Secretary.

The Chatham association will always be glad to hear from other associations.

SUCCESS
DEPENDENT ON OPPORTUNITY.

Do we ever stop to realize how much human success is dependent upon opportunity? The world is full of square men who are industriously engaged in trying to fill round holes, and the men occupying the square holes are in like manner misfits. How many men waste the energies of an entire life in misdirected efforts simply because they have never found a fit opportunity for the development of such abilities as they possess. A man who possesses decided executive capacity, is competent to successfully handle great interests, or control an army of workers, perhaps plods away for years in some subordinate, routine position, because the opportunity has never come for him to display his mental calibre. He has never struck the right line, is probably engaged in a business for which he is wholly unfitted, and in which he will never be anything but a failure. Another, perhaps through a merely fortuitous circumstance, it may be an almost accidental connection with a man prominent in some special line, is placed in a position for which he happens to possess marked capabilities, although as yet undeveloped. He does not even know himself that he possesses any special fitness for the post. But with opportunity comes development. Manifesting continually increasing capacity for the business, he is pushed ahead, the scope of his authority broadened, and he becomes in time a type of the highly successful man.

Placed in a different position, one for which he had no aptitude, he might have run on in the same dull groove gradually deteriorating into a mere machine, doing his work perfunctorily and without interest. But when he has found his special work he grows mentally with every day's experience, and finally rises to the extreme height of efficiency.

It is too often the case that the unsuccessful men, those who have made a failure of their life's work, have merely lacked the opportunity to develop what was in them, and in their failures are rather to be pitied than blamed. It is true that even persistent plodding will sometimes reach the goal of success, but the way is a long one, and the final rewards hardly commensurate with the toil involved.

The man is indeed fortunate to whom opportunity comes early in life, and who has the good judgment to grasp it while the way is clear. It is said of some men that they compel opportunity; but for one who succeeds in that effort there are many who fail. That occupation for which a man is well adapted, by natural temperament, by physical and mental qualifications, and by training, is the one to which he ought to devote his best energies, for although he may achieve a measure of success in other callings, it will never be so complete or so liberal in its material rewards as that for which he is naturally qualified. Let us have fewer square pegs in round holes.—Ex.

THE CURRANT CROP.

Messrs. Burlumi & Co., of London, under date of August 12th, report: Our estimate of the crop of 1890, has been fully verified. In our annual report of August 6th, 1890, we put it at about 140,000 to 150,000 tons. The actual outturn was 147,500 tons, against 145,000 in 1889, and 160,000 in 1888. The distribution has been as follows: United Kingdom and Australia, 69,000 tons; United States and Canada, 16,500; France, 40,700; rest of Europe, 21,300. The quality, though somewhat deficient in size, was very good; and the average of the prices obtained by the growers above that of the previous season. The anticipations of those speculators who sold "bear" at the outset, on the expectation that the excise duty (droit de fabrication) imposed in France in the end of July, 1890, would be the death-blow of the industry of wine-making from currants, were not realised. France used fewer currants in the last than in the previous season, simply because she could get no more. She used all that could be spared from the other consuming countries, and at prices higher on the average than in any previous season since 1882-83. The new French tariff has been voted by the Chamber of Deputies, and is now before the Senate. There is very little doubt that it will become law, and come into force in March next, substantially as it left the Chamber of Deputies. It raises the duty on currants and raisins from 6 fr to 15 fr.; but the excise duty is reduced from 12 fr. to 3 fr., leaving the burden practically as it was. On the other hand, the duty on wines has been quadrupled, and currants will certainly feel the benefit of this alteration sooner or later. The estimates as to the yield of the new crop vary as usual. It will certainly be larger than the last, and probably the largest on record; it may exceed 160,000 tons, but we doubt whether it will reach 170,000 tons. The quality looks promising, but we fear that the fruit will not be as sound as that of last season, owing to the prevalence of south winds in the month of July and the consequent appearance of rot in several districts. Cutting has commenced, and will become general within the week. The farmers are willing to do their best to house the fruit in good condition, and it is to be hoped that fine dry weather will second their efforts. One full month from date is required to secure the whole crop. Shipments will be about a week later than last year, unless forced by unwise competition amongst the shippers. The growers have high pretensions, being encouraged by the high prices at which the remnants of the old crop have lately been bought for France. They expect moreover, great things from the new French tariff. Business has already been done at the parity of 17s. 9d. for Calamata, and 18s. for Gargagliano, c.i.f. London in barrels. In Marseilles over 2,000 tons have been sold

for September delivery at from 39 fr. 50c. to 41 fr. c.i.f., these being about the equivalent of the above prices in English money. By the end of the current month the stocks in the countries of consumption, with the exception of England, will have been exhausted, and this fact will, no doubt, be taken advantage of by the growers. If the new French tariff comes into force in March, 1892, all currants will have been exported from Greece before that time. Consuming countries, other than France, must complete their yearly supplies earlier, because what they do not take will be sent to France, to avoid the payment of 15 fr. instead of 6 fr., the present import duty.

WHOLESOMENESS OF CANNED GOODS.

The explanations of science are as unsatisfactory to the common-sense logician as a woman's reasons. At the time we last went to press, trade circles were agitated by an alleged case of poisoning by canned salmon. A boy ate some canned salmon, and the boy died; an inquest was held, and adjourned for further evidence. The salmon had been supplied by Messrs. Game, Harrison and Larner, and had been packed by one of the most respectable of Canadian firms, so there was nothing suspicious, as regards its origin. Moreover the Metropolitan Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association with commendable promptitude seized upon a couple of the tins of the same salmon and sent them for analysis to Mr. Otto Hehner, who was so well satisfied of their wholesomeness that, after analysing a portion, he breakfasted on the remainder with perfect satisfaction to himself and with no disturbance to his internal economy.

Still the boy died, and science had to account for his death. The scientific explanation was that the boy died from poisoning by a rare form of animal poison called ptomaine which is produced by the decomposition—which need not necessarily be putrefactive decomposition—of the albumen of animal foods. This decomposition may occur entirely irrespective of the process of canning. In fact, so said the chemist, it may occur in any animal food, milk or cheese, or even in bread; so that, according to this theory, unsuspected death may lurk in the simple chop or the unsophisticated crust of bread and cheese. There was no "ptomaine" discovered in the viscera of the child or in the remaining contents of the tin, but the jury, as, I suppose, in duty bound, discovered that the child died from "the effects of an irritant poison—ptomaine—probably contained in the tin of salmon," though they added, "the tins of salmon have been medically examined and found sound and properly preserved, and no blame attaches to the vendor.

Could anything more unsatisfactory be conceived? Either the salmon was unwholesome and the boy died from eating it,

or it was perfectly wholesome and he died from something else. The theory of "ptomaine" is captivating to the imagination, but whoever heard of a death being attributed to the ptomainical roast mutton or slice of bleed? Why should canned provisions be handicapped by an adverse verdict, which has no direct evidence to support it? It is another evidence of the iniquitous prejudice which exists against canned foods in this country, and will find means of damning them without reason.

I have always maintained that canned foods, if obtained from a good house, supply better evidence of purity than any other comestibles that we can obtain; their label is a certificate of origin. The business of canning is not to be lightly undertaken. The packers are firms who employ labor to an immense extent, and who live by their reputation—so for the matter of that do the great importing firms in this country. They can't afford to be dishonest or careless. It would mean ruin. Accidents may occasionally occur. No human enterprise is free from them, else there would be railroad disasters, and Her Majesty's ships would not sink in mid-channel. Now and then air may get into an imperfectly soldered tin and the contents may decompose, but the occurrence is rare. Mr. McAuslane testified at the inquest that thirty-three and a half million tins were imported into the United Kingdom last year, and although he had heard he said, of alleged cases of poisoning, he had never yet seen one proved. I have studied the subject for some years and my opinion is at one with that of Mr. McAuslane.

Apropos of this subject The Trade, of Baltimore, the organ of the canning industry in the United States, has been discussing the question whether the consumption of canned goods displaces other foods, and if so to what extent. The Trade assumes that the working classes of the United States, being about three-fifths of the population, consume about sixteen million dollars worth of canned goods in the year or about half the production, but our contemporary concludes that canned food is with the American working man something in the nature of a luxury which he would forego, if times were hard. He says if they "grew severe enough, the consumption of canned goods would cease for ordinary staples; the business itself is an outgrowth of the improvement of living in America as compared with that of other countries, and the canned goods business is not possible in those old countries as it has been with us, because they live much nearer to mere necessity than we do, at least among their wage working class."

This, in the simple language of Euclid, is absurd; in politer phrase our contemporary is misled in his conclusions by his imperfect knowledge of the conditions that obtain over here. The ordinary diet of our working classes is, in proportion to its force value, about the most extravagant in the world. They would probably economise if they would take to canned foods, but they are governed by prejudice and would die of starvation rather than do so.—The Provision Trades' Gazette,

COURTESY AND CASH.

Everybody's Chum writes in New England Grocer :

Said a gentleman to me the other day :— "There are very few retail grocers who are not perfectly courteous to customers, but there are some who seem to overlook entirely the fact that courtesy is just as much a stock in trade as are good goods, honest prices and honest weight. There is one in our town who is not only himself impolite, overbearing and discourteous, but all of his clerks are the same way—made so from the example set them by their employer probably. They wait upon customers as if they were doing a great favor by allowing people the high privilege of trading there, just as if there were not a plenty of good stores near by. They act as if they were angry if you ask for what you want, and if they take up a thing that you don't want, and you tell them so, they slam and slat around at a great rate. They snap and snarl, and were never known to give anybody a civil reply."

"Now I never run a bill, not even for a week or a day, as I pay cash. It never makes any difference, it is always cash. If I purchase a yeast cake or a barrel of flour it is cash down. For this reason, if for no other, when that grocer has scores of people who are as well, and better, able to pay their bills as I am, but keep dragging along and paying only small amounts at long intervals, while I pay cash, I think I ought at least to be treated with courtesy, and that I am entitled to civil answers. If I pay cash and buy the best, I don't know why I shouldn't have what I want, and why the clerks shouldn't wait upon me pleasantly, as I never make any more bother for them than I cannot possibly help. I am not singled out for this sort of treatment, but everybody complains of it."

I quite agree with my friend in what he says ; but am inclined to think it is on account of thoughtlessness more than wilfulness. But it seems to me that the proprietor is most to blame, for if he sets such an example to his clerks, it is only natural, (and he must expect it), for them to follow. This is a topic worthy of serious consideration by every grocer in the land. Courtesy and pleasant manner toward customers are what do most toward building up a good trade. Cash customers pay if any do, first, because cash customers usually buy the best goods and think more of getting good goods than getting them at a low price. But cash customers are not bound to any one store ; and if they do not receive what they think is proper treatment they will leave and go somewhere else.

My advice would be to grocers : Study courtesy and politeness, and insist upon your clerks doing the same.

Although I have a small family and don't require so many goods as some, I pay cash down for everything I buy, be it one cent's

worth or \$10 worth. Every time a thing is ordered, it is paid for. I am at square ends with my grocer every hour of the day, and every day in the year. If I don't find what I want at one place I go to another ; but if I was shabbily treated I would leave a place mighty quick, and leave for good.

CHANGED CONDITIONS.

Merchants and manufacturers are fast getting rid of the notion that open and free competition is the life of trade, and are coming more and more to advocate fair competition and co-operation. These new ideas are taking hold of the retail grocers, and we are pleased to note being advocated in their gatherings. Recently Mr. J. G. Robb addressed the Minneapolis Association, and in an admirable manner brought many truths and axioms of trade to notice, as witness the following extracts from his speech :

A pleasant answer turneth away wrath, but a pleasant grocer wins trade. Could one have photographed the hearts of the grocers of Minneapolis, fourteen months ago, you would have found them full of disappointment, discouraged and many almost ready to give up. To-day, could we take another impression, we would find them full of hope and energy. The reason for this, he is getting his rights, which an unrestricted competition had before deprived him of. He has been doing right by his fellow men, and is growing to believe that the future is bright and he hopes by dint of energy and fair dealing some time in the near future to be in a position where he can relieve himself of the great strain of body and mind he has been under in consequence of this relentless competition. One year ago last month what did we find? We found 350 grocery men pulling 350 different ways. You were working like heroes from morning to night, week in and week out, without any visible signs or gain, but hoping that by your industry and sacrificing your whole time and comfort to the business, that you might succeed.

Energy such as grocery men possess will conquer anything on earth that can be conquered with good management, but without good management your efforts will be fruitless.

Harmony is the basis of your actions ; your business is one of the most exacting.

You cannot give a \$15 service for \$14 and make money.

There is nothing that will bring success like co-operation.

In the past year you have raised the value of every grocery stock in the city, you have raised yourself in the estimation of each other as gentlemen, and to-day are in shape to carry out any needed reform.

There are plenty of errors in the grocery business yet to be corrected, and we trust that each of you will assist heartily in supporting every movement that may be made in the future in that direction. Let your aim

be to take good care of the confidence reposed in you by your customers ; when they leave an open order with you see that it is filled conscientiously with the best you have, remembering that you are catering to the palate, and if you please that your success is assured.

Away with the idea of cheapness ! Encourage those that you buy goods of to handle the best goods, by buying the best goods of them, and strive to lead your customers to know the truth, that quality not quantity is the best for them. Low-grade goods are always used as leaders, and while they may in some instances yield you a temporary profit, it is a questionable one, as you cannot compute the injury to your reputation in handling such goods, while fine goods are satisfactory and makes a walking advertiser of each of your customers.

There is a world of force in the statement that "You cannot give a \$15 service for \$14 and make money." And yet that is steadily being done and to such an extent that associations can only modify instead of cure the evil. In a large Western city where the grocers are nearly all connected with an association there is an agreement that flour shall be sold at a margin of 40c. per barrel or 10c. per bag. This is an instance of a \$15 service for \$14. If a barrel of flour costs \$5 delivered at the store it will be found that it costs 40c. to perform the service connected with its sale. It must bear its proportion of labor, rent, insurance, taxes, interest, delivery wagon and indentals of the business, which experience shows to be about 8 per cent., taking an average for the United States. The grocers in the city referred to cover the cost of their flour service and literally work for nothing. In order to get a fair pay for their work flour should be sold at a profit over lay down cost of not less than 75c. per barrel. Probably the grocers formerly were foolish enough to do what many are doing to-day and sell flour at an advance of from 10 to 25c. per barrel—in other words, pay the consumer a premium for the privilege of service.

This folly can only be overcome by persistent labor by grocers among themselves and in the manner adopted by Mr. Robb.

It is the complete service which wins and holds trade rather than price, a fact which many retailers have yet to recognize. It is encouraging, however, to note progress in the right direction, and we urge grocers to continue to patiently labor for fair pay for an honest and competent service.

If by co-operation they can secure a margin of 40c. per barrel or the cost of the service, why cannot they go a step further and secure a profit?—American Grocer.

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

Every line of goods embodies a history and a science worth years of study to understand.

The trader who pays his way must sell at a profit, and cannot afford to cut below others in the same line.

THE PROPRIETOR "FORWARD."

Says Ironmongery: How many business men fully appreciate the fact that the public, and particularly regular customers, do not take kindly to a shop where the proprietor is seldom or never seen, or if seen, keeps aloof from them? It is a fact, however, as many a tradesman has discovered to his cost, perhaps when too late to rectify the fault. Some men have a repugnance to serving customers; they ought never to have gone into trade at all, they are unsuited for it. Others conceive that their duty is a general supervision, that their place is in the office, which should be as remote from the shop as possible, or that they cannot afford to waste time in talk that is not immediately productive. All this ignores certain traits of human nature whereof it would be more profitable to take note. It goes without saying that the tradesman cannot be equally attentive to all his customers, nor do all look for his personal attention, but he ought as far as possible to be where he can see who comes into his shop and discriminate judiciously as to whom he ought to see personally. It never derogates from any man's dignity to be courteous and affable, and a gracious word to this one, an inquiry of that if he is being served with what he wants, are ways of being affable that take little time and yet impart to the customer that agreeable sense of being welcome and a person of some importance. Even time spent in apparently unproductive chat with a customer who expects to be treated with extra consideration is not wasted, only put out at interest. We have to deal with human nature as it is, not as we should like it to be, and human nature, as a rule, likes to be made much of. Customers like to know the man they deal with, or to think that they know him, which is much the same thing, and where the tradesman understands the fine art of being social without presumption, attentive without obsequiousness, cordial without impertinence, he will bind his customers to him by ties which few men are proof against.

SPLENDID PEACHES.

In the light of present facts, the peach crop of 1891 will rank in the history of the Chesapeake peach region as one of the finest ever known. Despite all the murmurs of a month ago about yellows and reduced estimates, the yield is phenomenal in quantity and unprecedented in the quality of the fruit. Other years have had great yields, but the size of the bulk of the fruit was in inverse ratio to the number of peaches; other years have produced magnificently fine fruit, but it was at the expense of quantity.

This year, in our experience and opinion, stands alone in this section in having produced an immense crop of splendid peaches. As we write we have a half dozen peaches before us, bought in a daily market shed, and they measure from $9\frac{1}{4}$ to 10 inches in circumference. These were selling at 60 cents per peck retail, and were not held as prize peaches. Large lots of such have been received during the past few days. Every

year brings some, but the fruit stands and packers bid them up to such prices that they never get into the retail market houses; this year they are numerous enough to be found by all. Peaches of what would usually be considered very fine size are in immense quantities, and it is certain better peaches will this year be packed as pie stock than often go into standards. The entire receipts are far above the average quality, even of short crop years, the flavor is as rich as the quantity of fruit is great, and the prices as low as can be.

This phenomenal condition is due to the rest the trees have had by the reason of the entire failure of the crop last year, but it is not a good thing for the peach growers, as they lost last year entire and get hardly freight this year, from the excess, fine as the goods are.

But we think the Maryland and Delaware Canned Goods Packers should take this exceptional opportunity to put up fine selected fruit, if only to let the world know that it can furnish such as cannot be equalled for the three combined qualities of size, flavor and the firmness of texture that is requisite to a perfect canned peach. Such goods will attract immense attention at Chicago next year, and this is the chance to pack them for the trees will probably not be, even in their best average condition in a season following such an one as this is.—Baltimore trade.

TWO VIEWS OF MIDDLEMEN.

A few weeks since one of our Eastern contemporaries discussed the question of middlemen in trade, presenting the problem whether they could be profitably dispensed with by manufacturers and if that course would also be in the saving and interest of the retail storekeepers. No conclusion was reached in that article nor did there seem to be a desire throughout its whole length to solve the problem presented. In fact, the question of intermediate agents between maker and seller was treated much as the enigmas in the puzzle column of certain journals, which, having presented a conundrum, leave its solution to whoever is minded to undertake that task.

Singularly enough the puzzle presented by the New York trade paper in question, has since been taken up and attempted to be solved by a gathering of persons styling themselves the Alliance Commercial Convention, and assembled at Topeka, Kan., last week. This body, which, as its name implies, was chiefly composed of farmers, fearlessly grappled with the question, being fully persuaded that it had a sufficient commercial knowledge to instantly solve the problem that has perplexed the business world, according to writers sacred and secular from about the time of Joseph, governor of Egypt in the time of his father Jacob, and who charged that certain middlemen were only spies come to see the nakedness of the land.

After first determining that some of the Alliances represented in the convention were so managed as to make their business in-

tegrity a subject of strong suspicion, and insisting that the crooked ones should be made straight and the worthless ones rooted out entirely, the body resolved that out of the remainder the best should be retained as commercial agents, or, rather, as members of the Consolidated Commercial Alliance. A brief outline of the full purpose of the convention being called for, it was succinctly stated to be to kill the middlemen, and reasons numerous, diverse and of varying force were given why the work of slaughter should not be delayed, commencement being suggested at Kansas City in order that farmers might save to themselves the sums of money that commission merchants now exacted for selling the stock of one farmer to another. Hereafter, it was ordered, buyer and seller must come together personally.

Thus it will be seen that the farmers have determined that however it may be with others, for themselves they want no middlemen. Yet as a matter of fact the farmers are almost the only class having products to sell who cannot get along without middlemen. The manufacturer may be his own jobber, and in some lines is. He may buy direct and sell direct, but that privilege is not open to the farmer, who of himself has no commercial connections whatever. Yet the manufacturer who is constantly in the market generally finds it prudent and presumably profitable also to retain the services of others to sell his wares, and so of trade at large. The middleman is a part of the existing commercial system and method which neither of the other departments of commerce cares to dispense with. He is a convenience to both maker and seller, and it could readily be shown that so far from being an expense to those he serves his employment by them is an economic policy. Only the inexperience in commercial affairs of the farmers permits them to doubt the wisdom and economy of retaining the middlemen, and as we have said, they cannot do without them. The farmer cannot sell his own grain in Europe. He cannot even arrange for its ocean transportation. He cannot even sell it on the domestic exchange without paying a commission for the privilege, and to extemporize methods of getting his wheat to market through other than the regular commercial channels would cost him far more than the services of the most experienced middleman would amount to.

It is more than likely that if he essayed to contrive a plan of his own to deal on the wholesale plan he might encounter the experience and adversity outlined in the subjoined account of fraud recently and extensively practiced upon Michigan farmers. In that case it related that a bogus firm styling itself the Chicago Dealers Association imposed upon gullible farmers after this manner: An agent made the rounds and sold privileges for \$5 each to buy goods at wholesale prices, securing about seventy-five or eighty member. Each was given a catalogue of prices. It was found on examination, however, that the so-called wholesale rates were about 10 per cent. higher than the regular prices in the retail stores, and, beside this, the patrons of the association must pay freight and buy in wholesale quantities. This is like the experience of patrons of grange stores some years ago that were organized to do away with middlemen. But the regular middlemen were soon invited to return and heartily welcomed to their old places.—Ex.

Following lines to hand this week :

Bres. Newfoundland Herrings.
1-2 Bres. Mackerel.
Kitt's Mackerel.
Mackerel in Tomato Sauce.

Dry Cod in Bundles.
Soft Cured Cod in Cases.
Codfish in 2 lb. Blocks.
Hake in 2 lb. Blocks.

LUCAS, PARK & CO.,

73 McNab St. North, Hamilton, Ont.

Agents for Diamond Crystal Salt and Hillwattée Teas.

Special Notice to Grocers.

GENTLEMEN :—

We are now preparing goods for Fall grinding and would ask our Grocer friends who want pure clean Spices to send their orders direct to us, or hold until our traveller calls. Our "Motto" is, serve the public well and you will well serve yourself.

Very respectfully yours,
The Snow-Drift Baking Powder Co.,
BRANTFORD.

Chivers' Carpet Soap

For cleansing and restoring carpets. Warranted to take out grease or ink, and restore the colors. Likewise in all woolen fabrics

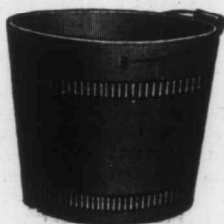
Chivers' Disinfectant Cloth Soap

Will clean all kinds of cloth, removing grease, ink, etc., restoring the colors like new. For price, etc., address

J. H. WALKER,
Alma, Ont.

DURABLE PAILS AND TUBS.

TRY



THEM

The Wm. CANE & SONS MANUFACTURING Co
OF NEWMARKET, ONT.,

The goods are hooped with Corrugated Steel Hoops, sunk in grooves in the staves and cannot possibly fall off. The hoops expand and contract with the wood. BEST GOODS MADE.

Represented by
Chas. Boeckh & Sons, Toronto,
Jas. Lee & Co., Montreal.

LOCKERBY BROS., WHOLESALE GROCERS,
75 ST. PETER STREET,
MONTREAL, P. Q.,
ARE OFFERING THIS WEEK

SUGARS. { Barbadoes
TEAS. { and
Cuba

MOLASSES.

FINE LARGE DRY COD IN BUNDLES. BONELESS FISH IN BOXES.

Canned Salmon, Lobsters, Mackerel and Oysters.

HUDON, HEBERT & CIE.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS

— AND —

WINE IMPORTERS,

NO TRAVELLERS ON THE ROAD.

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

Seasonable Goods for Camping and Picnic Purposes.

CUNNINGHAM & DE FOURIER CHOICE CANNED GOODS :

Camp Pies. Wild Boars' Head.
Irish Sausages. Potted Meats and Game.
Sardine, Anchovy and Bloater Paste.

Every first-class Grocer should have the above goods in stock.

CAVERHILL, ROSE, HUGHES & CO., Montreal.

BEST GOODS IN THE MARKET.

FRANKFORT, CAMBRIDGE, BOLOGNA,
CHICKEN, HAM and TONGUE
SAUSAGES.

PUT UP BY THE MOFFATT PACKING CO.,
MONTREAL.





"EMPIRE" TOBACCO.

CLEANLINESS IN CANNING SALMON

The sale of salmon in many localities is affected by unfounded prejudice which seems to have gained ground either through ignorance or spite. Grocers have no doubt heard something like this: "If you knew how salmon were packed on the river you would not eat them."

The fact is that most canneries on the Columbia river are as clean as any eastern kitchen. It does not necessarily follow that the employment of Chinamen and other foreigners renders the fish any more liable to contamination. The work is done under the supervision of the proprietor, and very often the man who attends to distributing them in eastern markets, the greatest care being taken in all departments to insure cleanliness.

The retail grocer who deals directly with the consumer may find it to his advantage to refute this idea that fish are packed in great haste and put into the cans in any way. The process of canning these fish is quite interesting and may prove instructive to those who have not had the opportunity of witnessing it. First the fish are thrown on the wharf from the boats and counted. From there they are put on a long table and the heads cut off and the viscera removed. The offal falls through holes in the cleaning table and into deep water.

The canneries are usually some distant from the shore line, so there is no danger of the refuse drifting ashore. The eviscerated and headless fish is then thrown into a tank filled with water, and the scurvy, slime and dirt partially removed. After a thorough soaking the fish are put into another tank and undergo a second and more thorough cleansing. The salmon being nice and clean is then placed on a drainer and thoroughly dried.

From the drainer the fish is conveyed to a gang knife with blades which are so arranged as to cut the fish just the right length to be placed in a can, to wit: five inches. The cutter is operated with a lever and it is remarkable how rapidly a salmon can be cut into length, and a half turn of the lever is all that is necessary to do the work. From the gang knife the cut-up fish passes into a hopper.

The hopper feeds into a most ingenious machine called the can filler. This machine fills the cans at the rate of 55 a minute—nearly a can every second. The can filled with salmon is then carefully washed off to remove small pieces of salmon and is then passed to the toppers, who dexterously and almost in the twinkling of an eye put the top on the can. The crimper next takes the can in hand, and it is really astonishing how quickly the top is crimped.

The next process is where the top of the can is soldered. It is done automatically by a machine and it is marvelous how nicely the work is done. The can is then hustled

along into an inclined trough with the solder on the top in a soft liquid state. The can revolves in going down the inclined trough and thus the solder sets evenly all around the top. Near the end of the trough is a jet of water which cools the can and sets the solder good and hard.

Then the cans are put in iron coolers, each of which contains 152 cans, and plunged into cold water. Here the can is tested. If a bubble is seen on any part of the can, top, sides or bottom, it is marked and sent back for repair.

From the cooling trough the cans are conveyed to the boiling tanks. There are six of them. They are of cast iron, filled with water, which is heated by steam. The cans remain in the boiling water for an hour, and here the fish is well cooked. After the first cooking is finished, the cans are all pierced and all the gas and air is blown off, when the cans are again sealed up. The cans are then supposed to be ready for another cooking.

Another test is made in cold water to discover if there are any holes in the cans. The cans are then placed on little cars and run into a large boiler retort. This retort is 13 feet in length, and about 6 feet in diameter, and holds a large number of cans. When the cans are safely immersed in this boiler the door is hermetically sealed and about 13 or 14 pounds pressure of steam to the square inch is turned on. The result is that the heat on the interior of the boiler rises to 240 degrees Fahrenheit. In this heat the salmon is cooked for a full hour.

After coming out of the hot ordeal it is presumed that the salmon is cooked well enough to suit the most fastidious. The cans are then put into a solution which is 60 per cent. caustic soda, and here they are thoroughly cleaned of oil, dirt and other impurities.

Next the cans are piled up 10 or 15 high and allowed to cool off. An examination is made at intervals for "swell." The cans that are swelled are immediately condemned, as the presence of gas in a can is positive evidence that decomposition has set in, and canners prefer to sustain the loss themselves rather than that the reputation of canned salmon should suffer. The next step in the progress of the can is to lacquer it. The lacquer consists of a composition of asphaltum, varnish or turpentine. From 120 to 150 cans are dipped into the composition, which is heated, at a time. The coated can dries almost as soon as the can is lifted out of the lacquer. Labels are then put on the cans, and then they are put into cases ready for the market.—Chicago Grocer.

The match between the grocers of Hamilton and Dundas, at baseball, has fallen through, the Hamilton grocers having backed out. It seems that they learned in some way that the Dundas grocers stayed up at nights pounding bags of sand to harden their hands and get their muscles into order for wielding the bat, and run fifteen times around the Dundas race track before breakfast every morning so as to enable them to run the bases without being winded, and this rather frightened the Hamilton men off the game. When Dundas undertakes to do anything it does it right up to the handle, and the Hamilton grocers have probably saved themselves from deep and lasting humiliation by declining to face them on the ball field.—Dundas Banner.

ALL GROCERS SHOULD SELL
THE
Empire
Baking
Powder.

Manufactured by
ELLIS & KEIGHLEY,
TORONTO.

Established 1849.

GOLD, SILVER
—AND—
BRONZE MEDALS

20 1st prizes.

MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO'Y
Manufacturers of
Lion--L--Brand
Pure Vinegars, Mixed Pickles, Jellies, Jams,
Preserves.
Montreal, P.Q.

P. DOTY & SON,
(Successors to W. B. Chisholm)
MANUFACTURERS OF



1, 2, 3 bushel grain and root baskets.
1, 2, 3 satchel lunch baskets
1, 2, 3 clothes baskets.
1, 2, 3, 4 market baskets.
Butcher and Crockery baskets.
Fruit package of all descriptions.

THE CHISHOLM PLANT BOX.
OAKVILLE ONT.

SOMETHING NEW!
A GREAT TREAT.
Fresh Cod
TONGUES
In 1 lb. Tins.
This is the Delicacy of the Season.

Pronounced by connoisseurs far ahead of oysters.

A GREAT LUXURY.
Apply to
EBY, BLAIN & CO., Toronto.
STEWART MUNN & CO., Montreal.
JAS. TURNER & CO., } Hamilton.
LUCAS, PARK & CO., }
Send for Samples.



E. Lazenby & Sons,
18 Trinity St., London, S.E.
EVERY ARTICLE prepared by us is ENTIRELY UN-ADULTERATED and our labels are affixed to the CHOICEST DESCRIPTION OF GOODS only.

Our goods can be obtained from :—

CAVERHILL, ROSE & CO. GEO. CHILDS & CO. Montreal.	BALFOUR & CO. Hamilton.	PERKINS, INCE & CO. J. W. LANG & CO. Toronto.
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STUART, HARVEY & Co.
Importers and
WHOLESALE GROCERS
A Large and Well-Assorted Stock of
Teas, Sugars and General Groceries
HAMILTON, ONT.

FOR THE
HOME, PICNIC,
CRUISE, or CAMP
The "STAR BRAND" delicious
HAMS & BACON
CAN BE HAD FROM ALL THE
BEST GROCERS
F. W. FEARMAN,
Hamilton, Ont.

Desirable Green Teas

Are scarce and hard to get. We have in store an invoice of this season's Young Hysons, good in crop, first rate style, just suitable for twenty-five and forty cent teas. They are selling quickly so get in at once.

JAMES TURNER & CO., Wholesale Grocers,
Hamilton, Ontario.



Mr. F. W. Fearman has been very ill at his summer residence in Muskoka.

Mr. P. C. Barnard, commission merchant London, died last week, aged 71 years.

Mr. Thos. Nichol, merchant, Richmond, Que., was married to Mrs. Maffat, on the 19th inst.

The death is announced of Mr. Jas. Hicks, the oldest merchant in Perth, at the advanced age of 84 years.

G.W. Clerihew has been appointed agent, at Kingston, of the Moncton sugar refinery company, of New Brunswick.

McLean & Forbes, grocers, Moncton, N. B., are removing to Steeve's brick building, two doors below their present store.

Mr. J. L. Black has built an addition to his store at Middle Sackville, N. S., to be used as a store house for iron and heavy groceries.

Mr. Brown, of the firm of Brown & Nelson, pork packers, Brantford, was thrown from his rig the other day and had his shoulder dislocated.

Over 2,000 people attended the Grocers' Union picnic at Brandon, on the 26th ult. Three trains carried the people from Winnipeg and Brandon.

The other night burglars entered Mayhew's general store, Huntsville, and carried away quite a number of articles, besides \$150 which they took out of the till.

The Courtright Salt Co., St. Thomas, shipped 3,000 barrels of salt the other day by the steam-barge "Resolute" to Kingston, the largest shipment ever made from the works.

Mr. Jas. Burnett, of Lucan, has bought out Mr. Bart. Cottam's grocery and restaurant business, Market Square, London, and will take possession about the 1st of September.

Wm. Mack, who has kept a store at Kurtzville, County of Perth, for several years, has sold out, and has removed to West Lorne, where he has purchased fifty acres of land for market gardening purposes.

The Regina Board of Trade has made arrangements to send a car-load of exhibits to the fairs at Toronto, London, Ottawa, and other points. Mr. Jos. Jackson, and another to be yet appointed, will have charge of it.

In the fire which devastated the business portion of Omeme on Thursday night the 27th ult., Ivory's general store, Tisdale's grocery and Mulligan's store were destroyed. Mr. Ivory and Mr. Tisdale had just laid in a lot of new stock. Twelve business houses

went down in the general ruin. The village was at the mercy of the fire, as the only protection at hand was entirely inadequate.

The merchants of Seaforth have almost unanimously signed an agreement to close their business places, at 9 o'clock, on Saturday nights, and nights before holidays, Christmas Eve and New Years Eve, excepted.

Jno. McConnell, of the firm of McConnell & Dunkley, grocers, of Baldom street, North Chatham, slipped and fell off a ladder the other morning, breaking two ribs at the back bone, and injuring himself severely. He will be laid up for a month at the least.

A few nights ago some parties entered Wallace's grocery shop on the corner of Hanover and North Star streets, Halifax, and carried away a quantity of tobacco, a piece of ham, several bottles of lime juice and about \$2 in cash out of the till.

The Niagara District Fruit Growers' Association have shipped a carload of tomatoes, apples and pears to Winnipeg. The car left on Friday night. This shipment is a trial one and if the fruit holds out well regular shipments will hereafter be made from that district.

Mr. Herbert Galt left Vancouver, B. C., on the 21st ult., on a business trip through Eastern Canada. He will be gone about four weeks. The firm of G. F. & J. Galt, with which he is connected, intend shortly to open a branch store in Victoria to carry nothing but teas.

The flour and feed dealers of Hamilton are going to organize and place a buyer on the grain market to purchase for them so as to keep prices steady. At present there are so many representatives on the market that the prices are constantly fluctuating, owing to the unsteady character of the demand.

The by-law prohibiting the peddling of vegetables by market gardeners from door to door has gone into force in Owen Sound. Henceforth they must expose their goods for sale on the market until 10:30 a. m., after which they may sell them to storekeepers, but not to private families.

The Carleton, N. B., grocery clerks are asking that the few paltry cents which some storekeepers might make by keeping open all night, should not weigh against the early closing movement. They think that when the dealers who really do the business of the west side are in favor of the movement that those who have but small patronage should fall into line.

Messrs. W. H. and Fred Davis, grocers, of Mitchell, have had hard luck with their horses. Two years ago they purchased a fine animal in Wingham, which cost them nearly \$150, and it soon after died on their hands. A couple of weeks ago, another, which was not of much value, also died, and on Saturday evening, while their boy was delivering parcels in town, driving along

leisurely, the third horse, for which they paid a good price only a little while ago, broke one of his legs.

Messrs. Cowan & Wilson, wholesale grocers, Victoria, have opened a branch warehouse in Vancouver.

Mr. W. Cunningham, grocer, of Rideau street, Ottawa, secured the contract for supplying groceries for the big national meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association, held on Rideau rifle range last week.

Mr. Fleischman, the yeast manufacturer, his wife and party, of Buffalo, were interested spectators at the races, St. Catharines, last week, having driven the entire distance. Their turnout was very much admired.

The firm of Cinq-Mars & Marchildon, general merchants, Glen Robertson, has been dissolved through the death of Leander Marchildon. The business will be carried on under the name and style of A. Cinq-Mars & Co.

In conversation with Mr. Byrn, of Turner, Beeton & Co., Victoria, B.C., a representative of THE GROCER, was informed that neither of the companies' brands of canned salmon, "Balmoral" or "Inverness," would be on sale for the Canadian market this year. It is all going to foreign ports.

A lawsuit that will prove of the greatest interest to business men is about to be brought before the courts in Quebec. A merchant, finding himself in financial difficulties, applied to a certain party for a loan of \$1,000 and gave his note for that sum and another note for \$4,000 at three months as collateral security. The lender deducted \$100 from the loan for commission and interest and the borrower actually received only \$900. Later on he failed and when his estate was being wound up the two notes, which by this time had passed into the hands of a third party, were presented for payment. The curators refused to recognize the \$4,000 note on the ground that no consideration had been received and are going to test the matter in court. The lender's claim is that he took this note in order to secure himself if the borrower failed, and that the proceeds of the two notes will not even refund him the amount he lent in cash.

STORAGE FREE AND IN BOND.

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

BLAIKLOCK BROS, Agents,

17 Common St. MONTREAL.



BENS DORP'S ROYAL DUTCH COCOA.

Manufactured at Amstersdam, Holland.

Is absolutely Pure and Soluble Very delicate in flavor and of great strength. It will please more of your customers than any other Cocoa on the market.

Packed in cases of 12 lbs. each.
Price, ¼ lb. cans, \$2.40 per doz.
½ lb. cans, \$4.50 per doz.
1 lb. cans, \$8.50 per doz.

Don't fail to call at our Exhibit at the Toronto Fair and drink a cup of this Delicious Cocoa.

ORDER A CASE AT ONCE OF

Eby, Blain & Co., Toronto.

James Turner & Co., Hamilton.

Caverhill, Rose, Hughes & Co., Montreal. M. F. Eager, Halifax.

Stephen L. Bartlett, Importer, Boston and New York.



INCREASE YOUR TRADE
BY HANDLING
"KENT BRAND"
Fine Mixed Pickles.

Ask your Wholesale Grocer for them or write direct to

The KENT CANNING AND PICKLING CO.,
Chatham, - Ont.

JOHN PETERS & CO.,
General Commission Merchants and Brokers,
Halifax, N. S. and Kingston, Jamaica, W.I.

Agents for The E. B. EDDY MFG CO., HULL, P. Q.

We are open to accept one or two more Agencies of first-class houses, either at Halifax or Kingston. We have a good connection and splendid storage facilities.

References: The Merchants Bank of Halifax. The E. B. Eddy Mfg Co., Hull, P.Q. The Mercantile Agencies.

JAMES E. BAILLIE,
PORK PACKER, TORONTO.

Hams, Breakfast Bacon Rolls.



GANONG BROS.,

ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE



CHOCOLATES.

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,

COMPOUND



REFINED LARD.

185 WELLINGTON ST., MONTREAL.
CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS. NEW YORK.

Condensed Mince Meat.

Delicious Mince Pies every day in the year.

Handled by retailer as shelf or counter goods. No waste. Gives general satisfaction.

Sells at all seasons.

Will not ferment in warm weather.



Although fruits are scarce and high, price same as last season, \$13.50 per gross net.

Packed in ¼ and ½ gross cases.

Ask your wholesale grocer for it.

Sole manufacturer for Canada.

J. H. WETHEY, St. Catharines, Ont.

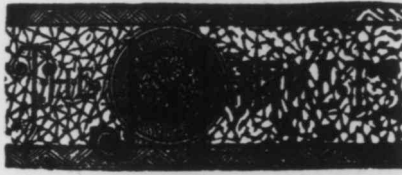
GEO. MATTHEWS

-PACKER and CURER.-



PURE LEAF LARD A SPECIALTY.

PACKING HOUSES, OTTAWA, PETERBORO' and LINSDAY, ONT.



TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Sept. 3, 1891.
GROCERIES.

August did not die just exactly as it lived, for on its very last day there was a very notable improvement in trade, particularly in sugar. September opened favorably in this respect and at present there is encouraging movement in the grocery market. This is rather an earnest than a sample of the business that is looked for after the close of the Exhibition. A much higher rate of activity than has been experienced for several falls is bargained for, and there seems to be the material wealth in the country to realize this expectation. However, no disposition to count the chickens before they are hatched is allowed to get the upper hand, and buying is still regulated by current demand. No heavy buying is being built upon the anticipation of a big fall's trade. Money seems reasonably plentiful, and the big sugar purchases are mostly paid for.

CANNED GOODS.

The tomato situation develops slowly. The plants are thrifty, the fruit formed, but the ripening of it is backward. The want of sunny weather has been felt for the last two weeks. It may come and last long enough to ripen every tomato on the vines, but in the meantime the temperature may take a drop and do a large amount of injury to the fruit. There is not much odds on either side; whether for a full pack or a short one. Jobbers recognize this and refrain from pushing business, as they know neither how much stock they will be able to get nor what the market will probably be when the pack is due. Some houses refuse to quote and will undertake future business only upon conditions that virtually nullify the contract. Some business has been done in round lots of peas, corn and tomatoes upon a basis of \$1.10 to deliver when packed. The packing of tomatoes has scarcely been begun yet by the canners, though last year operations at the factories were well on by the middle of August. The price of raw fruit is still about double of that holding a year ago. Peas are selling quite freely at \$1.12½ to \$1.20. Salmon is active at \$1.40 to \$1.55 for talls and \$1.70 for flats. There is a very good demand. The price of canned corn beef has been lowered by the manufacturers 5c. on 1's and 10c. on 2's.

Mr. W. B. Smith, of Sloan & Crowther, who has just returned from a visit to the Niagara district, reports the appearance of the peach orchards to be very flourishing, and to be far ahead of that of former seasons. The pack this season will almost certainly be a large one.

Says the B. C. Commercial Journal:—Fishing on the Fraser stopped last Wednesday, the 19th Aug., as the sockeye run is over. The Boscowitz arrived from the North on Saturday, with 12,000 cases salmon. There were 700 cases shipped east last week—350 cases to Toronto and 350 to Hamilton.

COFFEE.

The trade in coffee keeps on its even way. The market is well stocked with everything but fine grade Rios. There is a good supply

of common grades and of good Mochas, though Javas are not plentiful. Rios are 21 to 23c.

Smith & Keighley received on Monday a consignment of very fine Mocha coffees.

DRIED FRUIT.

A quiet trade continues. The demand for Valencia raisins has been rather better for the finer grades than it was, the easing of the prices for these having drawn more attention to them. The range for Valencias is now 4 to 5c., with 5c. shaded for low grades. Currants are steady and unchanged.

The early shipments of both currants and Valencia rasins are now a fortnight on the way.

The first shipment of sultana rasins was made two weeks ago.

What is expected to make the French demand an unusually large element in the currant market this year, is a proposed change in the tariff, which seems likely to be adopted. The change contemplates a lowering of the excise duty on currant wines, and a raising of the customs duty on fruit from 6 to 15 francs. If this passes it will take effect on the first of March, and all the currants that can possibly be imported into France before that date may be expected to be brought in. The lower excise duty on wines will encourage the French demand which will be as active as possible during the last days of the present customs duty.

NUTS.

Nuts are quiet and featureless, the condition of stocks and the range of quotations remaining unaltered. The Grenoble walnut crop is reported to be a fortnight later than it was last year, owing to the long winter, the rains and lack of warm weather.

RISE AND SPICES.

Some new Japan from our own mills followed the arrival of that which was brought by way of New York a week ago. The later shipment sells ¼c. below the prices at which the first was held, and now Japan rice quotes at 4¼ to 5c. Other grades of rice are quiet, but the trade in Japan is active. Spices have not got into their fall movement yet, but are going out steadily at unchanged prices.

SUGAR.

The incoming of plums, pears, peaches, etc., is creating a very marked revival in the demand for sugar, which begins about the time that the bulk of the sugar bought to preserve the first fruits is paid for. As in the case in the former demand, granulated is what is in leading request, and it goes out briskly at 5c. for lots of 15 barrels and over 5¼c. for smaller lots. The sales for a single day during the present week have been on an average more than those for any whole week during the past month. Yellow sugars are still to be had as low as 3¼c., though the lowest priced is a very dark sugar. Raws are steady at 3½ to 4¼c. The lower grades have sold moderately well. The movements of the New York sugar market during the past ten days have been on a basis that was essentially firm, though the prices of refined have gone down. The fall in granulated was undoubtedly a strategic movement to bring down the price of raw, which the refiners were in a position to buy.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Dark grades of syrups are now offering and are in some request. Some non-branded are selling at 2½ to 2¾c. Molasses is not receiving much attention on the part either of buyers or sellers. Importers do not consider the present a favorable time to offer.

TEAS.

The demand for teas is steady and substantial. Stocks are increasing all the time and the range of grades and growths is now getting quite full. The lowest-priced Japans are 16c. The demand for new season's Congous is fairly good. It is said to be quite strong in China this year for new crop common Congou.

Game, Harrison and Larner, in a recent circular say: When we last had the pleasure of writing on the 10th ult., we reported the arrival of the first steamer from Hankow, and ventured to predict that the crop was superior to any seen for some years. We are glad to be able to endorse these remarks, as subsequent arrivals have in no way given us reason to alter our views. We very much wish we could speak in such high terms of the Foochow crop. The first cargo of any magnitude arrived on the 23rd ult., and the reception accorded to it by the trade must have been anything but pleasant to the importers, as dealers utterly refused even to make offers. The fine chops of Soo Moo, which are usually the medium of strong competition on arrival, have so far failed to find buyers, and we are not in the least surprised, considering that they in no way compare with the quality the trade has been accustomed to in former years. So far, the only lines sold have been a few parcels of Saryunes, which brought from 6¼d. to 6½d., and one or two parcels of Panyongs from 9d. to 1s. 1½d., and even these look dear when compared with teas of last season's growths. What the future of this year's Foochow crop is likely to be it is difficult to say, but at the time of writing it looks as if it would be most disastrous to importers. Paklings have changed hands freely, prices ranging from 8d. to 11d. for the common and medium kinds; one or two fine lines made from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb. New make Congous have been in full supply, and prices have ruled from 7½d. to 8½d. for medium kinds, showing easier rates. Fine and finest kinds are in small supply and bring long prices. Since our last report the New Season's Indian teas have been arriving more freely. Many useful kinds of clear bright liquoring Pekoes with good make are now selling at much under Calcutta cost, thus

CLEMES BROS. :-

Will be glad to see you during Exhibition Week.

FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.

51 Front Street East.

Phone 1766.

NEW SEASON'S JAPANS

Excellent value.
Samples on application.

P. C. LARKIN & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
25 FRONT ST. E.

MAN'S WONDERFUL NETWORK.



As oil lights up the ebbing flames, as fresh fuel replaces the dead embers, SUCH VIRTUES HATH ST. LEON WATER--POWERFUL BEYOND COMPARISON--to electrify, to support and assist that wonderful network, the nerves, through which alone building and repairing of the body is carried on and health and strength flows. To all who drink St. Leon comes such health and pleasure as never before known.

St. Leon Mineral Water Co., Ltd.,
Head Office, 101 1/4 King St. W., Toronto.
BRANCH--Tidy's Flour Depot, 164 Yonge St.

ALL GROCERS SHOULD SELL
THE

**EMPIRE
BAKING
POWDER**

Manufactured by
ELLIS & KEIGHLEY,
TORONTO.

TO GROCERS.

SIMCOE CANNING COY'S

Goods are warranted first-class.

PUSH THEM.

Order through your wholesale
House.

**DO
YOU
SELL**

"Peerless" Washing Compound.
There is nothing equal to it. It
will pay you a handsome profit.
Your customers will like it. Address

Pure Gold Manufacturing Co.,
31 Front Street East, Toronto.

Todhunter, Mitchell & Co.

—DIRECT IMPORTERS OF—

HIGH GRADE COFFEES,

Old Government Java Arabian Mocha, Plantation Ceylon, Maracalbo
and Santos.

Grocers draw trade by selling their FAVORITE EXCELSIOR BLEND.

RELIABLE ROASTING BY PATENTED PROCESS. :: TORONTO.

GOLD

MEDAL

AWARDED



DELHI CANNING CO.,

Jamaica Exhibition.

WE are still at the front and propose staying there, the high standard of excellence for which our goods are noted will be fully maintained this coming season. When purchasing Canned Goods keep in mind the **Maple Leaf Brand** prepared by the Delhi Canning Co. Every can is honestly filled and perfectly reliable. Our fruits are noted for their high syrups and natural flavors.

Delhi Fruit and Vegetable Co.,

FACTORIES : DELHI AND NIAGARA.

James Lumber's

Wholesale Grocer,

67 FRONT STREET EAST,

TORONTO, ONT.

MARKETS—Continued.

bringing the market in favor of export from this country. Moreover, at this early time of the year the teas generally carry much more make and style than when the leaf has grown coarser, which is almost invariably the case as the season advances in India. We can now offer good parcels of Pekoe Souchong at about 8½d., and Pekoe leaf to wiry Orange Pekoe from about 9d. to 11d. per lb. This should, we think, induce a good shipping trade for the next few months, and assist in furthering the demand for Indians abroad. Low prices and relatively good quality have created the present heavy consumption of Indian tea in this country, and should the present rates continue, as in all probability will be the case, we consider the same result to be likely on your side. Our foregoing remarks respecting Indian teas in reference to the export trade are applicable to all lower grades of Ceylons. Teas with good make, 10d. and under, are in plentiful supply, and show value exceptionally in favor of buyers.

Sloan & Crowther received on Monday a large shipment of new season's medium Congou and Orange Pekoes.

Davidson & Hay received on Monday 2,100 packages of new season's Congous to sell at prices ranging from 20 to 52c. The quality is better than that of a year ago for corresponding prices.

MARKET NOTES.

Representatives of English houses are now taking orders for fall delivery of bi-carbonate of soda.

The wholesale dealers in wet groceries are being called upon by a representative of James Hennessey & Co., Cognac.

The 5 o'clock closing agreement among wholesale grocers came terminated on Monday evening.

Mr. Wm. Ince, sr., and Mr. A. M. Smith, have returned to town.

Mr. W. E. Murray, local representative of the Canada Sugar Refinery, is back from his holidays.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The demand is yet limited to an internal market. All the butter arriving here is consumed here or within but a short radius from this point. Export inquiry is still heard from once in a while, and there is no lack of inquiry from country dealers. But there is from 1½ to 2c. between the two sides of the market, and neither seems disposed to make the gulf narrower. Good dairy tub is steady at 14 to 15½c. What keeps up this price is the limitation of the supply which is still bounded by the needs of local consumers, who are more numerous since people have begun to return from their holidays. If more butter arrived that price would not keep up, and export activity might be begun. A firm which is collecting butter for the market abroad, advises buyers here that if the latter cannot get good straight yellow stock at 13c. it is useless to buy at all, as butter above



St. Croix Soap Co.

I like your Surprise Soap better than any I ever used before. I find I can do my washing far easier than with any other.

Costs one Cent to inquire of us.

Branches:

MONTREAL: 17 St. Nicholas St.

TORONTO: Wright & Copp, 40 Wellington St. East.

that price cannot be disposed of to pay. Dealers outside want 14c. for their butter, and some of them are unwilling to sell at that figure. The firm in question would take a carload or two on foreign account, but would not go above an offer of a cent below the bid they made three weeks ago. Thirty-five tubs changed hands on Friday at 13c. and was not choice stock either. A round lot of 80 tubs of low grade was sold at 11c. while another 40 tubs of choice stock brought 13c.

Cheese is steady at 10c. for full creams and 9c. for half creams. The British market is firm.

PETROLEUM.

This week's business has been larger than that of any past week for some time. The shrinking daylight is flavoring the demand. Prices are steady at quotations.

The Petrolia Advertiser reports: Petrolia crude \$1.35 per bbl. Oil Springs crude \$1.35 per bbl. It is reported on good authority that a combination will control the refined burning oil business of Canada this fall. The manufacturers and dealers who have been trying to crush each other by underselling without lessening competition, have concluded that a new departure must be taken this year if any profit is to be derived from the business, and certain prominent gentlemen in the refinery business are said to be quietly mapping out a plan for future co-operation; it undoubtedly will be in the nature of a syndicate, and it is on the cards a proposal will be made to pass the entire business through the hands of one selling agent. The main purpose of course is to advance prices and keep them at a profitable

SURPRISE is the BEST.

MONTREAL.

St. Croix Soap Co.

I use your Surprise Soap, and no other. It is the best I ever used.

MRS. WALSHAW.

NEWPORT LANDING, N.S.

St. Croix Soap Co.

I am still using Surprise Soap. I find it pays a great deal better than any I have ever had. It is, as it says, "the best on earth," and is the cheapest and best soap I have ever used.

MRS. HENRY LYNCH.

OTTAWA.

MRS. P. WHITTY.

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

point. The trials and troubles of the last syndicate are still fresh in the minds of the refiners, and some are inclined to think that the same obstacles to success encountered previously, would still be a stumbling block. There are not many active refiners and we understand that they favor an agreement on prices, if a penalty clause could be attached which would act as a menace to violators of faith. But serious doubts are entertained as to the success of an association which regulates the output from each refinery and restricts the business to one central head. This feature proved suicidal in the last undertaking on account of broken obligations, but a remedy could be found by either ignoring the guilty persons or having a severe penalty for future offenses. Every association for regulating trade has its trials and it is seldom that we hear of proving unsuccessful when surrounded by the proper safe-guards.

Operations in the drilling line still go on as per usual, all the contractors having their hands full for quite a while to come, both here and in Oil Springs. The producing situation at present is interesting, pending the movements of the manufacturers, which may prove to be an important factor in turning the idea of speculative values either down or up in the immediate future. Waggon oil tanks keep constantly delivering oil at the receiving stations.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

The drug market, so far as it concerns the general traders of the country, shows no important changes. Quotations are steady, and business but fair.

WE ARE BUYING

**Dried
Apples.**

SEND SAMPLES
AND QUOTATIONS

ESTABLISHED 1886.

STANWAY & BAYLEY
BROKERS

AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

44 FRONT ST. EAST. TORONTO.

WE ARE BUYING

**Evaporated
Apples**

SEND SAMPLES
AND QUOTATIONS.

ALL GROCERS SHOULD SELL
THE
**Empire
Baking
Powder.**

Manufactured by
ELLIS & KEIGHLEY,
TORONTO.

GEO. C. THOMPSON. CHAS R. KING.
THOMPSON & KING,
Consignees, Brokers, General Commission
and Mercantile Agents,
51 Wharf Street, cor. Fort, Victoria, B.C.
Storage. Correspondence Solicited.

T. W. CLARK & CO.,
General Commission and Provision Mer-
chants and Wholesale Dealers in
Dairy Products.

Consignments solicited and business transacted
for Eastern Canada Merchants.
Established 1886.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

References: Bank of British Columbia.

WILLIAM RYAN,
Produce and Commission Merchant,
72 FRONT ST. EAST, Toronto, Ont.

**WANTED,
CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER**
Correspondence Solicited.



All kinds of produce handled. Consign-
ments solicited. Carriers supplied.

J. CLECHORN & SON,
Wholesale Fruits, Fish and Oysters
94 YONGE ST., TORONTO.
ORANGES.

Last car of Florida oranges for the season
just received. Fancy stock. Send for prices
of oranges and lemons. Prices are advanc-
ing daily.

J. F. YOUNG & CO.,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
74 Front St. E., Toronto.

Our business is Solely Commission. The only
plan which does justice to the Consignor. We
handle everything which the Country Store-
keeper has to send from home to sell. None of
our own goods to sell in preference to yours when
the market is good. Nothing between you and
best price obtainable except a small commission.
Prompt Sales and Quick Returns.
We Furnish Egg Cases. Try Us.

R. C. MURDOCH AND CO.,
Commission and Wholesale Fruits.

FANCY CALIFORNIA EVAPORATED AND
GREEN FRUITS A SPECIALTY.

Correspondence solicited, and prices on Foreign
Fruits, Figs, Dates, Nuts, etc., furnished on appli-
cation.
29 Church St., Toronto
TELEPHONE 806.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

W. H. Schwartz and Sons,
Coffees,
Spices,
Mustard.
HALIFAX, N.S.

**Hams, Breakfast
and Roll Bacon,**
New curing, now ready.

For Choice full flavor goods send us a
Sample order.

Jas. Park & Son,
Toronto, Ontario.

The Ontario Produce Co'y.
Produce Brokers and Commission Agents,
70 COLBORNE STREET, TORONTO.

WANTED!
CHOICE DAIRY TUB BUTTER.
Apples and Potatoes.

TELEPHONE 2557.

KING, GRAINGER & CO.
81 Front St. E.
Produce and Commission Merchants.
BUTTER, EGGS,
and Country Produce.
Correspondence Solicited. Prompt Returns Mad
TELEPHONE 2337.

JNO. A. MOIR,
GENERAL AGENT.
Consignments Solicited.
SPECIALTIES: Canned Goods, Dried
Apples, Evaporated Apples, Codfish.
Quotations and samples sent on applica-
tion. A trial solicited.
41 St. Francois Xavier Sts., Montreal.

LAURENCE GIBB
Provision Merchant,
83 COLBORNE STREET, TORONTO.
All kinds of Hog Products handled. Also Butter,
Cheese, Poultry, Tallow, Etc.
PATENT EGG CARRIERS SUPPLIED.
Good Prices paid for Good Dairy Butter.

JAS. DICKSON & CO.
26 WEST MARKET STREET,
Provision and Commission Merchant.
Eggs, Butter, Hams, Lard, Bacon, Cheese, Dried
Apples, Finnan Haddies, Dried Cod Fish, bought
or sold on commission. Agents for all lines of
Canned Corned Beef. Egg Carriers supplied.

Reesor & Rogers,
Produce and Commission Merchants
Solicit consignments of Country Produce
from Storekeepers.
71 Colborne St., Toronto.
Telephone 2291.

Established 1874.
W. H. SMITH,
Wholesale Produce
Commission Merchant
186 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.
Wholesale Dealer in Butter, Eggs and General Pro-
duce. Consignments solicited. First-class reference

Is Honest Goods and just
the Thing on Which to
make or Extend a Busi-
ness.



The Best Grocers Make
a point of Keeping it al-
ways in Stock.

MARKETS—Continued.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—It is almost immaterial what they quote at, there is so little doing. Prices are \$1.70 to \$1.80.

DRIED APPLES—Are 7½ to 8c., about non-existent and not wanted.

EVAPORATED APPLES—Are 13½ to 14c., and not in demand.

EGGS—Are somewhat firmer, though but a shade, at 12 to 12½c. The local demand which the Exhibition will give rise to begins to have an effect upon values. Supplies are moderate.

HAY—The receipts have fallen off and prices may probably have to go up to induce freer delivery. They are at present \$11 to \$12.

HIDES—Are unchanged at 5 to 5½c. for green No. 1 and 6½c. for cured, a car of the latter having changed hands last week at that figure.

HONEY—Is unchanged at 7 to 10c. for clear, and 14 to 16c. for comb. New honey is coming in.

HOPS—Are quiet at 30 to 33c. Samples of the new crop have been shown on this market, but opening prices have not been quoted.

POTATOES—Are plentiful and weak at 50 to 60c. a bag.

SKINS—Sheep skins have advanced to 60c.

STRAW—Is in demand and scarce at \$6 to \$7.

WOOL—Is steady and plentiful at 19c. A lot of 25,000 pounds sold at this figure outside, and another 14,000 lb lot was sold a few days later.

FISH.

The demand is still slow. Prices are in no respect changed. Whitefish are 6½ to 7c., as are also salmon trout and pickerel. Lake herring are steady at \$1.75 to \$2.

SMALL FRUITS, ETC.

Canadian Crawford peaches are coming in at \$1.60 to \$1.75 per basket, and Bartlett pears at \$5.50 to \$6.50 per barrel. Green gauge plums are 75c., Lombards 75c., blues 65c., and common 40 to 50c. Grapes are 10c. per lb. Melons are 20 to 25c. Apples are \$1.25 per barrel. Crab apples are 30 to 35c. per basket.

GREEN FRUIT.

The demand for green fruit is not yet satisfactory to dealers. Valencia oranges are scarce at \$6.50, there are a few Jamaicas at \$8.50 to \$10, and Sarentos are plentiful at \$4.50. Messina lemons are \$4.50 to \$6.50 according to quality, and Messinas are \$5.50 to \$6.50. Maoris are \$7 to \$8.50. Bananas are arriving less freely at \$1 to \$1.75.

PROVISIONS.

The demand for hog products is still active and prices under its continued operation retain and lend to increase their strength. Some country packers are beginning to inquire for supplies from local houses, which shows that stocks are declining. Also the hogs from which new supplies are to be cut up are now thinner than they usually are at this season, and so are not likely to be ready for slaughter nearly so soon as in former years.

BACON—Long clear is firm at 8½c., bellies at 10½ to 11c., backs 11c., rolls 9c.

HAMS—Are unchanged and in strong demand at 12½ to 13c. for smoked, and 11 to 11½c. for pickled.

LARD—Pure is nearly done, but quotations are still 10¼ to 10¾c., while compound for they remain at 8½ to 9c.

British Markets.

Having closed out our local business, we are now prepared to give special attention to all lines of

Canadian Produce

in British Markets.

We have a large trade in

Cheese, Eggs, Butter,

and Apples, also

Canned and Evaporated Goods,

Honey, etc., etc.

Liberal advances made on suitable goods.

Correspondence Solicited.

IMPERIAL PRODUCE CO'Y.,

OF TORONTO, LTD.,

69 Front Street East, Toronto.

MESS PORK—Heavy is \$15 to \$15.50, and short cut is \$16 to \$17.

SALT.

A good trade is maintained at prices which quote on last week's basis for car lots, viz., 70c. for coarse sacks, 80c. for fine, \$1.20 for barrels, \$1.25 for dairy.

DRY GOODS.

A large business has been transacted since last report. September has opened satisfactorily. Quite an incursion of visitors to the various houses has been a feature that was due to the millinery openings.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Sept. 3, 1891.

It is not the busy season yet, and consequently as regards actual movement, there is little or no business to note in a wholesale way. The indications, however, continue favorable, and importing houses, in all the leading lines, anticipate a good brisk movement this fall. This is more especially the case with dried fruit, etc., but sugar, also, promises a good movement, despite the heavy business that has been done.

SUGAR AND SYRUP.

The demand for sugar has not been large, but there has been a fair business doing at former prices. Yellows rule at 3¾c. and 4¼c. and a lot of 100 puncheons Barbadoes was sold at 3¾c. Granulated is unchanged at 4¾c.

Syrups rule quiet and dull at 2¾ to 3¼c.

MOLASSES.

There is a better feeling in molasses. Since our last a cargo has arrived comprising 400 puncheons in which there has been business at 38c. The stock compared with

that of last year is much smaller, some 4,600 puncheons against 11,000 puncheons last year.

TEAS.

There is an active market and Japan stock is freely taken around 14½ to 18c., a round quantity in the aggregate being moved during the week. Advices from primary markets report a good business, principally in low grades, and about two-thirds of the crop has been disposed of. Low grade blacks also meet with good enquiry locally, stock worth from 12½ to 13c. being scarce and wanted.

COFFEE AND SPICES.

There is a fair demand for Rio stock, but the supply here is limited and prices are firm at 20 to 20½c. Prices show no change worth mentioning.

RICE.

Foreign advices on this article are very firm the demand for it being brisk owing to the small crop of grain of all kinds in Europe. We quote Patna \$4.50 to \$5, choice \$4.25 to \$4.50, standard \$3.90 and off grades \$3.50 in car lots.

DRIED FRUIT.

There has been little actual business on spot and in this respect last week's report applies. With regard to business for forward delivery, however, importers state that it was never more encouraging and they anticipate a brisk business this fall. There is nothing new to report regarding new crop in addition to the information given last week either in regard to raisins or currants. Spot values at store on the former are unchanged 4 to 4¼c. and on the latter 5½ to 6c.

GREEN FRUIT.

Staple lines of green fruit show no change. Lemons ruling the same \$3.50 to \$4 and oranges \$3.50 to \$4.50. In fresh green stock the ordinary jobbing business has been doing with nothing special to mention.

CANNED GOODS.

In a jobbing way the enquiry is small and with nothing on which to base any change, we have none to mention in prices for lots ex store here. Fruits and vegetables, however, show a tendency as regards the future. Tomatoes have been contracted for at 97½c. to \$1.01½, a good portion of the local pack being already placed within this. In fish salmon is the chief feature for business, and values have a firmer tendency. Advices claim that the pack is even smaller than expected, and one lot that was bought at \$1.12½ on the coast has since been turned over at \$1.15. First-class brands are now offering at \$1.17 to \$1.20.

EGGS.

Despite the fact of free receipts and a large supply, the market as far as prices are concerned has maintained a fairly steady basis. Within the past few days 12¼c. has been paid for ordinary and from 13 to 13½c. for limed.

BUTTER.

The market does not show any more activity than a week ago, although a little stir was noted in creamery at one time owing to the fact of a shipper having sold short on August's. This however was a special matter for as far as the natural conditions are concerned the market is the same. Stocks are still held in first hands to high for export as a general thing, but if holders would concede, a fraction movement might result. In fact business in creamery is possible at 20c. and Western dairy 14 to 15c. Finest creamery 20 to 20¼c.; finest townships 16 to 17c.; finest western 14½ to 15c.

Brantford New Mills.

DEAR SIR.—We can supply you with Flour, Meal and Feed in whole or mixed cars, at prices as low, if not lower, than any firm in Ontario, and should you favor us with a trial order, we feel confident of a continuance of your trade. Orders filled promptly. Wire for prices. Yours, etc.,

J. & R. ROBSON,
Brantford, Ont.



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

TO THE TRADE
—IN—
Canned Goods.

We are making all arrangements for this season's pack—and enlarging our factory considerably—Thanks for last season's trade and soliciting this year's.

Faithfully yours,
D. W. DOUGLAS,
St. Johns, P.Q.

STEEL, HAYTER & CO.,
Importers of
INDIAN TEAS

Direct from their estates in Assam.

New Season's Teas are now arriving.

PROPRIETORS OF THE WELL-KNOWN

"MONSOON" BRAND.

Samples and Quotations on application.

11 & 13 Front St. E. Toronto.

Calcutta and London Firm: Octavius Steel & Co.
Telephone 2354.

IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT NOURISHING FOODS.

"OUR NATIONAL FOODS," put up in packages only, are not ordinary foods. They are prepared by the conversion of the starch into dextrine. THEY CONTAIN OVER DOUBLE THE NOURISHMENT THAT IS IN FLESH MEAT. A 4 lb. PACKAGE OF IRELAND'S DESICCATED WHEAT AT 25c. CONTAINS 30 GRAINS MORE NOURISHMENT THAN 10 lbs. OF BEEFSTEAK COSTING ABOUT \$1.50. THINK OF THAT. People are beginning to find it out, when they ask now for Ireland's Desiccated Wheat in packages they mean it. The grocer need not say "we have it in bulk just as good," for the customer is at once suspicious, for we do not sell it in bulk. Sold by all first-class grocers and manufactured only by

The Ireland National Food Co., Ltd.,
TORONTO.

Dont' Fail to Get

—A BOX OF—

Adams' Monte Cristo
CHEWING GUM.

Each box contains a brilliant ring which is set in the latest Parisian style.

Be sure to ask your Jobber for it.

ADAMS & SONS' CO'Y

11 and 13 Jarvis St., Toronto.

PICKLING VINEGAR.



T. A. LYTLE & CO.,

Bonded Manufacturers,

124--128 RICHMOND ST. W.,

TORONTO.

Dominion Mills,
LONDON, ONT.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

OATMEAL

CORNMEAL, POT BARLEY,

SPLIT PEAS, ROLLED WHEAT,
AND ALL BREAKFAST CEREALS.

Write for Samples and Prices.

GARTLEY & THOMSON,
303 to 311 Talbot St.

N. WENGER & BROS.,

AYTON, ONT.

- - MILLERS - -
(Hungarian Process)

BRANDS:
KLEBER, MAY BLOSSOM.

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J. L. SMITH & SON, - Montreal.
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HODD & CULLEN
Roller Millers.

FLOUR

Manufactured "Hulgarian" System.

Our brands are

Classic,
Anchor,
White Frost,
Challenge,
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Strong Bakers.

Heavy dealers in

Oats, Oatmeal, Beans,
Peas, Middlings, Bran.

Quotations by wire.

Address, STRATFORD, ONT.

EMBRO
OATMEAL
MILLS.

D. R. ROSS, - EMBRO, ONT.

A CHOICE QUALITY OF

Roller, Standard and Granulated

Oatmeal

IN BARRELS, HALF BARRELS OR BAGS.

Selected WHITE OATS only used. For prices of Oatmeal or Oathulls in Car-loads or less quantities, write or wire, and will reply promptly. Can ship via Canadian Pacific or Grand Trunk Railways. Have new machinery for the manufacture of Rolled Wheat and Graham Flour and will be pleased to have orders.



MONTREAL Markets Continued.

PROVISIONS.

This market continues quiet and without noteworthy feature. A small jobbing demand for pork and lard is all there is to be noted, but prices generally are unchanged. Canadian short cut, per barrel is quoted at \$17.00 to \$17.25; mess pork, western, per barrel \$15.25 to \$15.75; short cut, western, per bbl \$17.00 to \$17.25; hams, city cured, per pound 10½ to 11½c.; hams, canvassed, per lb 0 00 to 0 00c.; lard, Canadian, in pails, 8¾ to 9c.; bacon, per pound, 9 to 10c.; lard, com., refined, per lb, 7¾ to 8c.

CHEESE.

As far as purchasing on this side is concerned the market continues active, but in view of the offers from and disposition shown by the Britishers, values here seem high. In fact whether buyers come out on the right side or not rests solely on their ability to make the English buyers come up. At present it is extremely slow work, and what business there is doing is only for actual requirements. For finest western stock here, taking prices paid in the country for a criterion, 10c. and over would have to be paid, and we cannot learn that it has actually been established, in fact 9¾ is the best price so far. Still 9¾c. has been paid for French stock at the foot, and 9½c. and over for country purchases. We quote: Finest Brockvilles, etc., 9¾c., finest eastern and States 9¾ to 9¾c., fine 9¼ to 9¾c., medium 8½ to 9c., cable 46s.

GRAIN.

There are no special features to the grain market, actual business on spot being unimportant. The stocks in store compared with a week ago show a decrease of 7,131 bushels of wheat, 5,265 bushels of peas, 12,723 bushels of oats, 1,141 bushels of barley, and an increase of 11,406 bushels of corn, and 1,285 bushels of rye. Compared with the same date last year there is an increase of 186,303 bushels of wheat, 4,317 bushels of rye, and a decrease of 2,081 bushels of corn, 20,254 bushels of peas, 11,593 bushels of oats, 15,563 bushels of barley. We quote:—No. 2 hard Manitoba, \$1.05 to \$1.07; No. 3 do., 97c.; No. 2 Northern, \$1.04 to \$1.05, peas 87c. to 88c. per 66 pounds in store; 89 to 90c. afloat; oats, 37 to 38c. per 34 pound; corn, 80 to 82c. duty paid; feed barley, 55c.; good malting do., nominal.

FLOUR.

The tone is steady while holders are in a very independent humor. The fact is millers instructions are to refuse any request for concession. Local demand is fair sufficient to induce a good movement in car lots of staple lines of strong bakers and straight rollers at quotations. There are enquiries for export also, but the bids are too low for holders' ideas here. The stock in store shows a decrease of 5,084 barrels compared with a week ago, and an increase of 5,574 barrels compared with a year ago. Patent spring \$5.35 to \$5.75, patent winter \$5.25 to \$5.55, straight roller \$4.85 to \$5.00, extra \$4.60 to \$4.70, superfine \$4.20 to \$4.30, city strong bakers' \$5.25 to \$5.50, strong bakers' \$5.00 to \$5.02.

OATMEAL.

There is only a small demand for oatmeal and the market presents nothing important. The stock in store is nil compared with 151 barrels for the same week last year. Standard, per bag \$2.80 to \$2.90; granulated \$2.80 to \$2.90; rolled \$2.80 to \$2.90.

FEED.

The feed market is fairly active under a steady jobbing demand for all sorts. Prices remain steady and we quote:—Bran, \$15 to \$16; shorts, \$19 to \$21; middlings, \$22 to \$25 and moullie, \$25 to \$30.

HALIFAX MARKET QUOTATIONS.

(Wholesale Selling Rates.)

HALIFAX, Sept. 2, 1891.

BREADSTUFFS.—Have advanced some since our last. Prices keep very firm, with a good export demand for wheat. We believe present prices, will be maintained, at least, until after the fall trade is over and navigation closes.

Manitoba highest grade patents, \$6.00 to 6.25; High grade patents, \$5.30 to 5.50; Good 90 per cent Patents, \$5.20 to 5.50; Straight grade, \$5.00 to 5.10; Superior extras, \$4.75 to 4.85; Good seconds, \$4.40 to 4.55; Graham flour, \$4.90 to 5.10; Oatmeal, \$5.50 to 5.60; Oatmeal rolled \$5.70 to 5.80; Kiln dried corn meal, \$3.60 to 3.70; Rolled wheat, \$5.50; Wheat bran per ton, \$18.50 to 19.50; Middlings, \$27.50 to \$28.50; Cracked corn, \$39.00; Moulee, \$30.00; Split Peas \$4.40 to \$4.50; White beans per bushel, \$1.80 to 1.90; Pot Barley per bbl, \$3.90 to \$4.10; Canadian oats choice quality, 53c. to 55; P. E. I. Oats 46c. to 48.

SUGAR.—Now that the immediate wants of grocers have been filled, the market for soft sugars is easier, a common and expected result being a sag back from extreme figures after the recent large transactions. There are, however, signs of improvement discernable, and very soon when the sugars now in wholesalers hands have gone into consumption another brisk period is expected.

Cut loaf, 5½c.; Granulated, 4½ to 4¾; Circle A, 4½c.; White extra C, 4¼c.; Standard, 3¾c. to 4c.; Extra yellow C, 3¾c.; Yellow C, 3¾c. to 3¾c.

MOLASSES.—The molasses market is very quiet, There is little offering on spot but additional supplies are understood to be on the way.

Barbados, 40c.; Demerara, 35 to 38c.; Diamond N. 48c.; Porto Rico, 37 to 38c.; Trinidad, 34 to 35c.; Antigua, 34 to 35.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARKETS.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Sept. 2, 1891.

We do not see any change in the markets for the past week. The jobbers and wholesalers have been fairly busy, there being a good demand for all lines. Sugar is gradually getting lower in price, while flour and meal show considerable firmness.

SUGAR.—The heaviest demand for sugar seems to be over and prices are declining slowly. About ¼c. less is what the refineries are quoting, with sufficient in the hands of local dealers for a week or two. We expect to see still lower prices both in sugars and molasses.

FLOUR.—A firmer tone and prospects for a slight advance is the present state of our flour market. There has been a good demand the past week, while stocks of old wheat are getting smaller.

MEAL.—The market is nearly bare and without much chance of improvement, as several of our local mills are closed for repairs. The price is holding steady at \$3.40 to \$3.50.

FISH.—Smoked herring are several lower than when last quoted. Several cargoes have lately arrived as curers are

anxious to sell before any new comes in. Dry cod are without change. Pollock keeps steady at \$1.50 to \$1.75. Pickled herring are coming in slowly and are in good demand, Bay \$1.60 to \$1.75 per half bbl, Shelbourne \$5.50 to \$6 per bbl.

APPLES.—Are arriving quite freely from N.S., and reports say the crop will be an average one.

PLUMS.—Are high in price and only a limited trade.

POTATOES.—Are selling readily at \$1 per barrel, with the price not liable to much change.

GRAIN.—Beans \$1.85 to \$2. Peas, green, \$1.60 to \$1.70. Barley, \$4.25 to \$4.50 per barrel.

OATMEAL.—Rolled, \$4.60 to \$4.75; standard, \$5.35 to \$5.60.

CANNED LOBSTERS.—Are scarce and high. The new pack have lately been placed on the market at \$1.90 to \$2.10 per doz.

A MATCH CIRCULAR.

The E. B. Eddy Co. are distributing the following circular to agents:—We send you by concurrent post in "knock down" shape in various colors, specimens of the ¼ gross woodboard boxes in which our No. 1 "Telegraph" matches will henceforth be packed. These boxes are made from very superior woodboard of our own manufacture and are scored, cut and printed on our own machines, are stitched with wire at ends and corners and will be in every respect a thoroughly first class strong package. Each ¼ gross box will contain 36 of our small machine made boxes and as the small boxes and the ¼ gross boxes are made on our own premises and by our own machinery, the regular average count of our No. 1 matches will be substantially exact and can be guaranteed most unreservedly and with the greatest confidence. These ¼ gross boxes will be packed as before in 10 gross cases. The cases will be considerably smaller in size and considerably lighter in weight, but will be of a strength and substantial construction as heretofore. The great advantage in this recent improvement in our packages will be manifest to you and to all. The 10 gross cases will be lighter, easier to handle, occupy less room and cost less to freight. Our ¼ gross match boxes will now rank with the very best grocery shelf goods. We may be able to make some little further improvement in this respect, and shall lose no effort and spare neither pains, time nor money to accomplish this.

A gentleman from Cuba is to start a cigar factory in Montreal. He will bring 300 employees with him from New York.

Mr. Austin G. Chambers of the Empire Tea Co., Woodstock, Ont., was married at Shediac, N. B., to Miss Jennie Atkinson.

A. H. BADGELOW.

ALEX. H. DIXON.

The Badgerow, Dixon Bonded Vinegar

Manufacturing Co.,

79 and 81 Jarvis St., Toronto

Highest award, Toronto Exhibition.

DAVIDSON & HAY

Wholesale Grocers,
36 Yonge Street,
TORONTO, ONT.

NEW CANNED PEAS.

Now arriving the undermentioned very choice brands, "Aylmer" "Simcoe" "Boulter's" "Miller's" and "Lakeport." Quality guaranteed. Early purchasers likely to do best. Orders filled promptly.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,
59, 61 and 63 Front St. E.,
TORONTO.

- FISH - NEW PACK.

Pure Codfish in 1 pound rolls.
Boneless Fish in 25 and 40 lb. boxes.

H. P. ECKARDT AND CO

Wholesale Grocers,
3 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO.

Rice and Valencia Raisins.

To the Trade.

We offer
1000 Boxes Valencia Raisins,
2300 Sacks of Rice.

Write for quotations.

N. QUINTAL & FILS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
274 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL.

SALMON.

New Catch "HORSE SHOE"
NOW IN STOCK.

WARREN BROS. & BOOMER,

35 and 37 Front St. East,
TORONTO, ONT.

EDWARD

ADAMS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

Wholesale Grocers and Importers of

TEAS,
SUGARS,
COFFEES,
TOBACCOS.

95 & 97 Dundas St., London, Ont.

BALFOUR & CO., IMPORTERS OF TEAS

—AND—

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
HAMILTON.

WESTERN ONTARIO AGENTS FOR

Cherry's Irish Mustard, X.D.S.F.

This is superior to any other grade in the market. Try it.

JUST ARRIVED !

Consignment finest Mocha
Coffee.

Write for Samples and Quotations.

SMITH & KEIGHLEY

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
9 Front St. E., Toronto

Thos. KINNEAR & Co

Wholesale Grocers and Importers of

TEAS,
SUGARS,
COFFEES,

AGENTS FOR

Cherry's Irish Mustard, X.D.S.F.

This is superior to any other grade in the market. Try it.

47 Front St. E., - TORONTO.

**1891
PACK**

Horse Shoe Salmon

FLAT AND TALL TINS
NOW IN STORE.

J. W. LANG & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,
TORONTO.

PERKINS, INCE & Co.,

41 and 43 Front St., Toronto.

HAVE RECEIVED

New Season's

YOUNG HYSONS

ex S.S. Parthia.

J. F. EBY.

HUGH BLAIN.

Japan Rice

NEW CROP.

EBY, BLAIN & Co.,

Wholesale Grocers,
FRONT AND SCOTT STS. TORONTO.

-BROOMS-

EXTRA SELECT.

35, 30, 25, 20, 15.

Just what you want for choice family trade at prices to suit all.

These Brooms are made of selected stock, handsomely finished and warranted to be always same weight and quality.

Note our Special Brands.

35	"Peerless"	35
30	"Ideal"	30
25	"Royal"	25
20	"Anchor"	20
15	"Crown"	15

Manufactured by
CHAS. BOECKH & SONS, - TORONTO.

-ALSO-

Household Brushes of every description,
Pails, Tubs, Washboards,
Matches, etc.

Price List sent on application.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.



W. BAKER & Co.'s
Breakfast
Cocoa

from which the excess of
oil has been removed,

Is Absolutely Pure
and it is Soluble.

No Chemicals

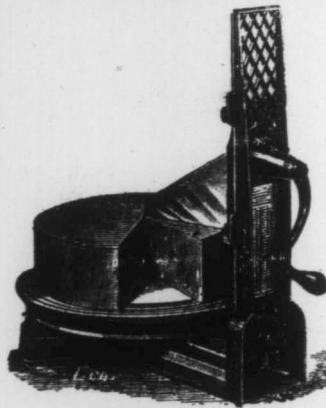
are used in its prepara-
tion. It has more
than three times the
strength of Cocoa

mixed with Starch,
Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far
more economical, costing less than one cent a
cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthen-
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for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

Self-Gauging Cheese Knife.



A Necessity to Every Grocer.

It does away with all the hard labor of cutting
by hand.
An ornament to every counter.

GEO. SPARROW & CO.,
33 Colborne St., Toronto, Ont.

BUY ONLY
THE BEST



THE GAIL BORDEN
Eagle Brand Condensed Milk

Has maintained its high reputation for ABSOLUTE
PURITY for over a QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

AS A FOOD FOR INFANTS IT HAS NO EQUAL.
FOR SALE BY
Grocers and Druggists Everywhere.

Cowan's Soluble Cocoa

made from carefully selected Beans, produces a
Cocoa of the best quality and finest flavor.

The Cowan Cocoa and Chocolate Co. L'd, Toronto,
14 and 16 Mincing Lane, Wellington St. W.

Samples free.

Correspondence Solicited.

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SYDNEY GIBSON'S
COCOA
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SPANISH BLACKING THE KING OF BLACKINGS.

Headquarters for Bananas.

Table Raisins. Fine Jellies and Jams in 7 lb. pails. Oranges, Jamaica, in bbls., Finest
Lemons, Fine 300s, and 360s, Choice 300s 360s, and 420s. Bananas. Blueberries. We are receiv-
ing daily the famous Hudson River Fruit—Pears, Bartlett's, finest. Plums, Fancy Blue, in 5 and 10 lb. baskets. Grapes, Blue, in carriers of 8 baskets and
10 lb. baskets. This fruit is meeting with ready sale, and is only rivaled by California fruit. Peaches, American and Canadian, in baskets. Plums, Cana-
dian. Apples in barrels and baskets. Watermelons. Sweet Potatoes. Spanish Onions. Finest California Fruit. Pears. Peaches. Plums. Fine Fall
Cabbages. Coconuts, fine and fresh. Evaporated Fruit. Apples, fine, 50 lb. Boxes. Peaches, Fine 25 lb. Boxes. Nuts. Grenoble Walnuts, Finest
Filberts. Peanuts, Green. Almonds, soft Shell. Brazil. Pecans. YOUR ORDERS SOLICITED.

McBRIDE, HARRIS & Co., Montreal, P.Q.



SEE our great **EXHIBIT !!!**

At Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

Our friends and customers from the country are cordially invited to visit our Factory whilst in Toronto.

Samples of this wonderful Yeast FREE.

THE BARM YEAST MFG. CO.,

TELEPHONE 1920.

35 Wellington St. E., Toronto.

One Trial

Will convince you that the "MALLAWALLA" blend of Pure Indian and Ceylon teas is something delicious and a sure favorite with black tea drinkers, 1 lb. and 1-2 lb. tin foil packages, 50 lbs. in a case. If you want the best buy "MALLAWALLA."

DIAMOND BAKING POWDER in 1/4, 1/2 and 1 lb. tins is more satisfactory and nets you a better profit than any first-class powder on the market.

Merit tells, "Wherever sold it has been a repeater." Have you tried it?

W. H. GILLARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, HAMILTON, ONT.,

Agents for Canada.

The British Columbia Fruit Canning and
Coffee Co'y, Lt'd.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Importers and Manufacturers of
COFFEES, SPICES, MUSTARDS,
CREAM TARTAR, BAKING POWDER, &c.,
FLAVORING EXTRACTS,
CANDIED PEELS,
JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADES and
CANNED FRUITS.

The Norton Manufacturing Co.,

E. P. Breckenridge, C. C. Warren,
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MANUFACTURERS OF

TIN CANS

By Automatic Machinery.

FRUIT, PAINT, LARD, BAKING
POWDER, FISH AND LOBSTER
CANS.

Capacity, fifty thousand cans per day.

Sole Agents in Canada for Norton Brothers

"Solder Hemmed" Caps.
Inquiries and Correspondence Solicited.

HAMILTON, - ONT.

Queen's Hotel,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

First-class in every respect.

JAS. O'CONNOR, Prop. FRED. SPRADO, Mgr.

ORIENT MILLS.

SINCLAIR, HOOD & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO W. A. BRADSHAW & CO.)

Importers and Manufacturers of

Coffees,
Spices,
Mustards,
CREAM OF TARTAR, BAKING POWDERS,
FLAVORING EXTRACTS, ETC.

48-50 Lombard Street, Toronto.

A. HAAZ & CO.,

Bonded Manufacturers of

Honey Dew, White Wine, Malt and Cider
VINEGARS.

74 Bagot Street, - Kingston, Ont.

**GOLDEN BRAND
CANNED**

FINNAN HADDIE

Are put up in flat and tall tins.
Quality guaranteed.

AGENTS,

H. W. NORTHRUP & CO.

South Wharf, Saint John, N. B.

ELLIOTT, MARR & CO., IMPORTERS OF TEAS,

—AND—

Wholesale Grocers, LONDON, ONT.

We are now reducing our surplus stock in order to make room for FALL GOODS.

We beg to offer a **BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES** to our **RETAIL FRIENDS**. Customers visiting Toronto, during the Exhibition, will find it to their interests to call and inspect stock before placing their fall orders.

R. TEW & CO.,

Importers of
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, CHINA, LAMP
GOODS, ETC,

10 FRONT ST. East,

(Adjoining Board of Trade Building.)



SALES MADE OR PENDING.

A. V. Bossi, grocer, Victoria, B. C., advertises to sell out at cost.

The Kootenay Mining Store Co., grocery dealers, Ainsworth, B. C., have sold out to H. Giegrich.

R. Dunsmuir & Sons, general merchants, Wellington, B. C., have sold out to E. Cook & Co.

The stock of T. Irving Ford, grocer, Moncton, N.B., has been disposed of and the business closed.

PARTNERSHIPS FORMED AND DISSOLVED.

Lariviere & Desjarlais, grocers, Yamaska, Que., have dissolved.

G. W. Craig & Co., grocers, Moncton, N.B., have dissolved.

P. Daly & Co., flour and feed dealers, Edmonton, Man., have admitted — Griffin as partner, under style Daly and Griffin.

Davis & Lowther, general merchants, Oxford, N.S., have dissolved, Chas. Lowther selling out to T. F. Davis. The style is now Davis Bros. & Co.

REMOVALS AND DEATHS.

Watson Eaton, of W. Eaton & Son., commission merchants, Halifax, is dead.

FIRES.

T. Ivory & Sons, general merchants, Omeme, Ont., are burnt out.

DIFFICULTIES, ASSIGNMENTS, COMPROMISES

Geo. Porter, grocer, Wolfville, N. S., has assigned.

J. Kuhn & Son, general merchants, Balmoral, Man., have assigned.

Wm. Quick, grocer, Bowmanville, Ont., has assigned to W. P. Prower.

Margaret F. Slattery, general merchant, Louisburg, N. S., has assigned.

E. S. Clarke, The Tea Company, Toronto, has assigned to Campbell & May, Toronto.

N. Tetreau has been appointed curator of the business of J. A. Vian, grocer, Hull, Que.

Arthur W. Emerson, general merchant, Bothwell, Ont., has assigned to John Mercer.

The Eclipse grocery store, which was about to be started in Vancouver, has changed hands, the proprietors having decided that groceries were sold at a very small margin in Vancouver, sold their stock to the proprietors of the Ideal Grocery of the same city.

Mr. Watson Eaton, of Watson Eaton & Co., provision and commission merchants, Halifax, who died last week in his 73rd year, had been connected with the business interests of Nova Scotia for half a century and was very widely and favorably known. He met with several reverses, but through the failure of others to meet their obligations. He was generous to a fault and highly respected by his large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Two Chinese capitalists named Chu Lai and Ung Sun, who arrived from Hong Kong on the S.S. Empress of Japan, have decided to erect a large salmon cannery on the Fraser River. The cannery will be erected in time to begin packing next year. The Chinese Rice Mill Syndicate, have purchased a site in Vancouver, and the erection of the mill will soon be proceeded with. There are four Chinamen interested, and ample capital has been secured. The intention is to put up a mill of sufficient capacity to supply the whole interior country, instead of being dependent on the Victoria Rice Mill as at present. The raw material will be brought in ships direct from China and as the demand for rice is large the promoters hope to realise handsomely on their investment. It is stated on good authority that the Chinese Government, which has been urged by the Chinese residents for some time to appoint a consul in the province of British Columbia, has at last agreed to do so.

Burglars broke in through the cellar of Mr. A. Taillon's grocery, Montreal, early on Sunday morning. After ransacking the store and taking two caddies of tobacco, some tins of sardines, chocolate and pencils, one of them picked up a large cheese knife off the counter and in company with his companion, entered the sleeping room of the couple, who were in bed. One of them searched the pocket of Mrs. Tallon's dress and secured \$230, while the other held the knife over the couple. Mr. Taillon woke up, but did not stir when he saw the knife. As soon as the burglars had decamped, however, he raised an outcry. The officer in charge of No. 9 police station telephoned to police headquarters for a detective, and James Lafontaine was sent. After going to work he soon secured a clue, and searched a house further down the street, where he found the two caddies of tobacco and John Morgan and Archibald Prentiss, two laborers, in bed. They stated that they had bought the two caddies for twenty-five cents, but a further search of the house revealed, in a cupboard a handkerchief in which was tied up a large quantity of coppers, quarters and five cent pieces. Detective Lafontaine then arrested them, with the assistance of Constables Picard and Butcher, on the charge of being the burglars. They were taken to the Central.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

NEW HONEY. COMB OR EXTRACTED—We can supply the trade. Write for prices. GOULD & CO., Brantford, Ont. 46

GURD'S Ginger Ale is guaranteed Superior to all others. Orders promptly attended to.

STAR FIRE LIGHTER.

FAST SELLER. GOOD PROFIT. 285 gross sold in London, Ont., in 5 weeks, and sells faster every day.

NO COAL OIL. Send for sample. See our prices.

STAR MFG. CO., London.

ALL GROCERS SHOULD SELL

THE

EMPIRE BAKING POWDER

Manufactured by

ELLIS & KEIGHLEY,

TORONTO.

JACQUAND FRENCH BLACKING



PRICES

In cases of 6 gross each, assorted if necessary.

No. 2—\$2 00 per gross.
3—3 00 "
4—4 00 "
5—6 00 "

5 per cent. discount cash.

DAVID REA & CO., - 30 Hospital St. MONTREAL.

TULLOCH & CO.,

Manufacturers' Agents
and
Export Merchants,

85 Gracechurch St., London, Eng.,

Exporters of

Naval and Oilmans' Stores, Linseed Oil.

Portland Cement, Building Materials,

Pig Iron and Metals.

N.B.—Correspondence invited from Canadian firms interested in any of the above lines

CONSIGNMENTS OF PRODUCE SOLICITED.

EDDY'S STANDARD MATCHES

Telegraphs and
Telephones.

SURE! SAFE! SWEET!

Every stick a match,
Every match a lighter

NO FOUL SMELL! NO SULPHUR DROPPING.

Sold everywhere. Accept no others.

FACTORIES AT HULL, CANADA. ESTABLISHED 1851.

TORONTO BRANCH: 29 Front West.



The Embodiment of Strength.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

—IMPARTS—

Robustness, Lustiness, Vigor.

An invaluable means of developing
FIRMNESS OF MUSCLE, POWER OF
ENDURANCE, and GENERAL HEALTH-
FULNESS.

W. G. A. LAMBE & CO., Commission Merchants, TORONTO.

AGENTS FOR

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

The British America Starch Co., Brantford.

LEONARD BROS.,

Wholesale Fish Dealers,

Are now prepared to fill all orders for their

Celebrated Boneless Codfish

(from new fish)

packed in 5, 10, 25 and 40 lb. boxes, 2 lb
blocks wrapped in waxed paper.

SEND FOR QUOTATIONS.

ST. JOHN, N.B. MONTREAL, P.Q.

Robertson, Thompson & Co.,

GRAIN, FLOUR,

Produce and General Commission,

185 NOTRE DAME ST., EAST,

P.O. Box 615. WINNIPEG.

Correspondence solicited from Merchants
and Manufacturers desirous of introducing
their goods in Manitoba and the Northwest
Territories.

"THE GENUINE CHIMNEY"

A FULL LEAD

Glass Chimney.



NICELY WRAPPED AND LABELLED



Write for Prices.



Cannot be Beaten

for Design

or Workmanship.



Done up in

One-Half Gross Cases.

GOWANS, KENT & CO.,

Crockery, Glass and Lamp Goods Dealers,

Toronto and Winnipeg.

PURE ROCK SALT

FOR
Cattle and Horses.

TORONTO SALT WORKS,
128 Adelaide Street East

Sole Agents for
RETSOF MINING COMPANY.

Write for Quotations.



For reliable brands of cut smoking and chewing Tobaccos use the following:

CUT SMOKING:

OLD FLAG.
GOLD FLAKE.
HAND MADE.

FINE CUT CHEWING:

GOLDEN THREAD. GLOBE.
VICTORIA. HIGH COURT.
JERSEY LILY.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE GLOBE TOBACCO WORKS CO., OF LONDON, Ltd.

THE CANADIAN GROCER PRICES CURRENT.

TORONTO, Sept. 3, 1890.

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

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

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

BAKING POWDER.



Cleveland's Superior Baking Powder in tin cans, per dozen net.

10 cent tins	1 00
1/4 lb.	1 50
6 oz.	2 20
1/2 lb.	2 80
12 oz.	4 25
1 lb.	5 50
5 lbs.	25 50

Per doz	
Dunn's No. 1, in tins	2 00
" 2, in tins	75
Cook's Gem, in 1 lb pkgs.	\$1 75
" " 7 oz	85
" " 2 oz	40
" " 5 lb. tins	65
" " bulk, per lb.	12
Per doz	
Empire, 5 dozen 4 oz ca	\$0 75
" 4 " 8 "	1 15
" 2 " 16 "	2 00
" 1/2 " 5 lb cans	9 00
" " bulk, per lb	15

COOK'S FRIEND.

(in Paper Packages.)	Per doz
Size 1, in 2 and 4 doz boxes	\$2 40
" 2, in 6 "	80
" 12, in 6 "	70
" 3, in 4 "	45
Pound tins, 3 oz in case	3 00
12 oz tins, 3 oz in case	2 40
5 oz tins, 4 "	1 10
5 lb tins, 1/4 "	14 00
Ocean Wave, 1/4 lb, 4 doz cases	75
" 1/4 lb, 4 "	1 30
" No. 1, 2 "	1 50
" 1 lb, 2 "	2 20
" 5 lb, 1/4 "	9 60

BISCUITS.

Abernethy	8 1/2
Arrowroot	\$0 11
Butter	0 6 1/2
Caline	0 7 1/2
Cottage	0 8 1/2
Digestive	0 10
Daisy Wafer	0 16
Garibaldi	0 10
Gingerbread	0 11
Ginger Nuts	0 10 1/2
Graham Wafer	0 09 1/2
Lemon	0 10
Milk	0 09 1/2
Nic Nic	0 12
Oyster	0 06 1/2
People's Mixed	10 1/2
Pic Nic	0 09 1/2
Prairie	0 08 1/2
Rich Mixed	0 14 1/2
School Cake	0 11 1/2
Soda	0 21
Sultana	0 11
Tea	0 11 1/2
Tid Bits	0 09 1/2
Variety	0 11 1/2
Village	0 07 1/2
Wine	0 08 1/2

BLACKING.

Day & Martin's, pints, per doz	\$5 20
" " 1/2 "	2 10
" " 1/4 "	1 10
Spanish, No. 3	4 50
" " No. 10	9 00

JACQUAND FRENCH BLACKING.

No 2	per gross	2 00
No 3	"	3 00
No 4	"	4 00
No 5	"	6 00

BLACK LEAD.

Reckitt's Black Lead, per box	1 15
Each box contains either 1 gro., 1 oz.; 1/2 gro., 2 oz., or 1/4 gro., 4 oz.	
TELLIER, ROTHWELL & CO'S.	
Royal Black Lead, per gross	\$1 80
F. F. DALLEY & CO.	

Silver Star Stove Paste	per gross	9 00
Packed in fancy wood boxes, each box contains 3 doz.		

BLUE.

Reckitt's Pure Blue, per gross	2 10
TELLIER, ROTHWELL & CO'S.	
Parisian Square Blue, per lb.	.13 to .14c

BROOMS.

Per doz		
Carpet	4 strings	2 90
X Parlor	2 "	2 65
Louise	3 "	2 65
1 Gem	4 "	3 25
" "	3 "	2 65
" "	2 "	2 20
" "	2 "	1 95

O Hurl	4 "	2 65
" "	3 "	2 35
" "	3 "	2 05
OK	2 "	1 70
Hvy Mill	4 "	3 70

CORN BROOMS.

CHAS. BOECKH & SONS, per doz

X Carpet, 4 strings, net	\$3 20
" "	2 90
" "	2 65
XXX Hurl	2 60
1X	2 40
2X Parlor	2 25
" "	1 95
" "	1 70
" "	1 30
Girls	1 50
Ship	3 00
2 Cable	4 00
2 wire bands, net	3 00
" "	4 00
1 Hearth	1 75
" "	1 50
" "	1 20
" "	1 30

CANNED GOODS.

Per doz	
Apples, 3's	\$1 15
" gallons	3 25
Blackberries, 2's	2 00
Blueberries, 2's	1 25
Beans, 2's	1 00
Corn, 2's	1 10
" Special Brands	1 30
Cherries, red pitted, 2's	2 25
Peas, 2's	1 12 1/2
Pears, Bartlett, 2's	2 00
" Sugar, 2's	1 70
Pineapple, Baltimore	2 40
" Bahama	2 90
Peaches, 2's	2 40
" 3's	3 50
" Pie, 3's	1 60
Plums, Gr Gages, 2's	2 00
" Lombard	2 00
" Damsen Blue	1 90
Pumpkins, 3's	0 90
" gallons	3 00
Raspberries, 2's	2 45
Strawberries, choice 2's	2 25
Succotash, 2's	1 50
Tomatoes, 3's	1 55
Finnan haddies	1 50
Lobster, Clover Leaf	2 95
" Other brands	2 10
Mackerel	1 10
Salmon, 1's	1 40
" white	1 10

Sardines Albert, 1/2's tins	10 1/2, 11 1/4
" " 1/2's "	15, 18
" Martiny, 1/2's "	10 10 1/2
" " 1/2's "	18, 19
Other brands, 9 1/2, 11, 16, 19	
P & C, 1/2's tins	23, 25
" " 1/2's "	33, 36
Amer, 1/2's "	6 1/2, 8
" " 1/2's "	9, 11

JAMS AND JELLIES.

DELHI CANNING CO.

Jams assorted, 1's	2 35
Jellies, 1's	2 25
TORONTO BISCUIT & CONFECTIONERY CO.	
Per lb	
Jams, absolutely pure—apple	\$0 06
Family	0 07
Black and Red current, Rasp- berry, Strawberry, Peach and Gooseberry per lb.	0 12
Plum	0 10
Jellies—pure—all kinds	0 10
These goods are put up in glass jars and in 5, and 10 lb. tins and 23 lb. pails.	
Marmalade—orange	0 12

CANNED MEATS.

Comp. Corn Beef 1 lb cans	\$1 70
" " "	\$1 75
" " "	2 75
" " "	5 00
" " "	8 75
" " "	20 00
Per doz	
Minced Collops, 2 lb cans	2 80
Roast Beef	1 60
" "	2 75
" "	5 85
Par Ox Tongue, 2 1/2 "	\$8 50
Ox Tongue	8 25
Lunch Tongue	3 25
" "	5 75
English Brown	2 75
Camb. Sausage	2 80
" "	4 00
Soups, assorted	1 35
" "	2 25
Soups & Bouilli	1 80
" "	4 50
Potted Chicken, Turkey, or Game, 6 oz cans	1 50
Potted Ham, Tongue or Beef, 6 oz cans	1 35
Devilled Tongue or Ham, 1/2 lb cans	1 35
Devilled Chicken or Turkey, 1/2 lb cans	2 25
Sandwich Ham or Tongue, 1/2 lb cans	1 50
Ham, Chicken and Tongue, 1/2 lb cans	1 50

MINCE MEAT.

BRYANT, GIBSON & CO'S—TORONTO.	
Mince Meat, 1/2 gal glass jars, \$9 50	
Ditto, 25 and 40 lb pails, per lb.	12 1/2c
J. H. WETHEY'S—ST. CATHARINES.	
Condensed, per gross, net	\$13 00

CLEVELAND'S BAKING POWDER

yields best profit to the grocer,
and of such a superior quality

that a customer gained is always retained.

Prices Current, Continued—

CHEWING GUM.

ADAMS & SONS.

To Retailers.	
Tutti Frutti, 36 5c bars	\$1 30
Bo-Kay (new) 150 pieces	1 00
Sappota, 150 "	1 00
Magic Trick, 115 "	0 85
Black Jack, 115 pieces	0 85
Red Rose, 115 "	0 85
Sweet Fern, 230 "	0 85
Adams' N.Y. Gum, 200 "	0 50
Caramel Tolu, 72 "	0 40
New Fruit Asst., 115 " new	0 75
Puzzle Gum, 115 "	0 75
Oolah " 115 "	0 75

CHOCOLATES & COCOAS.

TODHUNTER, MITCHELL & CO'S.

Chocolate— Per lb.	
French, 1/2's, 6 and 12 lbs.	0 30
Caracas, 1/2's, 6 and 12 lbs.	0 35
Premium, 1/2's, 6 and 12 lbs.	0 30
Sante, 1/2's, 6 and 12 lbs.	0 26
Diamond, 1/2's, 6 and 12 lbs.	0 24
Sticks, gross boxes, each.	1 00
Cocoa, Homoeopatic, 1/2's, 8 & 14 lbs	
Pearl	25
London Pearl 12 & 18 "	22
Rock " " "	30
Bulk, in bxs.	18

JOHN P. MOTT & CO'S

R. S. McIndoe, Agent, Toronto.	
Mott's Broma, per lb	\$0 30
Mott's Prepared Cocoa, 1/2's	28
Mott's Homoeopatic Cocoa (1/2's)	32
Mott's Breakfast Cocoa, 1/2's	40
Mott's Breakf. Cocoa (in tins)	40
Mott's No. 1 Chocolate, 1/2's	35
Mott's Breakfast Chocolate, 1/2's	28
Mott's Caracas Chocolate, 1/2's	28
Mott's Diamond Chocolate, 1/2's	22
Mott's French-Can. Chocolate, 1/2's	20
Mott's Navy or Cooking Choc.	26
Mott's Cocoa Nibs, 1/2's	30
Mott's Cocoa Shells, 1/2's	5
Mott's Vanilla Chocolate stick 22&24	38
Mott's Pure Confec Chocolate 22c-38	38
Mott's Sweet Confec Choc. 21c-30	30

COWAN COCOA AND CHOCOLATE CO.

Cocoas—	
Hygienic, 1 1/2 lb. boxes	70, 75
Iceland Moss 1/2 lb in 12 lb boxes	35
Soluble (bulk) 15 & 30 lb bxs.	18, 20
Soluble (tins) 6 lb and 12 lb.	20
Cocoa Nibs, any quantity	30, 35
Cocoa Shells, any quantity	05
Cocoa Essence, per doz	1 40
Chocolates—	
Mexican, 1/2, 1/2 in 10 lb bxs	40
Queen's Dessert, " "	40
Vanilla " "	35
Sweet Caracas " "	32
Chocolate Powder, 15, 30 lb bxs	25
Chocolate Sticks, per gross	00
Pure Caracas (plain) 1/2, 1/2 lbs	40
Royal Navy (sweet) " "	30
Confectioners', in 10 lb cakes	30
Chocolate Creams, in 3 lb bxs	30
Chocolate Parisien, in 6 lb bxs	30

WALTER, BAKER & CO'S

Chocolate—	
Pre'm No. 1, bxs. 12 & 25 lbs each	40
Baker's Vanilla in bxs 12 lbs each	50
Caracas Sweet bxs 6 lbs each, 12 bxs in case	35
Eagle, sweet & spiced, bxs 12 lbs each	33
Vanilla Tablets, 416 in box, 24 bxs in case, per box	3 65
Spanish Tablets, 100 in box, 12 bxs in case	3 00

German Sweet Chocolate—

Grocers' Style, in cases 12 boxes, 12 lbs each	25
Grocers' Style, in cases 24 boxes, 6 lbs each	25
48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 12 bxs 12 lbs each	25
48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 24 bxs 6 lbs each	25
Cocoa—	40
Pure Prepared boxes, 12 lbs each	25
Cracked, boxes, 20 lbs each, 1 lb and assorted papers	32
Cracked, in bxs, 12 lbs., each, 1/2 lb. papers	32
Cracked, in bags, 6, 10 & 25 lbs each	30
Cocoa and shells, 12s and 25s	32
Breakfast Cocoa—	45
In bxs, 6 & 12 lbs., each, 1/2 lb. tins	45
In boxes, 12 lbs., each, 1 lb. tins, decorated canisters	45
Broma—	40
In boxes, 12 lbs., each, 1/2 lb. tins	40



GIBSON & GIBSON'S

Sydney Gibson's Cocoa, 1/2's	0 30
Dr. Clarke's Cocoa, 1/2's and 1/4's tins	0 45
Soluble Cocoa bulk in boxes	0 18
Prepared do	0 32
Sydney Gibson's Chocolate, 1/2's	0 30
Gibson's Rock do	0 28
Dr. Clarke's do	0 30
Confectioners' Pure Chocolate	0 30
10 lb. blocks	0 30
Vanilla choc. sticks, per gross	1 00
per doz	28
Gibson's Icina, 1/2, 2 doz. in case	1 25
Gibson's Icina, 1 lb 2 "	2 25

COFFEE.

GREEN

c. per lb.	
Mocha	32, 35
Old Government Java	30, 33
Rio	21, 22 1/2
Plantation Ceylon	29, 31
Porto Rico	24, 28
Guatemala	24, 26
Jamaica	22, 23
Maracaibo	24, 26
WHOLE ROASTED OR PURE GROUND.	
ELLIS & KEIGHLEY'S.	

c. per lb	
Java	33, 34
Java and Mocha	34, 36
Plantation Ceylon	35
Arabian Mocha	37
Santos	28, 28
English Breakfast	16, 24
Royal Dandelion in 1 lb tins	26
TODHUNTER, MITCHELL & CO'S	
Excelsior Blend	33
Our Own	31
Laguayra	29
Mocha and Java	32, 33
Java, Standard	33
Old Government	30, 32
Arabian Mocha	36
Santos	28

J. W. COWAN & CO.	
Standard Java in sealed tins, 25 and 50 lbs.	36
Standard Imperial in sealed tins, 25 and 50 lbs.	32
Standard Blend in sealed tins, 25 and 50 lbs.	33
Ground, in tins, 5, 10, 15 and 25 lbs.	20, 30
Say's Parisien, in 1/2 and 1 lb tins	30

EXTRACTS.

Dalley's Fine Gold, No. 8, per doz.	\$0 75
" " " " 1, 1 1/2 oz.	1 25
" " " " 2, 2 oz.	1 75
" " " " 3, 3 oz.	2 00

FIRE LIGHTER.

"Star" Fire Lighter, per gross.	\$1 70
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FLOUR AND MEAL.

per bbl.	
Flour, Manitoba Patent	5 55 5 65
Ontario patents	4 75 5 25
Straight Roller	4 40 4 50
Extra	3 85 3 90
Low grades	2 00 3 75
Strong bakers'	5 25 5 55
Oatmeal, standard, bbis	5 10
granulated, "	5 25
rolled, "	5 25
Rolled Oats	5 25
Bran, per ton	15 75 17 00
Shorts	19 90 20 00
Cornmeal	4 00 4 40

FLUID BEEF.

JOHNSTON'S, MONTREAL.

per doz.	
Cases, No. 1, 2 oz tins	\$2 75 \$3 00
No. 2, 4 oz tins	4 50 5 00
No. 3, 8 oz tins	8 00 8 75
No. 4, 1 lb tins	12 60 14 25
No. 5, 2 lb tins	25 00 27 00

FRUITS.

FOREIGN. c. per lb.

Currants, Provincial, bbis.	6 1/2, 6 3/4
" " 1/2 bbis	6 1/2, 6 3/4
" " cases	6 1/2, 6 3/4
Filiatras, bbis	6 1/2, 6 3/4
" " 1/2 bbis	6 3/4, 6 3/4
" " cases	6 3/4, 6 3/4
Patras, bbis	6 3/4, 7
" " 1/2 bbis	7, 7 1/2
" " cases	7 1/2, 7 3/4
Vostizzas, cases	8, 9 1/2
" " 1/2 cases	8 1/2, 9 1/2
5-crown Excelsior (cases)	9 1/2, 10
" " 1/2 case	9 1/2, 9 3/4
Dates, Persian, boxes	5 1/2 6
Figs, Elemes, 14 oz., per box	10
" " 10 lb boxes	12 1/2 13
" " 20-lb "	15 16
Seven-Crown	18

Prunes, Bosnia, bgs	6 1/2, 7 1/2
" " cases	7 1/2, 8
Raisins, Valencia, off stalk	4 1/2 6
Selected	7 1/2 8
Layers	8 1/2 "
Raisins, Sultanas	16, 18
Elemes	7 1/2 8

London layers	2 70 3 00
Loose muscatels	2 35 2 75
Imperial cabinets	3 25 3 50
qrs. flat	1 00
Connoisseur clusters	4 00 4 25
Extra dessert	4 75 5 00
qrs.	1 50
Roy-leclusters	6 00 6 50
Fancy Vega cartoons	2 75
Black baskets	4 00 4 25
qrs	1 30 1 35
Blue	4 75 5 00
qrs	1 50 1 60
Fine Dehesas	7 00 7 25
qrs	2 00 2 25
Lemons, Palermos	5 10
Messina	5 00
Oranges, Floridas	7 50
Rodis	7 50
Sorrentos	4 50

DOMESTIC.	
Apples, Dried, per lb	0 08 1 09
do Evaporated	0 13 1 14

GLASSWARE.

TAYLOR, SCOTT & CO.

c. per doz	
Lamp Chimneys, O	32
" " A	35
" " B	45

GRAIN.

Wheat, Fall, No. 2	1 02 1 03
Red Winter, No. 2	1 02 1 03
Spring, No. 2	0 97 0 98
Man Hard, No. 1	1 08
" " No. 2	1 08
Oats, No. 2, per 34 lbs.	37 40
Barley, No. 2, per 48 lbs.	50 51
" " No. 3, extra	55 56
" " No. 3	48 55
Rye	80 81
Peas	70 75
Corn	70

HAY & STRAW.

Hay, Pressed, " on track	11 50 12 00
Straw Pressed, "	5 00 7 00

LARD.

"FAIRBANK'S" REFINED COMPOUND.	
In Butter Tubs	0 08 1/2
Fancy	0 09
3-hoop pails	0 09 0 09 1/2
60 lb. cases of 3 lb., 5 lb., and 10 lb. tins, per lb	0 10

MUSTARD.

ELLIS & KEIGHLEY'S.

cts	
Durham, Fine, in 1/2 and 1 lb tins	25
" " per lb	22
" " Fine, in 1 lb jars	70
" " Fine, in 4 lb jars	30
" " Ex Sup., in bulk, per lb	20
" " Superior, in bulk, per lb	15
" " Fine, "	15
COLMAN'S AND KEEN'S	
In 4 lb jars	75
In 1 lb jars	25
D. S. F., in tins, per lb	41
" " in 1/2 lb tins	42
" " in 1/4 lb tins, per lb	44
D. F. in 1/2 lb tins, per lb	26
" " in 1/4 lb tins, per lb	28

NUTS.

per lb.	
Almonds, Ivica	14 15
" " Tarragona	15 16
" " Fornigetta	15 16
Almonds, Shelled Valencia	45, 55
" " Jordon	45, 55
Brazil	12 13
Cocoanuts, per 100	6 00
Filberts, Sicily	11
Filberts, Oblong	11 11 1/2
Peanuts, roasted	12, 13
" " green	9 10
Walnuts, Grenoble	17 18
" " Bordeaux	12, 13
" " Naples, cases	13
" " Marbots	13 1/2
" " Chilis	12 13

PICKLES & SAUCES.

BRYANT, GIBSON & CO'S. TORONTO	
PICKLES.	
John Bull, mixed, in bulk	\$0 45
" " Chow Pic'le, in bulk	0 50
" " mixed & Chow Chow	1 90
" " Mixed & Chow-Chow pts	2 15
" " Mixed & Chow-Chow qts	3 40
" " " "	16 g. 1 90
Horse Radish, bottles, per doz	2 25

SEE ALL YOU CAN

When in the City during the Fair. Your sight-seeing will not be completed till you have been through the large factory of the Toronto Biscuit and Confectionery Co., 7 Front St. East, Toronto. You are specially invited to call upon them and see the manufacture of their celebrated Biscuits and Confectionery.

Prices current, continued—

SAUCES.

John Bull, kegs, per gal.	1 25
" pt. bottles, per doz.	
" 3 pt. bottles, per doz.	1 00
(according to quantity) 90c to	
Devonshire Relish, kegs p. gal	1 75
" pt. bottles,	
per doz.	1 25
Niagara Tomato, kegs, per gal	1 25
" Reputed pints	1 25
Raspberry Vinegar, per doz.	2 25
Raspberry Syrup and vinegar	2 25
Terry's Candied Peels. c. per peels	
Lemon, 7 lb boxes.	
Orange, "	
Citron "	

CROSS & BLACKWELL'S.

Pickles, all kinds, pints, per doz	3 25
LEA & FERRIN'S. per doz.	
Worcester Sauce, 1/2 pts. \$3 60	3 75
" pints	6 25
" 6 25	6 50

LAZENBY & SONS.

Pickles, all kinds, pints.	3 25
quarts	6 00
Harvey Sauce—genuine—hlf. pts	3 25
Mushroom Catsup "	3 25
Anchovy Sauce "	3 25

PRODUCE.

DAIRY.

Butter, creamery, rolls	\$0 21	\$0 22
" tub...	0 19	0 21
" dairy, tubs, choice	0 14	0 15
" medium	0 10	0 12
" low grades to com.		
Butter, pound rolls.	0 15	0 16
" large rolls.	0 12	0 14
" store crocks	0 12	0 14
Cheese	0 09 1/2	0 10

COUNTRY.

Eggs, fresh, per doz.	0 11 1/2	0 12 1/2
" limed		
Beans	1 70	1 80
Onions, per bbl.		
Potatoes, per bbl	0 75	1 00
Hops, 1889 crop	0 15	0 18
" 1890	0 33	0 35
Honey, extracted	0 08	0 10
" section	0 14	0 16

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, long clear, p. lb.	0 08 1/2	0 08 3/4
Pork, mess, p. bbl.	15 00	17 00
Hams, smoked, per lb.	0 12 1/2	0 13
" pickled	0 10	0 11

Bellies	0 10 1/2	0 11
Rolls	0 09	
Backs	0 11	
Lard, Canadian, per lb	0 10 1/2	0 10 3/4
Hogs		
Tallow, refined, per lb.	0 05	0 05 1/2
" rough, "		0 02

RICE, ETC.

Rice, Aracan	3 1/2	4c
" Patna	4 1/2	5 1/2
" Japan	5	5 1/2
" extra Burmah	3 1/2	4
Grand Duke	6 1/2	7 1/2
Sago	4 1/2	5 1/2
Tapioca	5 1/2	6 1/2

SPICES.

GROUND.

Pepper, black, pure.	\$0 18	\$0 20
" fine to superior	12	18
" white, pure	32	35
" fine to choice	25	30
Ginger, Jamaica, pure.	25	27
" African,		18
Cassia, fine to pure	18	25
Cloves,	14	25
Allspice, choice to pure.	12	15
Cayenne, "	30	35
Nutmegs, "	75	1 20
Mace, "	1 00	1 25
Mixed Spice, choice to pure.	30	35
Cream of Tartar, fine to pure	25	37

STARCH.

EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO. LIMITED.

MONTREAL.

No. 1 White, 4 lb cartons.	5 1/2c
Canada Laundry	4 1/2
Silver Gloss, crates	6 1/2
Silver Gloss, 1 lb chromos.	6 1/2
Satin, Starch 1 lb chromos.	7 1/2
No 1 White, barrels & halves.	4 1/2
Benson's Canada Prepared Corn	7 1/2
Canada Corn	6 1/2
Rice Starch, 1 lb	9

BRITISH AMERICA STARCH CO.

BRANTFORD.

1st quality white, 3 lb. cartons.	5 1/2
Lily White gloss, crates	6 1/2
Brantford gloss, 1 lb	7 1/2
Lily White gloss, 1 lb chromo.	6 1/2
Canada Laundry, Boxes	4 1/2
Pure Prepared corn	7 1/2
Challenge Corn	6 1/2
Rice Starch, fancy cartons	9
" cubes	7 1/2

KINGSFORDS OSWEGO STARCH.

Pure Starch—

40-lb boxes, 1, 2, and 4 lb. pack'g's	8
35-lb boxes, 3 lb. packages	8
12-lb "	8 1/2
35 to 45-lb boxes	8
Silver Gloss Starch—	
40-lb " 1, 2 and 4 lb packages.	9
40-lb " 1/2 lb package	9 1/2
40-lb " "	10
40-lb " assorted 1/2 and 1/4 lbs.	9 1/2
6-lb " sliding covers	9 1/2
38 to 45 lb boxes	9
Oswego Corn Starch—for Puddings,	
Custards, etc.—	
40 lb boxes, 1 lb packages	8 1/2
20 " "	8 1/2

SUGAR.

c. per lb.

Granulated, 15 bbls or over.	5
" less than 15 bbls.	5 1/2
Paris Lump, bbls and 100 lb. bxs	5 1/2
" 50 lb. boxes.	5 1/2
Extra Ground, bbls	5 1/2
" less than a bbl.	6 1/2
Powdered, bbls	5 1/2
" less than a bbl.	5 1/2
Extra bright refined	4 1/2
Bright Yellow	4 1/2
Medium "	4 1/2
Brown "	3 1/2
Raw	3.60

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

SYRUPS.

D	2 1/2	2 1/2
M	2 1/2	2 1/2
B	2 1/2	3
V. B.	3	3 1/2
E. S. V. B.	3 1/2	3 1/2
XX	3 1/2	3 1/2
XXX	3 1/2	3 1/2

MOLASSES.

Per gal.

Trinidad, in puncheons	0 38	0 40
" bbls	0 40	0 42
" 1/2 bbls	0 42	0 44
New Orleans, in bbls.	0 48	0 65
Porto Rico, hdds.	0 38	0 40
" barrels	0 42	0 47
" 1/2 barrels	0 44	0 49

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

British Consols, 4's; bright twst,	
5's; Twin Gold Bar, 8's	67c
Ingots, rough and ready, 7's	64
Laurel, 3's	57
Brier, 7's	55

Index, 7's	50
Honeysuckle, 7's	58
Napoleon, 8's	51
Royal Arms, 12's	55
Victoria, 12's	53
Brunette and Lovely, 12's	50 1/2
Prince of Wales, in caddies.	51 1/2
" in 75 lb boxes	51
Bright Smoking Plug Myrtle, T & B, 3's	60
Lily, 7's	53
Diamond Solace, 12's	50
Myrtle Cut Smoking, 1 lb tins	70
1/2 lb pg, 6 lb boxes	70
oz pg, 5 lb boxes	70

GLOBE TOBACCO COMPANY.

CUT SMOKING TOBACCO.

The Old Flag, 1/2 lb. in 5 lb. boxes.	70c
" " 1 lb. Fancy Tins	70c
" " "	41c
Gold Flake, 1-5, 6 lb boxes.	70c
" " 1-10, 5 "	80c
" " 1-10, 5 " fancy tins	70c
" " 1 " glass jars	41c
" " 1 " glass jars	77c
Hand Made, 1-5, 6 lb boxes	65c
" " 1-5, 6 "	68c
" " 1 fancy tins	68c
" " 1 " "	40c
" " 1 glass jars	75c

GRANULATED SMOKING TOBACCO.

Uncle Tom, 1-5, 6 lb boxes	45c
" " 1-10, 6 lb "	45c

LONG CUT SMOKING TOBACCO.

Wig Wag, 1/2, 6 lb boxes	41c
" " 1-5, 6 lb "	43c
" " 1-10, 6 lb "	45c

FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

Golden Thread, 5 & 10 lb pails	95c
Globe, - - - - -	90c
Victoria, - - - - -	75c
High Court, - - - - -	70c
Jersey Lilly, - - - - -	65c
Golden Thread, 1-16 " Foil in 1/2 gro.	
boxes, per gross	9 05
Solace " 1-16 " Foil in 1/2 gro.	
boxes, per gross	6 05

CIGARS—S. DAVIS & SONS, Montreal.

Sizes.

Madre E' Hijo, Lord Landsdowne	\$60 00
" " Panetelas	80 00
" " Bouquet	80 00
" " Perfectos	85 00
" " Longfellow	85 00
" " Reina Victoria	80 00
" " Pins	55 00



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Corn Starch,
FOR THE TABLE,

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AND YELLOWS
AND SYRUPS
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The test by the Polariscope showed in yesterday's yield 99.90 per cent. of Pure Cane Sugar, which may be considered commercially as ABSOLUTELY PURE SUGAR.

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

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, MEDICAL FACULTY, MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

MONTREAL, September 9th, 1887.

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G. P. GIRDWOOD.

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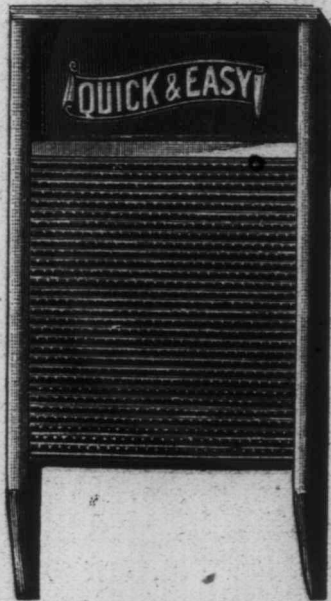
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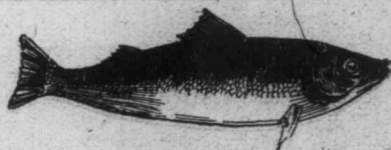
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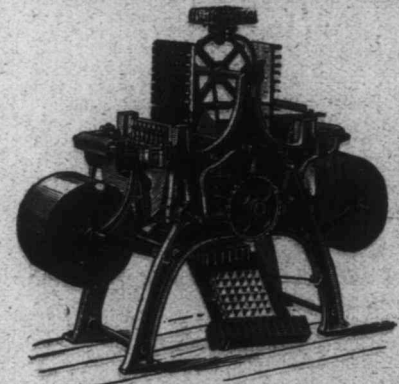
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