

ham Company, "Manufacturers," 120 Gansevort St., New York, U.S.A. R. H. HOWARD & CO., Toronto. ROBT. MOORE, Travelling Agent, London, Ont.

factories pull land, where 1

congenial.

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

& GENERAL STOREKEEPER

GROCEP

#### Vol. VII.

e);

nnot

gain. and

case

10.

t.

σ

15

MS

eller

cus-

JUS

ater.

rom

urn-

5.A.

)nt.

#### TORONTO, JULY 28, 1893.

J. B. McLEAN, President. HUGH O. McLEAN, Sec.-Treas. THE J. B. MCLEAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, FINE MAGAZINE PRINTERS AND

TRADE JOURNAL PUBLISHERS. HEAD OFFICE: - 10 Front St. E. MONTREAL OFFICE: - 148 St. James St. E. Desbarats, Manager. NEW YORK OFFICE: Room 41, Times Building, Roy V. Somerville, Manager. EUROPEAN BRANCH: Canadian Government Offices, 17 Victoria St., London, S.W.

R: Hargreaves, Manager. John Cameron, General Subscription Agent.

There is a good deal of talk in England these days about adulterated Danish butter. The Danes are ranked among the best butter makers in the world and much of the increased attention which Australian and New Zealand butter has lately received in the English market has been due to their adopting to some extent the Danish creamery system. Lately however a good deal of complaint has been heard in England regarding the Danish article. It is charged that some of it is being sent into Great Britain fraudulently adulterated with water, but marked, at the same time : "Guaranteed pure butter." The maximum percentage of water allowed by the authorities is 15. Some of the boards of trale at the consuming centres have from time to time taken legal proceedings and had the butter confiscated and the importers fined. Partly no doubt as a result of this the imports of Danish butter into Great Britain last year exhibited a slight decline.

The Danish Government seems to have a jealous regard for the country's reputation as a butter maker. Margarine factories find it difficult to establish themselves there, owing to rigid restrictions. Last year two large factories pulled up pegs and settled in England, where they found the conditions more congenial. Now, in view of the new danger

that threatens the Danish butter industry, the government of that country has asked the British Government to co-operate in a convention directed against the adulterated butter trade. Over this proposal has arisen some discussion both in and out of Parliament. The British Board of Agriculture, although it has not, as far as we know, finally given its answer, does not seem to favor the proposal. The reason is that "a free country could not interfere with the importation of adulterated food stuff provided it was healthy and pleasant." This plea is accounted weak by those who favor the proposal, and is scarcely in accord with the policy that has been pursued of late of prosecuting farmers whose butter was found to contain more than the maximum 15 per cent. of water. "It was unfair to the British farmer and to the honest foreign producer that they should be handicapped in the present competition by the profit arising out of fraudulent adulteration of foreign butter," remarked a member of the House of Lords, who added: " It was also unjust to the retailers that they might be convicted of innocently selling such adulterated butter as genuine."

This Danish butter matter again revives Unquestionably an important question. there are adulterations that do not injure. And these it is the duty of governments to, as a rule, regulate, not prohibit. Water is not injurious to butter. In fact butter free of water does not exist. But the wrong is done when an excessive amount is allowed to remain with fraudulent intent. Although the British Society of Analysts have fixed the permissible quantity of water in butter at 15 per cent., there being no statutory law governing the matter, all authorities are not unanimous on that figure. But in the matter of the Danish adulterations there does not appear to be any question as to intent. To

. . .

prosecute under such conditions is only right and proper; and while Denmark's honesty of purpose in proposing a conference is to be commended, the question as to whether England shall or shall not agree to it is a delicate one to decide.

. . .

PUBLISHED

No. 30

A contemporary remarks that "the best plan is to advertise for a reputation and not for a "store scouring." This is true enough, but it is nevertheless just as necessary to sometimes advertise "a store scouring," or clearing sale as it is commonly called, as for a reputation. The latter requires continual and systematic advertising ; the former is special. No matter how careful a buyer a merchant may be, he will at the end of different seasons find himself with certain goods in stock which, either because of the fickleness of fashion or the unusual character of the season, are undesirable. Even if the goods are staples and might be sold if carried over to the next season, there are a good many whose financial strength would scarcely be equal to the task. The proper course for merchants who find themselves in such a position is obvious. In justice both to themselves and their creditors is their duty to try and dispose it of the goods in question. And we have yet to hear of a better way than through the medium of clearing sales. If a better way can be found, why by all means adopt it. But in lieu of something better, start clearing sales when you want to get rid of superfluous stocks. But when you start one, be honest about it. Do not say you have fifty thousand dollars' worth to be sold when you have not perhaps half that amount, or that you are selling for fifty cents something that ordinarily sells for one dollar. In a word, do not deceive people. There are always a number of people on the lookout for bargains. Advertise right, make your

display of goods neat and attractive and you will catch customers. Be live and pushing, but be honest.

A clean and attractive wagon and a clean and attractive store should go together. Too often they do not. Even some grocers who are financially able to turn out a firstclass rig do not. Appearances go a long way with some people. From appearances they form their impressions, and if the one is not inviting the other is not good. Make, then, the best appearance you can in the matter of the delivery wagon as well as in your store or yourself and clerks. Besides those who from a point of cleanliness like to see an attractive wagon-are those who are actuated by pride. A nicely appointed wagon drawn by a prancing horse and being driven up to their door by a smart looking young man makes them swell out with almost as much pride as if the turn out was their own. They have perhaps been trying to give their neighbors the impression that they are "somebody," and to have a first-class grocery waggon driven up to their door will, of course, assist in the premises. They are dealing with a first-class grocer and so of course must be "somebody." No grocer is warranted in going beyond his means in the matter of a delivery waggon any more than in any other particular. All that he is justified in doing is to go just as far as the size of his capital will permit, and no further.

Grocers cannot too frequently impress upon their customers the observance of common-sense rules regarding the use of canned goods. Time and again have the public been warned against leaving the vegetables, fish or meats, or whatever it may be, in the can after it has been opened, but again and again has the warning gone unheeded. And if the victims who sometimes experience illness because of their own or somebody's carelessness were the only ones to suffer it would probably not be regreted as long as the consequences were not serious. It would teach them a lesson. But the trouble is that the canned goods trade is injured wherever the illness 1s announced, and that, it can be guaranteed, will be in a good many places. An English exchange to hand chronicles the illness of a young man through eating canned salmon that had been left for some time exposed in an open tin. There is no more danger from eating canned goods than any other food product if certain simple rules are complied with, but if these are disobeyed penalties are just as likely to follow as in the case of the breaking of any other law. Canned goods are more and more becoming a staple article of tood notwithstanding the many obstacles, in the way of prejudices, that they have had to surmount, but this is all the more reason why consumers should have pointed out to

them where the safety marks ends and the danger point begins.

Business matters that require prompt attention are many. Among them none probably more so than the answering of letters ; and yet there are merchants who are sadly remiss in this particular. Negligence in the answering of letters suggests carelessness and lack of attention to business, and when this idea obtains look out for your credit. Just as sure as two and two make four will it decay, and when your credit is gone, where are you? Like a vessel drifting to destruction, the keel of your business is already grating on the rocks of bankruptcy, for without credit you cannot do business. Protect it, therefore, as you would your good name. Procrastination is probably the cause, more than any other, of letters going unanswered. Some wholesalers tell us they cannot get answers from some customers until, after repeated writing, they threaten legal proceedings. This is not right. It is not business. No matter what a man's financial condition may be he should not omit to answer promptly the letters of every creditor. If he is not in a position to meet his obligation let him say so. Nothing is lost by being honest and outspoken. Men admire straightforwardness in their fellows. But he who tries to hide behind the hedge of silence gains nothing by it. On the contrary he loses, for his very silence creates suspicion, and where there is suspicion a calm and unprejudiced view of the conditions is often prevented. If you have not a set time for answering your letters appoint one and religiously stick to it. There is nothing like system in letter writing as well as in everything else.

The grain blockage at Kingston does not show much sign of improvement and some of the vessel owners have already began suits for damages against consignors. Interference with the movement of merchandise is to be deplored at any time, but now, when trade needs all the encouragement possible, it is still more regrettable.

#### CHATS WITH BUSINESS MEN.

"O, say," remarked Robert Stewart of Eby, Blain & Co.'s to me Saturday as he threw his leg over a corner of W. H. Seyler's desk, "I was at Jie D. Stewart's place one day this week. Who's Jie D.? Don't you know? Why he was at one time Eby-Blain's representative in the northwestern part of the province. Now he sits, like the Psalmist of old, under his own vine and fig tree—he has them both—at Russelldale,near Mitchell, where he is justice of the peace and lord of all he surveys."

"And yes," interrupted the poetical Mr. Seyler, "he has every opportunity to ruminate and mount his rural pegasis and soar to the heights of Olympus. Jie D. is a poet you know."

"He has got just a regular Garden of Eden," enthusiastically continued Mr.

Stewart, "and his door is always open to the wayside travellers. He has got the most delightful fifteen acres I ever set eyes upon. There are roses galore—and such roses! Why, he is celebrated for them the country round. When I went into Mitchell with one in my coat, I was hailed by the remark, 'O', you've been out to Jie D's.' He makes a specialty of Jersey cattle, and makes the finest butter in the country. And, by-thebye, he raises dogs on the side. Then he's noted as an horticulturist, and even in New York State he is quoted as an authority."

"Yes, and he's got some of the finest Scotch whisky in the country," chimed in Mr. Seyler.

"O, but he's got better than that, Seyler," rejoined Mr. Stewart, as, with a I-knowwhereof-I-am-speaking look, he tapped that gentleman on the shoulder, "he's got some sparkling wine, and it's his own make, too. The people up that way think a lot of Jie D., I can tell you. Words fail to adequately describe the man's hospitality. If a traveler goes in there and expects to get out in ten minutes, he never made a greater mistake in his life."

"Well, we travelers may be a nuisance sometimes, but I think we have our rights as well as other people," said a city traveler the other day.

"What's the matter now?" I queried. "O, I'm mad. Well, I tell you. Several of us travelers had been given to understand by-perhaps I hadn't better mention names. Well, by a west end grocer who has been pretty successful, that if we would call at a certain time he would let us know his decision regarding the samples of tea that had been left with him. We called at the appointed time. He was there. Without saying anything, he went into his bookkeeper. He remained there just one hour. When he came out, Blank, one of the travelers, asked him if he had tested the tea. 'No,' he replied. 'I'm not going to test them to-day.' We were all mad as hat-Blank was fuming. He used language ters. that the Speaker of the House of Commons would haveruled out of order, but we thought it quite in order, and as he dressed that grocer down the air became strongly impregnated with sulphur and we had to get out. But, say, joking aside, don't you think that the treatment we received was shabby? Even if he found that he couldn't keep his agreement with us, shouldn't he, in common decency, have told us so, and not kept us waiting an hour and then letting us find out for out selves ?"

W. L. Hunter, who represents J. W. Lang & Co. in the Midland counties, told me Saturday that the spring wheat in that part of the province is looking first-class. "The straw," he explained, "is short but the head is heavy. The hay crop is enormous and dealers are going through the country buying it up for export. They are paying half the money down and the balance when delivery is made. The merchants in that part of the country are in excellent spirits. BYSTANDER.

#### RET

Retail de how to deal Ironmonge for their go want to he they fear to persistent ( trade would receive the made. So on busines jority this : this assum do not he the conditi certainly ti severest tri lect the pa the crucia That a dea practical k that he mu and be abl thut he m and be p must buy he must ke has to offe employ su tails of hi ers, these But suppc attended and that amount ( this make necessaril answered the goods ness on th body and time they That is, i for a time find hims keep his mand the or enter v of Canac requires and hold thought v monger r this matt business ence in s in meetir point, an contribut less to g cases. 7 ditions to ples may It would our corre for cash : instant s

1

#### **RETAILERS AND CREDIT.**

1 to

nest

pon.

ses !

ntry

one

· 0!

es a

the

the-

he's

New

inest

ed in

rler."

now

that

some

, too.

of Jie

lately

veler

n ten

ake in

sance

hts as

erthe

everal

rstand

lames.

been

Ill at a

his de-

at had

he ap-

ut say-

book-

e hour.

of the

ed the

ping to

as hat-

nguage

mmons

oughtit

grocer

gnated

that the

Eveni

eement

ecency

iting an

for out

V. Lang

old me

hat part

he bead

ous and

try buy-

ing half

when de-

that part

NDER.

S.

The

But.

1.

Retail dealers are often perplexed as to how to deal with slow-paying customers says Ironmonger. The dealers need the money for their goods, and at the same time they want to hold all the custom possible, and they fear to offend patrons by too sharp and persistent dunning. The ideal condition of trade would be, that the merchant should receive the pay at the same time the sale is made. Some merchants are able to carry on business on a cash basis, but to the majority this seems an impossibility. . Whether this assumption is strictly correct or not we do not here undertake to say. Accepting the condition of trade as it actually is, it is certainly true that to many merchants the severest trial they meet in business is to collect the pay for goods sold. This is one of the crucial tests of a successful merchant. That a dealer, to be successful, must have a practical knowledge of the goods he handles; that he must know the wants of his patrons and be able to supply them satisfactorily; thut he must keep posted on the markets and be prepared to buy closely; that he must buy discriminatingly and wisely; that he must keep the public informed of what he has to offer and so display his goods and employ such salesmen, and conduct the details of his business so as to attract customers, these are all points not to be overlooked. But suppose all these matters to have been attended to in a most scrupulous manner, and that he has disposed of a large amount of goods at fair prices, does this make him a successful merchant? Not necessarily. The question remains to be answered whether he has received pay for the goods. It is no trick at all to do business on the benevolent plan of trusting anybody and everybody and giving them all the time they want in which to pay for the goods. That is, it would be no trick to keep this up for a time, but eventually the merchant will find himself unable to purchase goods to keep his store running, unless he can command the resources of a national treasury, or enter upon ways which do not stop short of Canada or the State penitentiary. It requires tact to keep collections up closely and hold trade steadily. This train of thought was suggested by a letter The Ironmonger recently received asking advice upon this matter of collections. The opinion of business men who have had years of experience in such matters and who are successful in meeting such cases, would be more to the point, and we would be glad to have such contribute their views. It is, of course, useless to give advice to apply in individual cases. There are too many unknown conditions to admit of this, but general principles may be stated which may be of some help. It would be very easy, in trying to answer our correspondent's inquiry, to say, sell only

for cash; or in individual instances to advise

instant suing. This summary manner of dis-

posing of the inquiry would not be at all satisfactory. Coming at it in a different way we may say to begin with, that a retail merchant ought not to grant sixty days credit. Bills should be payable on the first day of every month, accounts running beyond that time would be past due. The date when an account is due should be stated on the bill head or statement. Not every merchant would consider it wise to call only once in fifteen days for an overdue account. There are, of course, all sorts of ways of dunning a man. One man will dun a debtor frequently and with sufficient sharpness to make the impression unmistakeable that he is in earnest and yet do it with such tact and good nature as to keep his debtor in good feeling and make him say to himself, "Brown's a good fellow, and I must manage to pay that account by Saturday night at the latest." Make your debtors feel the justice of your claim so strongly that they will stir up their debtors to come to time. If a collector does not secure pay for an account when due, he should get the debtor to set a day-as early a one as possible, when he will pay it, and be on hand at the date without fail to receive the amount. If the debtor fails to come to time, he should be given to understand that the merchant has gone on with his business arrangements on the basis of faith in the integrity of the debtor's word, and that the least that can now be done is to close the account by note, which the merchant can use temporarily in lieu of cash. Every merchant will be greatly aided in finding the best method of treating individual cases by seeing what tactics his debtors pursue with the dry goods merchant, the grocer, the tailor, the milliner, the butcher, the doctor, etc. If they are in debt to all these people they can hardly be called "good," and the quicker their career of credit is cut short the better. If they pay others and stand off the hardware dealer, it is not to the latter's credit if he allows the game to be kept up. Many merchants lay too much stress on their fear of losing custom by collecting accounts closely. A man who has the right qualities for a successful merchant will keep his accounts closely collected up, and will at the same time hold his customers, even customers who would be slow pay if he allowed them to be. By showing care, diligence, energy and persistence, even in pursuing collections, a merchant will command the respect of his patrons. "Business is business," and a man will be honored for conducting his business in accordance with correct business principles. A man who is thus able to command his capital, and has it in shape to turn it over several times a year, is in better position to serve his customers satisfactorily, and as a rule will so serve them in prices, quality and variety of goods, than one who is cramped by slowpaying patronage. It does not take custom--the customers best worth having-long to find out the truth of this, and it has a correspondingly beneficial effect upon business.

#### STOCKS EVAPORATED APPLES

The stocks of evaporated apples are light; lighter, it is estimated, than they were last season, and are being held in the stores and in cold storage in about equal proportions. Holders who have their goods in cold storage are inclined to carry them over rather than cut prices, but there are a large contingent in the trade who want to see their floors entirely bare when the new apples begin to arrive in the fall, and in consequence are not so anxious as to " what shall we sell our goods at ?" as to the question. "who will buy them ?" This naturally induces a weak, unsettled feeling and enables buyers to pick up what goods they may want for immediate use at about their own terms, and such is the state of the market at the present moment. It is likely to remain so until September, when, according to precedent, the fall business should start up and trade become again active. We are now between the season of the old and new, and while holders are desirous of disposing of last year's goods, buyers in their turn are waiting for the new crop to arrive and then purchase only what they need for immediate use. Parties who usually take one hundred or two hundred boxes at a time now take twenty-five, and it is not long since we saw a well-known buyer who generally buys in large lots negotiating for half a dozen boxes.-N.Y. Journal of Commerce.

#### ENGLISH MACKEREL CATCH.

The latest advices from the English coast indicate that fishermen have taken only a very moderate quantity of mackerei thus far this month. These advices are not as complete or satisfactory as might be desired, since the bulk of the fleet is afloat and the information obtained therefrom obtained in a most primitive way. Fishermen, like nearly everyone else who has something at stake, naturally trim for their own interest. It would seem, however, that the catch during the past fortnight has been disappointing. There is no gainsaying the fact the receipts have been light during the interval, and that prices have advanced \$1 to \$2 from the extreme lowest point of the season here and in the New England markets. Some few early-caught Irish and Norway mackerel have been brought forward, and Nova Scotia has furnished a fairly liberal But the supply from these quantity. sources has been about all distributed, leaving stocks rather light at this point. Regarding prospects for future supplies from Ireland and Norway nothing tan gible comes to the surface, nor could any reliable news hardly be expected. indications are, however, that The decided change can reasonably be looked for during the next month or six weeks unless fishermen are phenomenally fortunate in securing goods.-N.Y. Journal of Commerce.

5

#### THE WHOLESALERS' VACATION.

6

THE GROCER has much pleasure this week in calling the attention of its readers to the engravings presented herewith, and we feel sure our efforts to present an exact and lifelike reproduction of the wholesale dealers of this city and suburbs (Hamilton) will be duly appreclated. We are chary of boasting of our efforts to please the trade, but it is with a considerable degree of inward satisfaction that we present this work of art to our readers. It has been the alm of this journal to bring the two branches of the grocery trade into closer communithis season to follow these merchant princes to their rural lairs and keep the trade in touch with their doings.

The first sketch, as can readily be seen, is a representation of the arrival of the grocers at a country farm house on the shores of beautiful Lake Simcoe. It is apparent, from the position of Col. John 1. Davidson near the gate that he is bent on drilling an awkward squad of the 48th Highlanders, and drumming up the recalcitrant recruits through the broken gate. Quartermaster Adams, with his Glengary cap, is apparently shocked and outraged at the 'attempt of H. P. Eck-



cation with one another, and, while highly gratified with past efforts, we think a presentation of the august wholesale grocers in naturae will be conducive to more than fraternal feeling. During the days when Sirus is the star of stars, when it becomes necessary to carefully muzzle man's faithful friend, the dog, our reporter and artist find it very difficult to fill their respective columns with matter owing to the absence from the city of the heads of the wholesale grocery houses, and to such an extent has this dearth of news grown that our reporter in desperation decided ardt to induce him to wear a pair of hoopskirts to cover his "Hieland legs." A very accurate likeness is that of James Ince, jr., in full rig, on the stonewall fence. Sunday hat, cane and all, while on the opposite fence may be seen Capt. Bennett, of the Q.O.R., on his dignity, while Napoleon Hay the Silent is pondering over a remark on lumbering made by his neighbors, Willie and Charlie Warren. Mr. Hugh Blain's patriarchal and beneficent countenance can readily be distinguished in the group in the foreground in deep converse with his partner J. F. Eby, while Policeman Wills,

of the Board of Trade is arbitrating between Willie Keighley and Tommy Kinnear as to the possession of the "still." The empty flask on the ground beside Wills did not fall out of that officer's pocket, but was intentionally dropped by J. W. Lang's manager, Mr. Massie, who, after emptying it, is accusing Willie Ince of "getting the drop on the gang." The four prominent parties in the foreground are the Hamilton contingent, W. H. Gillard and Balfour, investigating the contents of a bottle of mineral water for which the latter is the Canadian agent, but the look on Gillard's face is very, very suggestive. He doesn't apparently believe that Balfour brought mineral water along. Bristol, with the Uncle Sam "beaver" on his head, is inducing the innocent Mewburn to come over and sample the fir-mineral water. Everybody knows the heathen Chinee in the centre-Lumbers is too well known through his attempt to "bust" the iniquitous Guild. He apparently wants to join the hoopskirt crowd again. John Sloan and his partner are examining their boot to see if there is anything in it, snakes or other vicious country reptile. John has just returned from a two weeks' outing with the Governor-General's Body Guard on the top of Wells' Hill, and it is not unlikely that there is something in the boot. Cavalry men, like London coaches, always carry "something" in the "boot." The astonished countenance of A. M. Smith is easily recognized peering over the wall by the side of the dude. Altogether the grocers are a happy lot and our artist is particularly happy in obtaining such exact likenesses of the guild and its satellites.

Very little comment is necessary on the second cut. It speaks for itself. It is the grocers' happiest moment-they are fishing, most of them for "suckers," but some of them are getting bitten or stung by the feelers of a catfish or letting an eel slip through their fingers. A lamentable accident has befallen James Ince. He is getting a bath, while it may be observed that John I. Davidson and his partner are struggling with Lumbers for a prize fish. Lumbers' pole is busted, and the cunning 48th's colonel is getting the forward end of the line as usual. Oh, everybody is supremely happy, even the birds in the air and in the trees are having a glorious time, and the poor little worms are making a bee line from the "frying-pan into the fire."

We feel sure our readers will appreciate our efforts to interest them during the hot spell in furnishing them with two such lifelike pictures as the above, and when the enormous expense of their production is considered the appreciation will no doubt be much keener. We hope at some future time to present the august Guild in as fully an interesting manner as the foregoing. Our reporter has only and the guild we but an hereby

PRODU

ticulars beer w the figu age of 1 these f. is 3,105 ing firs 066,105 gallons 344,830 750 gal gallons in Alsa next wi while A total France gallons. in whit 000.000 populat gallons 301.990 than m with its produce the qua countr: gallons key, 3,1 Roumar Servia. Greece. that th ed out United and 4.9 going i Britain of beer The 1 tail gr departs groceri Africa. velopm

trade i

city q1

bing h

no mon

A man

got no

a poun

self-pre

take u

hereto

cers, so

everyt

cern,

Look

ative

has only one word of apology to make, and that is to those members of the guild whom the artist failed to catch, but an assurance of future attention is hereby given.

he.

Cin-

11."

side

er's

ped

sie.

g."

ore

W.

the

iter

lian

e is

ap-

ght

the

in

ome

ter

e in

ywn

ist"

bar

)wd

are

e is

ous

med.

tor

top

hat

ulry

rry

as-

h is

vall

the

st is

ex

itel-

the

the

ish

but

ung

; an ent-

nce.

his

bers

ted.

get-

ual

ven

are

loor

rom

reci

ing

with

ove,

heir

tion

lope

the

ting

rter

illie 1

#### PRODUCTION OF BEER IN EUROPE.

Temps publishes some interesting particulars with regard to the quantity of heer which is 'now brewed in Europe, the figures given representing the average of the last five years. According to these figures the total quantity brewed is 3,105,000,000 gallons, Germany coming first with a production of 1,071,,-066,105 gallons, of which 644,752,505 gallons are brewed in North Germany, 344,830,305 gallons in Bavaria, 70,953,-750 gallons in Wurtemberg, 56,445,840 gallons in Baden, and 17,083,305 gallons in Alsace-Lorraine. Great Britain comes next with a total of 874,192,275 gallons while Austria-Hungary is third with a total of 308,889,675 gallons; while France follows with about 225,000,000 gallons. These are the only countries in which the production reaches 100,-000,000 gallons, but relatively to their population, Denmark, with 49,185,000 gallons brewed, and Norway with 38,-304,990, have a much larger production than most of the others. But Russia, with its vast area and large population, produces only 65,892,870 gallons, while the quantity of beer produced in other countries is: Switzerland, 26.694,495 gallons ; Spain, 23.062.500 gallons ; Turkey, 3,150,000 gallons; Italy, 3,099,665; Roumania, 2,225,000; Luxemberg and Servia, 2,092,500 gallons each; and Greece, 150.345 gallons. The Temps adds that the average quantity of beer brewed out of Europe is 830,668,815 in the United States, 36,258,940 in Australia, and 4,966,020 in Japan. From the foregoing it is seen that Germany and Great Britain only brew a larger quantity of beer annually than the United States.

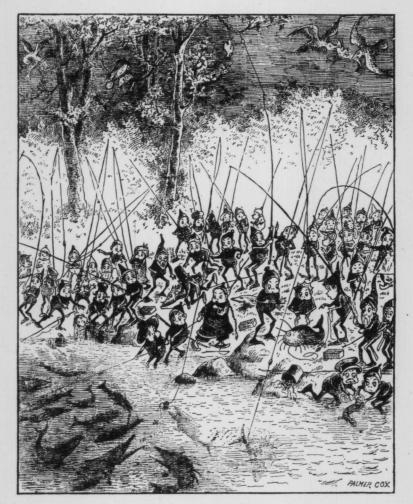
#### **DEPARTMENT STORES.**

The notion that the best way for retail grocers to meet the competition of department stores or bazaars that sell groceries is by "carrying the war into Africa," finds some support in recent developments in the wholesale grocery trade in St. Louis. The Grocer of that city quotes a member of a large jobbing house there as follows : " There is no money in the average grocery staples. A man would go to the poorhouse if he got no other profit than 2-16 of a cent a pound on sugar. We are compelled for self-preservation and self-protection to take up goods that bring more remunerative returns than those which have heretofore furnished a living for grocers, so that to-day we sell pretty nearly everything under the sun."

Looking over the price list of this concern, which is published in the above mentioned paper, we find quoted, in addition to articles handled by New York wholesale grocers, a large list, including the following items : House-furnishing goods, tinware, glassware, washing machines, carts, waggons and buggies, cutlery, lanterns, hand lamps, sewing machines, cotton batting, churns, combs, harmonicas, horse shoes, fishing lines, leather and findings, school primers, show cases, etc.-articles which in this city would certainly not be looked for in a wholesale grocer's stock. At the same time there is a tendency here to extend the list of articles sold by grocery jobbers, and in time, perhaps, as multi-

eral stocks, which the wholesaler in the grocery line thinks he might as well supply as not. A great many of the country. customers of Eastern jobbers handle general merchandise, hence the tendency of the jobbers to constantly increase the number of articles in their stocks. Now, if it pays wholesalers to do this, why should it not pay their city customers to try the same plan? Groceries and dry goods might not combine well in a small store, but there are many things that could be added to a stock of groceries that would help the sale of the latter, afford a good profit and draw trade. Toilet articles, stationery, crockery and

7



#### "And fish of every scale and fin On every side were gathered in.

farious an assortment of merchandise as the above list comprises will be found in the West Side jobbing houses in this city. It may be as the person quoted by our St. Louis contemporary claims, that the narrow margin of profit on groceries has forced the St. Louis jobbers to handle general merchandise, but we believe the desire to expand the business of each wholesaler is at the bottom of the change. Then the retail department stores have set the wholesalers an example which is easy to follow, as the majority of western retailers handle genglassware, a full line of confectionery, a soda and root beer fountain, and what are known in the wholesale dry goods trade as notions might be more generally added to the grocery stock in cities and towns, when trade is stagnant and competition keen. The big retail dry goods dealers, in going back to first principles and carrying as general a line of merchandise as was carried by the storekeepers of colonial days, have displayed a spirit of enterprise that de serves success, and whether willing or not, the grocers ultimately may be force ed in self-defence to follow in their footsteps.-Merchants' Review.

#### THE GROCER'S TELEPHONE.

"I say," said a grocer to me the other day, "why don't you write something about the telephone?"

"What do you mean?" I asked. "Why," said he, "to try and put a stop to this abominable nuisance."

"What nuisance ?"

"What nuisance! Why, don't you know? I'll tell you," said he. "Now take out your pencil and put it down just as I tell you, for it is all as true as gospel."

"All right, sir," I replied, as I whipped out my pencil.

" Last Saturday," said he, " was a very busy day with me. I had about six or eight customers in the store, all waiting to get served, when suddenly ring-a-ring went the telephone bell. Being busy I thought the person at the other end, whoever it was, could wait a little while, so I went on attending to my customers. I had just got about half through and was putting an order down, when off she went again, and I had to leave my customer and attend to the confounded thing. I put my ear to the tube and you can imagine how I felt when, instead of an order, or anyone on business, this is what I heard : 'Hello there.' 'Hello,' I answered, 'what do you want.' 'Hello,' came over the wire again, 'is that Mr. D ?' 'Yes,' I replied. . Well, will you send your boy over to tell my wife I will meet her down at King and Yonge to-day at 3 o'clock ?' 'All right, sir,' I replied. 'Now be sure and don't forget,' he said, ' for if you do it will put me in an awful mess.' 'All right, sir,' I said, and rang off. That man don't spend twenty dollars a year with me, and his wife lives hali a mile from here. I had to send my boy on purpose with the message, and besides the nuisance to my customer there were about two loads of groceries on the floor waiting to be delivered. I sent the boy, and then resumed finishing my customer's order. She was impatient and I don't think I got an order for half what she really wanted just through being disturbed.'

"In a reasonable time the boy returned and informed me that the lady was out. In a few minutes more the bell rang again just as I was in the middle of adding up a customer's account. The noise threw me out, so I started to go over it again, but the confounded bell kept dinging in my ears so that I had to leave the account and attend to it. I was considerably nettled, and on going to the instrumentI felt very much like eating someone. 'Well, what is the matter now,' I said. 'Is that Mr. D.?' was the question sent back. 'Yes, it is,' I said. . Well, if that is you, did you send the message to my wife that I told you ?' 'Yes, I did.' 'Well, what did she say ?' 'She said nothing.' 'Eh? Why, how is that ?' 'She was not in.' 'Well, didn't I tell you if she was not in to send the boy to Mrs. Thompson's ?' (Mrs. Thompson lives two blocks away.) 'No, you did not.' 'Yes, I did. I told you distinctly that if she was not at home to send him to Mrs. Thompson's.' 'Well,' I replied, 'if you did, I did not hear you.' 'I did. I told you distinctly. You had better send him over at once, will you ?' 'Yes,' I answered. 'Now, don't forget.'.'

"How did I feel? Well, I felt like drowning him. I sent the boy after having promised him I would. The boy had just been gone a minute and I had got started to wait on another customer, when in came a girl, walking right up in front of the customer. She said : 'If you please would you mind telephoning down to Eaton's and ask them why they did not send Miss Bell's hat and when it will be up.' 'What is their number,' I asked. 'I don't know,' she said. So I had to take about two or three minutes to find the number. After a little time I found the manager of the right department and he said he would make enquiries. It took about five minutes for him to do that; at last he returned and said the reason it was not sent up was because it was raining the night before and they were afraid of its getting spoiled. I gave the message to the girl and she said, 'Will you please ask him what time it will be up.' I did so, and she went away satisfied, but a customer had to stand waiting until the performance was over, and one who came in, having to catch the train, had to leave without getting served. The boy by this time had got back and told me that the man's wife was not at Mrs. Thompson's. She did not get the message, and he-Well, I don't know what he did.

"But I had hardly got started with another customer before the bell rang again, and I had to leave the customer and attend to it again. 'Hello,' said a voice at the other end. 'Helio,' I said, 'what the- What in cinder do you want ?' 'Eh, what's that ?' said the voice at the other end. 'I said what do you want.' 'I want to know if that is D., the grocer ?' 'Yes it is,' I said, 'if you have any business to transact let me have it. I'm in a hurry.' 'Oh, that's you, is it ?' said a voice. 'Yes, it's me.' 'Well, would you be so kind as to let your boy run over to my wife and tell her I have an invite to see the Spanish caravals, and I want her to meet me at the office to-day to make arrangements. There is one or two friends we will have to call on, so please don't forget, as she is just dying to see them.' 'All right,' I said, 'is that all ?' 'Yes, I think so. But, say, don't forget.' I rang off, and again apologized to my customer. Of course, she said it was all right, but I could see she was very much displeased.

"I would not mind if they were mesmages of importance or cases of life and death, or if they were regular customers, but the check of them to expect me to keep a boy for their use, as well as waste my time answering the 'phone for them and putting my customers to the great inconvenience of having to wait till they got through; but that is not all. Why there is a lot of these people come into the store and ask for the use of your telephone, and they would spend an hour, and sometimes longer, while other people and even myself have to wait until they get through. Why, there is that lady who just passed, Miss M.; you know her. That tall lady with the reddish harr."

H

H

H

Extr

BA

"Yes, I know her. She is Col. M.'s daughter. I know her well."

"Well, sir, she came into the store the other day and asked if she could use the telephone. I said she could. She rang up eight or ten different parties and asked them to dinner. She gave each one a message with a conversation sandwiched in between. Well, she did that regular once or twice a week, and it did not matter who was waiting for the 'phone, they had to wait until she got through. At last I got so disgusted with her that I told her it was out of order, and the telephone operator to know her voice so well that she has gone to as many as half a dozen or more phones only to be told by the operator that they were out of order. I asked the operator why it was. She told me: 'Oh, know that girl. She is a perfect nuismore. Let her send her invitations by post like other people.' Well sir, I had just got through with her one day when in came two rather nice looking girls, and the taller of the two asked me for the use of my telephone. I gave permission. Two minutes afterwards I was sorry for doing so, because they occupied fully half an hour, and this is what they said : 'Hello, central. Is that you central? Well, give me 7-, please. Thank you. Oh, is that you, Tom? How are you to-day. Quite well. Oh, I'm so glad. T was afraid you would be sick after Friday night. Oh, I'm so glad. Jessie is here with me. Wouldn't you like to be here? I know you would. She wants me to give you her love. Don't you believe it? Well she does, and,say,I saw you down town yesterday driving with a young lady, and, say, I'm jealous. What for? Oh, you know. Don't you Yes, you do. I know the young really ? lady who was with you. Yes, I do. Oh. it's no use of your trying to get out of it. I feel awful bad. I've a good mind f feel awful bad. I've a good mind to speak to you again. You are not naughty Yes, you are. Oh, you silly boy, what did you want to do that for: I'm surprised. Oh, I'm shocked. I could not believe it. You did not tell me her name. Won't you tell me? I won't tell if you do. It starts with M. What's the next letter? O? Mo-. Montgomery? Is that it? What is it? Oh, that is real mean of you now. Why won't you tell If you don't tell me her name I me won't speak to you again, no never. Say, I'm going out for a drive to-morrow evening. Will you come? Yes, I'll take Yes, I'll take evening. you. I'll forgive you. Will you come ? I don't know how much longer they would have stayed," said the grocer, " but they became aware that two travellers were snickering at them, and they stopped, much to my gratification. Some people would not believe this, but it is true. And that is the abominable nuisance I want you to write about and try and put down." C.T.

8

HAVE YOU? HAVE YOU? HAVE YOU?

mers, ne to

11 as

ne for O the

wait

s not eople

e use

spend

while

we to Why,

Miss with

M.'s

e the

rang

each atlion e did , and g for 1 she

usted ut<sub>1</sub> of ' got e has more

rator d the ' Oh, nuis-

ns by had when girls, e for rmis-

was occuwhat

ease. How

m so sick

glad. u like iShe

t you saw with

Jours. you oung

. Oh, ut of

mind are silly t for:

could e her t tell s the '? 1s real

i tell me I Say,

rrqw take me?

they ocer,

travthey Some

it is nuisand !.T. Ordered any of those cheap Japans at 15 to 18 cents? If not, get in before they are cleaned out. It won't take long.

Had a bundle of that hard cured Table Codfish. It is away up in quality and is pleasing well.

Given our Mail Order Department a trial. We have paid particular attention to this and it has been a big success. We ship quick, and make the prices right. Try us.

# Lucas, Steele & Bristol,

Wholesale Grocers.

HAMILTON, ONT.

Breakfast

9

Pettijohn's California



AARK'S 000...

Packed 3 Doz. 2 lb. Packages in Case.

Try a Sample Case.

# James Turner & Co., Wholesale Hamilton.

Extra values in New Season's Japan Teas. Extra values in New Season's Congous. Extra values in Ceylons and Assams. Extra values in Dargeelings.

業

Extra values in Blue Mountain Coffee.

offering Special Values in

Write us for samples.

BALFOUR & CO., Wholesale Grocers Hamilton



- - Indian Pekoe Souchongs Direct Shipments Unopened in London. Packed in half-chests from 18c. to 20c. ... WRITE FOR SAMPLES..

STEEL, AAYTER & GO., Toronto Proprietors of the well-known "MONSOON" Brand, Pure Indian Tea.



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

All the boot and shoe merchants in London have decided to close their stores on Wednesday afternoons during July and August.

England likes cheese, and imports 180, 000 tons annually, besides using most of the great quantity which she makes herself.

Walter A. Strowger, manager of the Ireland National Food Co., has been elected a member of the Toronto Board of Trade.

The apple crop will be very short in this district. It will be still worse in . the northern portion of New York State. --Whig, Kingston.

As high as \$4.25 per gallon for smuggled rum and \$3.15 for smuggled whiskey was obtained at auction at the Government Customs' sale.

Saturday was the last day of the Industrial Fair, Winnipeg, which proved a great financial success, the attendance being away beyond that of former years.

It is said that the gooseberry yield will be a big failure this year in the neighborhood of Kingston on account of the ground becoming so hard around the bushes.

The annual combined picnic of the employees of John Taylor & Co. and R. & T. Watson took place at Wilson Park, N.Y., on Friday last by steamer Garden City.

All peddlers in Victoria, B.C., will now have to pay a semi-annual license of \$20. Heretofore the license has varied, peddlars of certain wares being charged less than pedlers of other goods.

A villager passing William Scott & Co.'s general store, Brucefield, the other morning, discovered two men burglarizing the establishment, and immediately gave the alarm. After a lively tussle both burglars were captured and taken to Clinton jail.

The Winnipeg Board of Trade met jointly with the City Council and passed unanimously a resolution urging the Dominion Government to re-establish the river police force, the port being now virtually without any protection, to the great prejudice to trade and commerce.

The average circulation of the notes of Canadian banks for June was \$33,-484,413, the highest average June circulation since Confederation. The nearest approach was in June of last year, when the circulation was \$32,614,000. During the nine years 1883-92 the average June circulation was \$29,900,000. The note circulation last month was 12 per cent. higher, therefore, than the average of the previous nine years.

At a special meeting of the London City Council the offer of the M.C.R. to ' run the L. & P. S. road for thirty days on a basis of 50 per cent. on the profits was accepted, the city guaranteeing the M.C.R. against loss from law suits. The L. & P.S. Railway Board ratified the action of the Council, and once more the white elephant has been safely housed for a month.

Some Kingston merchants with large bank accounts and ample possessions endeavored in 1890 to form a protective association. Their idea of protection is to pass round an untruthful and insulting paper regarding another citizen who tried to collect an account three years old for work they had ordered. They could be in much more creditable business.—Whig, Kingston.

John Murphy is now building at South Westminster a salmon saltery. Here at the beginning of the great sock-eye run he will make a commencement of packing salted salmon for export on a large scale. It is believed that this branch of the B.C. fishery trade, which is at present of almost insignificant proportions, is capable of growth to very large and profitable dimensions. Hence Mr. Murphy's enterprise will be watched with considerable interest.—B.C. Commercial.

St. John Telegraph: Nova Scotia lobsters are very popular on account of their excellent flavor, being taken from a rocky bottom and not being able to get into the mud, as in this vicinity. During the present season 54 cargoes of live lobsters have been brought here from Nova Scotia, comprising 393,335 lobsters. Many of these have gone to the canneries along the coast and others, have supplied the retail trade.

There are still several plans on foot for the establishment of a French line of steamers between Canada and France, whenever the commercial treaty between the two countries comes into forcé. Mr. Baddin, a millionaire, who arrived in Montreal a few days ago, is the latest promoter in the field. He would have a line of steamers from Montreal to Rouen. He is now interviewing Montreal merchants on the subject.

Returns gathered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture show that the acreage devoted to potatoes this year will be 101.1 per cent. of the't of last year. This is not an unusual increase. The percentage of condition is 94.8 for the whole country, being not far from the average of July returns for a series of years. Colorado beetles have put in an early appearance, and promise to be unusually troublesome, especially in the central West.

The grand aggregate trade of the Dominion for the last fiscal year was \$236,-651,282. The returns showing the exports and imports for Canada for the *s* past fiscal year have been completed by the customs department. There was an increase for the year of over one million in the exports, and a decrease of nearly six millions in the imports, as compared with last year's figures. Although the imports show this large decrease, still there is an increase in the duty collected of \$611,291.

. R. T. Rokeby, ex-president of the Commercial Bank, Winnipeg, who was reported to have decamped because a warrant was out for his arrest for making false returns to the Government, has safely crossed the lines, and is now in Minnesota. He drove to the boundary, where he took a train. He cannot be brought back as the offence is not extraditable. No other warrants have been executed, and it is not now likely any will be, as President McArthur's explanations are said to be perfectly satisfactory.

pr

to

no

TH

WII

\$2

Boo de

"N

to gra

and oplate

The 1

LAV

261

The growth of the hop industry in Washington State may be judged by the fact that it is reckomed that nearly 6,000 pickers will shortly be required to gather the hops grown in Yakima county. The reckoning is very likely something of an overestimate, but it is certain that several thousand pickers are required by that district. B.C. Indians being now prevented by the Alien Labor Law from taking their part in the work, while laborers are being called in to supplement the Washington State Indians. One dollar a box is the standard price for hop picking.—News-Advertiser, Vancouver.

The death of James Southcott removes another of the ploneers of London. In the first London directory he and his brother Charles are described as keeping a tailoring establishment on the corner of Richmond and York streets, where the Grigg house now stands. In 1864 Mr. Southcott quit tailoring and joined Mr. Ayers, then warden of the county, in a general grocery and produce trade on Talbot street. On the death of his partner he continued the business until his health compelled him to retire a few months since. Deceased was born in Morchad-Bishop, Devonshire, England, and came to Canada on his wedding trip, settling in London.

# To Grocers -

Teas of all kinds, repacked into " Half Chests and Catties of all Sizes.

Teas reconstructed, coopered, matted, and caned promptly, and at low prices.

BLAIKLOCK BROS., 17 Common St., MONTREAL.

BY\_



#### MERRY MONTREAL GROCERS.

12

When eight or nine hundred grocers, their sisters, cousins and aunts decide to have a good time it would take a large sized obstacle to stop them There was Ano obstacle in the way, however, on the 19th instant, when the retail grocers of Montreal held their annual picnic. The weather was as perfect as that which proverbially graces a queen, the site selected for the outing, Highgate Springs, an ideal pleasure ground : in fact, everything contributed to make the event as sccessful as any of the thirteen pilgrim ages of the Association which preceded it. It was thirteen years ago that the Association first conceived the idea that it would be a good thing to take a pleasuring like the one we are chronicling, and ever since that first event, which, by the way, was held at High gate also, the grocers' picnic has been one of, if not the leading event, of the summer picnic season. Naturally as grocers they know what is good for the inner man, and each succeeding year their picnics have been noted for the tempting good things provided to sat isfy eveen the most fastidious gourmand. This has in fact been one of the particular features of all their gatherings, and one of the reasons why they have always been so well attended, for a grocer's lunch under a cool canvas tent p:enic is a thing to dream of, and there is no danger of those who receive invitations failing to respond. This year this particular department was in the hands of the following gentleman, and if the spread given is any criterion they cerand if the tainly fulfilled their duties to periection, and their choice of a caterer, Mr. J. E. Dixon, a commendable one: Messrs. S. Demers, chatrman; S. D. Vallieres, J. B. V. Daoust, N. Lapointe, J. Z. Goulet, J. E. Manning, E. Elliott, Mr. Hughes, Jos. Rabeau, Jos. Gareau, C. Leclair, S. Car-dinal, P. B. Messnard, P. Desormier, Jos. Archambault, Marcel Lemieux, R. S. Auld

Appetite and a good digestion are necessary adjuncts to all good dinners, and the grocers saw that both were provided,for the lunch was soarranged that it was sandwiched in between an extensive and varied programme of sports, the details of which are given elsewhere. The gentlemen who looked after this important part of the programme were Messrs. John Scanlan, chairman; A. Beauchamp, Thos. Gauthier, B. Cannaughton, V. Raby, J. E. Manning, H. Viger, John Johnston.

Now the grocers never neglect the ladies also, and to provide amusement for the fair and their swains, a complete list of dances was arranged and a capable orchestra on hand to tempt them to indulge in the light fantastic. Mr. J O. Levesque was the chairman of this part of the programme, and the activity displayed by a person of his substantial build was surprising. In fact all the dancing and musical committee were men of generous frame, exemplifying the say ing that to be a fat man does not of ne cessity imply that you are a bad dancer. Messrs. J. A. Dionne, L. H. Goulet, J. B. V. Daoust, D. Lapointe, J. H. Howard, T. Hodge, Wm. Duckworth, were the gentlemen who assisted Mr. Levesque in his pleasant task. In fact everything was in capable hands.

Messrs. B. Cannaughton, chairman, and S. D. Vallieres, W. Carignan, John Scanlan, Ed. Quinn, J. E. Manning, R. Turner, L. Marchand looked after the railway facilities, while the financial arrangements were in the hands of equally indefatugable members of the Association, as the following names will at test: Messrs. John Johnston, chairman; A. D. Fraser, Ans. Labrecque, James O'Shaughnessy, John Robertson, A. Chasse, M. Delehanty, Geo. Graham, A. Desjardins.

The run to the grounds was pleasant, the C.O.R. providing two trains of nine cars each so that there was no crowd Once there it was surprising how ng. soon the crowd of fifteen hundred people got out of sight. THE GROCER man was one of the first oif the train, and the idea struck him as a good one to time the matter. By his watch it took just fifteen minutes to do the trick, the long string of people who wended their way up from the railway track rapidly melting into little groups or disappearing among the trees. Heading the procession were two pipers, Pipe Majors Mathewson and Clarke, of the Royal Scots, bravely skirl-ing it away until they reached the rathand steep ascent leading to the grounds. There they came to a sudden stop rath-er mixing up the procession headed by the president and prominent guests who. followed. (Piper Clarke afterwards as sured THE GROCER man that they did to see whether the procession could keep step or not.) First among the pro cessionists was President Demers, accompanied by a genial smile, who was escorting two prominent guests, Messrs A. T. Lepine, M.L.A., and Pelletier, M.P. Then "the wind blew," as Mr. John Johnston, or, "John," as the trade fa John miliarly term him, accompanied by what the ladies would call his "loves of whisk-kers" passed the gate. Vice-President Manning, with a heart-breaking look in his merry Irish eye, was not far away, and then Mr. John Robertson, who has so often safeguarded the financial interests of the Association, came along, ac-companied by Mr. Geo. Wait, the wellknown 'wholesale produce dealer, who, according to his own assertion, has never missed a grocers' picnic and never in-tends to do so while Providence permits. Mr. A. D. Fraser came along next, explaining to Gen. Henry and Col. Taylor, twe American guests, how the grocers never missed anything, punctuality itself being the main characteristic of his own well known delivery carts, and the General responded with something about When I was in the war." Mr. Bernard Cannaughton and a palmetto hat of generous proportions, like the "White plume of Navarre," an unfalling sign of his presence everywhere, escorted Mr. Chas. Childs, of the well-known wholesale grocery firm, and a host of others followed.

The reception committee, with Chairman O'Shaughnessy, who offered to run anyone if they would load up to his weight, were on hand, untiring in their efforts, Messrs. Labrecque, J. O. Rleard, J. B. V. Daoust, F. Bigaouette, John Scanlan, A. D. Fraser, M. P. Laverty, and D. Ruel ably assisting their chairman in seeing that no one was neglected, and no one was.

Mr. Geo. Wait, who acted as judge and master of ceremonies at the games, assisted by Mr. Charles Childs, lost no time in getting off the different events, while Messrs. Johnston and Robertson showed themselves as adept at policeing a track as in persuading a customer that go much sugar or tea would be absolutely wanted. As noted above, the games were partly got over and then everyone sat down to lunch. President Demers presided, with the two legislators above mentioned on his right. The vice chairs were filled by J. E. Manning, with Mr. Chas. Childs on his right; Mr. Johnston, with Mr. George Wadt in the place of honor, and Mr. A. D. Fraser, who had General Henry and Colonel Taylor on his right. The chairman proposed "The Queen," which was duly acknowledged, after which Mr. A. D. Fraser toasted the "President of the United States," which called for replies from Gen. Henry and Col. Taylor. "Canada," the next toast, was acknowledged by Messrs. Lepine and Pelletier, after which Mr. Johnston gave "The Wholesale Grocers." Mr. Chas. Childs responded in a few well chosen remarks, and then "The Judges" were honored by Mr. John Scanlan, Mr. Geo. Wait responding. The healths of "The Chairman," "The Press," and "The Ladies," followed, bringing a pleasant little luncificon to a close.

The balance of the programme was afterwards finished in plenty of time to allow for an hour or so of dancing before the return journey to town was commenced at 5.30 p.m.

The following are the detailed results of the sports :

Quarter mile race, open to bookkeepers and salesmen in the retail grocery trade -Gaifney, 1; L. Mantha, 2; J. McIntyre, 3.

Seventy-five yards dash, girls of twelve years and under-L. Kiddie, 1; Minnie Miller, 2; Nellie O'Lachlan, 3.

One hundred yards dash, M. Leblanc's special race-G. T. Booth, 1; A. Laniel, 2; B. Taylor, 3.

Quarter mile, open to subscribers and their employees-P. Grace, 1; Wilson, 2; F. Hodge, 3.

One hundred yards dash, boys of twelve years and under—F. Dowse, 1; W. Styles, 2; C. Morgan, 3.

Waltzing-Miss McLeod, with Mr. Saunders, 1; Miss Kavanagh, with Mr. Jones, 2; Miss Weir, with Mr. Duckworth, 3.

One hundred yards dash, members of Retail Grocers' Association only-J. E. Manning, 1; M. Elliott, 2; M. Rodrique, 3.

Quarter-mile race, drivers and salesmen of the retail grocery trade-Miller, 1; Desmarais, 2; Ford, 3; McGlashan, 4.

Two hundred yards dash, city travellers in the wholesale grocery and liquor trades—Grace, 1; Duckworth, 2; Cardinal, 3.

Quarter-mile race, drivers and salesmen of ale trade-Fortier, 1; Bishop, 2; McIsaac, 3.

One hundred and fifty yards dash, salesmen employed by the biscuit manufacturers only-J. Duncan, 1; H. Young. 2; J. Bell, 3. One hundred yards dash, members of

One hundred yards dash, members of different committees—Dickson, 1; F. Hodge, 2; L. Marchand, 3; J A. Dionne, 4.

Two hundred yards dash, biscult and bread drivers-Miller, 1; Allaire, 2; Burns, 3.

Quarter-mile race, open to all not having already won a prize-Fortier, 1; P. H. Hart, 2; H. Turnbull, 3; A. Brown, 4.

Running high jump, open to all-Grace, 1; Leduc, 2; McGlashan, 3.

Quarter mile, special prize by Mr. Gaucher-Z. Mantha, 1. Special prize by L. A. Wilson for lady

Special prize by L. A. Wilson for lady Waltzer-Miss McLeod. S

DE

N

21

For sal

91 H

# A Leader in Japan Tea

We have secured a couple of lines of Japan Teas, which are exceptionally cheap. The style is good and cup quality excellent. **Price**, 12 and  $12\frac{1}{2}c$ .

Samples on application.

ve rs [r.

n, of ad on

d, he

ch ad st,

ve IS.

re o. he he

as to

as

ts

de

e,

ve

's el,

nd

2;

ve

B.

k

of E.

d

r, 4.

1

H

S

h

u-g

oi F.

Id

;;

v-

4

e,

u

y

Send along your orders.

13

H. P. Eckardt & Co., WHOLESALE TOPONTO Todhunter, Mitchell & Co.,

FOOD FOR BABIES



STERILIZED.

Pronounced by Physicians to be

# Free From DISEASE GERMS.

# DELAFIELD, MCCOVERN & CO.,

91 Hudson St., Sole Agents. NEW YORK. 33 RIVER STREET, CHICAGO. 215 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

For sale in Canada by JAMES TURNER & CO Hamilton, Ont.



HIGH GRADE COFFEES.

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

#### EXPERIENCING IN ADVERTISING.

My store is a very modest one and is the prototype—or was—of the little Dutch corner grocery, familiar, I have no doubt, to all of you.

I succeeded to a business formerly owned by a German who allowed what had been at one time a fairly prosperous store, to become afflicted with dry rot. I sometimes think it would have paid me better to have started in an entirely new neighborhood. I not only\*had to build up my own reputation, but I also had to live down his—a rather trying ordeal I assure you. Still I had made the start and was determined to succeed if it was at all possible.

I early looked around for every possible means of attracting custom. I read with avidity all the hints our trade papers conveyed, and studied with interest the methods of my dry goods neighbors, who placed such reliance on the virtues of advertising. I talked the matter over with all the drummers with whom I came in contact, and was much impressed by a short extract from an article by Mr. J. Edward Cowles, of Thurber. Whyland Co., and whom I knew very well, which appeared some time ago in Art In Advertising. What already dawned on me was that no one was suffering for my groceries, and that if I would effect sales I must devise some scheme to bring the people to the store.

I accidentally hit upon an idea that makes me smile when I think how simple it is, and yet how far reaching it has been in its effects. Whenever a very small child came to the store, I made it a point to put a cracker or a bit of candy in the hands of my diminutive customer. When the parents accompanied the child I made it two crackers The result was surprising. I became at once a great favorite with the children,



#### TO YOU IT IS PROFITABLE and a

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

TRY IT. ROYAL SOAP CO., Winnipeg, Man. and I am afraid that I was frequently the recipient of orders that were meant for my more opulent neighbor across the way. In this way my store became known to the parents, and I frequently heard it said that they never would have thought it worth while to give me a trial had it not been for my kindness to the children.

I early began the observance of special days, so to speak. On Saturdays, though us ally a busy day, I announced in flaring posters in the window that I would throw in a dozen clothespins with every purchase of soap or other articles incident to wash day. The profits on these staple articles, particularly the ones largely advertised, are not calculated to make a Rockefeller out of the corner groceryman with appalling speediness, and I was in doubt as to the wisdom of the experiment. But the ultimate result soon justified my temerity. I noticed through the week that a great many other articles naturally followed the demand for soaps, and on the whole, I count the scheme among the best I have yet devised.

My store windows were small and almost wholly obliterated with different signs, placed there by enterprising salesmen, etc. I soon decided to put in large front plate glass windows arranging panels on the bottoms and down the side. I readily let the spaces thus secured to the various firms who desired an out door display, and the rental from those signs, not only paid for the plate glass eventually, but earned a neat little profit besides I was also enabled to make a splendid showing in the window wherein I was careful to show only such goods as were being then largely advertised in our daily papers. Thus when Cottolene appeared, I had the window decorated entirely with pails of new goods. I never hesitated to buy freely of goods that were heavily advertised. They are good sellers, and though the demand at first is slow, yet it is all important to anticipate the demand, rather than wait till you can no longer afford to be without it. I also reproduced the main feature of the advertising thus : " Here is the new shortening, Cottolene, you hear so much about. It is worth trying." I found that there is always a disposition to try new things at once, but if you have to wait a week or so people get over curiosity and let it go for the time being. Besides I was anxious to get a reputation for having everything first. I had French soups first, plum pudding, etc., etc., and the idea took well. Anything that brought trade was what I wanted.

About this time I removed the awful structure that surrounded my store, which was by courtesy called an awning or shed. It darkened my store and cast a blight on the whole place. I replaced it with a handsome, stylish awning in blue and white. It made a wonderful improvement. I also removed the big, bulky stove that stood in the middle of the room, and took up more space than anything else in the store. Other trifling improvements of a similar nature were made from time to time, and did much to gratify my customers and attract trade. I do not think money thus invested is ever lost. If I had more money I would spend it all on handsome fixtures. I would follow the plan of the bar-rooms : "Nothing is too good for them," and it evidently pays.—Art in Advertising.

#### SPECULATION IN CLOVES.

Cloves have for many years been a favorite article with speculators, but of late, principally owing to the large accumulations of stock in the warehouses, they have been severely left alone. Left to the purely legitimate demand, Zanzibar cloves fell last year to about the lowest price on record, viz., 23/d. per lb. The lowness of the price induced speculation, and a small syndicate was formed to buy up the article. Operations were conducted on a large scale, and considerable quantities changed hands at continually rising prices. During April and part of May Zanzibar cloves for June August deliveries were quoted 4 1-16d. per lb. The present spot quotation for this description is 35%d. to 31/2d. per lb. It should be mentioned that Zanzibar cloves are practically the clove market, although there are both Amboyna and Penang sorts to be had in comparatively small quantities. The present stock of Zanzibar cloves in the warehouses is 48,481 packages, against 35,000 at the corresponding period of 1892. The deliveries for the first twenty one weeks of this year amount to 7,483 packages, against 6,-289 packages during the same time last year. It will thus be seen that the consumption has sensibly fallen off in consequence of enhanced prices, and that the present stock is equal to about three years' requirements, according to the published deliveries to date. Recent advices received from Zanzibar state that the next crop promised to be large, but owing to the lateness of the rains, fears were entertained that they might have a damaging rather than a favorable effect. Clove cultivation in Zanzibar appears to suffer considerably from insufficiency of available labor, especially since slavery has been more or less abolished. It is stated on reliable authority that large estates are falling out of cultivation, although this may be caused as much by the low prices so long current as by want of laborers. However, the fact remains that the Zanzibar clove crop of 1892 has fallen short of that of 1891 by some 50,-000 frasilas (a frasila equals about 85 lbs.,) while that of 1890 was upwards of 100,000 frasilas better than that of 1891. The present quotation for Amboyna cloves is 41/2 to 53/d. per lb., and for Penang 6d. to 1s. per lb. It will, therefore, be seen at once that Zanzibars at 33% to 31/2d. per lb. are sure to be most in favor with consumers,-Manchester Guardian.

14





16

Our Sterling Brand IS\_

Unexcelled for a good cool, sweet





Do you Sell it?

Send for Price List.

EMPIRE TOBACCO CO.

MONTREAL

THE CANADIAN GROCER

### EPSOM SALTS.

Tallyrand once said of the English in his light-hearted epigrammatic way-so much wisdom packed into a bon motthat they were a droll people with their thousand religions and their solitary sauce. That was the French view, from the cuisine standpoint. The Germans were as astonished to find that with all our religions we had but a single natural water. They were so rich themselves in such waters, and we had only Epsom Salts. We have the name still, but it is difficult to realize that the little town on the breezy downs, this week a centre of feverish interest, all other weeks so salubrious and dull, was once a popular English Spa, and ranked with Tunbridge and Bath. It has, indeed, its horse races, its gambling, its gay company, but all that history seems to have been wiped away and forgotten, and the record of it reads like a page in a foreign guide book. No novelist has done for Epsom what Jane Austen did for Bath, and Thackaray for Tunbridge Wells. The festivities and modish history of the little place have faded from memory, quai vate sacro caret. They had their vogue in their day, and the day dates as far back as Queen Elizabeth. The qualities of the spring were discovered by cattle, who all through a dry summer refused to touch it. Then the Galen of the day came down with his tests and his Latin phrases, and Epsom spring was solemnly pronounced "vulnerary and abstersive." It survived these hard names, and the country people gave it a kind of capricious patronage which neither injured it or them. But with the Stuarts came a new analysis, and James the First's physicians iound it charged with calcerous nitre. Still these were not the days of companies limited, and the nearest thing to a Kurhaus at Epsom was the building of a shed by the lord of the manor. But there was a good time coming, and about 1640 France and Germany , suddenly woke up to the curative properties of salts. They were to do for debilitated mankind in the East what Peruvian bark was afterwards to do in the West. Salts were sold in England at 5s. an ounce, life was to be indefinitely lengthened, and the ordinary drugs laid aside. Soon Epsom made its start. Families and foreigners flocked to it, the lord of the manor built a ballroom 70 feet long, and then it was that the Elm Walk was planted, leading from the London Road. The visitors thronged in, and lodging-houses were run up where they were boarded for the summer season. This was interesting, because it gave rise to a law point, to a leading case involving large interests. Were these proprietors, who supplied the fashionable folk with bed and breakfast and dinner, not publicans in disguise, and so liable to take out a license? The

judges solemnly decided they were not, and the place prospered on the decision. The largest taverns in England were then built at Epsom; sedan chairs brought the fashionable folk down to the springs; coaches lumbered in from town several times a day. There was a public breakfast, music at the wells after it, races on the downs at noon, cudgelling, wrestling bouts, and foot-races in the afternoon, dancing and music at night. In 1711 appeared Toland's description of Epsom, "with the humors and politics of the place, in a letter to Eudoxa." Sixty coaches-he tells Eudoxa -he counted in the ring one Sunday night, and was proud to add that he himself caught a pig by the tail. The great promoter of Epsom in these days was, naturally enough, an apothecary, who built assembly rooms and booths for milliners and toymen, made a bowling green, and opened rooms for "raffling, diseing, fairchance, and all kinds of games." We fancy our simple ancestors in those modish times, with their sedan chairs and their rappee and their chocolate, their gossip, their scandals, their duels, and their little network of small interests, concentrated at that very spot where to-day passengers are discharged in tens of thousands, and all is tumult and excitement. All of a sudden the waters lost their efficacy. For ten years either the cures or the faith dwindled, and the place seemed blighted. Then it suddenly sprung into vogue again. It was just before the South Sea Bubble burst. The village was filled with quacks and alchemists, gaming was carried to a great height, and the cure was believed in--all sorts of things were believed in. A woman established herself as a bone-setter, and called herself "Crazy Sally." She became the vogue at once. The novelty counted for much, and then there was interest about her, for she was sister of the "Polly Peacham" who married the Duke of Bolton. Sally's rooms were crowded; she made 20 guineas a day, and her fame alarmed the surgeons of the place. What was the good of a diploma, if this unlicensed stranger was to carry off all the money? They sent a strong man, with a feigned dislocation, to her for cure. Crazy Sally saw the trick, and took him at his word. She put his wrist out with great skill and composure, and told him to go back to the fools who sent him. But gradually Epsom was losing its vogue. Salts were, after all, not such a panacea. Another faith was arising which was to do heavy damage to the Spas, to wipe away merry Epsom, to eclipse the fame of the more ambitious Tunbridge Wells, and even to over shadow Bath itself. People were taking to "the new fashion of sea bathing," and it was impossible to predict what that might lead to. So said the newspaper of the day, and this generation has lived to see the new fashion estab-lished, and Epsom famous only for its horseracing.—Westminster Gazette.

All kinds PATE Good 1 THE-Winnipeg Co: Ma

WINNI

Consign

Sti

AND I

Corres

Is H

the

mal

ness

We are

FOR

OR

Write or

WINN

Brokers

ARMOUR THE ARM THE B. (

THE B. C couv HIRAM ' Ont. JOHN D Pert PERINE

EXCISE,

Wa

CO

LA

BU

Re





18

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

#### TORONTO MARKETS.

#### TORONTO, July 27, 1893. GROCERIES.

The feature of the trade this week was a decline on Tuesday of 1/8c. in the price of granulated sugar. Otherwise the situation remains much as before. The volume of business continues fair for the season, although the decline in the price of sugar has tended to cause a falling off in the demand of that article. The farmers are busy harvesting. Some of them are even cutting fall wheat before they are through having. It is seldom that a farmer is to be found in the towns and villages, and travelers report that business is in consequence quiet in the country, although the prospects are bright and the merchants in good spirits. Payments appear to be on the whole fair'y satisfactory. The local coffee market remains in much the same uninteresting condition as before, and that outside does not seem to be any better. In fruits there is the usual quiet trade doing. Rice is in fair demand, and a seasonable thade is doing in spices. Syrup is quiet and molasses dull. In teas there is some improvement to report. Canned vegetables are slow, but in salmon and lobster there is a brisk trade doing.

#### COFFEES.

Locally there is just a fair trade only doing and the finest grades are still scarce. During the week the outside markets have ruled tame, although supplies are diminishing. Advices state that jobbers in the New York have to pay cash and on this account they are not buying so freely because of the scarcity of money. With a relaxation in the financial stringency on the other side a better feeling is looked for. We quote as before: Rio, 19½ to 21½c.; East Indian, 27 to 30c.; South American, 21 to 23c.; Santos, 21 to 22c.; Java, 30 to 32c.; Mocha, 26 to 27c.; Maracaibo, 21 to 23c.

#### DRIED FRUIT.

There is a fair demand for the cheaper kinds of Valencia raisins at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  c. a pound but outside these there is not a great deal doing. Layers sell ordinarly at 6 to  $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. The new crop Valencia raisins will likely be shipped about August 10. Currants are if anything in rather better demand than a week ago, but the movement at the same time is not large. Fine fruit is scarce and will likely be cleaned out by the time the new crop arrives, which will probably be about the end of September. Ruling prices are 5½ to 6c. for provincials, 7½ to 8½c. for Patras and 8 to 9c. for Vostizzas. Sultana raisins are quiet and unchanged at 6½ to 6¾c. for good, 7¼ to 7¾c. for fine and 8 to 8¾c. for choice. The demand for prunes continues to fall off; 7 to 7½c. in cases is the idea. Dates dull and unchanged at 5 to 5½c. In figs the market is about cleaned out and the only thing that is selling is a few cooking figs.

THE CANADIAN GROCER

#### NUTS.

There is no change, and trade remains much as before. We quote :-Brazil nuts 11 to 11½c. a pound; Sicily shelled almonds, 32 to 35c. a pound; unshelled, 16 to 17c.; peanuts, 13 to 14c. for roasted and 11 to 12½c. for green; cocoa nuts, \$5 to \$5.50 per sack; Marbot walnuts 11½ to 12c.; pecans 13½ to 16c.

#### RICE AND SPICES.

Rice is in demand and unchanged at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 6c for finest brands, and  $3\frac{1}{6}$  to  $5\frac{1}{4}c$ . for B. quality Japan rice. There is a good, seasonable demand for spices Whole ginger is quoted at 20 to 25c, pure white pepper at 20 to 28c, and pure black at 14 to 16c.

#### SUGAR.

The feature of the week in this article is the decline of 1/8c. in the price of granulat-ed, announced by the refiners Tuesday last sympathy with the outside markets. There was an immediate corresponding reduction on the part of most of the wholesale houses. Granulated is now generally quoted at 55%c., although a house here and there is hanging out for 1/8c. more than that figure. Yellows are quoted at from 41/2 to 51/4 c. For some days before the decline was announced some local jobbers who were carrying large stocks were supplying their fellow jobbers with granulated at figures slightly under those ob-taining at the refineries. At the same time the trade looked upon the decline as being of a temporary character and expect a higher market again in September, when the demand usually becomes the greatest. In the meantime the demand shows some easing off, sales being altogether confined to small lots.

- Willett & Gray, New York, in their weekly Statistical, say: The week-Raws declined 3 16c. Refined unchanged. Receipts, 29,-585 tons. Total stock in all the principal countries, 914,694 tons, against 1,230,443 tons at same dates last year. Afloats to the United States from all countries estimated, 50,000 tons, against 70,000 tons last year.

Raws-For the reasons fully given last week the refiners have had no occasion to enter the market for raw sugars, and business has been limited to a few sales. Receipts have been unexpectedly large for the past two weeks, and though meltings are on the increase again, the stocks show a further increase for the week, partly owing to the arrival of a large cargo of Philippine Islands sugar, the first of the new crop. The European markets have been extremely unsettled during the week, fluctuating for beet sugar from 18s. to 16s. 11 1/4 d, and closing at , a decline of 1s. per cwt. or 1/4 c. per lb. and reducing the parity of centrifugals to 4 3-16c., at which some few transactions were made. The present reaction of prices. is not owing to any particular change of the statistical position of sugar, but more direct-ly to the influence of the financial panics or semi-panics both at home and abroad. While these adverse influences continue it is impossible to foresee what the final effect may be upon the sugar speculation abroad, but it is evident that the intention to advance prices largely which existed when beet sugars were above 18s., has been abandoned for the present at least. With a removal of the money difficulties there is plenty of time. however, for another upward movement before the new campaign begins The handto-mouth basis is now in full force, and it is probable that by the 1st of August there will be as small an invisible stock in this country as existed on the 1st of January.

Refined-As stated by us at the beginning of the speculative movement in raw sugars, the American Sugar Refining Co. would probably not advance the price of refined sugars to the parity of each advance in raws until satisfied such advance was to be maintained. This course has been followed, and hence the prices of refined have been kept well below the parity of raws, and the present reaction of raws to 4 3.16c. only brings granulated to the usual relative parity at its present price of 5.34c. The same rule will probably hold good now, and prices of refined will only be reduced when a further reduction is made in raws and maintained, for it is by no means improbable that raws will again advance in August, though they may reach no higher figures than those already quoted this sea-son. This will depend entirely upon the ability of the holders of sugar in Europe and Cuba to wait their time of demand. There is accumulating evidence that the trade, with few exceptions, are fully down to minimum stocks, and a more active market for refined should soon appear.

#### SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Trade continues light in syrups and what is doing partakes mostly of the brighter grades at about  $2\frac{34}{2}$  to 3c. Molasses continues dull with the ruling price 32c. for barrels and  $34\frac{1}{2}c$ . for half barrels.

#### TEAS.

Demand continues to improve. There have been quite a few Japans and Ceylons moving during the week, the former at prices ranging from 20 to 35c. and the latter at 23 to 28c. Medium grade Ceylons are getting picked up and in England they are scarce. One house on the street made six offers for a certain kind and found that the market had been cleaned out of it. In Japans teas, medium consigned are said not to be covering cost at the price at which they are being offered, and the owners have cabled their agents here not to sell at present prices. Medium Japans never showed better value than now and the reason is ascribed to the fact that they have not been buying these teas as freely as usual in the States owing to the financial troubles over there.

Mail advices from Hankow under date of June 5 state that the demand has continued in excess of supplies and prices generally have been fully maintained. Common Congou is quoted firmer, and there were very few such teas offering. Rainy weather had interfered with shipping. Arrivals to date were : Hankow, 480,000 half chests ; Kinkiang, 240,000 half chests ; total, 720,000 half chests, against 692,000 half chests the same

CLEMES BROS. Phone. 1766 CALLEN LE

THE KEN

THE SC

is so por

packers h

public fro

addition 1

across the

color. L

if you wa

Bay

C

PICT

**W. B** 

רטי

TE

The Grea

1.80. Exp

Sample 25



# CANNED GOODS.

There is not much of especial interest to note this week in canned goods. A few cheap lines, such as pumpkins and corn, are being got rid of with a view to cleaning up, but otherwise vegetables and fruits are quiet. In fish and meats a good trade is being done. Demand is light for tomatoes; 85c. is the ordinary price, but there are some that can be obtained at 8oc. Futures have been offering at 85c., but the policy of the trade this year seems to be to wait. Peas are quiet and unchanged at 80 to 90c. ordinarily. They are being offered for future delivery at 85c. The demand for corn is light at 80 to 90c. We hear of some being offered on this market at low prices, but the quality is reported to be bad. Peaches are quiet and stocks are light and prices unchanged at \$2.10 to \$2.25 for 2's and \$3 to \$3 25 for 3's. Pumpkins are in good demand at 85 to 90c. Plums are in fair demand and unchanged at \$1.45 to \$1.55. There is very little doing in raspberries and prices are unchanged, at \$1.75 to \$2. Apples are scarce, but there is not much doing. We quote as before at \$2 to \$2.25 for gallons and 85c. to \$1 for 3's. This market is about cleaned out of good salmon in tall tins, and only a few are obtainable in flat tins. Stocks are now largely confined to spring catch and white salmon of not desirable brands. Everybody is now awaiting the new pack, which is expected on this market about the end of August or beginning of September. Demand continues brisk at firm prices. We quote first-class stock at from \$1.50 to \$1.75 for talls and \$1.70 to \$1.80 for flats. In lobsters demand is good for the better brands and stocks are comparatively light; \$1.90 to \$2.10 is the idea for talls and \$2.50 to \$2.70 for flats. Demand for meats continues seasonably good at unchanged prices.

#### MARKETS-Continued.

time last year. Settlements—Hankow, 384,-000 half chests : Kinkiang, 200,000 half chests ; total, 584,000 half chests, against 539,000 half chests the same time last year. Stock—Hankow, 96,000 half chests ; Kinkiang, 40,000 half chests ; total, 136,000 half chests, compared with 153,000 half chests a year ago. Regarding exchange, the advices reported that four months' credits had fluctuated 3s. 11 ¼ d. to 3s. 11 ½ d., closing at 3s.

#### BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Butter is scarce and firm in price. For dairy butter the demanl is good. Good, straight dairy tubs sells at 16 to 17 ½ c. and

# A Pure Soap At Moderate Price.



# 100 Cakes in Each Box--\$5.00.

The St. Croix Soap Mfg. Co.,

#### Branches :

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

good store packed tubs at 15 to 16c. The range for tubs, crocks and pails is 14 to  $17\frac{1}{2}c$ , according to quality. There is a good demand for medium at about 15c. for bakers' use. Farmers' pound prints sell at 17 to 18c. There is just a little jobbing trade doing in creamery butter, and there is not much offering. For creamery tubs 20 to 21c. is the idea, and pound prints are being jobbed at 20 to 22c.

Cheese is unchanged and demand is light. Jobbers are getting  $9\frac{3}{2}$  to 10c., and 9 to  $9\frac{3}{2}$  c. Is being asked at the factories. The production, owing to the favorable weather, ought to be good.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—There seems to be a little better demand, and good stock is rather scarce. Jobbers are getting \$1.10 to \$1.20 for medium and \$1.40 to \$1.50 for a good hand-picked bean.

DRIED APPLES—The enquiry continues to improve and prices are firmer. Jobbers are getting from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5c, accordiny to quality, and they are paying all the way from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{1}{4}$  c.

EVAPORATED APPLES—Dull; good stock is quoted at 9c., but a cheaper line can be got at 7c. This latter price is also asked for quarters.

EGGS—Receipts continue liberal and prices are weak at  $11\frac{1}{2}$  to  $11\frac{3}{4}$  c. They are showing the weather and have to be inspected more closely.

POTATOES - Demand is good and receipts are hardly sufficient to supply it, but prices at the same time are lower than a week ago. The ruling price for both American and Canadian is \$2.50 per barrel, and this price at the moment obtains, whether it be for one or twenty-five-barrel lots.

St. Stephen, N.B.

HONEY—Nothing new to report. Extracted is quoted at 5c. for dark and 8c. for white. There is some this year's section on the market and it is selling at 20c.

ONIONS—Unchanged. Bermudas are out of the market and Egyptian are quoted as before at \$2 to \$2 25.

HOPS-Easier, jobbers quoting large lots at 15 to 16c. and small at 16 to 17c.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

The weather has been too hot for dressed hogs and the price is nominally \$8. Hog products, such as hams, long clear and breakfast bacon, continue in good demand at unchanged prices.

BACON—Long clear,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  to 11c. Smoked backs  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c., bellies,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  to 14c. rolls  $10\frac{1}{2}$  to  $10\frac{3}{2}$  c.

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

LARD—Pure Canadian is 13c. in tubs, 13<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>c. in pails and 12<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>c. in therces. Compound 10 to 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c.

BARREL PORK—Canadian heavy mess \$21, Canadian short cut \$22, shoulder mess \$19.50.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef fores are 5 to 5½ c., hindquarters 9½ to 102., mutton 7 to 9c., lamb 15 to 17c.

GREEN FRUIT.

Trade in this line continues good, particularly for tomatoes, bananas, watermelons and lemons, for all of which the demand 15







The above cuts represent one of each of the articles Barrel, (no charge for package), containing <u>120</u> use ul articles and can be profitably retailed at 5 and 10 cents each. For s

TORONTO, JAMES A. SKINNE 54 & 56 Wellington, St., W. Sole Agents for Ca TRY A SAMPLE P







#### MARKETS-Continued

22

good. Watermelons are scarce. Most of the lemons go out at about \$5. The first the lemons go out at about \$5. The first shipment of Canadian peaches arrived on this market Tuesday. They were from St. Davids in the Niagara district. This is a week or so earlier than usual. The season is about over for pranges. Huckleberries are on the mar-

ket, and they are selling at 75c. to \$1 per basket as to condition. We quote : Oranges —Messinas. ½ boxes of 80's, \$2.50; ½ boxes of 100's, \$2.50 to \$2.75; lemons, \$4.50 to \$5.50; bananas, \$1.25 to \$1.75; raspberries, 7c to 8c.; cherries 90 to \$1.25 per basket ; red currants 65 to 75c. per basket ; tomatoes \$1 to \$1.25 per crate; Canadian tomatoes \$1 per crate; huckleberries, 75c. to \$1; cucumbers, 75c. per basket ; beans, 75c. to \$1 per bush ; gooseberries, 50 to \$1 per basket ; cabbage, \$1.75 to \$2.25 per bbl. for Canadian; watermelons, 20 to 30c. ; California fruit-Apricots \$2.25 ; peaches, \$2 to \$2.25 ; pears, \$3 25 10 \$3.50.

#### FISH

There is a fair business doing at last week's prices, although the supply is not quite sufficient to fill the demand. Herring are a little more plentitul than they were a week ago. We quote as folring are a little more pientiful than they were a week ago. We quote as fol-ows: Fresh sea salmon, 15c.; skinned and boned codfish,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Labrador her-ring, \$3 per half barrel; shore her-ring, \$2.75 per bbl.; Digby herring, 11 to  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c.; boneless fish, 4c.; boneless cod, 7 to 8c.; blue back herring, \$1 to \$1.50 per hundred; blue pickerel, 4 to 5c. a lb.; yellow ditto, 7 to 8c. a lb.; salmon trout and white fish, 7c.; eels, 6 to 8c. a lb.

#### SALT.

Trade in salt during the past week has not been so brisk as in former weeks, although some good sales were made. Prices continue the same: Barrel salt, \$1; coarse, in sacks, 68c.; dairy, \$1.25 ; Liverpool rock, \$10 per ton

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

 $H_{1DES}$ —Market in hides is quiet. Few sales are being made at  $4\frac{3}{4}$  c. No. 1 green stands at 4c., No. 2 at 3c.

SKINS-Skins remain much the same as last week. Dealers are paying 7c. for selected No. 1 calf. Lamb skins continue firm at 40c., full grown sheep skins are running from  $1 t_{1.50}$ . Pelts continue at 15 to 200

WOOL-There is a slight move in wool at  $16\frac{1}{2}$  to  $17\frac{1}{2}$  c. for select combing. Owing to the States dropping entirely out buyers are compelled to look to our own consumers, but as factories continue running on full time the consumption is naturally large.

TALLOW-Tallow offered is poor and difficult to dispose of. As soap manufacturers are having no little difficulty in the disposal of their productions at prices that will pay, they do not care to buy country summer rendered tallow. If this continues much rendered tallow. If this continues much longer tallow will have to come down. Dealers are paying 5c. for rendered and selling at 5<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>c.; rough remains at 2c.

#### PETROLEUM.

The Petrolea Advertiser, in its weekly eview, says :-- "Following the first ebulireview, says :tion of joy or of disappointment, according to the political bias, following the change in the tariff with regard to the importation of refined illuminating oil, and the possible or probable effects on our oil industry here, we do not see any cause to despair. The crude market remains firm. The possible effects have been freely discussed in financial cir-cles, and some have contended that the oil industrial securities will be seriously affected

by reasons of unfavorable conditions likely to follow to the detriment of the business. We regard a full discussion of this subject at this time as somewhat premature, but the alarmists are making the most of this opportunity for the purpose of affecting crude oil securities, and this has caused us to take notice of the matter." Petrolia crude, \$1.07 per barrel.

There is a brisk trade doing on the Toronto market in both burning and lubricating oils. Canadian oils are  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2c. per gallon lower, and American show a decline of  $\frac{2}{2}$  to 3c. We quote, imperial gal., To-ronto: Canadian,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  to 13c.; carbon safety, 16 1/2 c. ; Canadian water white, 17c. ; American water white, 181/2 to 19c.; photogene, 22C.

#### MARKET NOTES.

Davidson & Hay are in receipt of a fresh stock of Morton's fresh herring.

A new price list has been issued by the Empire Tobacco Co., of Montreal.

The first Canadian peaches for the season arrived on the Toronto market Tuesday.

The Canadian Canned Goods Association met in Toronto Wednesday.

Davidson & Hay have new Moning Congous and medium Japan teas in stock.

Sloan & Crowther are in receipt of a line of golden tip Ceylon tea which is said to be fine.

Warren Bros. & Boomer have invoice of choice Rio coffee which is just arriving in New York

H. P. Eckardt & Co. are offering Japan teas at 12 and 121/2c. which are said to be exceptionally fine value.

Clemes Bros. are in receipt of new season's honey in sections, selected, which they are selling at 200

Davidson & Hay have a line of Nagasaki Japan teas, gunpowder and Pekoes, which they are offering at low figures.

The Hamilton Retail Grocers' Association is said to have cleared about \$400 out of its recent excursion to Niagara Falls.

Perkins, Ince & Co. have received samples of new pack salmon, "Herring" brand. These are the first to arrive here this season

Goodall, Backhouse & Co., of Leeds, England, proprietors of "Yorkshire Relish," a sauce which they claim is the most delicious (Continued on page 24)

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

Depots at MONTREAL, QUE. and at ST. JOHN, N.B.

WINDOWS, MARBI

LISHES TIN-WARE. IRON.STEEL.&G.



Flour is dull and lower. Mill feed is m fair demand with shorts higher. Oats are in fair demand and steady.

FLOUR .- City millers' and dealers' prices are : Manitoba patents, \$4.20 to \$4.25; strong bakers' \$3.75 to \$3.90 ; white wheat patents. \$3 50 to \$3.90 ; straight roller, \$3 15 to \$3.20, low grades, per bag, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Ontario family \$3.15 to \$3.40.

Car prices are : Toronto freights-Manitoba patents, \$4.00 to \$4.05; Manitoba strong bakers', \$3.65 to \$3.70; Ontario patents, \$3.50 to \$3.60 ; straight roller, \$2.85 to \$3.10; extra, \$2.70 to \$2.80; low grades, per bag, 90c. to \$1.co.

MEAL-Oatmeal is \$4.10. to \$4.30 Cornmeal is \$3.25 to \$3.50.

FEED-Bran (ton lots) \$12.00, do (on track) \$11 00 to \$11.50, shorts (ton lots) \$16 ditto (on track) \$00.00 to \$16; mixed feed \$20 to \$22, feeding corn 57 to 58c., oats 39 to 4oc. on track.

HAY-Baled timothy quiet and unchanged. We quote \$10 to \$10.50.

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

#### MONTREAL.

The week has been a quiet one in flour with no improvement to note. Local dealers are only taking enough for immediate wants and no further business for export is reorted. We quote the following quotation Winter wheat, \$3.90 to \$4.10; Manitoba patents, best brands, \$4.10; straight rollers, \$3.15 to \$3.25; extra, \$2.90 to \$3.05; superfine, \$2.60 to \$2.90; Manitoba strong bakers', \$3.65 to \$3.80; Manitoba strong bakers', best brands, \$3.80 to \$3.90.



The W

RE High Hu

> We als other kin

We we Millers' ( Manitoba trusted to filled.

Cor



Establish

THR

Paris

Co

Purveyo

SUPE

PURE

CHO

HIG

COX'S

AGENTS F

C. E ( D. MA ARTE

The

H. ]



in the world, and also that it has the largest sale of any sauce in the Old Country, have just commenced pushing in the Dominion. They have appointed C. H. Binks & Co. of Montreal, sole agents for Canada. Yorkshire Relish will be well advertised and a large business will no doubt be done in it, and the trade is advised to write Messrs. Binks & Co. for samples and prices.

In this issue appears an illustration of Jas. A. Skinner & Co.'s latest Code's. The price of the package is only \$6.50, which speaks for itself.

H. P. Eckardt & Co. are still holding a few cases of mackerel, and they are in a position to supply small orders that may be sent in immediately.

Wright & Copp are said to be beseiged with orders for Pettijohn California breakfast food. They are unloading a car this week when all orders will be promptly filled.

The T. A. Snider Preserve Co., Cincinnati, have just issued a neat price list for the Dominion. The principal change is a reduction of 50 cents per dozen on quart tomato catsup.

Smith & Keighly are offering a novelty in teas. It is condensed tea with cream and sugar, put up in form of a paste in one-pound tins. Each tin will make about 40 cups. The quality is a fine black.

The "boom" in spot canned tomatoes seems to have spent its force. In any event, anxious buyers would have been accommodated on Saturday with first-class American goods at \$1.40 per dozen, while Canadian pack was offered a shade less than \$1.25, landed here, immediate shipment. New pack American goods were offered at \$1.10 for delivery not later than September 1st.— N. Y. Bulletin.

No grocer or general dealer should be without Nixey's goods in stock. They are popular, and are gradually becoming more so, because of the excellent value they give. Just now the Toronto agent, W. Matthews, No. 7 Richmond street west, is in receipt of a fresh supply of blue, black lead (3 kinds), and knife polish. These goods can be obtained from the wholesale houses in all trade centres. It is said that there is a probability of an advance in prices taking place shortly.

#### MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, July 27, 1893. GROCERIES

The week as a whole in groceries has been a quiet one, but for all that has not been wanting in interesting features. The chief in this respect is sugar. Outside advices on this staple have been rather soft, and the fact, coupled with some fluctuations in the price of raw in New York, create some easiness on spot, which has led up to the refiners marking down the price of granulated 1/8 of a cent The fact that the feeling was easy, however, has not by any means checked the

enquiry, for all the houses report a fair business in sugar, in fact state that it has furnished the bulk of the movement. Whether the easier feeling in raw will cause any serious reaction in the price of refined is a matter furnishing a difference of opinion on spot. A good many in the trade take a negative view, arguing that the refined article has had no such abnormal advance as raw, and that hence there is no reason for reaction in it. In teas there has been a rather wider movement at steady figures. It appears after all that supplies of Barbadoes molasses are not so excessive, and members of the combine maintain as firm views as ever. Syrups are quiet and inclined to be easy, while coffees and spices are firm. There has been a fair trade in dried raisins, which rule tairly steady. Payments rule fair on the whole.

#### SUGAR.

Outside advices have been easier on sugar, especially from London, cables from that market a few days ago stating that it was was demoralized and declining rapidly. New York followed suit to a certain extent and then steadied up, but the effect on spot has not been markedly appreciable until within a day or so when refiners decided to cut down granulated to  $5\frac{3}{8}$ c. a decline of an  $\frac{1}{6}$ c. but not touch yellows at all, which remain as before, 43/8c. and upward according to grade. Whether the refined market will react materially in sympathy with the easiness in raws is difficult to say, but some dealers here are inclined to take a negative view, arguing that the advance in the price of refined was not by any means equivalent to that of raw, hence there is less reason for reaction.

#### SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

The demand for syrups is slow, but there is a fair movement in molasses. It is thought that all the Barbudoes stock has arrived, some 7,000 puncheons in all being turned into stock in Montreal since the spring. Dealers contend however that stock on spot are not large as they have succeeded in moving a good quantity. Prices are unchanged, the combine still asking 33 to 34c. and outsiders 30 to 31c. Sales of Canadian syrup are reported at  $1\frac{7}{5}$  to  $2\frac{1}{5}c$ . per lb. as to quantity.

#### TEA.

Holders report more disposition on the part of buyers to avail themselves of the favorable opportunity of low prices to provide supplies. The result is a fair movement in medium grade Japans at 17 to 19c., some large parcels being moved during the week. A lot of Pingsuey gunpowder changed hands on New York account, but the terms were kept private. We quote Japans : Common 11 to 13c.; medium 15 to 17c; fine 18 to 21c., and finest 23 to 30c.

#### COFFEES AND SPICES.

The coffee market rules steady with sales of Maracaibo at 20½ to 22c. as to quantity and quality. On spot we quote : Jamaica, 19 to 20c.; Maracaibo, 20½ to 22c.; Rio, 19 to 21c.; Java, 24 to 28c. ; and Mocha, 25 to 28c. for round lots.

Spices are steady and we quote : Jamaica ginger, 16 to 18c., and 20 to 23c. for finer qualities. Black pepper, 8 to 9c.; pimento,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.; nutmegs, firm, 50 to 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and \$1.

#### DRIED FRUIT.

An improved enquiry is reported for Valencia raisins, but the supply here is small, for, as we have already noted, the stock of fine grades has all been cleaned out of first hands. We quote nominally 3½c. for straight lots. Advices from Denia are easy in tone, there being reported offerings from Denia at 16s. 6d. cost and freight Montreal. Currants are qu.et at 5 to 6c.

#### RICE

The demand for rice is improving, millers reporting a brisk enquiry at steady prices New Patna rice is now coming to hand. GREEN FRUIT.

OREER TRUIT.

There has been a good business doing m all lines of green fruit. Lemons have met a good enquiry at \$3.25 to \$4 for choice and \$2.25 to \$3 for common to good. Oranges have met a good business, and prices are \$2.50 to \$4 for boxes and half boxes \$1.50 to and prices are Raspberries are still plentiful \$1 85. and cheap at 60 to 8oc. according to package. Peaches are scarce at \$2 per box, and pears are in good demand at \$2.25 to \$2.50. Bananas are in over supply and easy at 8oc. to \$1.25. Red currants move at 7c. per box There is a free sale for cherries at 75c. to \$1.30 per basket, and watermelons are scarce and firm at 25 to 30c. as to quality. Imported onions are in good demand at \$2.40 to \$2.50 for Bermuda and \$2.25 for Egyptian per case.

#### BEANS.

The market is quiet and steady, and we quote hand picked 1.40 to 1.50 per bushel, ordinary 1.25 to 1.30, and inferior 90c. to 1.10.

#### HOPS.

There is a somewhat better feeling in hops, which we quote at 18 to 20c for good to choice, 15 to  $16\frac{1}{2}c$ . for yearlings and 6 to 10c. for old.

#### POTATOES.

The market keeps well cleared of old stock. New potatoes are selling freely at \$2.50 per barrel.

#### PROVISIONS.

The provision market is dull and uninteresting. Dealers are generally shading prices to induce business, but the movement in spite of this is small. We quote :—Canadian short cut, per brl., \$21 to \$21.50; mess pork, western, new, per brl., \$22.50 to \$23; hams, city cured, per lb., 12 to  $13\frac{1}{2}$ C.; lard, Canadian, in pails, 11 to 12C.; bacon, per lb.,  $11\frac{1}{2}$ to  $12\frac{1}{4}$ C.; lard, com., refined, per lb.,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  to 10C.

#### EGGS.

A good local demand is reported for eggs for this season of the year, at 11 to 11½c. Single cases of choice fancy candled stock make 12c. Receipts rule moderate.

#### CHEESE.

The cheese market remains much the Shippers complain as much as ever same. about it being difficult to negotiate any new business at present prices, but, in the face of this, free buying in the country continues. We understand that the first half of July has been taken in the Townships at 87% to 9c. in the country, and also that there has been a good deal of picking up in the French district at a fraction less, while it is pretty generally admitted that up west the first half of the month is closely sold up also at 9 1-16c upward. With this free buying at these full prices, and the complaints about close limits, the market is a hard one to under-stand. It is evident, however, that some people want cheese, for there was considerable enquiry in a shopping way on the streets to-day for colored western and in a minor degree for white also, 93/8c. being bid for the former and 91% to 914 c. for the latter.

# JAMES

Cr Gla

an

MPORTER

Our impor most e SI No trouble Sample Roc unbian or J

GREA

ES WE OFFE

.....

N. Q 274 S

Clo CUR brate mend and

you t

WRITE F

F.

59. 61



#### MONTREAL Markets Continued.

26

Colored, however, was hard to get on the street, and there was not much white to do business in either.

#### BUTTER.

Butter is firm, but the market rules quiet for the reason that holders are rather extreme in their views, while there is not much stock of any kind here to do business in. There is a fair export enquiry for creamery at 211/2 to 2134c, and business has been put through over the cable at within this range. Townships is usually wanted for the local jobbing demand and fetches full figures, 19 to 20c. being the idea in its case. For Western exporters have paid 17c., but this they consider a full price, but we quote 17 to 18c. as holders of it are firm, 16½ c. having been paid in the country. We quote : Creamery, 21½ Townships, 19. to 20c. ; Western to 22C.; dairy, 17 to 18c.

MONTREAL TRADE NOTES.

Refiners have marked down the price of granulated sugar an 1/8 of a cent.

Valencia raisins, off-stalk, are offered from Denia at 16s. 6d. cost and freight Montreal.

New York buyers have been picking up a round lot of Pingsuey gunpowders on this market. The terms are not know, but 16c. is not far from the price.

New Patna rice will be on hand on the market, it is expected before the close of the present week.

The total receipts of Barbadoes molasses on purely Montreal account this season since the opening of navigation are placed at 7,000 puncheons.

#### GOING TO HAVE A BIG TIME.

The finishing touches to the arrangements for holding the annual excursion of the Toronto Retail Grocers' Association to Niagara Falls are being put on, and if the Weather Clerk does not fail in his duty it will be one of the best outings the Association ever had. After leaving the boats at Queenston the excursionists will take the new and delightful electric railway route to the Falls, where special arrangements have been made for their entertainment. The tickets are \$1.25 for adults and 65c. for children. Remember August 2 is the date.

#### PERSONAL MENTION.

John Moffatt, of Kincardine, starts for the World's Fair August 15.

D. McLachlan, Woodville, was in Toronto this week on business.

E. Wissler, of Salem, is snatching time

from business to see the World's Fair. P. W. Hay, of Kincardine, has been holidaying in Detroit, Saginaw, and other American cities.

C. A. Nairn, of Goderich, who has been touring in Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, etc., is again back to business.

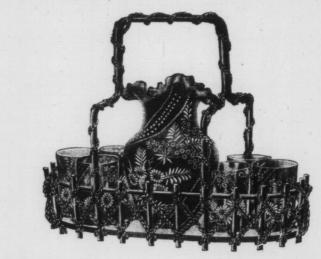
L Schepp, the well-known cocoa manufacturer, was in Toronto Tuesday. He said his reason was to see what inducements the city would give him to locate the Canadian branch of his factory here. The factory is now in Hamilton, and should it be removed 'oToronto would be enlarged.

F. A. Mills, of Wingham, has returned from Chicago where he has been taking in the World's Fair. He is much pleased with what he saw.

#### WATER SETS.

The accompanying illustration shows one of the many designs of water sets shown by Nerlich & Co. Full information was given in their advertisement which appeared in THE GROCER two weeks ago. Their great run is a case containing ten sets assorted, which they sell at \$9.50, and some of these sell rethe year. The average age of those who died was fifty years. The amount on mortgagge is \$52,250, invested on property appraised at \$118,000. The amount in bonds is \$23,000. The average rate of interest is a fraction over five per cent.

While speaking generally, the prospects for grapes in this vicinity are fair. " ly good, although the fall will have to be open to ensure their ripening. A strange blight has struck some of the vines in the gardens in this town. The blight came on very suddenly—in fact, in a few hours. The young fruit at first has a wilted appearance, followed in a remarkably short time by a sort of mildew gathering thereon, eventually resulting in the bunch withering and becoming quite white. We do not know



tail at \$2.50. Their price list on these goods shows a great variety of style and decoration. The list can be secured by dropping a card to 35 Front street west, Toronto. They also carry a full stock of pipes, tobaccos, cigars, and fancy goods of all descriptions.

A day or two ago a city traveller named J. A. Amyot, in the employ of David Latour, boot and shoe manufacturer, Montreal, came to the office and reported that he had sold goods to different parties to the value of \$300, and at once drew his commission upon the sales. When the firm came to look to the delivery of the goods in question, the several alleged purchasers knew nothing whatever of the supposed sales, consequently Amyot was arrested for procur-ing money under false pretenses. He was brought before the police court and pleaded guilty to the charge. The un-fortunate man said he was being pushed by his creditors and took the money to obtain relief, adding that he intended to refund the same thus dishonestly obtained.

The report of the trustees of the gratuity fund of the Toronto Board of Trade has been presented. During the past year one name has been added to the membership, making the total of subscribing members 851. There have been 44 transfers made this year, the average age of those relinquishing their interest being 43, and of the new participants 39. There have been 15 deaths during as to whether the disease is at all general, but we do know that some vines have got it bad.—Galt Reporter.

Controller of Customs Wallace has given a decision allowing hop-bitters ale to be admitted under section 547 of the Customs' Act-articles not elsewhere enumerated-at 20 per cent. duty. This is an English preparation said to be non-alcoholic, and intended to take the place of ordinary ale. It is said to be made with best English hops and cane sugar, and chemical analysis, it is elainof one per cent. of alcohol, so that it can scarcely be called an intoxicating drink.

Victoria's Board of Trade report counsels, almongst other matters, the establishment of a Provincial Board for the regulation of the inland fisheries, and calls upon the provincial press to depreciate and discourage a too prevalent tendency to gamble in paper town sites. The Board also advises municipalities to go somewhat slow in taking up debenture loans, lest they thus in interest exhaust too much of their ordinary income, and also warns public bodies to be very careful in the matter of guaranteeing industries established within their borders.

Post Office Clerk-" No address on this letter, miss."

Miss Simple-" Oh, yes, it's under the stamp."

Miss Etta Lambe, who was drowned at Toronto Island Tuesday last, was a sister of W. G. A. Lambe, the well-known broker of Wellington street east, and he has the sympathy of the trade in his trouble. BRAN

Mar

# Thousands of Retailers . .



27

and Consumers are reached daily and weekly by our Advertisements in the leading newspapers of the Dominion, and are thus being constantly reminded that our

# Matches Wooden Ware Wash Boards Indurated Ware

&c., &c.,

Are the **Standard** goods, and the best in the market. It pays to handle **Eddy's** goods.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES at Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Hamilton, Kingston, and Victoria, B. C.

THE E. B. EDDY CO.

**Mammoth Works** 

Hull, Canada.

#### DRY GOODS.

28

#### MONTREAL MARKET.

The dry goods market has been generally quiet during the past week, but a fair aggregate trade is doing. Buyers generally manifest a conservative spirit, but the steady movement that is going on is all the more encouraging in view of that. Several of the houses report booking good orders for fall woollen fabrics, while summer goods have also been in request in a sorting way, a large number of light, dress goods having been disposed of in the aggregate.

Mill agents say that the woollen mills are running full time on orders and have orders a long way ahead, so much so in fact that it is feared that some orders will not be delivered on time. The city retail trade has ruled quiet. Remittances are fair, and city collections show some improvement.

Mr. Fraser, of S. Greenshields, Son & Co., has got back from his holiday trip looking thoroughly rejuvenated.

Jas. Johnston & Co. are receiving some fine lines of fall trimmings this week, and in several cases are simply repacking and reshipping them.

Gault Bros. note a brisk demand for cashmeres in all the various shades known under the caption of Henry II. colors, running from light mauve to a dark purple, etc. If anything the brighter shades have the best of the percentage of sales.

S. Greenshields, Son & Co. will be receiving some extensive lines of fall goods next week.

Wm. Agnew & Co. are opening up this week several extensive lines of meline cloth in all the new shades; also lines of hop sacking in double width, of which they have been forwarding some good-sized orders.

Mr. Towers, of Mathews, Towers & Co., has returned from a western trip, and reports a satisfactory turnover of their fine lines of gents' furnishings. The firm are no longer handling cowboy hats.

The agent of a Paris house has enquired of an agent here what the prospect is for whipcords. The reply was unfavorable, and several of the trade express the same expectation.

#### TORONTO MARKET.

Strange as it may seem sorting orders are still remaining quite numerous, although the extent of the trade is not so voluminous as the number of orders might indicate. Few buyers have been on the market, but letter orders have been steady and numerous. Travellers have picked up a number of sorting orders of varying size and value. But all combine to maintain a trade, although there can be no doubt that the latter half of July and the first half of August is one of the quietest periods of the year.

Very little cutting is being done, outside of dress goods, in order to clear summer stocks. Some houses have found no occasion to reduce any prices. This is a gratifying feature.

Many buyers and proprietors are away on their summer holidays.

Gordon, Mackay & Co. have gone in heavily for fancy flannel shirtings. Novelty of design and coloring characterize this purchase.

Caldecott, Burton & Spence are making a leader of a ladies' elastic ribbed woollen shaped vest with ribbon-trimmed neck. This can be retailed at 50c., and 1s certainly exceptional value.

Alexander & Anderson have been restocking linens, and their stock is now complete for tall. They are showing special value in cream table linens.

W. R. Brock & Co. have purchased the balance of the stock of Paris quilts in assorted colars. They bought these at a great reduction in price and are offering them at nearly 20 per cent. lower than previous close quotations.

John Macdonald & Co. are showing a full range in horse clothing in jute and all-wool, stripes and checks. A repeat of several numbers of elastic canvas is to hand, and also of two special numbers in bleached tabling.

Caldecott, Burton & Spence have a full stock of small wares in such lines as elastics, hooks and eyes, marking cotton, dress shields, etc. The first two lines are scarce at present.

Gordon, Mackay & Co. have purchased a manufacturer's stock of black silk laces (fine mesh) at a discount that enables them 'to quote less than half ordinary price.

Caldecott, Burton & Spence are showing a novelty in ladies' wear in the shape of a nursing vest, which has two openings, one over each breast, and each opening has a protective flap. This is a very superior article and can be retailed at \$1.

W. R. Brock & Co., have received the first shipment of 'Bargain' braces. This is the line which was referred to in a recent issue as having been cleared out from a manufacturer, and which could be retailed at 12½ to 15 cents per pair instead of 20 to 25, the latter being the regular price.

Hook and eyes have been stocked by John Macdonald & Co. These goods have been scarce lately. Dress trimmings in astrachan moss and silk are to hand in great variety. These include all the latest continental novelties in this class of goods.

Alexander & Anderson have now a heavy stock of tapestry, union, wool and hemp carpets. Every line has been replenished with the newest designs, and they claim that their prices are equal to any in the market.

Wyld, Grasett & Darling are opening up some magnificent lines in fancy flannels. These are all wool goods and in newest patterns. Some very new shades and designs in plain and twill flannelettes are shown. They have recently opened large shipments of linens. They show undoubted values in low grade dice and medium cream damasks. Their range of towellings is the largest they have ever shown. The grades are chosen with especial regard for both country and city trade.

Gordon, Mackay & Co. have received another large shipment of their now famous satin quilt. They have all sizes in stock at present.

Alexander & Anderson are clearing the balance of their stock of summer parasols at reduced prices. A shipment of the latest novelties in dress trimmings, frogs, mantle and dress buttons are to hand.

Caldecott, Burton & Spence have now on hand a full range of colors in velveteens, also a full stock of blacks. All placed orders will be executed at once. They report fur and astrachan trimmings moving actively for the fall; also a lively movement in jet goods.

W. R. Brock & Co. have just received their fall stock of hemp carpets. The designs are better than last season and prices will be found suitable. This is the second season in which they have carried these goods. They have a line of pure Cape wool flannel that has been singularly successful for the better class of trade.

Gordon, Mackay & Co. report the necessity of cabling for black cashmeres. Through their purchases in this line were of considerable magnitude it is already evident that they will not meet the demand.

John Macdonald & Co. have just opened 20 cases of a low line of 43 inch colored henrietta. This is a line especially suitable for the fall trade, and the size of the shipment will enable them to give many retailers the benefit derived from handling it. Ten cases of silk surahs are also being opened up in plains and shot effects. These are all in new colors and notwithstanding the heavy advance in these goods, are shown at fairly low prices.

Gordon, Mackay & Co. are showing a large range of woollen shawls, and report unusually good results for the coming season. Tourists wraps for immediate use are finding ready sale.

Last week W. R. Brock & Co. enumerated in these columns a number of leading lines which they considered special value-plums to retail at 25c. They have also secured several startling lines which can be retailed at 50c., this being another popular price in the retail trade. Amongst these are the following : A line of ladies' natural wool vests, shaped pearl button front, ribbon trimmed neck, called "Ohmy," which is superior to any line that was in the market last sea son to retail at 75 cents ; a line of ladies brushed merino vests and drawers called "Stunner," in two sizes, and two lines of wool knit gloves for men, Nos. N. 3 fancy and B.B. solid black. In the men's furnishing department of ties, which as selected.

John Macdo the famous B coatings. The pow, and any r spected these g They are made yarns of selectu from shoddy, a qualities of th yard of genui back.

#### FOOD P

A commerci

says an exchai tail price pei articles of do qualities, in s Europe during are : Paris, 1 Main, Ham Prague, Rome prices of prim Prague it coul in Vienna, for for 81/2d. ; wh between IS. a as 1s. 53/8d. h from I I-Iod. Paris, Frankf to notice tha purchased fo household by was exactly and flour beir under 1d. a Hamburg. Brussels) to cracked or : Rome and h plantation, r chicory or ot 434d. in Ber Paris. In Bri ies can be ob

C/ MONTREAL: EVANS LYMA LYMA KERR J O. LI N. QUI TORONTO:-LYMA NORT

ELLIC

W. BR

EDML

DR. E.

JAS. A LOND

QUEBEC:-

TANCL

ing department they have also large ranges of ties, which are choice goods and specially selected.

John Macdonald & Co., are still selling the famous Belwarp serges and worsted coatings. Their numbers are all complete now, and any merchant who has not yet inspected these goods should arrange to do so. They are made only from specially prepared yarns of selected pure wool, absolutely free from shoddy, and they have all the wearing qualities of the "good old times." Every yard of genuine cloth is stamped on the back.

d

15

at

10

at

st

le

n.

S.

rs

ur

ly

et

ir

re

)e

n

S.

el

10

sth

:r-

at

ad

:d

le

pil-

en

in vy

·ly

a

a.

re

ed

es

ns

ed

ed .

in

he

loi

m-

or

a

25

ed

of

cy

h

#### FOOD PRICES IN EUROPEAN CITIES.

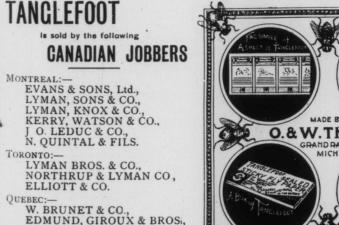
A commercial return has just been issued, says an exchange, showing the average retail price per pound avoirdupois of various articles of domestic consumption, medium qualities, in some of the principal cities of Europe during the year. The cities selected are : Paris, Lille, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hamburg, Vienna, Buda-Pesth, Prague, Rome, Florence, and Brussels. The prices of prime beet varied very much. In Prague it could be obtained for 7d. a pound; in Vienna, for 8d.; in Rome and Buda-Pesth, for 81/2d. ; while in Paris the price fluctuated between 1s. and 1s. 4d.; and in Lille as much as 1s. 53%d. had to be paid. Flour ranged from 1 1-10d.; in Buda-Pesth, to 21/2d.; in Paris, Frankfort and Florence, it is curious to notice that, while in Lille flour can be purchased for  $2\frac{1}{4}d$ . a pound, and white household bread cost  $1\frac{3}{4}d$ . in Berlin; this was exactly reversed, bread costing 21/4 d., and flour being 1/2d. cheaper. Potatoes were under 1d. a pound in all the cities except Hamburg. Rice ranged from 13/4 d. (in Brussels) to 5d.; sugar, good white lump, cracked or sawed, from 3¼ d. to 7½ d. (in Rome and Florence), and coffee (Brazil or plantation, roasted and ground, without chicory or other coffee substitute), from 1s. 4¾d. in Berlin to 2s. 6d. (fresh roasted) in Paris. In Brussels, coffee from Dutch colonies can be obtained for 1s. 22/3d. a pound.



29

# AMMONIA SOAP

# W. A. BRADSHAW & CO. TORONTO, ONT.



W. BRUNET & CO., EDMUND, GIROUX & BROS, DR. ED. MORIN & CO., LONDON:--

JAS. A. KENNEDY & CO., LONDON DRUG CO.



TANCLEFOOT is sold by the following CANADIAN JOBBERS HAMILTON: J. WINER & CO. KINGSTON: HENRY SKINNER & CO. HALIFAX: BROWN & WEBB, FORSYTH, SUTCLIFFE & CO., SIMSON BROS. & CO., WINNIPEG: MARTIN, ROSSER & CO. VICTORIA: MOORE & CO., LANGLEY & CO. VANCOUVER:-H. McDOWELL & CO.

NEW WESTMINISTER:--D. S. CURTIS & CO. NANAIMO:--E. PIMBURY & CO.



# GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & C<sup>2</sup>. LEEDS, ENGLAND.

#### NEW CROP VALENCIA RAISINS.

In less than three weeks time the first of the new crop Valencia raisins will have started on the voyage to this port. The proportions of the first shipment is at present a matter of some doubt, and whether the invoice loaded will consist largely of consigned goods, or actual orders, is also a question which at this time is rather difficult to decide. Those who are usually looked upon as importers are this year somewhat in doubt as to the course that should be pursued in reference to early importations. The past year, taken as a whole, has been an unprofitable one, and the unremunerative prices realized during the greater portion of the time since first receipts last year are fresh in the minds of the leading operators, hence the hesitance to plunge with the opening talk of new crop this season. There is usually more or less ambition shown among importers to be included in the list of owners of the first cargo leaving Denia, the same being recognized as a good business card from the fact that upon the arrival of the vessel the importer is prepared to offer his customers a line of new fruit, thus paving the way for obtaining additional favors, orders for new crop being accompanied as a rule by memorana including other lines. This spirit of competition, however, does not appear to be present this year. The trade and finan-

cial results of the past twelve months have borne with depressing influence upon importers generally, and their feelings to-day are certainly of a subdued character. First steamer shipments have offered in one or two instances at 24s. c. and f. for layer, and 19s. for off-stalk, but as similar prices were asked and obtained at the opening last year, importers now consider circumstances as such that to meet these figures would only serve to invite losses. an experience which the majority have had an abundance, and are now desirous of carefully avoiding if such is possible. Other shippers in Spain, unwilling to contract for first steamer, are in the field seeking orders for all August, a contract term which might mean second or third boat, the goods being placed aboard in August, with bill of lading showing date, and the sailing not actually occurring until September has been entered upon. For such shipment 21s. 6d. c. & f. for layer, and 17s. 6d. for off-stalk has been quoted, but so far as we are able to learn no considerable orders have gone out, importers here when interviewed upon the subject ex-pressing a determination to go slow, and feel their way cautiously until they are satisfied their way cautiously until they are satisfied that there is some show or possibility of turn-ing purchases at a profit. The next contract term to follow is first half September ship-ment, but upon this period there is a singular absence of information, packers abroad not having cabled prices at which they are pre-pared to accent order while or the other pared to accept orders, while on the other

hand local importers do not appear at all disturbed by the fact that the fruit is not offered for the period referred to. To judge from appearances there is not lıkely to be any rush to obtain first, or even early, shipments of new fruit this year. The prices cabled thus far are not in accordance with buyers' ideas as to cheapness.—N.Y. Journal of Commerce.

#### SMUGGLING TOBACCO.

The United States customs officers are watching Montreal closely, as they suspect an extensive system of smuggling. Tobacco rated as first-class, with a duty of \$2 a pound, is passed through as second-class tobacco, with a duty of only 35 cents. To-day a very large seliure of this tobacco was made in Philadelphia. It was undervalued at that point and had been classifies as secondclass at Ogdensburg. Recently six bales of Sumatra tobacco for wrappers, certified to be for Consul-General Knapp of this city, were entered at the port of Ogdensburg, N.Y., as four bales of SP matra leaf tobacco not fit for wrappers and two bales fit for wrappers. This change in the invoice was not challenged until it reached the examiner. He altered it to one bale unfit for wrappers and five bales fit for wrappers. The consignces thereupon took only the one bale, paying duty at 35 cents per pound, and returned the other five, on which a duty of \$2 a pound was asked. Mr. Knapp says the invoice could not be changed without fraud. Ogdensburg is suspected to be the door through which the smuggling goes on.-Montreal correspondent Globe.

Of Ev

s s

Th

of

We also ma se; put up ir



The HEADQUARTERS for T E A .

Of Every Description -

# Lightbound, Ralston & Co.

Seeing is believing. Send for Samples.

MONTREAL

#### THE CANADIAN GROCER

#### **BUSINESS CHANGES.**

SALES MADE OR PENDING.

The estate of Boucher & Co., boot and manufacturers, Montreal, is to be sold.

The stock of A. C. Clarke (The Tea Co.), Toronto, is advertised for sale by tender.

The estate of J. J. Baskerville, groceries and liquors, Ottawa, is advertised for sale.

E. W. Shaw, general merchant, saw mill, etc., is advertising mill and lumber for sale. The liquor stock of C. M. Arkell, St. Thomas, amounting in value to \$859, has been sold by auction to John Barnes at 97c.

on the dollar. FARTNERSHIPS FORMED AND DISSOLVED.

A. Sinclair & Co., grocers, St. John, N. B., have dissolved.

Musgrave & Dooley, grocers, North Sydney, N. S., have dissolved.

Ash & Cross, general merchants, Beaver Harbor, N. B., have dissolved.

Hawley & Membery, hotel, Toronto, have dissolved, J. Hawley continuing.

Carne & Mensie, grocers, Victoria, B. C., have dissolved. T. Carne continues.

C. A. Norton & Co., liquors, Halifax, copartnership registered, Chas. A. Norton only.

Louis Gareau and Auguste Beauchamp, of Lachine, wood, grain and hay merchants, have joined in partnership.

David Leblanc and Olier Belec, doing business as hotel keepers under the firm name of Belec & Leblanc, Montreal, have dissolved partnership.

Marie Agnes Villeneuve, Montreal, spinster, has registered that she is doing business alone as tobacconist under the firm name of C. B. Birop & Cie.

James P. Jordan, tobacconist, and William Scott, confectioner, Montreal, heretofore doing business as tobacconists under the firm name of Jordan & Co., have dissolved partnership.

S. Davis & Sons, cigar manufacturers, Montreal, have dissolved and a new partnership has been formed, composed of Samuel Davis, M. E. Davis, M. D. Davis, and Melvin M. Davis; style unchanged.

Samuel Coulson, merchant, Montreal, Emily Guscot Rea, wife separate as to property of David Rea, and formerly doing business as merchants and manufacturers under the name of David Rea & Co. have dissolved partnership. The business will be carried on in future under the same firm name of Mrs. E. G. Rea.

ASSIGNMENTS, DIFFICULTIES, COMPROMISES.

W. H. Stephenson, general dealer, Norwood, has assigned.

John W. McDonagh, grocer, Woodstock, N.B., has assigned.

W. L. Sterns, general merchant, Souris, P.E.I., has assigned.

W. H. Cochrane, boots and shoes, St. John, N.B., has assigned.

A. G. Horne & Co., general merchants, \$8,829.75; in Quebec, consisting of saw

Nanaimo, B.C., have assigned to Joseph Lawson.

W. Geddes, general merchant, Saber Island, N. S., has assigned.

Masse & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, Three Rivers, have assigned.

W. A. & H. R. Lambert, general merchant, Craven, Man., have assigned.

Mrs. A. Lindsey, Apsley, general store, has assigned to Henry Barber & Co.

Severe Bourrette, grocer, Montreal, has compromised at  $37\frac{1}{2}$  c. on the dollar cash.

J. L. Preville, general merchant, Joliette, Que., has compromised at 6oc. on the dollar.

G. Duckett, general storekeeper, Maxville, is offering to compromise at 45c. on the dollar.

Attachment is out against M. C. Crowdis, general merchant, Margaree, N.S., and he is away.

James A. Morrison, teas, etc., Halifax, has assigned, stock, debts, etc., \$3,500, to John M. Smith.

Beaubien & Frere, general merchants, Ste. Elizabeth, Que., are offering to compromise at 50c. on the dollar, cash.

Wm. Calhoun, grocer, Strachan avenue, Toronto, assigned to W. A. Campbell. No statement has yet been prepared.

W. H. Fortier, boot and shoe manufacturer, Toronto, has assigned to Charles Langley. The habilites are about \$5,000.

John Ballantyne, general merchant, Havreaux-Maisons, has assigned. H. O. Fortier, in the same line of business at Sherbrooke, has followed his example.

The crockery firm of Charles & Bawden of Kingston has assigned to a Kingston firm. The liabilities are about \$2,000, the assets about \$3,000. The firm was endeavoring to obtain a compromise, when some of the creditors secured a judgment, with the foregoing results.

The inspectors appointed by the creditors of Thompson Bros., the insolvent cheese manufacturers of Kingston, to examine the assets, report that the supposed discrepancies in their accounts do not exist, but that their failure and present liabilities have been brought about by heavy losses incurred in the purchase of sale cheese, butter, hogs, and grain and other produce over which they had no control, and that no transaction of any kind has been attended by any act of dishonesty upon the part of the firm. They recommend that the creditors accept a compromise of 20 cents on the dollar, net cash, and 5 cents on the dollar payable in six months by unsecured note. They make this recommendation owing to the nature of the assets and the fact of their being scattered over three provinces, which would entail a large expense in winding up the estate. The following is a short statement of the assets and liabilities : Assets in Manitoba, consisting of real estate and farming implements, \$22,346.10; in Ontario, consisting of real estate and interest in cheese faotories,

mill and stock, store and stock, and interest in cheese factories, \$12.72.75; total, \$43,-548.60. Liabilities, lease, mortgages and secured claims, \$14.440; balance, \$29,108.60. Unsecured claims about \$75,000. CHANGES.

Jacob Gibbons, grocer, Leamington, has sold out to George H. Sibbald.

Thos. Sheppard, hotel, Zeypher, has been been succeeded by Mrs. Jane Dafoe.

George Barber, general merchant, Rosemont, out of business and gone to Sault Ste. Marie.

#### FIRES.

John Dawkins, general merchant, Bethany, burned out.

The smoke-house belonging to Hutchinson & Son, London, was destroyed by fire between 1 and 2 o'clock Sunday. Loss about 100

Thomas Reid's livery stable, Chesley, occupied by James Armstrong, were totally destroyed by fire Monday, and before the fire could be got under control four other buildings were destroyed. Loss, \$3,000; insurance, \$1,800. The fire was caused by a lamp exploding in the livery stable.

These have been burned out in Fairville, N.B.: N. F. Barnhill, grocer; C. L. Doherty, boots and shoes; C. Durdan, boots and shoes; Jas. Durdan, shoemaker; Robert Fair & Co., general store; Abner Hansen, grocer; G. Irvine, general store; Robert Irvine, victualler; James Ready, brewer. DEATHS.

Andrew McNabb, ex-alderman and a well-known carriage builder of Winnipeg, died of diabetes at Carberry Sunday.

Alexander Douglas, for many years extensively engaged in the boot and shoe trade at Montreal, 15 dead. Mr. Douglas died suddenly at his residence, 37 St. Famille street.

#### PROMPT CLOSING.

Recently we stepped from the elevated station at West Twenty-third street at a minute or two before 6 o'clock in the evening. Having occasion to purchase some linen, we went to a prominent sixth avenue store, arriving at sharp 6. The door was being closed and we were denied admittance. By 6.07 p.m. we had passed through West Twenty-third street to Broadway, and found every retail store closed and iron gates shut. We discovered that in the greatest shopping district in New York the rule of closing at 6 p.m. is carried out with military precision. It makes no difference how many customers are at the door, the rule is enforced. Within a few minutes after the closing hour the employees leave the place, and all is as quiet as on a Sabbath.

This teaches that retail grocers can, if they will, enforce an early and universal closing at a fixed hour. The patrons of city stores are quick to learn and respect the rules. There is no legitimate excuse for retail grocers working from fourteen to sixteen hours every day. People ean be taught to buy their food, as well as their dry goods, within limited hours.—American Grocer. EN

Calif

It is a cooli nourishin It is far m

Every Re

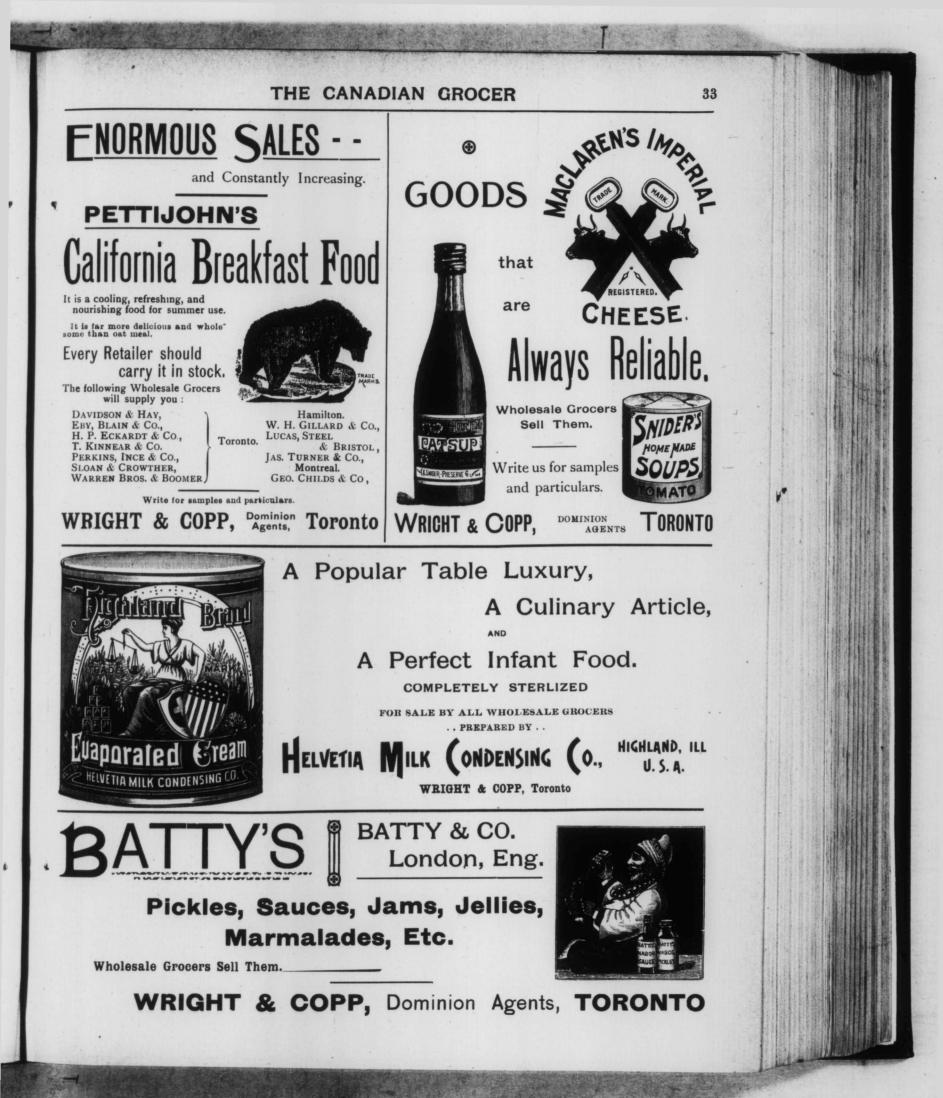
The followi wi DAVIDSO EBY, BLA H. P. EC T. KINNI PERKINS

SLOAN &

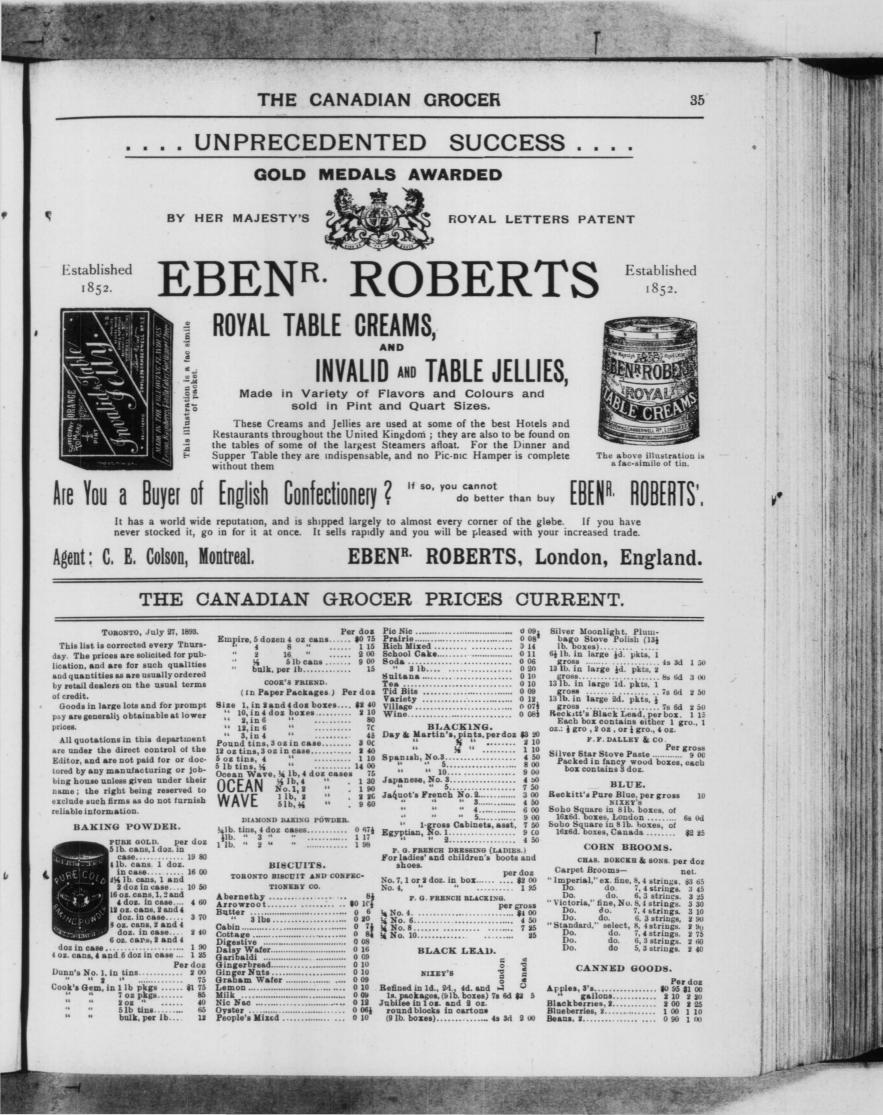
WARREN

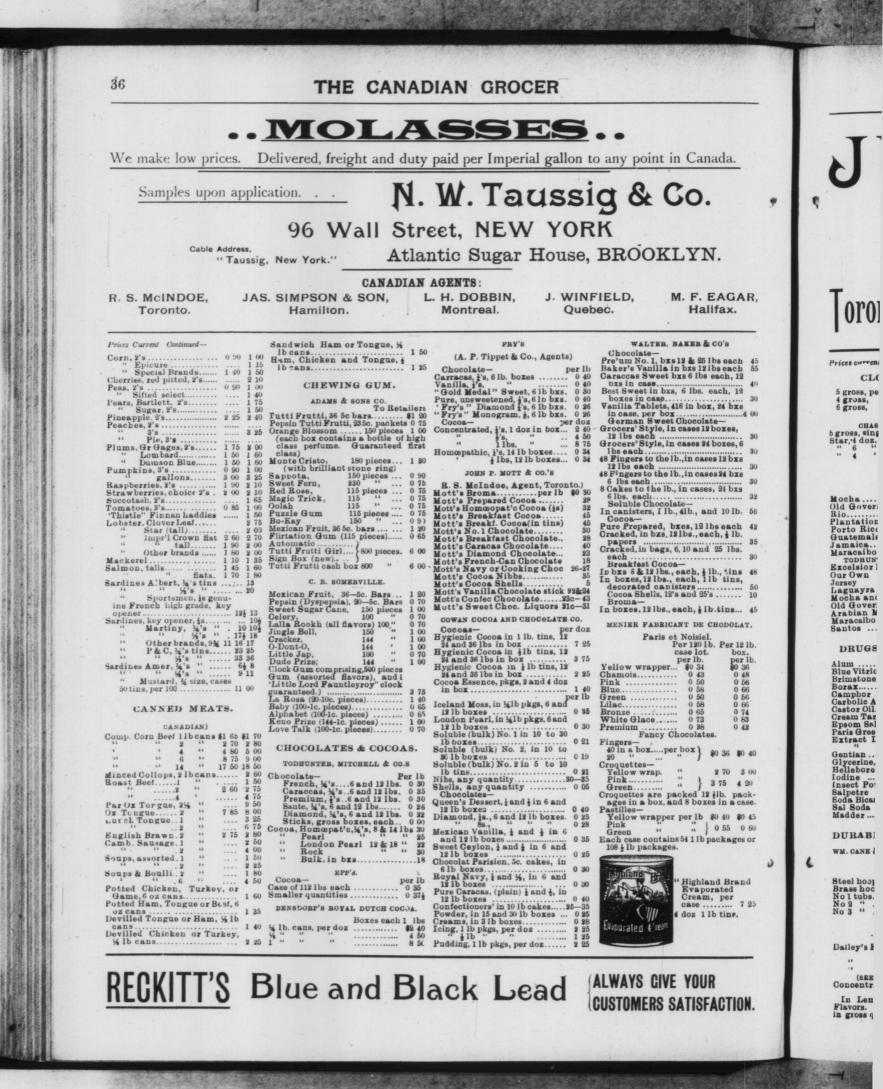
#### WRIG

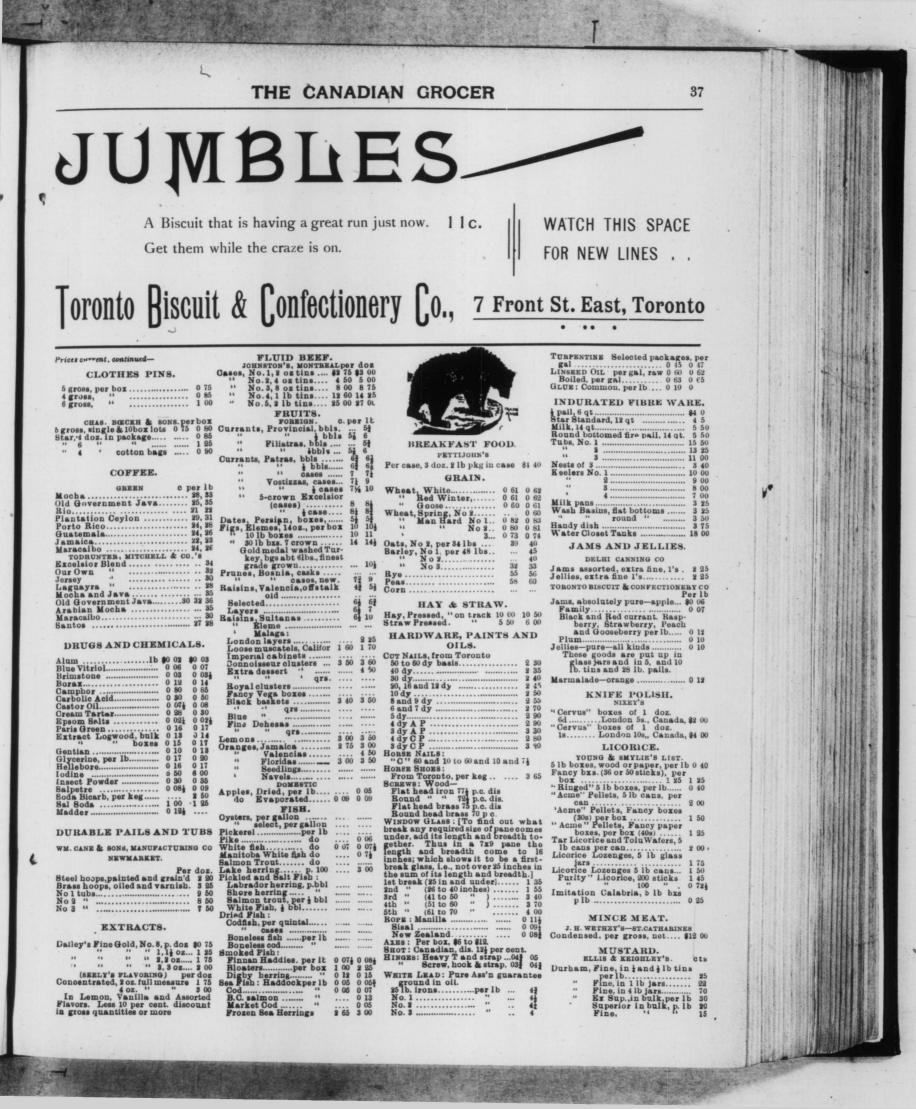












#### **THE CANADIAN GROCER**

Prices	cur	rent.	conti	n	u	0	d									
		C	HERR	¥	•	8		I	B	11	8	E	£			
Pure i																0
Pure i Pure i	n	1b. 1b.	tins			•							•		 	0

#### NUTS.

per lb

**		na	16	16
	Fornige	tta		***
Almond	s. Shelled	Valencias	28	32
	14	Jordan.	45	50
	64 .	Canary	28	30
Brazil				144
			5	6
				101
				16
			13	14
i carnati				124
Walnut		le		16
WE GINUI		X		11
		8.508		
8.8	Marbots.		114	1

#### PETROLEUM.

5 to 10 bbl lots, Toronto... Imp. gal Canadian 0 13 \$0 13; Carbon Safety 0 17 0 18 Canadian Water White 0 19 Amer'n Water White. 0 21 0 22 Photogene 0 25 For prices at Petrolia, see Market Report.)

#### PICKLES, SAUCES, SOUPS,

THE T. A. SNIDER PRESERVE CO., CINCINNATI.

Wright & Copp, Agents, Toronto.

#### per doz

Snider's Soups (in 3 lb cans). 3 50

Tomato. Chicken, Mock-Turtle, Cream of Pea, Cream of Asparagus, Cream of Celery, Cream of Corn. 4 50

-	Chicken Gumbo, O	- Tail	Mul		
,	ligatawny, Mut Beef, Vegetable, Julienne, Vermi dle, Consomme, B	ton E Printa celli,	Broth anier Noo	4	25
ł	Assorted			4	00
Ł				Per d	log
	Wassestan Banas	1			
	Worcester Sauce,	g pra		25 6	50
)	01-11 - 11 11-4-				
	Pickles, all kinds,				25
		uarts			00
	Harvey Sauce-gent	ine-	hlf. p	ts S	25
	Mushroom Catsup	41		2	25
	Anchovy Sauce	"	"	3	25
	, PROD	UCE			

έ.	DAIRY.		Pe	er	lb
	Butter, creamery, tubs.	20	18	80	21
	" dairy, tubs, choice	0	15	0	17
4	" " medium	0	14	0	15
	" low grades to com				
	Butter, pound rolls	3	15	.0	17
	" large rolls	0	13	0	16
	" store crocks				
	Cheese	0	093	0	10

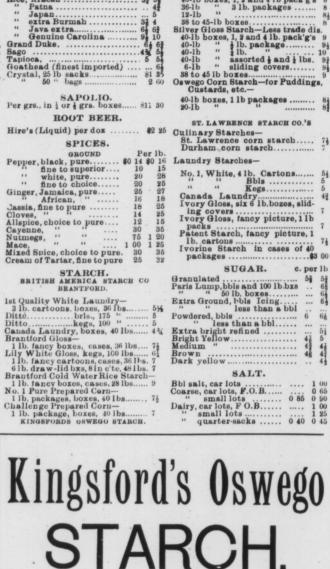
#### COUNTRY

2			
2	Eggs, fresh, per doz	0 11	0 1
	" limed	******	
	Beans	1 30	14
	Onions, per bag	2 00	2 5
t	Potatoes, per bag	90	1 9
~	Hops, 1891 crop	0 18	0 1
	** 1892 **	0 15	0 1
	Honey, extracted	0 05	00

Bacon, long clear, plb 0 10	0	11
Pork, mess, p. bbl	0	21
<sup>44</sup> short cut 21 00	21	50
Hams, smoked, per lb 13	0	134
" pickled	0	12
Bellies	0	131
Rolls 0 104	0	10
Backs	0	13
Lard, pure, per 1b 0 121	0	131
Compound 0 10	0	101
Tallow, refined, per 1b 0 054	0	06
ii rongh, ii	0	02

 Crystal, 22 ib sacks	40-1b " 1 lb. package 40-1b " 1 lb. " 40-1b " 1 lb. " 80-1b " suborted } and 1 lbs. 6-1b " silding covers 88 to 45 lb boxes. Custards, etc.— 40-1b boxes, 1 lb packages 20-1b " " ST. LAWBENCE STARCH CO.'S
Hire's (Liquid) per doz \$2 25 SPICES. GROUND Per lb. Pepper, black, pure \$0 14 \$0 16	Culinary Starches- St. Lawrence corn starch Durham corn starch Laundry Starches-
Pepper, black, pure	No. 1, White, 4 lb. Cartons ""Bbls Canada Laundry Ivory Gloss, six 6 lb. bozos, slid- ing covers Ivory Gloss, fancy picture, 1 lb packs Patent Starch, fancy picture, 1 lb. cartons Ivorine Starch in cases of 40 packages
STARCH. BRITISH AMERICA STARCH CO	SUGAR. c. per Granulated 5§

#### BRITISH AMERICA ST. BRANTFORD.



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

Pure Starch. FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING JOBBERS IN CANADA.

T. KINGSFORD & SON OSWEGO, N.Y.



#### Prices current.

Common, fine Smi Rock salt, per Liverpool co

HIGGIN

F.o.b. Mon Full sacks, 22 Quarter sack Sacks con'g F.o.b. Toron Full sacks, 22 Quarter sack Sacks con'g 1

#### SYRUPS

B B V.B. E.V.B. E. Superior XX XXX Crown

Trinidad, in New Orleans Porte Rico, I

Ivory Bar, Do. 2, 6-16 Primrose, 12 John A, 10 o Mayflower, 1 Gem, 31b ba '' 13 oz, 1 Queen's Lat Sapolio, per

Eclipse Ruby, 10 oz Monster, 8 o Detroit, 14 o Lily White

Everyday ... Queen City, Mottled in 5 Electric .... Hard Water

Royal Laun Octagon..... Royal Magn

Anchor, Ass <sup>11</sup> Cas Morse's Ass Morse's Ros <sup>11</sup> Win <sup>1</sup> Cas

Bouquet, pa Prize Magni

Sweet Brian Extra Perfu Old Brown White Lave

THE

Pure Gold Mfg. Co. TORONTO.

Orders for these Goods Receive our

Personal Attention.

COFFEE

**InLargeVariety** 

And SANTOS.

FINEST IMPORTED

OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, ARABIAN MOCHA, JAMAICA,

EAST INDIA, MARACAIBO

38

Eggs, iresh, per doz	0	11	v	119	ł
" limed					
Beans	1	30	1	45	
Onions, per bag	2	00	2	50	
Potatoes, per bag		90	1	90	
Hops, 1891 crop	0	18	0	15	
** 1892 **	0	15	0	17	
Honey, extracted	0	05	0	08	
" section	0	10	0	15	
PROVISIONS	š.				

Bacon, long clear, plb 0 10	0	11	
Pork, mess, p. bbl	0	21	
" short cut 21 00	21	50	
Hams, smoked, per lb 13	0	134	
" pickled	0	12	
Bellies	0	131	
Rolls 0 101	0	18	
Backs	0	13	
ard, pure, per 1b 0 121	0	131	
Compound 0 10	0	101	
allow, refined, per 1b. 0 054	0	06	
" rough, "	0	02	



HIGGINS' EUREKA S	ALT.
F.o.b. Montreal— Full sacks, 224 lbs Quarter sacks, 56 lbs Sacks con'g 16-14 lb. p'kt	Per Sack. \$ 2 30 0 58
F.o.b. Toronto— Full sacks, 224 lbs Quarter sacks, 66 lbs Sacks con'g 16-14 lb. p'kts	2 60
SYRUPS AND MO	LASSES.
	Per lb. bbls. } bbls
D M B  V.B.	21 21 22 23 24 24 31 25 31

p

B			£ .	31
V.B		2	į.	3
E. V. B		2	4	21
E. Superior		. 2	ī.	NO NO NO
XX			4	23
XXX			Ξ.	3
Crown			•	31
MOLASSES.		Per	g	B.1
Trinidad.in puncheons	0	32	0	35
" bbls	0	36	0	37
"   bbls	0	40	0	40
New Orleans, in bbls	õ	80	õ	52
Porte Rico, hdds		38	õ	40
" barrels		42		44
"   barrels	õ	44	õ	46

#### SOAP.

SUAP. Ivory Bar, 11 b: bars.....per lb Do. 2, 6-16 and 8 lb bars " Primrose, 12 oz. cske, per doz... John A, 10 oz. cske, per doz... Mayflower, 12 oz. cske, per doz... Mayflower, 12 oz. cske, per doz... (4 m, 31b bars per lb.... " 13 oz, 1 and 2 lb. bars .... Queen's Laundry, per bar... Sapolio, per gross... Per 6 51 48 50 48 11 Per Ib Eclipse " .... Ruby, 10 oz ..... Monster, 8 oz.... Detroit, 14 oz .... Lily White ...... 0 05 0 30 0 90 Everyday ..... Queen City, 14 oz..... 0 80 0 72 Per box Mottled in 5 box lots, 100 bars... Electric ...... Hard Water Electric..... Boyal Laundry ...... Octagon..... 3 10 Per doz Per bo: ... 0 72 ... 0 85 Honeysuckle . Sweet Briar Extra Perlume... Old Brown Windsor Squares ... White Lavender..... 0 30

0

# Per doz White Castile Bars 0.75 White Oatmeal 0.75 Persian Boquet, paper 2.50 Oriental 0.75 Pure Cocoanut, 8 doz. brs, wood 0.50 Heliotrope paper 1.50 Carnation 0.60 Rose Boquet 0.60 Cocoa Castile 0.50 Arcadian per gross New Arcadian, per gross 5.00 Ocean Soquet 0.45 Barber's Bar, per Ib 0.25 Pure Bath 1.00 Magnolia 0.85 Unscented Glycerine 0.60 Plain Honey 0.75 Plain Windsor 0.75 Plain Windsor 0.75 Plain Bath 0.60 Morne's Tollet Balls 0.90 Murster Bath 0.60 Marta 's Delight 1.80 Sunprise (10 cakee) 5.00

#### TEAS.

#### CHINA GREENS

Gunpowder-	pe	r H
Cases, extra firsts	42	50
Half chests ordinary firsts	22	38
Young Hyson-		-
Young Hyson- Cases, sifted, extra firsts Cases, small leaf, firsts	42	50
Cases, small leaf, firsts	85	40
Hall chests, ordinary firsts	22	88
" " seconds	17	19
" " thirds	15	17
" common	13	14
PING SUEYS.		
Young Hyson-		
Half chests, firsts	28	32
" " seconds	16	19
Half Boxes, firsts	28	32
" seconds	16	19
JAPAN.		
Half Chests-		
Finest May pickings	38	40
Choice	32	36
Finest	28	30
Fine	25	27
Good medium	22	24
Medium	19	20
Good common	16	18
Common	131	15
Common. Nagasaki, i chests Pekoe Oolong	16	22
Hagasaki, jouosis Lokoo	14	15
" " Oolong " Gunpowder	16	19
" " Siftings	71	11
" "Gunpowder " Siftings Congou- BLACK. Half Chests Kaisow, Mon-		11
Half Chests Kaisow, Mon-		
Hall Chests Kalsow, Mon-	12	60
ing, Pakling Caddies, Pakling, Kaisow		
Caddles, Paking, Kalsow	18	50
INDIAN.		
Darjeelings	35	55
Assam Pekces	20	40
Pekoe Souchong	18	30
CEYLON.		
Broken Pekoes	85	42
Pekoes	20	40
Pekce Souchong	17	35
TOBACCO AND CICAL	26	

#### TOBACCO AND CIGARS

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

Index, 7's. Honeysuckle,8's Napoleon,8's. Boyal Arms, 12's. Victoria, 12's. Brunette, 12's. Brinette of Wales, in caddies. "in 40 lb boxes..." Bright Smoking Plug Myrtle, T & B, 3's. Diamond Solace, 12's. Myrtle Cut Smoking, 1 lb tins... † lb gg, 6 lb boxes. os pg, 5 lb boxes. EMPIRE TORACCO COMPANY. 50 1 51 1 51 60 55 50 70 70 70 EMPIRE TOBACCO COMPANY. CUT SMOKING.

# Golden Plug, 2 oz. pkg boxes, 5 lbs... Uncle Ned, 2 oz. pkg, bxs 5 lbs Gem, 2 oz, packages, 5 lb boxes Gem, 8 oz tins in 6 lb cases...

PLUG SMOKING, PLUG SMOKING, Golden Plug. Uncle John, 3 x 6, 3s. caddies 164 lbs Gem. 3 x 6, 3s. caddies 164 lbs... St. Lawrence, 2 x 3, 7s. caddies about 17 lbs. Banner, 2 x 3, 7s. caddies about 17 lbs. 54 53 
 Banner, 2 x 3, 7s. caddies about
 45

 17 lbs.
 46

 Louise, Solace, 12s. caddies about
 46

 Iolbs.
 46

 Florence, Solace, 12s. caddies about
 46

 Florence, Solace, 12s. caddies
 46

 Bout 17 lbs.
 47

 Semething Good, 6s. butts 21 lbs
 46

#### FANCY SWEET CHEWING Good Luck, spun roll, 16 boxes

#### ..... 42 CIGARS-S. DAVIS & SONS, Montreal. Sizes. Per M

ligarettes, all Tobacco-	
Cable	7 00
El Padre	1 00
Mauricio	15 00
OMINION CUT TOBACCO WORKS,	MON-
TREAL.	
CIGARETTES. Pe	
thlete	87 50
uritan	6 95
ultana	
erby	4 95
. C. No. 1	4 00
weet Sixteen	9 75
'he Holder	9 95
Indo Dowb	10 50
lyde Park	
CUT TOBACCOS. p	erlb
uritan, tenths, 51b. boxes	75
ld Chum, ninths, 5 lb box	
ld Virgin., 1-10 lbpkg, 10 lbbxs	62
old Block, ninths, 51b boxes.	78
CIGARETTE TOBACCO.	
. C. N. 1, 1-10, 5 lb boxes	83
uritan, 1-10, 5 lb boxes	63
thlete, per lb	1 15
PLUG TOBACCO'S.	
ld Chum nlug 4s Solace 16 lbs	68
" " 8s " 16 " " 8s. R. & R. 12½	68
" " " 88 R & R. 1944	68
	00

APSLESTE

FOOG

0

1	**	6.5	chew	78.	R. & R	14%	58	
	61	**	**	78.	Solace	14%	58	
8		45	66	88.	R. & R.	16	58	
10		**	6.4		Solace		58	
16	O. V.	-	plug		Twist		58	
10	O. V.	-		38.	Solace	17%	58	
6	O. V.	-	**	75.	* 6	17	551/2	
10	Derby			28,	64	17%	51	
9	Derby			78.	*6	17	51	
27	Athlet	ie,	- "	58.	Twist	9	74	

#### WOODENWARE. per doz

woodda wand, per doz
Pails, 2 hoop, clear No. 1 \$1 70
" 3 " " 1 90
Pails, 2hoops, clear No. 2 1 60
" <b>3</b> " " " 1 80
" 3 " painted " 1 80
" 3 " " 1 80 " 3 " painted " 1 80 Tubs, No. 0
" 1 8 (0
" 2 7 00
<sup>14</sup> 3
Washboards, Globe
" Water Witch 1 40
' Northern Queen 2 25
' Planet 1 70
" Waverly 1.60
Waverly 1 60 X X 1 50
" X 1 30
Double " 0.75
in Indian 2 15
Globe Improved 9 00
Globe Improved. 2 00
" Quick and Easy . 1 80
Bingle Crescent 1 85 Double "
<b>Rattier</b> 1 30
per case.
Matches, 5 case lots, single case
Matches,         5 case lots.         single case           Parlor         175         \$1 80           Telephone         3 40         3 50           Teleptone         3 60         3 70           Safety         4 20         4 30           French         3 60         3 75
Telephone 3 40 3 50
Telegraph 3 60 3 70
Sefety 4.90 4.30
Example 9.60 9.75
Railroad (10 gro. in case)
Single case and under 5 cs. \$3 70
5 cases and under 10 cases 3 60
Steamship (10 gro. in case)
Single case and under 5 cs. 3 50
5 cases and under 10 cases 3 40
per doz
Mops and Handles, comb 1 25
Butter tubs \$1 60 \$3 60
Butter tubs \$1 60 \$3 60 Butter Bowls, crates ast'd 3 60
YEAST.
BARM MFG. CO. per box box containing 2 doz. 5c. pkgs. 0 50 " 2 doz. 10c. " 1 00
box containing 2 doz, 5c, pkgs, 0 50
" " \$ doz. 10c. " 1.00
1 402. 100. 100

THE CANADIAN GROCER

40

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

### YELLOWS

# and SYRUPS

The

. Gold

Messrs

Mr.

of Montr

NORTH

Unli

#### ARE PURE.

NO BLUEING Material whatsoever is used in the

## Manufacture of OUR GRANULATED

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

MONTREAL.

Manufacturers of Refined Sugars of the well-known Brand

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

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



