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S. DAVIS & SONS, LARGEST CIGAR MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA.

THE CANADIAN GROCER
 & GENERAL STOREKEEPER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
 \$200 PER YEAR

VOL. VI.

TORONTO, MAY 13, 1892.

No. 20

ST. LAWRENCE CORN STARCH
 FOR COOKING

ST. LAWRENCE IVORY GLOSS
 FOR THE LAUNDRY

These brands are to-day RECOGNIZED as

THE HIGHEST STANDARD,

And are supplied by all leading GROCERS to the best

FAMILY TRADE.

ASK YOUR
 WHOLESALE GROCER
 FOR
 RAILROAD AND STEAMSHIP
MATCHES

GUARANTEED
 Second to None.

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 Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers
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DUNN'S BAKING POWDER
 THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

Largest Sale in Canada.

Taylor, Scott & Co.,
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Retail Price, 25c.

For sale by all first-class grocers

FINE GOODS OUR SPECIALTY.

MUNGO CIGARS, EXCEPTIONALLY FINE.

ALL THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE HANDLE OLD CHUM PLUG AND CUT SMOKING TOBACCO

MADRE E' HIJO (7 SIZES)

EL PADRE AND CABLE.

ALL-TOBACCO CABLE AND EL PADRE CIGARETTES.

THE CANADIAN GROCER

BRYANT, GIBSON & Co.,
TORONTO,
Manufacturers of



This is a facsimile of our bottles.

"Worcestershire Sauce," "Yorkshire Sauce"
"Devonshire Relish" Raspberry Vinegar, Eva-
porated Vegetables, Chocolates, Cocoas, Confectionery.

DURABLE PAILS AND TUBS.

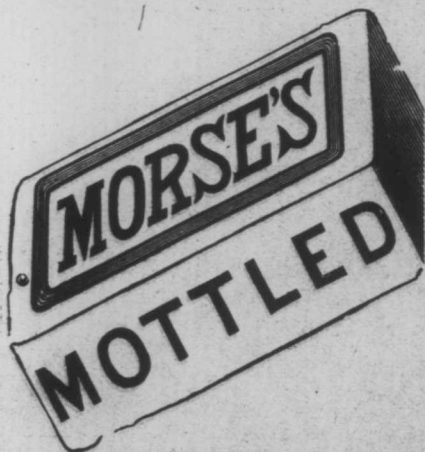
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The Wm. CANE & SONS MANUFACTURING Co
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Hoops, sunk in grooves in the staves and cannot
possibly fall off. The hoops expand and contract
with the wood. BEST GOODS MADE.

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



Condensed Mince Meat.

Delicious Mince Pies
every day in the
year.

Handled by retailer
as shelf or counter
goods. No waste.
Gives general satis-
faction.

Sells at all seasons.

Will not ferment in
warm weather.



The best and cheapest
Mince Meat on
Earth. Price re-
duced to \$12.00
per gross, net.

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



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SPANISH BLACKING
THE KING OF BLACKINGS



THE PATENT
**ARCTIC
REFRIGERATOR**

Manufactured by
**WITHROW & HILLOCK
TORONTO.**

The accompanying cut represents
our \$55 Grocer Refrigerator. But
we make any size or shape to suit
the convenience of our Patrons, and
Guarantee Satisfaction.

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130, Queen St. E.
Toronto

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& GENERAL STOREKEEPER

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

Vol. VI.

TORONTO, MAY 13, 1892.

No. 20

We beg to advise readers of a change in our premises. Our office and place of publication is now at No. 10 Front St. East, next door to the Board of Trade building. This removal, itself an improvement, enables us to add many other features that former limitations of space would not allow. Correspondents or visitors will please remember the change.

SPECIAL TO OUR READERS.

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

THIS WEEK'S MOTTO:

Work but don't be worked to death—this for the clerk and salesman.

Cutting is rife among the west end Toronto grocers. One leader may have many followers, and nearly any one is influential enough to be a leader in a cutting tournament. In the west end the mischief is widespread, both in the number of stores and in the number of lines it comprehends. It is not uncommon to see many stores cutting on one line, but to see many stores cutting on many lines is rather out of the ordinary. Since disaster usually has to come in the train of such wild work, it is a pity that it frequently hits the victims rather than the authors of the evil. Members of the trade complain that they are being forced into this losing game by aggressive competitors. They either have to take part in it or else allow the inaugurator of the cutting to realize his purpose of making up for small profits by

very large sales. Every competitor who strikes his flag helps along the success of an unprincipled rival. The natural feeling is, therefore, that it is better to be a dog in the manger in such a case than a sheep in the hands of its shearers.

* * *

The medium-sized grocery business is the one that pays. The law of profits, that the larger the business the larger are the returns holds good only up to a certain limit. Experience controverts it after that limit is reached. Several years ago it might have been true "for any value of x," as the algebraic formula has it, but it is not to-day. The more you go above the maximum paying point, the more your profits shrink and the more your expenses grow. Hence a \$25,000 business is a more paying one than a \$100,000 business in the retail grocery trade of to-day. For a trade of the latter dimensions a man must have costly equipment, he must pay a rent of a couple of thousand a year, he must have a large staff of employees. His expenses are four times those of his neighbor who does a \$25,000 business yearly, but his gross profits are not four times as great. Therefore his net profits will not be four times as great. The less money a man has in the retail grocery trade the better, perhaps, but it is certain that a reasonable amount of capital will do more to earn profits for the retailer than a very large capital will. The law of expenses in this case is very much like the physical law in the cooling of water. The more that water is chilled the more it shrinks in volume down to a certain point, when it begins to expand as it gets into ice. Expenses in the same way shrink in comparison to the volume of the business until that volume reaches a certain magnitude. Then they begin to swell. Of course, if a man can do a \$50,000 business on a \$25,000 scale of equipment he can double his returns, if cutting

plays no part in the increase of volume, but landlords begin to think their property is worth a higher rent when it becomes the seat of such a business, a man must get more hands to attend to it, he naturally cherishes such a result of his enterprise, and is led to lay out money on it to keep up its growth, so that a \$50,000 business on a \$25,000 equipment is probably an impossibility. There is a point, therefore, at which a retailer should be content to stop, so far as volume is concerned, as, beyond that point, loss rather than gain awaits him.

* * *

The Toronto Retail Grocers' Association could not possibly have a better recruiting sergeant than its present secretary. The membership list has increased by leaps and bounds since he took hold of it. On Monday night he brought in thirty more new members. This is not the result of merely dropping a word here and there, but is the fruit of active canvassing. Often the same man has to be visited several times before he is persuaded to permit his name to be proposed. The secretary has to represent the Association most favorably, and has to convince each grocer he brings in that it is a genuine benefit to all its members. So active a worker ought to be well supported by the Association itself. When the new members attend a meeting they should find a good full delegation, therefore, of the old stand-bys, and should be enthused by the heartiness and point of the proceedings. It will not do for old members to remain at home or stray in at nine o'clock and be present in so limited number that new members will wonder what constituted the Association before they joined. Such a lukewarm attendance is the stiffest opposition the secretary has to work against. In fact the secretary is working harder for the extension of the Association than the Association itself is.

NOTES ON THE PATRON MOVEMENT

The following notes on the Patron movement have been sent in by a very fair-minded and clear-headed business man, whose facile pen is not a stranger to the pages of THE GROCER. He is one of the last to approve of making terms with the movement, but he does not believe in giving factitious strength to it by too flattering an opposition. We should be glad to have some of our readers signify how far they agree with him. He says:

It is just possible that the merchant, whose business suffers through the operations of the Patrons of Industry have not adopted the proper remedies to cure the evil. It is useless to try to obstruct the current of a popular agitation in the hands of skilful agitators. Strong opposition to the movement only acts as a dam to hold back the current for a short time, to give it head and strength to break down the barrier, whereas if the dam were not built, the current would soon run its course and abate without any more damage being done than a temporary inconvenience to those concerned.

Opposition is not only the life of trade, but it is the life of any doctrine, no matter how erroneous, that tickles the fancy of a number of the inhabitants of any country, just as persecution is the life of a sect. Opposition to any cause frequently invests that cause with the crown of martyrdom, whether it deserves it or not.

Stump orations by merchants at Patrons of Industry gatherings are of no avail in stopping the movement, but on the contrary, have a tendency in the opposite direction. The farmers, as a class, know very little about the percentage of profit required to make a business pay, and it is useless trying to educate them in the matter. Experience is the only teacher, and if left alone to work the thing out in their own way, they will in time get the same kind of experience as they got some years ago in their management of the Grange.

It is unwise for country merchants to attempt to boycott wholesale houses by withdrawing their patronage from those who sell to merchants who supply the Patrons. If the Patrons started stores of their own it would be reasonable to ask the wholesale houses to refuse to supply such stores, but it is unreasonable to ask wholesale houses to stop supplying substantial merchants who have dealt with them for years, simply because these merchants manage their business in their own way. The custom of supplying goods at an advance on cost price is not confined to the retail trade. It is not very many years since the bulk of the dry goods trade was done at an advance on the starting cost price. Cooked invoices, changes in the tariff, and the large amount of Canadian manufactures put into the market stopped this system for a time. It has however to some extent been revived of late, and staple dry goods of

Canadian manufacture are now offered by some houses at an advance on cost price, so low as to be below the actual cost of the expense of doing business.

Patron stores will not last long. Those of small capital will be refused credit by the wholesale houses, who know that they can't make it pay, and those of considerable capital will very soon give up supplying the Patrons, when, after stock-taking, they find they have lost money by so doing.

The Patrons can only be strong when they have money in their pockets. Last year there was a large crop, which gave the farmers the handling of considerable money, a great deal of which, no doubt, went to Patron stores. What were the other merchants doing in the meantime? Were they collecting the amounts which had been standing in their books for one, two, three, or more years? A few were wise enough to do so, but it is to be feared the majority were spending more time in discussing the Patron question than in vigorous attempts to collect their accounts.

It is impossible for an individual to fight against a combine, and merchants don't appear to be able to form combines of their own. They are about the only class of people who can't.

The Patrons are a combine which the merchants can't fight as a combine. Therefore it is useless to try, but every merchant ought to be able in the interests of his own business to fight an individual farmer. Therefore let him make up his accounts, demand a speedy settlement, take the farmer into his office and talk business to him in the same way as the wholesale merchant talks to his debtor who does not pay up, and if every other means fails try the strong arm of the law on him. If the merchant can't get his money out of the Patron for fresh goods, he will have more time to attend to the collection of his book debts, and if he puts his whole energy into this he will probably reap more benefit to his business than will make up for the loss of sales during the short time the Patrons will be in existence.

If he is afraid of losing custom by taking energetic steps to collect the accounts, and quietly beholds the Patrons passing his door to leave his money, not their own, at the Patron store, he is simply strengthening the Patrons and putting a rod in their hands to whip himself with.

EXCESS BAGGAGE.

The maximum weight of baggage that a traveller's ticket entitles him to carry is 300 pounds. The railway companies should raise this limit to at least 500 pounds. This concession is due to the extensive patronage which their roads receive from the commercial travellers. The railway expenses of every house that maintains a staff of travellers figure very largely in the costs of doing business, and this is supposed to go to the benefit of the railroads. Further, though the roads impose

a tax on all baggage above 300 lbs. in weight, they derive but little revenue from excess weight. Excess has to be paid for usually by the traveller, but the remuneration is small in comparison with what the road tariff provides, and seldom reaches the coffers of the company, because it very generally takes the form of a bribe. It is a means, therefore, not of swelling the receipts of the road, but of corrupting the servants of the road. It is also a cover under which now and then a traveller can run in expenses that are not strictly regular, if he be disposed to do so. A set of samples weighing 900 pounds are often carried free of charge so far as the roads are concerned, though they may net the baggage master five or ten dollars. The Boards of Trade should take this matter in hand and endeavor to obtain from the railroads a more liberal allowance for commercial baggage.

HALTON COUNTY AND THE RAILROAD.

A largely attended meeting of the Hamilton Board of Trade was held last week to protest against the action of the G. T. R. in boycotting Halton county by causing two trains per day to run through without stopping. President George E. Bristol occupied the chair, and vigorous speeches were made by A. E. Dalley, A. Turner, A. T. Wood, M. Leggat, John A. Barr and others. It was pointed out that the action of the Grand Trunk was really a blow at Hamilton's business interests by diverting the Halton trade to Toronto and away from Hamilton. On motion of W. Leggat, seconded by A. E. Dalley, a lengthy resolution was unanimously passed condemning the action of the Grand Trunk and endorsing the action of the Council of the Board appointing a committee to proceed to Montreal next week to interview Mr. Seargeant in company with the Civic Railway Committee. At a meeting of the finance committee of Hamilton's council the other day it was decided to act with the Board of Trade and send a deputation to interview General Manager Seargeant, of the Grand Trunk railway, at Montreal, as soon as possible to try and induce him to rescind the action of that railway in cutting off from the people of Halton county all communication by rail by running trains through the county without a stop. The railway people have been sued for \$6,000 by Halton county and are retaliating by refusing to stop trains at any stations in Halton. The Halton people have got legal advice that the action of the railway authorities is illegal and that they can compel the latter to stop their trains. The county council of Halton consulted its solicitors, Bain, Laidlaw & Co., of Toronto, as to the legality of the action, and the lawyers have advised that the company's course is clearly illegal. The result will be that another action against the Grand Trunk will be instituted without delay unless the obnoxious order is revoked, and Halton County has so much good fortune already with its law that it is encouraged to go ahead. Hamilton merchants whose trade is suffering from the railway's policy will wish the county success in its appeal to the courts in this case, even if they do not entirely sympathize with the action which is at the root of the difficulty.

TORONTO RETAIL GROCERS' ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Toronto Retail Grocers' Association was held on Monday night in Richmond Hall. The proceedings began at 9:10 p.m. The following were present:—President Booth (in the chair), Messrs. Clark, Gibson, Williamson, Lindsay, McCulloch, J. S. Bond, Hambly, H. Billingham, W. Bird, Harris, J. F. Morrish, Roberts, Secretary Carrie, W. J. McCleary, D. Perkins, Anderson, Sykes, Mills, Sinclair, McMillan, Westren, Mulqueen, McMahon.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new members were proposed by the secretary:

C. E. Batchley, King St. W.; W. Bird, Claremont St.; Nolan, King W.; A. Wardell, Clinton St.; W. J. Robinson, Avenue Road; J. Davidson, Yonge St.; J. V. Adams, Queen St. E.; E. T. Britain, Bathurst St.; F. W. Hutt, Parkdale; E. J. Henry, Queen St. W.; H. Corin, Spadina; C. E. Clarke, Elm St.; E. Roberts, Parliament St.; G. F. Smedley, Wilton Ave.; H. Conlin, Parliament St.; W. R. Stewart, Queen St. E.; H. Billingham, Manning Ave.; J. McMahon, Arthur St.; J. W. Wylie, Queen St. E.; Lucas Bros., Little York; W. B. Eddy, York St.; Kelly Bros., Queen E.; M. Swarout, Parkdale; F. Dean, Parkdale; T. R. Morris, Arthur St.; Massey & Gross, Spadina Ave.; S. Ruthven, Parliament St.; J. S. Bond, Gerrard St.; D. Matilda, Broadview Ave.

Moved by Mr. Williamson, seconded by Mr. Gibson, and resolved, that the above named persons be members.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Executive Committee submitted a report recommending the payment of R. Stuart's and R. Mills' accounts; noting the fact that prices were cut by certain grocers on Morse's, Dingman's and Electric soaps, and stating that they would notify the manufacturers, if it were thought necessary, for the purpose of preventing any more of this; the question of a picnic was referred to, but it was deemed advisable that this should be dealt with by the Association.

The report was received.

Mr. Gibson reported for the committee appointed to wait on the Mayor, that his colleague, Mr. Barron, had been unable to give any time to the question, and consequently the committee had not seen the Mayor.

PACKAGE TEA IN DRY GOODS STORES.

Under the head of new business, Mr. Gibson brought up the question of package tea being sold to dry goods stores. Some brands of such tea were being pushed now among the grocers, and at the same time being placed with the dry goods trade. The Association should not take up such tea. Grocers

who touched it were robbing themselves. They might think they were suffering loss by not carrying it, but he held it was better to let every customer who asked for it go away somewhere else and get it than carry a pound of it. The more the trade handled such tea the more they advertised it for the dry goods merchants.

CUTTING IN SOAP.

Under the same order of business Mr. Williamson ventured the opinion that some action should be taken to put a stop to the cutting on certain brands of soap that was going on in some quarters. It was detrimental to the trade to sell soap at 4c. that cost 4c. To his knowledge Dingman's was being sold at the rate of 6 for 25c., and the Dingman people had once passed their word to this Association that they would not allow their soap to be sold below a certain price. The Morse and Electric soaps were being sacrificed in the same way, and he believed the manufacturers would not countenance such work if they knew of it. The Pure Gold Co. ought also to be advised that their borax was being sold at the rate of 6 for 25c. He therefore moved, seconded by Mr. Mills,

That the Secretary write to the manufacturers in question and inform them that their goods were being sold by some grocers below the regular prices, and that since the association as a body upheld these prices, it was thought desirable to have this practice brought under the attention of the manufacturers.—Carried.

Mr. Williamson thought that, as some of the persons doing this cutting were members of the Association, it would be well for the secretary to write to them to ask that they discontinue it, but the sense of the meeting was strongly opposed to the Association committing itself to any such step.

A BLACK LIST SCHEME.

Mr. Ryckman, representing the Retail Merchants' Exchange, was introduced and allowed a few minutes to explain the principle of that agency's scheme for compiling a list of the dead-beats of the city. He claimed that the system the Exchange would go upon was entirely different from anything of the same sort that had been projected before. The difficulty with former associations of similar pretensions was that they aimed to make money, not by the merit of their work but by the saving of expenses. Instead of establishing a proper connection or employing adequate machinery for getting information, they jotted down their ratings by guess work, and thus often were proved wide of the mark and turned out unsatisfactory to subscribers. The Retail Merchants' Exchange proposed to draw its information from its members, and to comprehend all the trades, so that ultimately individuals would in self-defence be obliged to belong to it, as outsiders, not being forearmed with the Exchange's book, would be the sure prey of the dead beat fraternity. The scheme was described in detail by Mr. Ryckman, and

turned out to be identical with that devised by the late secretary, J. F. Thackray, and used by the Association for two years, only that it aimed to include all trades.

When Mr. Ryckman and his associates in the deputation withdrew, Mr. Clark moved, seconded by Mr. Westren,

That the Association declines to endorse any scheme for listing bad debtors, and does not undertake to influence any of its members in such a matter, but leaves every one free to do as he wishes.

After a considerable amount of discussion, in which there was frequently expressed a desire not to throw cold water upon the project, the resolution was carried.

THE ASSOCIATION'S BLACK LIST.

While speaking to Mr. Clark's resolution above-mentioned, Mr. Mills said he had intended this evening to ask that the Secretary be given further power for the purpose of collecting and circulating all the information obtainable in the Association as to confirmed dead-beat customers. He believed in the principle of a division of experience of this sort among members of the same trade, and especially among members of the same association. There should be no antagonism on this line. He had eight or ten bad debtors and he would freely put their names at the service of his fellow members. The Association's list should be kept up.

Mr. Clark moved that a standing committee be appointed to take charge of the bad debtors' list, and improve on it.

Mr. Westren said it could not be improved on, if the members would do their part and give the information they possessed.

The motion was not seconded.

The meeting favored a revival of the list, and discussed the advisability of printing slips for making reports on, but as there was a committee on printing, that detail of the scheme was left to it.

THE PICNIC.

In regard to the yearly outing, Mr. Gibson said he disapproved of a repetition of the picnic experience they had had every year so far. He thought there was too much labor about it, and was averse to taxing the wholesalers and manufacturers for another of the same kind. He considered it a case of riding a free horse to death to ask these houses to contribute any more. A line of boats would run to Rochester, he understood, at hours very suitable for an excursion to that city, and he thought it would be a good idea for the Association to take its day off that way.

Mr. Westren thought too that more enjoyment could be got for less toil and less expense, as heretofore they spent \$1,000 to get \$150.

The general feeling was that a picnic on the old lines was too rough and was very unsatisfactory.

Mr. Roberts moved, seconded by Mr. Clark, that the Association should take a quieter day's outing this year, and that the

matter be referred to the Executive Committee to report upon at the next meeting.—Carried.

IN INTEREST OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Gibson felt that it would be better if the notices of meeting were sent on Saturday instead of on Monday, and in this the Association generally concurred.

The Secretary said he would prefer to send them on Saturday, but held them until Monday morning under the belief that then there would be less chance of members forgetting the meeting.

NEW MEMBERS SPEAK.

Mr. Harris was called upon, and said a few words as to the need of a good dead-beat list, but believed the adoption of a cash basis of trade was the best way for the trader to protect himself against such customers. He himself traded on a credit basis very largely. That very day he sent out a collector with accounts representing \$800, and the young man came back with \$1.75. The question of wholesalers selling to consumers was another one that the Association should deal with. He said he knew a wholesaler who sold tea, a brushmaker who sells feather-dusters, a wholesale produce man who sells hams, butter, etc., to consumers. If this Association can cope with these matters he believed it would be to his interest to belong to it, and it would make a name for itself among outsiders.

Mr. Bond had knowledge of instances where one of his best customers bought from wholesalers. On the peddling question his views were decided, as the pedlars bought the very refuse of the market to compete against the stationary traders with. He believed their license fees were too light.

Mr. Bird, a Briton of the old school, said he was glad he had joined the Association. He had tied his first parcel in 1836, when William the Fourth was on the throne, and had served his apprenticeship 28 miles from London. He remembered the first American cheese, how like it was to a pudding, and observed as the cheese from this side of the water kept getting better every year till at last it beat the English. He had suffered through dead-beats, having lost heavily by them the last six or eight months. He had heard a conversation between two men a few days ago. Said one: "You don't mean to say you pay your grocer, do you?" The other answered, "Of course I pay him." To this the first rejoined: "I don't; let him shift the way I do. When people want their money, I have to move to some other part. Let the grocer do the same when he gets hard up."

Mr. McMahon believed that the credit system needed restricting. The very wealthiest made trouble through their not paying cash. If you asked them to pay what they owed they would take offence. The poor were not the only troublesome debtors.

BUYING THROUGH BROKERS.

The idea was thrown out that it would be

profitable for the Association to club together and make a joint order on certain staple imported goods, and have this order filled through brokers directly by the manufacturers. On Crosse & Blackwell's pickles it was shown a saving of 40c. could be effected by buying in this way through such a firm as Wright & Copp, which firm was named in the course of the discussion. It was shown that some such way of coming at the stock was necessary in order to make 30c. a bottle a paying price on the pickles named. Catsup could be bought in the same way, and the thing could be done on a small margin, as the broker would not have the trouble of collecting the orders.

Mr. Westren was opposed to this idea. It would be an inconsistent course to take after the Association had taken the attitude it assumed some time ago on the matter of wholesalers selling to consumers. For retailers to ignore the wholesalers and go a step higher for the supply, was no worse than for wholesalers to ignore retailers and go a step lower for the demand.

Mr. Roberts said one effect of the cheap buying that thus would be secured would be cheap selling, and Crosse & Blackwell pickles would be retailed at 25c. instead of at 30c. by those who got them in this way.

Mr. Gibson pointed to the fact that the leading cutters of the trade were importing these goods directly, but were they gaining anything? He was pretty sure they were not, as, though cutting was their ruling policy, they could not sell Crosse & Blackwell's pickles below 30c. He was sure that there was nothing to be gained by sending joint orders through brokers. Besides, Mr. Gibson said, no broker would take such a commission from the retailers, if he were a man of sense. A broker who should, would at once antagonize the wholesalers and disqualify himself from doing any business with them. Some time ago he wished to buy a quantity of French peas from a broker, but could not do so directly, and had to have sale made through a wholesale house. As for Crosse & Blackwell's pickles, he found the only way he could afford to sell them under 35c. was by buying them in lots of 3 and 4 dozen, instead of in barrels as he used to do, and whereby he had to stand the loss of breakage.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE U. S. SUGAR TRUST AND TRANSPORTATION.

If reports be true, the Sugar Trust is exercising its monopolistic powers in new directions. Not satisfied with controlling the price of refined sugars, it is now reported from Philadelphia that the Trust is endeavoring to force down ocean freight rates by securing control of the West Indies sugar crop. By first squeezing the planter and then the vessel owner, the Trust will be enabled to "enforce stricter economies," and so add to

its already enormous profits. The recent purchase of steamships by the Trust may or may not be significant in this connection; though it is certain that Philadelphia vessel owners are fearful of losing their employment. This appears to be the usual sort of economy practiced by trusts and like combinations. Producers and consumers are each obliged to accept whatever terms such monopolies are inclined to dictate. Competitive buying and competitive selling cease to exist; and the so-called economies which are put into effect are more apt to be extra profits squeezed out of buyers and sellers who have no choice, than from improvements in methods or manufacturing. The incentives towards improvements almost invariably diminish with the growth of monopoly. It is one thing to combine for genuine economy, and quite another to band together for monopoly. The one benefits all classes alike; the other benefits only a single class, and usually ends in a stand-and-deliver attitude which in effect is simply robbery.—N. Y. Commercial Bulletin.

HE GOT AHEAD OF THE BANKER.

One of the richest of the Wall Street bankers, a gentleman of very amiable disposition usually, has conceived a violent dislike of peddlers in consequence of a smart trick that one of that class played on him a day or two ago. In defiance of the conspicuously-posted notice, "Beggars and peddlers not allowed in this office," a soiled and hungry-looking vendor of illuminated calendars pushed his way into the banker's private office and insisted that the rich man must buy a calendar to help "a starving fellow-creature." He bothered the banker with his ill-smelling presence so long that his departure was purchased for half a dollar. The banker pointed to two or three calendars hanging in his office, and said that he had no use for another one. The peddler, however, volunteered to leave one at the banker's house that evening. The banker paid no attention to that offer, but when he reached home that evening his wife informed him that a man had been there only a few minutes before and left a calendar. "He said that you sent him here," remarked the wife, "and told him to collect a dollar from me."

"Did you give him a dollar?" asked the banker, with rising cholera.

"I did," said the wife.

The banker muttered a few harsh words to himself and, summoning his butler, sent him out into the street with instructions to "find that blamed peddler and bring him back." The butler overtook the peddler a couple of blocks away and bade him return to the house at once. "My master wants to see you," said he.

"Vy, yaas; I vus shust at der house and vas miss him," drawled the peddler, with sublime assurance. "But I know vat he wants. He wants a calendar. Here it is. I am in a hurry. You gif me der fifty cents and he vill bay you." The unsuspecting butler handed over the half dollar, took the calendar, and hurried back to his master with a beaming face. The beam did not retain its beaminess long.—Geyer's Stationer.

THE RAPID INCREASE in the sales of our Hillwattee Tea show that the grocers and consumers appreciate a good thing when they get it.

We do not ask you to buy Hillwattee Tea because it has had an immense sale but for the reason of, its superiority over other package teas. Try a sample half chest (50 lbs) and see how it goes. "Dozens and dozens" of Grocers have done this and are now handling Hillwattee only.

LUCAS, STEELE & BRISTOL,
SELLING AGENTS,
73 McNab St. North, Hamilton, Ont.

W. H. GILLARD & CO., Hamilton.

Wholesale Grocers.

MALLAWALLA

A blend of Pure INDIAN and CEYLON

TEA.

RICH AND DELICIOUS.

A trial will convince you of its superiority over all other Package Teas.

NO BETTER

Baking Powder in the Market than

"DIAMOND"

NONE

as profitable both to consumer and dealer.

WRITE US.

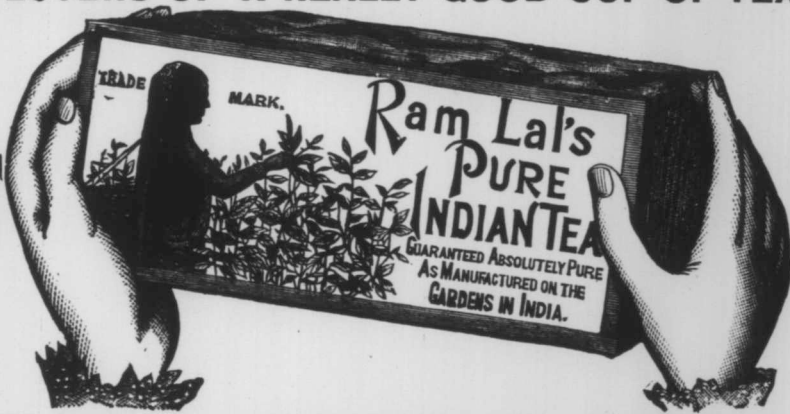
We give special care to the execution of mail orders. Full details and quotations promptly given on application.

If you want the best value in the country in a Congou tea to retail at 25 cents write us for samples.

ALL LOVERS OF A REALLY GOOD CUP OF TEA

Have

CAUGHT



ON

To

RAM LAL'S. Wholesale Agents, JAMES TURNER & CO., Hamilton.

THE

"MONSOON"

BRAND

Pure Indian Tea

Is always reliable; never changes; comes from the same garden, famous for the STRENGTH and FLAVOR of its Teas.

STEEL, HAYTER & CO.,

Growers' and Importers,
TORONTO

EVERY GROCER AND DRUGGIST.

We carry a full and complete line of seeds of the purest and best STOCKS that money can buy.

NO SEEDS ON COMMISSION.

We are Canadian Agents for Thatcher's Butter Color. BEST IN THE WORLD. Parchment paper. Butter Cloth.

ALEXANDRA SEPARATORS.

Hand and power all sizes. Send for Catalogue. Address

JOHN S. PEARCE & CO.,

London, Ontario.

WM. HOOD & CO.

Importers and Manufacturers of



Coffees,
Spices,
Mustards,
Cream of Tartar,
Baking Powders,
Flavoring Extracts,
Etc.

TRADE MARK.

48 & 50 LOMBARD ST., TORONTO.

LET GROCERS BE GROCERS.

To master one branch of business takes a lifetime; to attempt to master two branches is generally a waste of labor, so far at least as practical results are concerned. In other words, the man who is a "Jack of all trades" is invariably master of none. To his friends he may appear to be an "admirable Crichton," but those who are really able to judge will soon discover that he is a mere smatterer and windbag. Now in our days there is no field for men who know more or less about several branches of business, but who have no thorough knowledge of any one branch. This is the age of specialists, and only those who recognize this fact clearly are on the sure road to success.

We emphasize this statement because we desire to call attention to the misdirected energy of a certain class of provision dealers who style themselves butchers and grocers, but who might almost with equal propriety style themselves general provision and hardware dealers. Were such dealers to be found only in thinly populated districts nothing need be said, but, strange as it may appear, they are to be found also—and in large numbers—in the principal streets of our greatest cities.

A butcher of this class sells vegetables, flowers and occasionally fruit as well as meat, and a grocer of this class sells canned meat, canned fish, vegetables, mouse-traps, hairpins and other articles of hardware as well as tea, coffee and sugar. The result is ruinous competition. Our claim is that the butcher should sell meat and nothing else, and that the grocer should sell groceries and nothing else. Otherwise each will injure the other without deriving any corresponding benefit for himself. The rule of division of labor cannot be lightly broken, and a little experience will soon convince any business man that he can best achieve success by attending strictly to his own line of business.—National Provisioner.

GROCERS AND CHILDREN BUYERS.

Our esteemed cotemporary, the Merchants' Review, remarks that "Advice on courtesy to customers the dealer can always count on receiving in large doses from his trade paper, but the crying need of the hour is such an education of the public as will prevent exhibitions of ill-breeding on the public's side of the counter."

Right you are, brother Small, but you will admit that as educators our journalistic influence is circumscribed by the limitations of trade journalism. And that however much we should delight to jump over the counter and teach good manners and decency to the boors and members of the hog family generally who comprise so large a percentage of the "public," we must content ourselves with earnest and persistent endeavors at reform behind the counter and

help our subscribers and readers to educate the customers by a good example. Thus indirectly we may be enabled to help supply that "crying need of the hour" by tacking the "pressing need of the moment."

Every man—woman and child, too, for that matter—must take his medicine if he expects to succeed or to make any progress toward any desirable attainment.

Advice is not a pleasant thing to take. Criticism is extremely unpleasant to the object of it. Yet if we could know the history in its details of any one who has ever risen to distinction in any right direction we would learn that the successful stages of their advancement were marked by the giving of careful heed to cold, sharp, uncompromising criticism of crude methods, misjudgments, uncurbed passions, hasty actions or what not.

The man who contents himself with being as good as the next fellow, or turns off suggestions as to his course of procedure with: "I ain't taking advice from you," or "Better talk to those that need it," stands about one chance in a thousand with the man who believes that anybody may give him a point on something, and who acts upon that belief.

This is not saying that everything the right-minded man hears in the way of advice is to be acted upon. If he calmly considers all suggestions, however, he will be a pretty safe judge, before long, of what is worth heeding.

A lady said to the writer this week: "I'd like to write an item for the Commercial Enquirer about the treatment of children in grocery stores."

The reply was: "Do so at once and it shall appear in this week's issue."

The speaker was taken at his word, and here follows the promised word from a mother:

"Grocers, even those most actively on the alert to win customers by courteous and pleasing attention, often seem unaware of one important factor in business success; quick attention to the wants of the little ones sent on errands.

"Johnny, run to the store quickly and get me a cake of soap and bottle of bluing." This said in the midst of the duties of wash-day means business, and Johnny knows it. Off he runs to the corner grocery and after long standing at the counter and irritation born of patience tried at home, the soap and bluing get there. Mother knows the reason for the delay to well, for time and again has she and her boy had like experiences. The child is the last one to be waited on. Obsequious and obliging to the adult customer and that, he will, when he has a convenient season, ask the little errand boy—no less a customer—"Now, sonny, what do you want?" Sonny determines—and philosophically, too—that he will not go to that store any oftner than he has to.

"Grocers would be surprised if they knew what these frequent inattentions to the little

ones cost them. Indeed, were I in business I think I would feel compelled to fill the order of the little customer first in nine cases out of ten, apologizing, if need be, to the older and independent purchaser.

"Another mistake is made in giving a child other than a first-class article—palm-ing off on him what would not be offered to an adult. This is far from establishing a not infrequently taken his own pennies to pay the difference in prices that he may go there and be waited upon kindly and promptly. These are not exceptional instances."

It pays in any vocation—in any walk of life—to lose no opportunity to act with politeness and true courtesy to great and small high and low.

Try it, Mr. Grocer, on the little folks.—Merchants' Review.

BRAINS IN THE STORE.

It seems to me that many men who would make very respectable officers of the United States could not successfully run a country store. The anxieties of such would wear them out. Consider the varied ability that the store requires—the foresight about the markets, to take advantage of $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. off or on here or there, the vigilance required to keep a "full line," to dispose of goods before they spoil or the popular taste changes, suavity and integrity, duplicity, fairness, and adaptability needed to get customers and keep them, the power to bear the daily and hourly worry, the courage to face the ever present spectre of "failure" which is said to come upon ninety merchants in a hundred the tact needed to meet the whims and complaints of patrons, and the difficulty of getting the patrons who grumble most to pay in order to satisfy the creditors.

When the storekeeper awakens in the morning he feels that his business is not going to come to him spontaneously; he thinks of his rivals, of the perilous stock, of his debts and his delinquent customers. He has no "constitution" to go by, nothing but his wits and energy to set against the world that day, and every day the struggle and the anxiety are the same. What a number of details he has to carry in his head (consider, for instance, how many different kinds of cheese there are, and how different people love and hate the same kind), and how keen must be his appreciation of the popular taste! The complexities and annoyances of his business are excessive, and he cannot afford to make any mistakes; if he does he will lose his business, and when a man fails in business (honestly) he loses his nerve, and his career is ended. It is simply amazing, when it is considered, the amount of talent shown in what are called the ordinary businesses of life.—Exchange.

The American Grocer erroneously gives credit to the British Columbia Journal of Commerce for an article of ours on Badly Tied Parcels, part of which the former journal reprints in its last issue.

H. P. ECKARDT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Dealers in Teas, Coffees, Fruits, &c., &c. Staple lines a specialty.
Special care given to letter and telegraph orders.

TORONTO, ONT.

Snow Drift

Baking Powder
LEADS.

It will continue to do so because it is pure and wholesome and possesses the greatest raising power of any powder on the market.

THE SNOW-DRIFT BAKING POWDER CO.,
BRANFORD.

PICKLES.

MIXED AND MUSTARD

In kegs of any size, also in 16 and 20 oz. bottles. Quality guaranteed to be the best.

Send us a trial order.

Wm. Paterson & Son
BRANFORD.

Best Value Made.

Ocean Wave

Baking Powder

Sold only in Cans.

LOCKERBY BROS., WHOLESALE GROCERS
75 ST. PETER STREET,
MONTREAL, P. Q.,

ARE OFFERING THIS WEEK

SUGARS. { Barbadoes
TEAS. { and
Cuba

MOLASSES.

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

Canned Salmon, Lobsters, Mackerel and Oysters.

HUDON, HEBERT & CIE.,

Wholesale Grocers

—AND—

Wine Importers,

304, 306 St. Paul St.,

143, 145 Commissioners St.

MONTREAL, CANADA.

GREENBANK

Double Concentrated Lye.
Double Concentrated Soda.
Bleaching Powder.

IN METALLIC TINS.

Send your order for Spring business.

L. CHAPUT, FILS & CIE.

Wholesale Grocers, Montreal.

Just Received.

Fresh supply of Batger's Nonpareil Jellies and
Cunningham De Fourier & Co.'s
Table Delicacies.

CAVERHILL, ROSE, HUGHES & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers, Montreal, Que.

ONE WAY TO COLLECT.

Tom O'Brien, the old boy at Baker & Hicks, stocks and bonds, had achieved his promotion.

A quiet, modest youth named Henry Briggs had been hired to fill his place, and so it fell to Tom's lot to accompany the new comer the first time he made his rounds among the offices, in order to instruct him in the ways of the business.

Tom was a sharp, precocious youngster from the East-side; and as none of the pure and noble precepts he had learned in Wall Street had touched his low sense of the proprieties, he resolved to play a dastardly trick on the novice.

"Well, Cully," he remarked, as he lit a cigarette, which he had stolen from the book-keeper before leaving the office, "I suppose you thing yer knows how to git in dem checks? Oh, yer does, hey? Well, how'd you work it?"

"I'd go into an office and say: 'Have you a check for Baker & Hicks?' began Henry. But Tom cut him short with a howl of derision.

"Oh, yer would, would yer? I'd like to see yer once! Dat's Sunday school talk; dat ain't business; dey'd know yer was green in a minute. Come wid me, and I'll show yer." And he dragged the new boy into a large office where the check-window was filled with a freckle-faced chum of his, also an East-sider. "Gimme my check!" demanded Tom, with a defiant swagger.

"Check nothin'," retorted his friend; "t'row yet outer de office first."

"Gimme dat check, or I'll climb over de fence an' break yer face in," reiterated Tom.

"How much does yer want?" asked the youth, apparently somewhat mollified.

"None of yer business!" answered Tom, and then, after a final exchange of courtesies, he secured his check and left the office.

"Dat's de way we does it," he explained to Henry.

"It seems very strange," mused the latter, doubtfully.

"Rats! Don't yer take no guff from nobody. Come, we'll try the next place." And a similar scene enacted with another of Tom's cronies convinced Henry that business methods were strange but arbitrary.

"Now, den," said Tom, wickedly, as he pointed to one of the most respectable and wealthy houses on the street, "go in dere an' let's see what yer can do."

Henry mustered up his courage; he thought he could give a good enough imitation of Tom's business-like language to escape being regarded as "green;" at any rate, he meant to try.

He entered the office. The white-haired old cashier beamed benevolently on him through the window.

* * * *

A moment later Henry darted hurriedly

through the door. There was a desperate dash along the hallway, a headlong plunge down the steps; and then Wall'street was treated to the spectacle of an exciting foot-race between an angry old gentleman and a badly scared youth, whose fears lent wings to his feet, and carried him rapidly out of sight.—Harry Romaine, in Puck.

WHERE THE JOKE COMES IN.

"Good morning Solomon! I see you have got two good salesmen on the road."

"I have gott no salesmans on de roat. I have gott two termometers. One writes me from down Soud, and says: 'It is too hot to sell de goods.' De otter writes from the Nordwest, and says: 'It is too cold to sell dem goods.' I write back to dem: 'Hereafter I will consult de wedder bureau.'—Ex.

Bill Collector—"Six times within a month have I called with this bill. Now, I warn you that I will not call again!" Editor (joyfully)—"Shake! If I can only get ten more of 'em to swear off like that I'll buy a week's groceries and celebrate."—Atlanta Constitution.

Employer—Want to go home? Where do you feel ill?

Boy—Here, sir, in the office. I guess I'll feel better when I get the air on the baseball ground.

The green domestic is always with us. She was sent out last week by her uptown mistress to give the grocer an order. "And while you are there," she was told, "hurry the meat up through the telephone; I'm afraid it will be late." The order was duly received by the grocer, who wondered at the girl's further delaying, while she cast frequent glances at the instrument behind his desk.

"Is there anything more?" he finally asked.

"Not from you," said the girl. "I'm waitin' for the beef to come through the tilliphone, as the missus bid me."

A lady who was shopping stepped up to a merchant and inquired: "What does that sign in your window mean? 'Goods sold at a sweeping reduction.'" "It means, madam, that customers are expected to raise the dust," was the suave reply.—Detroit Free Press.

"No sonny I cannot hire you," said the grocery man to the small boy; "I want a big boy." "But I'll grocer," replied the smart youth, and he got there.

Jones—"I saw a conjurer last night who would give you two different kinds of drink out of the same bottle." Brown—"That's nothing, my boy. We've a grocer in our street who can sell you three kinds of tea out of the same box."—Jury.

Man's life is a constant trial, and all his neighbors are on the jury.—Indianapolis Journal.

The man who makes a doormat of himself for people to wipe their feet upon will soon be surprised at the frequency with which he is used.—Yarmouth Register.

SUSPENDED SUCCESS.

Why is it that so large a percentage of business houses lose ground after having made a promising beginning?

It cannot be accidental, much less a business freak. Its very regularity proclaims the existence of an undeviating reason for it.

What can that reason be?

Once to discover it for a certainty is to learn how to avoid the fatal fault ever afterwards.

In the first place, the advertising that admittedly wrought prosperous results ceased to be systematic and continuous. Right at this point its assumed intelligence gave way. To falter or pause in the first flush of triumphant encouragement is to abandon the grounds of original confidence, and to confess it to be deceitful and illusive rather than trustworthy and substantial. If intelligent advertising is the one right and sure course at the start, the subsequent neglect of it can only be the wrong and fatal one.

In the second place, advertising is treated by its acknowledged beneficiare in a haphazard, hit-or-miss, run-for-luck way. It ought to require a great deal more courage to experiment as an advertiser even carelessly, much more with aimless recklessness, than after a digested method and with a defined purpose. Yet it oftener seems as if it did not, after all.

In the next place, individual conceit is too frequently born of the prosperity newly attained by advertising. A certain percentage of ambitious men in business only want a limited degree of external encouragement to lead them to think they can achieve all further success without assistance. They ignore the ineradicable fact that the law of modern trade refuses to recognize any longer the solitariness of mere individualism in the vast and restless realm of traffic. It is an increasingly social age that we live in, and trade and commerce above all else have made it so.

Finally, the business houses that fall into inevitable decay from this cause leave off advertising just at the turning point of their established prosperity. Starting out right, they stopped too soon. At this critical juncture another house comes in, inspired with the requisite amount of intelligent courage, and takes up their enterprise right where they deserted it, and propels it to phenomenal success. Is the old Suez Canal story over again.

What one party abandoned because of the cost, another party stands ready to take up at its abandoned stage and carry through triumphantly.

The Egyptian Canal experience supplies as good an illustration as anything else can of the causes of failure or decadence in business enterprises from the gradual or timid abandonment of systematic advertising. If it is true, as it now stands universally confessed, that little or nothing can be accomplished in business without its all-powerful aid, then it becomes self-evident that it should never be weakened or withdrawn so long as success forms the main object of business pursuit.

One thing at a time; the concentration of available resources; slow and growing expectations—here is the advertising secret clearly revealed.—T. H. Cahill in Advertising.

TEA-CHEST LEAD.

One of the industries in connection with the tea trade is the collection of the lead with which the tea chests are lined. China has been noted from all time for the purity of its lead and the great value of its lead mines, and this tea-chest lead, as it is called, is regarded as the finest in existence. It commands five cents and upward a pound, and finds ready buyers. There are many uses for it, and it is especially valuable in making the best kinds of solder. It is excellent for preserving furs and delicate fabrics, and is much sought for by military and naval men in which to wrap their dress uniforms, for it not only preserves the cloth but prevents the gold ornaments from tarnishing.

One would think that, where so much of this sheet lead is made use of as in China, there would be machinery employed in its production; but such is not the case, and every sheet of it is made by hand and in the most primitive fashion. A large brick is provided, the size of the sheet of lead to be made, and this brick is covered with two or three sheets of paper. On this paper the molten lead is poured, and another brick is placed on top, which flattens the lead out to the required size and thickness. The sheets are then soldered together to the size of the interior of the tea-chest, the tea packed in and the top sheet fastened in place. The workmen are very expert and turn out a vast number of sheets in the course of a day, and, where labor is so cheap at a price much less than it could be made by machinery.—Boston Journal of Commerce.

IMPORTANCE OF THE GENERAL MERCHANT IN SMALL TOWNS.

"Inexperienced travelling men are apt to underestimate a country merchant, simply because he is located at some insignificant point a dozen or so miles from the nearest railroad," says an eastern merchant. "The older men on the road, however, well understand that there are merchants so far off from the larger towns that they are seldom heard of, except by the concerns they deal with, but whom we know do an enormous business, despite their apparently unfavorable surroundings. As a matter of course, such merchants run general stores. They handle everything, almost, that is needed in the house, from the kitchen to the parlor; and everything needed on the farm, from a pair of boots to a harvesting machine. They are nearly always desirable customers; they control almost absolutely a good trade; have known their customers for many years, and know just how far it is safe to credit a man. It is true they often grant credit on what would seem long time, but they are so sure of their money that they are safe in doing so. Many a time have I made a trip of twenty-five or thirty miles

over an almost impassable road, paid a big price for a rig and driver, only to visit one such merchant, and many a time have I taken an order from him that was worth as much to me as a half-a-dozen or more orders secured in the larger towns. The country merchant is a fixture. He caters to a peculiar trade, and while it may seem to us that he is far removed from civilization, nothing could be farther from the truth. Many of his customers are well-to-do and fairly well educated farmers, who enjoy life just as well as the millionaire in the city. They have their own ways of enjoying themselves, and are not afraid to spend a little money for luxuries as well as for necessities.—B. C. Commercial Journal.

POLITE ATTENTION BEHIND THE COUNTER.

We have written on this subject before. We shall write of it again. It is a subject that will bear repetition a good many times. The cheapest article on the market to-day is politeness, and it is one of the best; and yet it is a commodity that a good many are sublimely and blissfully ignorant of. If a grocer does not know how to be polite himself, then he should stay in the back of the store and hide himself, and hire men at the front and behind the counter who have the inclination and can find time to be polite for him. If he will not do this, then he should go into the nickle-in-the-slot-machine business, or retire altogether. It would be for the better for the customer, and it would prove decidedly more remunerative to the grocer, were he to serve his patrons by automatic machines, rather than through the medium of inattentive and impolite clerks. How many times has a good customer been driven away on account of a surly clerk. A customer wants attention, and polite attention. It matters not who it is, be it a woman or a man, young or old, that person expects civility, at least. The writer has had many such experiences as above described, and he has ever made it a rule never to give an impolite salesman a second opportunity of exhibiting his ugliness at his expense, and there are thousands similarly situated. It seems astonishing that a merchant who expects to succeed should overlook, or, as is often the case, care so little about who serves his customers and how they are served. It is not obsequiousness that is wanted, but a civil answer to a civil question. It is only by politeness with a desire to please and satisfy the customer, that a profitable and satisfactory trade can be built up.

We know some people who would do well to cut this out and paste it in their hat.—Grocers' Monthly Review.

Restore goods to their proper places as soon after using as possible

A feather duster disperses but does not remove the dust from the store.

STORE HINTS.

Perhaps you are in the habit of going out yourself after the store is closed, just for a "lark." If you make this your regular practice—don't.

"Keeping everlastingly at it brings success."

If your clerks are to think clearly and so limit the number of mistakes, they must have plenty of sleep. If they go out after 9 or 10 o'clock to "have some fun with the boys," it will indirectly, and sometimes directly be at your expense.

If you sell sugar at cost, and your neighbor sells it at a profit, you're pressing the button; he's doing the rest.

When you take an account of stock it will save time and trouble if each drawer has its weight marked on. The whole thing can be weighed, and you will not need to empty it every time you invoice.

It is exasperating for a customer to have to wait while the clerk seeks to find the price of an article not marked. The impatience increases when a bill has to be searched for, and finally he goes away mad because the clerk had to guess at the price. Moral: Mark everything you buy. Not only the shoe box but each pair of shoes.

PROVERBS FOR ADVERTISERS.

Spare the advertisements and spoil the business.

He is a wise man who takes a large space and puts little matter in it.

Whoso loveth a good business loveth advertising; but he that despiseth fame is an ass.

A good advertisement is like the merchant's ships; it bringeth abundance from afar.

He that payeth for advertisements with goods is a fool, for he raiseth up competition in his own market.

Every wise man advertiseth, but a fool speculateth on the Stock Exchange.

He that trusteth in a large circulation shall be wealthy, but he that believeth in cheap rates shall be busted.

The smallest circulation hath oft the loudest tongue.

A big advertiser leaveth an inheritance to his children's children's children.

A small advertisement is better than a bad traveller.

There is no worse robber than a journal that does not circulate.

It is hard to get a forty-page catalogue into an inch in a column.

An advertisement is not a luxury, but a necessity.—"Wal," in London Fame.



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

O. G. Ireland, grocer, Trenton, Ont., was burnt out last week.

Mr. J. W. Watson, of Gelert, Ont., was in the city this week.

F. J. Woods & Co., Petrolea, Ont., have sold their stock to the different grocers in town.

The Italian fruit vendors in Kingston have to pay a license of \$10 each for the privilege of selling in the city.

Mr. J. W. Watson, of Gelert, Ont., has bought the stock of J. C. Rory, of Minden, and will move from the former to the latter place.

About 8,000 tons of sugar for the Montreal refinery have been landed at St. John, N.B., during the past month and forwarded by the C. P. R.

Edward Adams & Co., wholesale grocers, London, Ont., are building a new warehouse on King street, in the rear of their present premises, to cost several thousand dollars.

Mr. Ed. Kelly, formerly in the grocery business in Port Hope, Ont., was visiting friends there the other day. Mr. Kelly is now engaged as manager of Carmichael's grocery in Petrolea.

D. Naismith, who has been with James Turner & Co., Hamilton, for six years, has left for Winnipeg to take charge of the wholesale grocery business of Turner, McKeand & Co.

Messrs. T. S. Vipond & Son, wholesale produce dealers Montreal, have removed to more commodious quarters and will hereafter occupy the store extending from 291 Commissioners street to 476 St. Paul street.

The early closing movement is being agitated again in Morris, Man., and the merchants, with one exception, have signed an agreement to that effect, closing at 7:30, commencing June 1st and lasting until September 1st.

Stephen L. Bartlett, Boston, was here this week. He is highly pleased with the way in which Bendsorp's Cocoa is selling on this market. He arranged for space for an exhibit in the main building, at the Industrial fair this fall.

The first steamer from Japan ports for the season, it is said, will leave on 19th inst., and sample lots of new teas are looked for early in June, but not enough supply to make a trading market is likely to be received be-

fore the end of the month. There is just a chance that a few samples may have been crowded forward in time to catch the Oceanic, which was scheduled to leave Yokohama on 6th inst.

Some of the fruit men say that the loss on the Dracona's oranges, sold last week will be 50 per cent. in the majority of cases. The American brokers are allowing no opportunity to pass to spread their bear stories, with the object of hurting Montreal as a fruit centre.

The St. Croix Soap Mfg. Co. has established an agency in Winnipeg. Their "Surprise" Soap has made rapid headway in the favor of consumers in Quebec and Ontario since it started on its westward career of conquest. Its success is due to its merit as a laundry soap.

A deputation of soap manufacturers, consisting of Messrs. C. C. Dalton, Toronto; A. Savage, Montreal; Robert Henry, Brantford, and D. Richards, of Woodstock, has asked the Minister of Customs for a departmental ruling on certain clauses of the tariff in relation to the duties on soap. No increase of duty was sought.

Mr. Allard asked in the Quebec Legislature if it was the intention of the Government to pay the cultivators of sugar beet root in the province of Quebec the bounty of 50 cents per ton, granted and paid last year, and up to what amount will the Government bind itself? Hon. Mr. Beaubien said an answer would be given in a few days.

Mr. T. F. Quine, of the British Columbian Milling and Feed Company has had several interviews with the councillors of New Westminster and leading members of the Board of Trade on the subject of establishing an oat meal mill there, which are likely to result in the opening of such an enterprise at an early date. Both the Board of Trade and the Council will, it is said, give the proposed milling industry all the practical encouragement in their power.

Mr. E. H. Port, of Messrs. Port & Winch, will leave New Westminster, to-day, on the Eastern train on the C. P. R., for New York, taking through with him the second carload of frozen fish shipped from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean by this firm of exporters this season. The car will contain about fifteen tons of salmon, halibut and other fish of this Province, the bulk being salmon.—Vancouver News Advertiser.

Thomas Burrows, auctioneer, has been instructed to sell at his rooms in Hamilton on the 16th inst., the grocery stock belonging to the estate of Richard Bridges, Welland. It is to be sold in a block at a rate on the dollar. The value of stock is \$1,070.29. Fixtures, horse, wagon, etc., bring up the value to \$1,520. One-half to be cash, the balance in 60 days.

The run of spring salmon is reported as steadily improving, and large shipments of fish are being sent to the Eastern markets.

A shipment of halibut will also be made shortly from New Westminster. The resources of British Columbia waters are now only just being discovered, and good prices can always be obtained for fish in Eastern markets.—News Advertiser.

The New Westminster (B.C.) city authorities have received an offer from the representative of a Victoria syndicate to put up a flour mill in the city to cost not less than \$220,000 and to purchase at a reasonable cost a certain part of the late Government reserve (now city land) for the site of the proposed mill, without a bonus, and propose to guarantee the maintenance of the mill at a certain standard for at least ten years.

The Council of the Montreal Chambre de Commerce met the other day, Mr. L. E. Morin presiding. The secretary was instructed to write to the different Boards of Trade and ask them what instructions they had given to the delegates they intended sending to the congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, to be held in London, Eng., in June, the idea being to secure a uniformity among the Canadian delegates. Resolutions were adopted asking the congress to adopt the metric system of weights and measures and the decimal monetary system for the entire British Empire.

The shipment of live lobsters to England promises to become an important feature of the fish trade of Nova Scotia. Hitherto all the live lobsters exported from that province have been sent to London. Last week the steamer Inchulva sailed for London, carrying 3,000 live crustaceans. They are carried in four plate iron tanks on the main deck aft of the bridge decks, and are each five feet in length, and have a depth of seven feet. They are fitted with shaves, and each is capable of holding 1,000 lobsters. The tanks are supplied with water from a reservoir on the bridge deck, which holds 600 gallons of water. Capt. McGray has had a steam pump of his own invention placed alongside of this reservoir, and this connects with the sea valve in the engine-room. The reservoir is thus supplied with water. The tanks are connected with the pipes, and the supply re-



"CAIRN'S" HOME MADE MARMALADE.

As supplied to Her Majesty, The Queen.

Import orders for MAY shipment of these fine goods should be placed at once.

BLAIKLOCK BROS, MONTREAL.
General Agents for Canada.

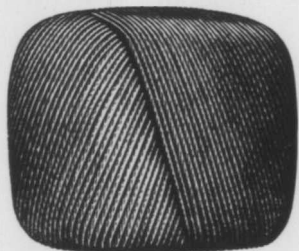
TORONTO AGENTS:
WRIGHT & COPP,
40 Wellington St. East, Toronto

It ain't as pretty as manilla, but it gets
there just the same.

(TRADE MARK)

"COMMON SENSE"

(DICK'S PROCESS—PATENT APPLIED FOR)



Common Sense Binder Twine.

We have a few tons remaining which we are desirous of distributing in those sections where it has not yet been introduced. We are unable to increase quantity of any orders now booked, nor accept orders from Towns or Villages where sales for this season have already been made.

M. & L. SAMUEL, BENJAMIN & CO.,
TORONTO, ONT.

CRESCENT BRAND.



BRUNNER, MOND & CO., Ltd.,
NORTHWICH, ENGLAND,
MANUFACTURERS OF

BICARBONATE of SODA

REFINED and RECRYSTALLIZED—The Purest and Cheapest in the Market.

— SODA CRYSTALS —

Of the Finest Quality, in 1-2 and 3 Cwt. Drums, and 400 lb. Casks Net Weights.

Orders for direct Importation from the Wholesale Trade Only.

WINN & HOLLAND, MONTREAL.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

FANCY CHEESE

MacLaren's Imperial
IN GLASS JARS.

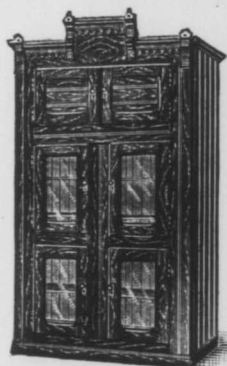
ROQUEFORT.
GORGONZOLA.
PINEAPPLE.
EDAM.

SWISS.
NEUFCHATEL.
CREAM.
Etc., Etc.

Write us for quotations.

WRIGHT & COPP,
IMPORTERS
GROCERS' SPECIALTIES,
40 Wellington St. East, TORONTO.

GROCER REFRIGERATORS.



Manufactured by KNOWLES & NOTT,
Write for Catalogue. BRANTFORD, ONT

Splendid Retail Business
FOR SALE

—IN—

GELERT, ONT.

I offer my large store and house for sale or rent. A splendid opening. Removing to Minden.

J. W. WATSON,
Minden, Ont.



EMPIRE

Tell your friends about them.

Empire Tobacco Co.,

MONTREAL.

gulated by hand valves. There are holes in the upper part of the tanks which give light and air to the lobsters.

Edward Lindner's canning factory in Hamilton was damaged by fire to the extent of \$1,500 to \$2,000 on Sunday. It was insured for \$1,100.

The seed merchants of London, Ont., were much exercised Saturday over the fact that a rival was selling seed at ridiculously low prices in the market and doing a big business. The former appealed to the city authorities, but nothing could be done as the market is free. The merchants declared it unfair that such competition should be allowed when they are compelled to pay rent and incur heavy business expenses.

A canning company with \$40,000 capital has been organized in Kingsville, Ont. The stone is now on the ground for building. The building will be a two-story brick, iron roof, 32 x 210 long. The farmers are now signing contracts to put in tomatoes, corn, peas, &c. 100 females will find employment. A Michigan expert will command the factory.

David Mackendric, one of the first merchants of Kincardine, died a few days ago at the age of 83. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and came out to America in 1850. He was for a few years postmaster of the little village which was then known as Penetangore, now the town of Kincardine, but resigned his commission in favor of his brother Matthew, who held it up to the time of his death in January last.

The right of the New England Grocer to come free through Canadian mails, a right that was questioned at only one or two customs ports, has been very clearly admitted in a note from our Postoffice Department to the Postmaster-General of the United States. The obstruction of one or two overzealous but indiscriminating officials of ours must have been annoying to our contemporary, whose passport is always written, for those who can read, in its own excellent contents.

MONTREAL TRADE CHAT.

The corner stone of the new Board of Trade building will be laid next week.

Mr. W. Masuret, president of the London Board of Trade, was in town last week, staying at the Windsor.

The Shefford Cheese Syndicate have secured the services of Mr. Macdonald, of Huntingdon, as inspector.

Out of four hundred and sixty five applications for grocery licenses, two hundred and eighty nine have been granted.

Some of the fruit men say that the loss on the Dracona's oranges sold to-day will be 50 per cent. in the majority of cases.

A new butter factory has been opened at East Franklin. The former cheese factory has been closed. A large patronage is as-

sured. The milk is drawn from within a radius of four miles. The proprietor is to receive 3 cents per pound for making and selling.

Mr. George Hodge, of Duckett, Hodge & Co., and Mr. William Niven, butter and cheese exporters, have returned from their Old Country trip.

A big fire occurred here last week at which a large lot of merchandise was burnt in the freight sheds belonging to Hamburg American Packet Company.

Messrs. T. S. Vipond & Son have removed to larger quarters, and hereafter will occupy the store from 291 Commissioner street to 476 St. Paul street.

Mr. Adams, of Adams & Carrol, grocers of Huntingdon, was called to his long home last week. The trade here speaks highly of Mr. Adams, and sympathize with his family in their bereavement.

Mr. Hatton, of the firm of D. Hatton & Co., canned goods, has left on his annual trip to the Lower provinces. He will visit all the principal packing and fish canning establishments before his return.

John Owens, of Owens & Son, Stoneville, Que., was in town to-day. He bought lots of groceries for both places, especially in Japan and black teas. He says business in his part of the country is good and looking brighter.

Miss Florence E. Stewart, daughter of Wm. Stewart, of the Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Co., was united in marriage to P. McLagan, Cheese Exporter. The happy couple were recipients of a large number of valuable presents.

The tea season in Japan has just opened. The firm of John Duncan & Co. have received a cable from their Yokohama house advising shipments of new teas via San Francisco and Vancouver. The cable stated that the market opened \$2 to \$3 per pecul of 133½ lbs. higher than last season. The quality of the crop so far is fairly satisfactory. Prices are quoted as follows:—Choice, \$38; choice, \$35; fine, \$30.

Mr. Lynch, who is in the city promoting the development of the silver mines in the Kootenai district, B. C., will be remembered as the pioneer worker in the dairy reform. Mr. Lynch some years ago visited the chief cheese and butter making countries of Europe to observe their methods, and on his return spent much time and money in placing the very valuable information he had obtained before the dairymen and the Government.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. B. Nanaimo.—There is no clerks' association in this city.

SUBSCRIBER, London.—The Ontario Act regulating the sale of tobacco to minors is to come into force on the first of July.

The demand for "Kent" bottled Pickles is continually increasing. The sales for this season are away ahead of any previous year. Their popularity is due, in a large measure to the great care exercised in their preparation, and the excellence of all ingredients which enter into their manufacture. The present stock being sent out is the finest in the history of their manufacturing.

The Kent Canning and Pickling Co.,
Chatham, Ont.

CORTICELLI

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

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

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

T. A. LYTLE & CO.,
Vinegar Manufacturers,
TORONTO.

Have reduced the price of their Celebrated
**BEAVER BRAND
PICKLES**

Send for Quotations.



**THE GAIL BORDEN
Eagle Brand Condensed Milk**

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

AS A FOOD FOR INFANTS IT HAS NO EQUAL

FOR SALE BY
Grocers and Druggists Everywhere.

GROCCERS.

Our 3rd Package Soda Biscuits sell like Hot Cakes. TRY THEM.

**JACKSON BROS.,
GALT.**

NOTICE.

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

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Having largely increased their capacity. We advise all dealers to see their price list before placing their orders for Jams, Jellies, Canned Fruits, and Canned Vegetables.

Besides their regular brands of Ground Coffee, now so favorably known they quote.

Blend No. 1 at 35c., either ground or whole roasted
" 2 at 33c., " " "
" 3 at 30c., " " "

Their Flavoring Extracts are of the choicest quality.

**PURE CONFECTIONERY,
FINEST BISCUITS.**

Manufactured by

**J. McLAUGHLAN & SONS,
OWEN SOUND, ONT.**

ESTABLISHED 1841.

W. H. Schwartz and Sons,

Coffees,
Spices,
Mustard.

HALIFAX, N.S.

GRIMBLE'S English Malt
Six GOLD Medals **VINEGAR**

GRIMBLE & CO., Ltd., LONDON, N. W. ENG.

GILLARD'S Specialties

High Class, English Made,

"NEW" Pickles and "NEW" Sauce.

GILLARD & CO., WALLHAMSTOW, LONDON, ENG., and of Wholesale Grocers in the Dominion.

Boeckh's Standard Brushes and Brooms are Handled by all Leading Hardware Paint and Oil And Grocery Trade.

We aim to have our Goods always reliable and as represented,

Chas. Boeckh & Sons.,
MANUFACTURERS
**Brushes,
Brooms and
Woodenware.**

TORONTO, ONT.



ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO.,

Wholesale Agents for Canada.

1 Wellington Street East, Toronto.



TORONTO MARKET.

TORONTO, May 12, 1892.

Experiences on the street vary. Some houses report trade rather active, others report it quite dull. None say it is excellent. There is little to give occasion to change of any sort, and movement continues upon the lines traced two or three weeks ago. One manager remarked that in taking a survey of the week on Friday last for the purpose of making up a budget of news for the information of the travellers of his house, he was unable to unearth a single new feature or important event. The record is a very bald one. Sugar has eased, but no stimulus to buying has ensued. Tea keeps up its activity in all the lines that may be roughly classed as popular. Canned goods go at the old pace. Valencia raisins are showing signs of improvement in their value. Coffees are firm, and all choice grades are much higher and are scarce. As to money, it is not more plentiful than it was. The buying side of the market seems to have no more of it to spare, at all events.

COFFEES.

Good Javas, Javas in fact that have any color, are higher and scarce. Some fair sized sales have been made this week. Fancy V.O.G. would cost 34c. laid down here to any importer. Madras are unchanged. Rios are stationary for common grades at 17½c. upwards. Fine Rios are almost out of stock. New Porto Rico coffee is now on hand, shows a very good sample, and makes a nice even roast. The range for green is 28 to 30c. for choice.

DRIED FRUITS.

In Valencia raisins the demand is strong, while the price has a much firmer tone. The New York market has been improving visibly since last report. The stock here is still large, offers are still low from New York, but as the demand is good, the present stage of the situation is improvement on last week's phase of it. In prices, however, there is no amendment. Fine off stalk Valentias are steady at 4½ to 5½c., and American staples are 3½ to 4½c. Other classes of Valentias are not in request, selected being dull and layers selling only in odd spells. Currants appear to have an undertone of firmness that was not observable a week ago. This is more an effect of outside influences than of any improvement in this market. Low grades are still plentiful at 4½ to 4¾c., but the latter quotation represents the minimum with the majority of sellers. Prunes are dull, not over plentiful and steady at quotations in Prices Current. Lemon peel is steady at 16c., orange at 17c., and citron at 25 to 27c. Almonds are quiet at 14 to 15c. for Ivica, and 28 to 30c. for shelled Valentias. All other nuts are at a standstill.

The New York Bulletin reports sales of 1,100 boxes of Valencia raisins for shipment to Canada at 1¾c. in bond.

RICE AND SPICES.

Rice is not yet in the hey-day of its market. In about a month it will begin to go out in large volume. An impulse that does not begin to operate strongly until the grazing is good is the abundance of fresh milk. On that the season's big business always has to wait. B rice still sells as low as 3¾c. Japan rice is 5½ to 6c.

Spices pursue the normal course of their market. Just at this time of year the sales are light. In none is there any excitement or change.

SUGAR.

The price has taken a drop of ¼c. since last week's report, the refiners lowering their quotations by that fraction. The reason for the reduction appears to be current dullness. A longer view of the market would probably warrant a stronger attitude on the part of the refiners, though of course this is still a question. The prolonged indifference of buyers has had its effect, but the reduction does not seem to have given much vigor to the demand, for selling has been painfully slow all week. It is no favor now to get granulated sugar at 4½c., that figure is now the rule. It is said to be possible to get a little inside of this figure. Yellows are quiet from 3½c. upwards. Raws move out slowly from 3½c. upwards.

Willett & Gray, New York, in their weekly sugar statistical say: "Total stock in all the principal countries, at the latest uneven dates, is 1,472,709 tons against 1,472,709 tons at the same dates last year.

Raws—A quite large business was done during the week in Muscovado sugars at the reduction noted at the close of last week. A decline of 1.16c. was also accepted by sellers of centrifugals. The apparent weakness of the European markets, bringing beet sugar near to the parity of Cuba, has apparently frightened holders in Cuba, and here into selling at a reduction before there was any real need of doing so. The weakness in Europe was caused by the figures of stocks coming close to last year's, and the German market is also affected by some 30,000 tons of Austrian sugar now arriving at Hamburg. There is a large bear element in Europe

(Continued on page 16)

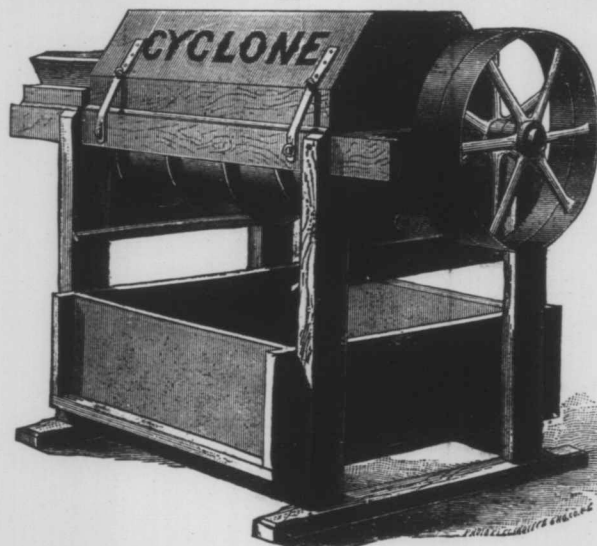
CANNED GOODS.

The call for vegetables is well maintained, sorting up orders being continuous for small parcels. Prices are steady at former quotations, choice brands being unobtainable below \$1.05 for ordinary quantities. Small lots of A 1 goods go as high as \$1.10, but there is less of this business doing. A car of assorted vegetables was shipped to Kingston the other day, but the price has not been disclosed. Another car was ordered for the west, also on private terms. The season's business in futures is said to be well on. Packers have been readier to negotiate this spring than usual, a probable reason being an apprehension that the number of new competitors producing during the coming season would make business harder to get if it were let off too long. It is said that some jobbers have contracted for the greater part of their supplies already, and the prices at which they have done so make holders of last season's goods averse to carrying any over. They are unlikely to have many to carry in any case. Corn is said to be in more limited volume than it usually is at this time of year. Some retailers have purchased future supplies, a few thousand cases being reported as contracted for. In fruits there is no movement of any consequence. Prices are not changed in quotation, but they are easy, and lower figures than those quoted will effect purchase in nearly every line. Salmon is quiet, as also is lobster.

MONTREAL.

There is no change to note in the local canned goods market. Blueberries, peas, tomatoes, and corn are receiving more attention, but sales are small and confined to local trade. There is some difference of opinion concerning stocks here, but the market is evidently in good shape in this respect.

To Canning Men.—OUR CYCLONE PULP MACHINE



For making tomato pulp and preparing pumpkin and squash for canning is very well known to all the canners in the United States, and a few of them are in use in Canada. The high tariff has prevented their being used extensively heretofore.

We are now manufacturing these machines at Oakville, Ont., to enable our Canadian friends to obtain them without paying a heavy duty; but we shall make only a few of them unless ordered. Those who contemplate purchasing, should send their orders promptly to insure the saving of duty, as late orders will have to be filled from stock in the United States which will be subject to a 30 per cent duty.

Address

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

REINHARDT & CO.,
SALVADOR LAGER
 IS THE VERY BEST.
TORONTO.

TO THE TRADE
 —IN—
Canned Goods.

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

Faithfully yours,

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

The Norton Manufacturing Co.,
 E. P. Breckenridge, Toledo, Pres. C. C. Warren, New York, Sec.-Treas
 Edwin Norton, Chicago, Vice-Pres. W. C. Breckenridge, Resident-Manager.
 MANUFACTURERS OF

TIN CANS

By Automatic Machinery.

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

Capacity, fifty thousand cans per day.

Sole Agents in Canada for Norton Brothers

"Solder Hemmed" Caps.

Inquiries and Correspondence Solicited.

HAMILTON, - ONT.

THE "Lion Brand"

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

Bay of Quinte
 Canning Factories.

PICTON and DEMORESTVILLE.

W. BOULTER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS,
 PICTON, ONT.

RED RASPBERRY JAM.

The Largest and Finest Stock

IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

APPLY TO

THE SIMCOE CANNING CO.,
 SIMCOE, ONT.

It always pays to
Buy the Best

Goods. Fresh Fruits and Vegetables can be had every day, by using the Lakeport Preserving Co's Canned Goods. All goods guaranteed. Try them once and you will use no other.

Lakeport Preserving Co.,
 Lakeport, Ont.
 Factories at Lakeport and Trenton.

THE CANADA MEAT PACKING CO.,

MONTREAL,
 BEEF AND PORK PACKERS,

Curers of the Celebrated C.M.P Brand of Smoked Meat, Sugar cured extra-flavored Hams and Bacon.

Compressed Corned Beef. Ox and Lunch Tongue.
 Pure Lard a Specialty.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.



B. R. Nelles,
 GRIMSBY, ONT.

Packer and Preserver of the Celebrated BEAVER Brand Canned Goods, Evaporated Apples.

JAMS and JELLIES

IN GLASS AND PAILS.

Wholesale Only.



Don't be Sidetracked

Insist on your Wholesale House supplying our goods. You know the old story: "here is a Brand Just as Good and Cheaper."

There is no Brand so Good that's Cheaper.

Our Strawberries, Raspberries, English Morello Pitted Cherries, Gage Plums and Yellow Peaches are all selected Fruit, Preserved in Pure Granulated Sugar. Each Label has a Maple Leaf which Guarantees the Quality. Test them and prove the assertion.

Delhi Fruit and Vegetable Canning Co.,

FACTORIES : DELHI AND NIAGARA.

Continued from page 14.

which is liable to become anxious on any demand from the United States, and a sharp reaction would follow.

Refined—The market remains steady and the demand moderate. The production of 25,000 tons, or 175,000 bbls. per week, is still in excess of the actual requirements for consumption, and there remains a surplus of stock in the hands of refiners all the time. We think that rarely, if ever, has the grocery trade entered upon the summer fruit season with smaller stocks than now. Small fruits promise to be abundant, beginning with strawberries, which are now appearing in the market. Sugar is cheaper than last year at this time, and so cheap that there is every inducement for its free and liberal use. Refiners are taking a comparatively small profit on its manufacture, and yet their prices cannot be advanced without bringing in the foreign granulated sugar, the parity of cost being now very near together. Scotch yellows continue to arrive in moderate quantities, but the import is restricted from the fact that the Clyde refiners are quick to catch the movement to the United States, and advanced their prices on all grades suitable for America to above what they are getting at home, thus giving an insight into what will happen if the United States are very dependent on foreign supplies as a result of the removal of the small protection given to the American industry. Any improvement in the demand for refined will be quickly noted, because even some of the large buyers are receiving their stocks with 100-bbl. orders from day to day, until the active season actually begins.

SYRUP AND MOLASSES.

No improvement in the call for syrup is to be chronicled. Values are even easier than they were, the price having weakened with the drop in sugar. Also liberal offers of Vancouver syrup have depressed values, which are represented by quotations ranging from 1 7/8c. upwards.

In molasses the movement is almost at a complete standstill. Quotations are steady at the figures given in Prices Current.

TEAS.

Teas of fair quality are stiffening in the London market. Young Hysons and low grade Ceylons are both higher outside, and the benefit of the effect upon values here is perceptible in greater firmness for such Ceylons as have the bulk of the call. Low grade blacks as well as low grade Ceylons are selling freely on spot. Good Indian teas also bring full prices.

MARKET NOTES.

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

Mr. Allen N. Sexton, of the Brewster Soap Works, manufacturers of "Sunshine" Scouring Soap was in the city this week. He has



Is a First-Class Laundry Soap; Not a Common Soap.

Good for all general purposes, but has besides peculiar qualities for easy and quick washing of clothes.

The St. Croix Soap Mfg Co.,

Branches :

St. Stephen, N. B

MONTREAL : 17 St. Nicholas St.

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

completed arrangements with a wholesale house to handle their soap in Canada. This soap is said to be far superior to anything of its class on the market. Besides the price is away down, the price to the trade being six cents.

Canadian F. D. pipes have gone up 5c. a box.

The Canada Sugar Refining Company have reduced their 2-lb. and 8-lb. syrup tins 1/4c. per lb.

Stocks of California evaporated fruits are nearly exhausted here, after having had a very good season, notwithstanding the abundance of domestic dried and canned fruit.

The wholesale grocers desire to give a hint to country merchants not to ship butter in large packages at this time of the year. The buyers want baskets or small packages of 30 to 50 lbs. and no more. Many country merchants send boxes of 100 to 300 lbs., and as the wholesale grocer cannot subdivide them, he has frequently to let them go at a sacrifice.

There is still a refusal to make public particulars received from Japan in regard to new teas, but intimations are given that a few peculs of choice goods were settled at extreme rates. The first settlements, it is now said, were at \$35 per pecul, but that is

looked upon as probably a fancy rate.—N. Y. Bulletin.

Orders have been taken for some brands of French canned peas, 1892 season pack, at prices about 2 1/2 francs per case below those at which similar goods were opened last season. Bids 1/2 franc below this year's opening prices have been refused within a few days, the deduction from which is that the packers are disinclined to make any further concession.—N. Y. Commercial Bulletin.

PETROLEUM.

Few sales of importance have been made, the business of the week being at a very ordinary rate of distribution. Prices have not varied, 14 to 15c., being the range for Canada refined.

The Petrolia Advertiser reports : Petrolia crude \$1.25 per barrel ; Oil Springs crude \$1.25 1/2 per bbl. The crude oil market is on a firm basis of \$1.25 and there is not much offered at these figures. The feeling is quiet, and has about the same tone that is generally prevalent at this season of the year. The same may be reported as to the refined article, the busy season is about over and we may not expect to see any great changes for a few months to come, when dealers will commence to purchase for their fall supply. Of course a good many things may occur before then in the trade to effect the business, and it is really too bad that the manufacturers cannot obtain a better price for their commodity. Unison of action amongst them

WE ARE BUYING
Dried Apples.
SEND SAMPLES
AND QUOTATIONS.

ESTABLISHED 1866.
STANWAY & BAYLEY.
BROKERS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
44 FRONT ST. EAST. TORONTO.

WE ARE BUYING
Evaporated Apples
SEND SAMPLES
AND QUOTATIONS

**IF THE
MERCHANT**

Of Newbury, who used Coal Oil last week, had used the Star Fire Lighter instead of the former article, he would have got a better, a quicker, cheaper, and every way a more satisfactory fire than by any other method and that too without the danger of coal oil.

Send for free sample.

STAR MFG. CO., London.

Meglaughlin, Marshall & Co.,

Wholesale Provision Merchants,

3 and 4 Corn Exchange,

Manchester,

Also at

Liverpool and Glasgow.

England.

Are prepared to receive Consignments of Eggs, Bacon, Hams, etc. Having been established more than 40 years, they are in connection with all the best buyers in the North of England.

**THOMPSON & CO.,
LATE**

Robertson, Thompson & Co.,

Wholesale Commission Merchants,

Grain, Flour, Feed, Canned Goods, Sugars, etc.

185 NOTRE DAME ST., EAST,

P.O. Box 615. WINNIPEG, MAN.

TELEPHONE 62.

All kinds of produce handled. Consignments Solicited. Prompt sales and quick returns.

JAMES E. BAILLIE,

PORK PACKER, TORONTO.

Hams, Breakfast Bacon Rolls.

McWilliam & Everist,

Have always on hand, Florida and California Oranges, best brands; Fancy Messina Lemons, Valencia Oranges, Marmalade Oranges, etc., also full line of

DATES, FIGS, NUTS, CALIFORNIA DRIED FRUITS, ONIONS, ETC.

25 and 27 Church St.,

TELEPHONE 645.

Toronto.

BANANAS--Receiving one to two Cars good Fat Stock weekly. Port Limon Fruit.

ORANGES--Car San Gabriel Mission, California, Oranges, fine juicy, heavy fruit. Car ex Los Angeles, to arrive, containing Famous Highland Seedlings and Washington Navels.

LEMONS--Fancy Marks in Stock. Send for Prices.

J. Cleghorn & Son,

94 Yonge St., TORONTO.

J. F. YOUNG & CO.,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

74 Front St. E., Toronto.

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

We Furnish Egg Cases. Try Us.

**WILLIAM RYAN,
PORK PACKER**

70 and 72 FRONT ST. EAST,
Toronto, Ont.

**NEW CURING HAMs,
BACON, PORK,
NEW PURE LARD.**

**Hams, Breakfast
and Roll Bacon,**

New curing, now ready.

For Choice full flavor goods send us a Sample order.

Jas. Park & Son,

Toronto, Ontario.

A. HAAZ & CO.,

Bonded Manufacturers of

**Honey Dew, White Wine, Malt and Cider
VINEGARS.**

74 Bagot Street, - Kingston, Ont.



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

The Ontario Produce Co'y.

Produce Brokers and Commission Agents,

70 COLBORNE STREET, TORONTO,

Solicit consignments or

TUB, LARGE and POUND ROLL

BUTTER. EGGS.

ONIONS. HONEY. APPLES.

CHEESE.

Egg Carriers Supplied.

Telephone 2557.

JOSEPH CARMAN,

Commission and Manufacturer's Agent.
GRAIN SHIPPER.

P.O. Box 1014. Winnipeg, Man.

We are open to receive a few first-class agencies Good connection wholesale and retail. Correspondence invited

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Provision Merchant,

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All kinds of Hog Products handled. Also Butter Cheese, Poultry, Tallow, Etc.

PATENT EGG CARRIERS SUPPLIED.

Good Prices paid for Good Dairy Butter.

JAS. DICKSON & CO.,

26 WEST MARKET STREET,

Provision and Commission Merchants.

Eggs, Butter, Hams, Lard, Bacon, Cheese, Dried Apples, Finnan Haddies, Dried Cod Fish, bought or sold on commission. Agents for all lines of Canned Corned Beef. Egg Carriers supplied.

Reesor & Rogers,

Produce and Commission Merchants

Solicit consignments of Country Produce from Storekeepers.

71 Colborne St., Toronto.

Telephone 2291.

McLAREN'S



Is Honest Goods and just the Thing on Which to make or Extend a Business.

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

MARKETS—Continued.

would fill the bill, but from past experience they have always agreed to disagree. The lubricating oil trade has a boyant feeling, and justly so, as nature has provided us with the raw material for manufacturing some of the finest lubricants and containing more viscous properties than any other produced in the world. Every expert knows that paraffine in solution is the best of lubricator, and we have it right here in our crude oil. Of course there have been lots of poor goods put on the market and have been ever since mineral lubricants were known.

Those consumers who are always on the look out for "bargains" were sadly taken in, and the lessons of the past few years have caused buyers to look after their interests more closely. There are still some inferior grades floating about, but the great majority find a resting place on the retired list. Improved processes for manufacture have worked a revolution in the lubricating oil line, and the increased demand of petroleum lubricants over animal or vegetable oils is assurance that this demand has come to stay. Our grades and brands are definitely established, and every barrel will be found exactly what it pretends to be.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Large rolls are beginning to be the bane of the market. They are coming to hand in such quantity as to be quotable now from 12½c. up to 14c. The difficulty with this description of butter is, that it must be consumed locally for the most part, as it has not the keeping quality to allow of its being help for an outside demand, and has not the shipping qualities necessary for it to stand handling. Hence it has to find its final outlet here or accumulate and depreciate, as indeed it is now doing. Dealers are doing what they can to encourage buying by conceding easy prices. On Monday a lot of 2000 lbs. was turned over at 12½c. Other round lots of less magnitude changed hands at similar prices. As to tub butter there is scarcely any to be had. It is not in request yet at all events, new butter not being wanted in such packages much before June as a rule.

Cheese is quiet at 11 to 11½c. on track for fall makes. Jobbers get 12c. Offers of new cheese are taken quite freely at 9¾c. Dealers get 10½c. The signs point to lower values.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—All common fruit is now scarce. Only fancy stock is much in request. Good, well-preserved stock of this description is worth \$3.50 to \$4.

BEANS—The market is still against sellers, who find it hard to get above 90c. Reselling goes on at \$1.10 to \$1.15.

DRIED APPLES—The market takes no turn. Sellers can get 3½c. Jobbers get 4c.

EVAPORATED APPLES—Dulness still prevails, and the life seems to have gone out of the demand. Quotations are getting nominal at 6½c. in lots and 7½c. jobbed out.

EGGS—Purchases are now mostly made at 11c.

HIDES—No change is to be noted. No. 1 green cows' are 4½c. Cured are steady at 5c.

HONEY—Extracted is as dull as ever at 8 to 9c. Sections have a little call at 13 to 15c.

HOPS—The demand calls for small morsel only. Once in a while a brewer comes on the market, and no doubt the rarity of his

visit makes prices easier for the occasion. They continue to quote still at 19 to 20c. for new, and 15 to 18c. for yearlings.

ONIONS—A quiet trade goes on at \$2.25 to \$2.75 per barrel.

POTATOES—Cars are still 30c. on track, end out of store prices are 40 to 42c.

SKINS—Sheepskins are \$1.15 to \$1.30, lambskins are 20., calfskins 5 to 7c.

TALLOW—Is very plentiful. The quotation is weak at 5½c. for rough.

WOOL—Fleeces are dull and unchanged at 18c.

PROVISIONS.

The demand is evidently pulling itself together for some buying, if inquiries may be taken as an indication. There have been some very encouraging overtures for business the past few days, which augur well for an early opening up of the trade this season. Prices are the same throughout.

BACON—Long clear is 7½ to 8c., smoked backs are 10c., bellies 9½ to 10c., rolls 8½ to 8¾c.

HAMS—Are steady at 10½ to 11c.

LARD—Pure is unchanged at 10 to 10½c. for tubs and pails. Compound is steady at 8 to 8½c.

BARREL PORK—U. S. heavy mess is \$13 to \$14, Canadian \$15, short cut \$16 to \$16.50.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef is 4½ to 5½c. in fore and 7 to 8½c. in hindquarters, yearling lamb is 10¼ to 10½c., Spring lamb is \$4.50 to \$5.50 per head, mutton 7 to 8c., veal 6 to 7c.

GREEN FRUIT.

Cool weather keeps back the demand. The Valencia oranges sold last week at the Montreal auction were very wasty. Consequently the loss was very large and prices have therefore firmed rather than eased as a consequence of this sale. We quote still \$6 to \$6.50 for Valencias. Messinas also quote the same as before, viz., \$4 to \$4.50. Catenas and Palermos are sold at the same prices as Messinas. Blood oranges are \$2.25 to \$2.75 in half cases. Floridas are nominal, being all but done, at \$4.50 to \$5. A considerable quantity of Valencias was bought for this market, several carloads having made their way here. Lemons are still low-priced, low grades being abundant. The quotations may be classed as follows: For common \$2 to \$2.50, choice \$2.50 to \$3, fancy \$3 to \$3.50, extra fancy \$3.50 to \$4. Pineapples are threatening to be excessively plentiful. Prices are 5 to 15c. The low prices and the cheapness of sugar are causing a great many to be canned this year. Bananas are \$1.25 to \$2.25. Sweet potatoes are somewhat scarce at \$4.50.

FISH.

The fish market is inactive. Market cod and sea-herring are now out of stock. Whitefish is firmer at 6½ to 7c. Movement is fairly strong in British Columbia salmon.

SALT.

The shipments of salt have been of about the usual weekly average. They include 2 cars of dairy at \$1.25, 2 cars of barrels at \$1.20, and one car of course sacks at 70c.

DRY GOODS.

The dry goods trade is no exception to the general rule that business is rather dull. The week's sales have been moderate in volume and for the most part inconsiderable in profit. There have been no changes of importance to make note of.

(Continued on page 20)

FLOUR AND FEED.

TORONTO.

The market is very persistent in its sameness. The demand has nothing to draw upon apparently, or it would have toned up before this. The feeling that continued reserve on the part of buyers must end in a simultaneous call for large supplies has given way to one of hopelessness. Nobody appears to look for anything better than we have had, namely, a very small sized, intermittent demand. Feed has but little more to boast of than flour, the extent of the distribution being very limited. Prices have not developed any additions to other changes.

FLOUR.—City millers' and dealers' prices are: Manitoba patents, \$5; strong bakers', \$4.50; Ontario patents, \$4.60; straight roller, \$4.25; low grades, per bag, \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Car prices are: Toronto freights—Manitoba patents, \$4.95 to \$5.15; Manitoba strong bakers' \$4.45 to \$4.70; Ontario patents, \$4.00 to \$4.25; straight roller, \$3.75 to \$3.95; extra, \$3.50 to \$3.80; low grades, per bag, \$1.25 to \$1.75.

MEAL—Oatmeal is \$3.90 to \$4. Cornmeal is \$4.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is \$4.50 per barrel.

FEED—Bran is \$14 to \$15, shorts \$14.50 to \$15.5c, mixed feed \$22 to \$25, cracked corn \$1.10, feeding corn 50 to 52, oats 32 to 32½c.

HAY—is fairly active at \$12.50 to \$13 for No. 1 timothy and \$10 to \$10.50 for mixed.

STRAW—is steady at \$6 to \$6.50.

MONTREAL.

The remark that business is very much below the average for the season unfortunately still holds good and weakness characterizes values all along the line. The millers, although quoting this morning \$4.70 as an outside figure for strong bakers, find the demand still confined to the most imperative trade wants and complaints of dulness are general. The stock in store on Saturday last showed a decrease of 4,558 barrels when compared with the same day of the week previous, and a decrease of 16,754 barrels when compared with the corresponding date last year. We quote as follows: Patent spring, \$4.90 to \$5.10; patent winter, \$4.60 to \$4.90; straight roller, \$4.35 to \$4.50; extra, \$4 to \$4.10; superfine, \$3.75 to \$3.90; fine, \$3.25 to \$3.50; strong bakers, \$4.45 to \$4.70.

There is nothing new on shipping account and orders from the home trade are coming on as slowly as ever. The stock in store on Saturday last showed a decrease of five barrels, when compared with the same day of the week previous, and an increase of 4,813 barrels when compared with the corresponding date last year. We quote:—Granulated, bbls. \$3.80 to \$3.90; Rolled, bbls. \$3.80 to \$3.90; Standard, bbls. \$3.75 to \$3.85; Granulated in bags \$1.85 to \$1.90; Rolled in bags \$1.85 to \$1.90; Standard, in bags \$1.80 to \$1.85.

The market is dull and inclined to weakness. Bran is quoted at \$14.50 to \$15, and hard to sell. Shorts are worth \$16 to \$17 and mouillie \$20 to \$23.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Flour—The position of the flour market is unaltered. The quantity selling is not large, prices are unchanged and present quotations are: Manitoba \$5.75 to \$5.85, Ontario high grade \$4.90 to \$5, medium patents \$4.70 to \$4.80.

Oatmeal—Is in fair demand. The price is unchanged at \$4.10 to \$4.20.

Cornmeal—Is slightly easier. Very little is selling at \$2.70 to \$2.75.

Oats—Medium quality are selling at 41 to 43c. Black seed oats are 43 to 45c.

A customer secured is a promise of greater salary in time.
 Goods conveniently located save time, money and temper in showing.
 Soap and water are cheap, but soil on goods is expensive.

ROLLED OATS.

Customers report that our Rolled Oats contain less dust, less dirt, are better kiln dried and of larger flake than the common oatmeals. Write for samples and prices.

ARCHIBALD BROS., INGERSOLL, ONT.

BRANDON ROLLER MILLS,

Brandon, Man.

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

Hungarian, Patent, Strong Bakers

-- FLOUR --

Also Oatmeal, Rolled Oats, Rolled Oatmeal Granulated and Standard.

Dealers in all kinds of grain and feed.

ALEXANDER, KELLY & CO'Y,
PROPRIETORS

Baffles Human Conception.



Nature's all-powerful healer is discovered and when imbibed freely radiates the arterial network of the body, absorbs and rushes off all effete, deadly poisonous matter. Also it contains all the sixteen elements of ripe molecular life, builds up every weak part, restores nerve and vital power, is the sunshine of life, the wonderful. So say all that use St. Leon Water. World, Feb. 13th, 1892.

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

For Choice Family Flour
 Try the Beaver Brand
 AS MANUFACTURED BY
 THE T. H. TAYLOR CO., LIMITED,
 CHATHAM, ONT.

EMBRO OATMEAL MILLS.

D. R. ROSS, EMBRO, ONT.
 A CHOICE QUALITY OF
 Roller, Standard and Granulated

Oatmeal

IN BARRELS, HALF BARRELS OR BAGS.

Selected WHITE OATS only used. For prices of Oatmeal or Oathulls in Car-loads or less quantities, write or wire, and will reply promptly. Can ship via Canadian Pacific or Grand Trunk Railways.

WALTER THOMSON MITCHELL, ONT. GENERAL GRAIN DEALER.

Manufacturer of all kinds of
 Oatmeal, Split Peas, Cornmeal,
 Pot Barley, etc.

Quotations by Wire or Letter.

HARRY T. DEVINE & CO., FLOUR, FEED AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS.

Sole Agents for Vancouver, New Westminster and District for LEITCH BROS.' CELEBRATED OAK LAKE MANITOBA FLOUR.

City Office and Store : 130 Condova St.
 Wharves, No. 1 and 2 : False Creek,
 Westminster Avenue,
 VANCOUVER, B.C.

N. WENGER & BROS., AYTON, ONT.

-- MILLERS --

(Hungarian Process)

BRANDS :
 KLEBER, MAY BLOSSOM.

AGENTS :
 J. L. SMITH & SON, - Montreal.
 EPHRAIM ERB, - Halifax.

Dominion Mills, LONDON, ONT.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

OATMEAL

CORNMEAL, POT BARLEY,
 SPLIT PEAS, ROLLED WHEAT,
 AND ALL BREAKFAST CEREALS.

Write for Samples and Prices.

GARTLEY & THOMSON,
 303 to 311 Talbot St

Sells Faster Every Day

ADAMS' FLIRTATION

CHEWING GUM.
 115 1c. Pieces in Box.
 Price 65 Cents.

ADAMS & SONS' CO.,
 11 and 13 Jarvis St., Toronto.



FLOUR High Patents, Bakers and Low Grades.
 Split Peas, Pot Barley and Corn Meal.
 Feed of all kinds.
 E. D. TILLSON, TILSONBURG, ONT.



MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, May 12, 1892.
GROCERIES.

The grocery trade in general has a better movement this week, and is bound to pick up more so as the retail trade must be low in stock as they have been buying cautiously for some time back. This goes to prove that they are buying more freely as all lines are in better enquiry this week. Sugar is quiet as regards the refiners, but the trade are selling it in fair quantities, teas are also in good demand in all lines and especially in low grade Japans which are likely to advance in the near future, as new stock will cost more to lay down than old can be bought for on spot, so as soon as the old stock is out the advance will take place. Rice is in good demand and the same may be said of dried fruit, which has shown a better movement during the week. In green fruit this point is now one of the fruit centres of this continent, and the sales this spring have satisfied both owners and brokers. Travellers are out and are doing a nice trade, and of late have been sending in large orders. Payments are also good, and the whole tone of the trade is better than it has been for some time.

SUGAR.

The local sugar market is quiet as far as the refiners are concerned, and the wholesale trade are not very active as yet. One firm outside of the Guild have had several enquiries from the far west for granulated, and claim to have closed a few small deals at standard prices. They also claim that they are selling at the half and do not intend to go lower than 4½c. The rest of the trade here say things are still quiet and that some cutting is still being done as the season is early. The refiners are selling granulated at 4 7-16c., and low grade yellows are selling as low as 3¾c. The majority of the wholesale trade are selling granulated at 4¾c. Advices from Cuba state the demand for raws is dull, and that a good deal will be sent forward for sale, but the bulk of this will be shipped to England instead of the States. One of the wholesalers here state that the Woodside refinery are putting a fine line of granulated on the market, if anything it is superior to the other brands. We think this is a matter of opinion. We quote: Granulated 4½ to 4 9-16c.; yellows, low grade, 3½ to 3¾c., and yellows bright 3¾ to 4¼c.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.

Syrups remain quiet and neglected and prices are precisely nominal, and we think any reasonable offer would be accepted for a round lot. American syrup can be bought in the States at 12c., this is equal to 20c. laid down in Montreal, in fact one wholesaler was quoted above for a very fair line. The molasses market is also quiet. Barbadoes is selling here in a jobbing way at 34c. We also hear of to arrive sales being made at 29 to 30c. Advices from the Island still report a very steady market, 12c. being about the idea. The wholesale trade here report a trade doing in both lines but say it might be better. We quote as follows:—Barbadoes 35 to 38c., American 28c.; syrups are quoted at 25 to 28c. for medium bright, 40 to 45c. for choice, amber 40 to 45c.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.

Maple syrup is in fair demand, and dealers claim that stocks here are lighter than they have been for ten years. Maple sugar

meets with fair local enquiry at steady prices under very light stock, and business on the whole in both lines is dull and easy at unchanged prices. We quote maple syrup in tins 60 to 65c. per gallon and in wood at 5 to 5½c. per pound. Maple sugar is quoted at 8 to 8½c. and fancy cakes at 9c.

TEAS.

There has been a good demand for high grade Japans during the week, but stocks of this line are scarce and orders are hard to fill. In low grade stock there has been some sales made on a basis of 13½c. This is owing to new stock that is to come being held at higher prices. Dealers here claim that there is sure to be an advance in this line, and the tone of the market is decidedly better. The trade here that are well supplied can count themselves lucky, as the stock they hold is good. The consigned lots that were held here are pretty well cleaned out, in fact there are only a few small lots left. Low grade blacks are in good demand, but stocks on spot are very small and orders are hard to fill. Orders have also been booked for high grade blacks, and the general position of affairs is better regarding sellers.

The following has been received this day by cable from Messrs. C. P. Low & Co., Yokohama:—

S.s. Oceanic sailed yesterday, taking 3,550 packages tea, comprising—

	Pkgs.
New York	1,800
Chicago	1,500
Pacific ports	250
Total	3,550

Rate of freight per succeeding steamship City of Rio de Janeiro (May 19th), to San Francisco and rail, 3c. per lb. gross.

Market still uncertain.

R. W. FORESTER, Agent.

COFFEE.

Locally coffee is in fair demand, and a few small sales have been noted in Rio. We also hear of a sale of 10 bags Maracaibo at full figures, this leaves the stock in that line very small in first hands. Prices remain the same as last week: Rio, 18 to 20c., Java, 23 to 25c.; Mocha, 24 to 25c.; Jamaica, 19 to 21c.; Maracaibo, 22½ to 23c.; Santos, 17½ to 19c.

RICE.

There is a good seasonable movement in rice. The enquiry from the west has been good and several car lots have been shipped during the week. The general tone of the market at this point is favorable. Advices from primary points are still reported strong. We quote Standard \$4 to \$4.10 Japan \$4.50 to \$5, Patnas \$4.50 to \$5, and Carolinas \$7 to \$8 per hundred lbs.

DRIED FRUIT.

There has been better enquiry for dried fruit during the week and a few small orders have been put through. Holders are taking a much firmer position for stock that is not poor, and buyers have hardly realized the alteration in the position. Currants here also have a better movement, and advices from New York state the market is stiffer and more active. Prices at this point are however unchanged, and we quote the same figures as last week. We quote:—Valencias, ordinary, 3½ to 4c.; No. 1 off stalk, 4½c.; layers, 6c. to 6¼c.; Patras currants, 5 to 5½c.; Vostizzas, in cases, 7½ to 8c.; provincial currants, 4½ to 5½c.; do. in half barrels, 5 to 6c.

LONDON BROOM FACTORY.

Brooms, Brushes, Whisks, &c.

Send us a sample order.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

ROBERT GURD, London, Ont.

A. H. BADGEROW.

ALEX. H. DIXON.

The Badgerow, Dixon Bonded Vinegar
Manufacturing Co.,

79 and 81 Jarvis St., Toronto

Highest award, Toronto Exhibition.

CLEMES BROS.

Wholesale Fruit

51 Front St. East,

TORONTO.

CEYLON TEA.

From the celebrated Gartmore estate now in stock. Teas from this estate brought recently the highest prices ever known at auction in London.

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

CANNED CORN BEEF.

ARMOUR'S 1, 2 and 14 Pound Tins; with
AND
CLARK'S and without key opener.

Now is the time to buy cheap.

See our Quotations.

LARD {Standard Comp'd.
Snowdrop
Pure Kettle Ren'd} Tubs and Pails.

BEST QUALITY! LOWEST PRICES!

T. B. ESCOTT & CO., London.

Elliott, Marr & Co.,

Importers of Teas

—AND—

Wholesale Grocers.

LONDON, ONT.

DAVIDSON & HAY

Wholesale Grocers,

36 Yonge Street,

TORONTO.

TEAS.

Just arrived, 1640 packages of fine English Breakfast Congou purchased at a very low price for cash.

Live merchants in places where our salesmen do not reach please write for samples and quotations. The value will surprise you.

Sloan & Crowther

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

19 Front St. E., Toronto.

Canned Fruits, VEGETABLES AND MEATS.

A very large and well assorted stock of these goods at low prices.

Ask for Nimkish River Salmon in tall tins and Clover Leaf Salmon in flats. These are the finest goods in the market.

STUART, HARVEY & CO.
HAMILTON.

Special Attention always given to Mail Orders.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

Just Received

New Atlas Prunes

In Boxes 55 lbs. net, at 6c. lb.

N. QUINTAL & FILS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

274 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL.

TEAS.

SPECIAL VALUE

DARJEELINGS and CEYLONS.

WARREN BROS. & BOOMER,

35 and 37 Front St. East,

TORONTO, - ONT.

EDWARD

ADAMS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

Wholesale Grocers and Importers of

TEAS,

SUGARS,

COFFEES,

TOBACCOS.

95 & 97 Dundas St., London, Ont.

BALFOUR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF TEAS

—AND—
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
HAMILTON.

WESTERN ONTARIO AGENTS FOR THE

Irish Mustard.

Cherry's DUBLIN Mustard is guaranteed absolutely PURE, and sold cheaper than the compound. Send for Prices.

WE ARE OFFERING

AN EXCELLENT QUALITY OF

COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON

"INDIAN BRAND"

at reasonable prices.

Write for Quotations.

SMITH & KEIGHLEY

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

9 Front St. E., Toronto

Thos. KINNEAR & Co

Wholesale Grocers,

TORONTO.

-: JAPAN TEAS :-

We are offering special values to retail at 25c., 35c., 40c.

Drop a postal card for samples.

49 Front Street East,

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE

NEW
JAMS

In Pails and Jars.

J. W. LANG & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

TORONTO.

CHOICEST

PORTO RICO

COFFEE

NOW IN STORE.

PERKINS, INCE & Co.,

41-43 Front St. East.

J. F. EBY.

HUGH BLAIN.

WRITE US

For the **BEST VALUES**

—IN—

Low Grade Japans

Ever seen in this Market.

EBY, BLAIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

TORONTO, ONT.

MARKETS—Continued.

NUTS.

The only business doing on spot in nuts is a small jobbing one and outside of that there is nothing new to note. Prices remain the same as quoted last week. We quote as follows:—Almonds Tarragona 13 to 13½c.; Almonds, Ivica 12 to 13c.; Almonds, common 10 to 11c.; Almonds, hardshell 7 to 8c.; Walnuts, Grenoble, new 11 to 12c.; Walnuts, French 10 to 10½c.; Cocoanuts per 100 \$4.50 to \$5; Filberts 9 to 10c.; Pecans 16 to 17c.; Peanuts 7 to 10c.

GREEN FRUIT.

Green fruit is in fair demand the stock on spot now is confined to Masenas and Valencias, as all the Jamacas and Floridas have been sold. Valencias are still selling at the same price for prime stock but some of the stock ex S.S. Dracona has been sold as low as 45c. this is owing to it arriving in bad order but the first class part of it sold at much better figures. Masenas are in steady demand at former prices. Montreal now can claim being one of the largest fruit centers and all the sellers are satisfied with the returns of the sales here. Lemons are meeting with steady sales as is also pineapples and bananas the receipts of the latter during the week have been large, and quite a few orders have been filled. Strawberries are in fair demand but at the present prices business cannot be expected to be large. We quote. Valencias oranges \$7 to \$7.50; bloods in half boxes \$2.75 to \$3; Masenas \$4 to \$4.50; Lemons \$2 to \$3.25; pineapples 7 to 15c. each, strawberries 25 to 50c. per box, bananas \$1 to \$1.50 per bunch.

HOPS.

The hop market is still quiet, but holders talk firm. Choice Canadian cannot be bought less than 24c. Pressed hops have the same steady movement to the wholesale grocery trade at old prices. We quote 16 to 18c. for small lots.

FISH.

The first arrivals of fresh white fish and trout from the upper lakes have been received, sales of which have been made at 7c. per lb. wholesale. British Columbia salmon in cases bring 16 to 17c. per lb. The season for pickled fish is pretty near closed up, and prices are nominal all round. In smoked fish the close of the season occurred this week, with sales of finnan haddies at 7 to 8c. Other lines are nominally quoted as follows:—Smoked Yarmouth bloaters, per 60 box, \$1.00 to \$1.10; St. John's bloaters, per 100 box, 80c. to \$1.00; boneless cod, large boxes, 6c. to 7c.; do. small boxes 7c. to 8c.; finnan haddies, 7 to 8c.

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

PROVISIONS.

The little change there is to note is for the better, as more favorable accounts are given of the demand for both pork and smoked meats, and late news from Chicago has a beneficial influence upon prices. Business in lard, however, continues limited. We quote: Canadian short cut, per brl. \$16.25 to \$16.50; mess pork, western, per brl. \$15.00 to \$16.25; short cut, western, per brl. \$15.50 to \$16.25; hams, city cured, per lb. 10c. to 10½c;

lard, Canadian, in pails, 8¾c. to 9c; bacon per lb. 9c. to 10c; lard, com. refined, per lb. 7 to 7¼c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The butter market is easy in tone. New stock is coming in more freely and dealers are pushing it off as fast as possible, preferring to make concessions in order to have more in stock when the year's stock comes in. Old butter is practically off the market, holders have succeeded in clearing out their stock pretty well but at low prices. The receipts of western roll butter continue very heavy, and receivers find it very difficult to keep their stock cleaned up. The quotation is 15 to 16½c., but a reduction would no doubt be made in case of a round lot. There is very little Western in tubs coming forward, any offering brings 16½ to 17c., and nice Township and Morrisburg are quoted at 18 to 19c.

There is an easier feeling in the cheese market. A lot of Blue Star brand was bought at the boat yesterday morning at 9¾c., which about represents the idea of the market. The offerings on spot continue very small, but are beginning to increase. There were rumors to-day about a lot of 1,200 boxes of old stock being held in Ingersoll district, but they could not be confirmed.

EGGS.

The egg market is firmer to-day. The receipts continue heavy, but none too heavy for the demand, which is good. Prices range from 10¾ to 11¼c.

GRAIN.

The local grain market has shown a little better inquiry, but the sales as yet do not show the increase in the volume of business anticipated. And business on the whole is about the same as last week. We quote: No. 2 hard Manitoba, 94 to 95c; No. 3 do., 83 to 85c.; No. 1 Northern, 92 to 95c. peas, 73c. to 74c. per 66 pounds; oats, 32 to 34c. per 34 pounds, corn, 55 to 60c., duty paid; feed barley, 40 to 42c.; good malting do., nominal.

The stocks in store show an increase of 16,546 bushels of wheat, 2,446 bushels of peas, 4,435 bushels of barley, and a decrease of 50,612 bushels of oats, compared with a week ago. Compared with a year ago there is an increase of 139,542 bushels of wheat, 186,935 bushels of peas, 274,850 bushels of oats, 8,795 bushels of rye, and 4,813 barrels of oatmeal, and a decrease of 8,172 bushels of corn, and 377 bushels of barley.

The stocks of flour and grain in store in Montreal on the dates mentioned were as follows:

	May 7, 1892.	April 30, 1892.	May 9, 1891.
Wheat, bush.....	689,268	672,722	552,726
Corn, bush.....			8,172
Peas, bush.....	405,818	403,372	218,863
Oats, bush.....	512,141	522,753	237,291
Barley, bush.....	102,869	96,434	103,246
Rye, bush.....	30,592	39,592	30,797
Flour, brls.....		67,023	76,039
Oatmeal, brls.....	5,095	5,100	282

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARKETS.

ST. JOHN, N.B., May, 12, 1892.

A slight improvement is noticed in business since last week. Money seems to be more plentiful and as spring advances the trade channels are more opened up, and should assist in further improving business.

Molasses—The steamship Faymouth Castle arrived last week with a part cargo of Barbadoes. It is selling quite freely at 31 to 33c.

Sugar—There is very little change in the sugar market. Quotations are: granulat-

ed 4.45 to 4¾c.; yellows 3¼ to 3½c.; extra 3¾ to 3¾c.

PRODUCE.

Cheese—New stock is offered, though in small quantities, and prices are steady with a fair demand at 12 to 13c.

Butter—Is also more plentiful and prices gradually are getting lower, and 20 to 22c. seems the prevailing quotation.

Eggs—Are in good demand and sell at 10 to 11c.

Potatoes—Are still dull, very few selling.

Onions—New Bermudas are quite plentiful and sell at \$2 to \$2.25 a crate.

Beans—Are selling at the lowest prices for years, \$1.20 to \$1.35 in lots.

AN INCIDENT ON THE ROAD.

The fare was good, ay excellent,
The tables seemed to swell,
With tid-bits from the east and west,
As became a great hotel.

But the traveller seemed dissatisfied,
The reason was not plain;
The waiters all were anxious
To have their guest explain.

Dear sir, with what can we serve you?
Said one with grave salaam.
Why only, of course, with the choicest cut
Of Ryan's "sugar-cured ham."

Then that waiter rushed to the telephone,
As he never had rushed before,
And rang for the "central" office,
To "connect" a provision store.

The store was "raised" and the waiter explained,
That to stop all complaints of this kind,
He wished them to send without delay,
Some hams of the "Ryan" brand.

The order was filled, complaints were stilled,
And the irritated guest
Remained a week, instead of a day,
And left with regret in his breast.

Efforts are being made in Victoria, B. C., to secure by mutual arrangement the closing of retail stores at 7 p. m. except on Saturdays and on the eve of public holidays. Many leading storekeepers of Victoria have already promised their assent and co-operation.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

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

BUSINESS CHANCES.

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

ONE OR TWO CAR-LOADS CANNED CORN wanted. Make offer to S. K., care GROCER.

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

FOR SALE—GENERAL STORE BUSINESS in a growing town, excellent farming and fruit country, doing a large business. Stock about \$6,000. Apply to T. A. Lytle & Co., Toronto. 20

HALIFAX SUGAR REFINERY, (LTD.)

“WOODSIDE”
BRAND.

PURE CANE SUGAR. NO BEET. NO CHEMICALS.

OUR Extra Standard Granulated is absolutely Pure and has no Superior.

N. B.--Please note our brand, **“WOODSIDE”** and do not confound us with other firms.

STORAGE--Bond or Free

Warehouse Receipts Issued.
CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.
WILLIAM HARDER,
Successor to J. M. Davison & Co.,
54 and 56 Wellington Street East.

SEPTEMBER
AND
OCTOBER
CHEESE

Selected from the finest factories in Canada.

F. W. FEARMAN,
Hams, Bacon, Lard,
HAMILTON.

YOUR STOCK

Is not complete without a full line of
Munn's Boneless Codfish.

There is no nicer or choicer material packed anywhere.
Be sure and send your orders for this ECONOMICAL and CONVENIENT article of food.
Packed in 2 lb. bricks.
Assorted Boxes 5 lb., 10 lb., 20 lb. and 40 lbs.

We have also on hand
Thick Codfish Steak,
packed in 100 lb. Boxes.

BUY THE BEST.

STEWART MUNN & CO.,
22 St. John St., Montreal.

GANONG BROS.,

ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE



CHOCOLATES.

There is no other Blacking for sale in Canada equal to

P. G. FRENCH BLACKING.

If you have not already compared it with others, send to us for a sample—Try it—You will be convinced.

PURE GOLD MANUFACTURING CO.,
31 Front Street East, Toronto.

E. BROWN & SON'S

7 Garrick Street, London, England, and at 26 Rue Bergere, Paris

BOOT PREPARATIONS SOLD EVERYWHERE.			
			
MELTONIAN BLACKING (As used in the Royal Household) Renders the Boots soft, durable and waterproof.	MELTONIAN CREAM (white or black) For Renovating all kinds of Glace Kid Boots and Shoes.	ROYAL LUTETIAN CREAM The best for Cleaning and Polishing Russian and Brown Leather Boots, Tennis Shoes, etc.	NONPAREIL DE GUICHE Parisian Polish For Varnishing Dress Boots and Shoes is more elastic and easier to use than any other.

GRADING BUTTER.

W. H. Malkin, manager for Osmund Skrine, general merchant, Grenfell, Assa., writes the Commercial as follows:—

I was very glad to see your article on "butter," in your last week's issue, and as one who has tried the plan of "butter grading" as set forth in your article, I thoroughly endorse all you said. As you stated, Virden is the town in which the system was first inaugurated, and last spring the merchants of Grenfell took it up, and have carried it through the last twelve months with infinite success; and one of the direct results is that the quality of butter made in this vicinity has manifestly improved.

Not only is the system of infinite benefit to the merchant, but the practical dairyman, who thoroughly understands his business (and this is the man we must encourage), reaps a direct benefit, in that he gets the full value for his butter, instead of losing a cent or two per pound to make up the loss the merchant must sustain on the poor butter for which he, "very foolishly," pays the same price, rather than to have a row with Mrs. Smith or Mrs. Jones. Merchants in considering the system must not only look at the benefit directly derived by themselves, but must bear in mind that the reputation of the country as a dairy-farming country is at stake, and it behooves them to look to it.

THE CLERK AND HIS EMPLOYER.

"Use no man as thy tool" should be the basis of a storekeeper's conduct towards and his treatment of, his clerks. This small quotation is capable of application in many ways, says a writer in the American Store-Keeper, and I will not attempt to put this matter of conduct on to a higher plane because we are all human, but I do think that a storekeeper has no right to expect his clerk to vouch for goods as being something they are not. Or to vouch for him personally as being something he is not. In fact he has no right to make a tool of him in any way. The best principle is to make a clerk, as far as possible, his confidant, i.e., in such a case as where he has but one. If he has numerous clerks it is bad policy to choose out one, except such a one who is in a measure superintendent of the others. If a merchant is sure of his clerk's single-heartedness of purpose, if he is sure of his being thoroughly conscientious and capable, then the sooner he makes a friend of him the better. To those who do not know human nature well, or who have not sought out the ways and wherefores of things, I may as well point out the fact, that business like a boat, goes much more successfully and speedily when all pull together evenly. I mean just this—the stress on the evenly, because it means one side doesn't pull too hard for the other. But if a storekeeper merchant or business man isn't sure of his clerk, then he should keep

him simply to business and specific duties, relying on himself alone for the outside points and the spread of the interest of his business. If he feels that he is shifty, the sooner they part the better for both concerned.

Now there is a further point in which a business man has a duty towards his clerk, and that is in consideration. A merchant's dealings with his clerk do not entirely end outside his business—they do and yet they do not. They do not in so far as the ordinary goings and comings of his clerk are no business of his, though where they become likely to injure his reputation or that of his business, they undoubtedly become so. They do in that he is bound to use a certain amount of protection or any influence he may possess in favor of his clerk. For if not, where could the clerk ever get an identity for himself? It thus becomes apparent that the clerk has rights and his employer obligations towards him. Take the case of a clerk who has outside influence which may be useful to the merchant; he exerts it and the merchant profits thereby. Similarly a clerk within reason is entitled most certainly to use his position with the merchant as a means of strengthening his own position outside. Now I will speak more directly to the clerk as regards his employer.

In considering his position towards his employer he should always bear in mind this, that, unless he thoroughly identifies himself in his employer's business he is not of real value. It is the man of individual character who gets out of the run of being an automaton such as is suitable to a bank.

In the case of a general merchant or country merchant and his clerk or clerks, such a kind is not needed. People often use the phrase "a mere clerk;" it is this movement of an automaton which makes a clerk a mere clerk, in other words, the place makes the individual what he is, instead of the individual making the place what it is. In a country or small town clerks of undoubted energy and ability can carry their employer's business on wonderfully, by entering into the spirit of the thing. And each move that they make carries them further themselves. When a clerk has discovered that his employer is a pushing, good and capable man, he should make it his aim to earn his good will. Of course, if it is his misfortune to be identified with interests of which he is ashamed, it is useless to put himself forward in connection therewith, but he should remember even in such a case to do his work thoroughly and to the best of his ability.

Clerks of all kinds should be careful of how they speak of their employers' business—especially in a small town. Their wisest course will be to avoid speaking of it at all except to say in a general way that business is good. In his dealings with his employer a clerk should always remember that a certainty is better than an uncertainty—that there are plenty as good fish in the river as were ever taken out and that very few men are in-

dispensable in this world. However, this last remark may be justified to this extent—it is possible for a clerk to mark his individuality in a business so strongly that he practically becomes the brains of it. Clerks must remember always that they are employees of their employer, and that he does not pay them to loaf or shirk responsibility. And now I think I have written that which each may think over with mutual profit—both employer and employed, but it is after all, like all dealings between men and men, largely a question of mutual forbearance, tact and judgment. Nobody is perfect, and live and let live, is an excellent thing to remember. Anyhow it is far preferable to have confidence in each other, knowing each other's faults and failings.—Exchange.

A MILLSTONE ROUND A MAN'S NECK.

A good credit has put a burden of debt upon many a man's shoulders that is to-day dragging him down financially and socially, and in not a few instances morally also. The art of judiciously using a good credit is an accomplishment that has been acquired by a very small per cent. of the people. The use of credit in a majority of cases leads one to purchase more than they need, or more than the necessities they demand; it leads to extravagance and debt. If it was only resorted to as an absolute necessity, a good credit would be a great blessing, and in many cases it is an absolute necessity, but its use too frequently leads a man to purchases that are far beyond his resources, and when the day of settlement comes around, the man of good credit and best of intentions finds himself confronted with more obligations than he has resources to meet.

It is far easier to contract a debt than it is to pay it. A man can get into debt almost unconsciously and without realizing the fact, but when pay-day comes round and he finds himself face to face with more creditors than he can satisfy, he then realizes his mistake when it is too late to avoid it. And thus it is that thousands of men become hopelessly involved in debt without any intention of wronging any one or of beating their creditors out of their just dues. It was because they had a good credit and abused it.

Another bad feature of a good credit is that the possessor of it usually pays an exorbitant price for it. As a rule, people who buy on credit pay more for their goods than the man who pays the cash. In other words the man who has a good credit pays for the privilege of using it every time. As an illustration, one man goes to a jewelry store to purchase a watch; he pays cash and buys his watch for \$20 or \$25. His neighbor, who has a good credit, buys the same kind of a watch, but buys it on time. He pays \$35 or \$40 for it. In short, he pays \$15 for the privilege of using his good credit.

Do not think from this article that we desire to depreciate a good credit: on the contrary, we would advocate every man seeking to obtain and maintain a good credit standing. What we seek to do by this article is to warn our readers against the abuse of a good credit rating. It is an old saying that the way to keep a good credit is not to use it, and there is far more truth than poetry in the maxim. A good credit properly used is an acquirement to be proud of, but by abuse it becomes a curse to any man.—Nebraska Business Men's Journal.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE



Of our "Telegraph" Matches, 30 cents per case; Our "Telephone," 30 cents per case, and our "Parlor," 10 cents per case.

Our "No. 1 Telegraph Matches" are packed in wood-board caddies, thus reducing the weight of the 10 gross case to about 60 lbs., but without reducing the quality or quantity. These caddies are printed in assorted colors and make a handsome display.

CONSUMERS WILL BUY NO OTHER MATCHES.

TORONTO BRANCH :

29 Front St. W.

The E. B. EDDY CO.,

Hull, Canada.



SALES MADE OR PENDING.

Stephen W. Westcott, general merchant, Freeport, N. S., has sold out.

N. Germain, grocery and liquor dealer, St. Boniface, Man., has sold out to A. Richard.

Bookless, Haley & Co., general merchants, Orangeville, Ont., have sold out to W. C. Dahl & Co.

PARTNERSHIPS FORMED AND DISSOLVED.

Labrecque & Hunt, grocers, Montreal, have dissolved.

W. S. Santo & Co., grocers, Nanaimo, B. C., have dissolved, W. S. Santo continuing.

REMOVALS AND DEATHS.

H. B. Titus, lobster packer, Westport, N. S., is dead.

Philippe Hebert, general merchant, St. Patrick's Hill, Que., is dead.

Wm. L. Hicks, of the firm A. & W. Hicks, general merchants, Hampton, N. B., is dead.

FIRES.

Matilda Mickel, grocer, Belleville, Ont., is burnt out.

T. J. Parsons, grocer and provision dealer, Omemee, Ont., is burnt out.

D. C. Coverly, grocer, Vancouver, B. C., is partially burnt out. Fully insured.

T. Green, flour and feed dealer, Winnipeg, is burnt out. The loss is estimated at \$7,000. No insurance.

W. Reid & Co., flour and feed dealers, Winnipeg, are burnt out. Estimated loss \$1,500. No insurance.

The Winnipeg branch of the Toronto Hide Co. is burnt out. The estimated loss is \$2,500. Insurance \$1,000.

DIFFICULTIES, ASSIGNMENTS, COMPROMISES.

William Moodie, grocer, Montreal, has assigned.

John Owens, grocer, Fredericton, N. B., has assigned.

S. H. Clark, general merchant, Millville, N. B., has assigned.

Isabella McKenny, general merchant, St. Laurent, Man., has assigned.

Wm. J. Singer, Jr., grocer, Chatham, Ont., has assigned to D. Buckley, Hamilton.

A. H. Lawson, grocer, Toronto, has assigned to Rykman & Thompson, Toronto.

E. A. Mann, the Empire Tea Co., Toronto, has assigned to George Mann, Toronto.

Strang & Co., wholesale grocers, Winnipeg, have compromised at 50c. on the dollar.

Mr. Hatton, of the firm of D. Hatton & Co., fish dealers, Montreal, has left on his annual trip to the Lower Provinces. He will visit all the principal packing and fish canning establishments before his return.

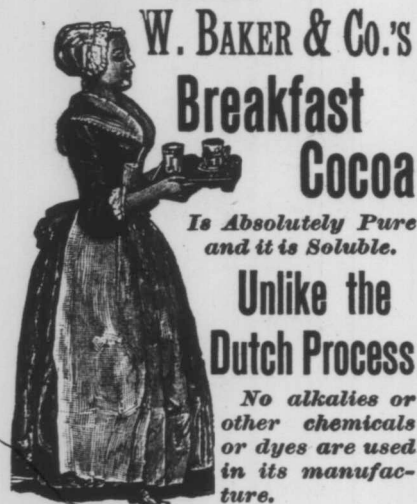
You can lose more than we do by not subscribing for this paper.



Send for Price List of our various brands of chewing gum.

C. T. HEISEL,
36 38 Lombard St
TORONTO.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.



W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast
Cocoa

Is Absolutely Pure
and it is Soluble.

Unlike the
Dutch Process

No alkalis or
other chemicals
or dyes are used
in its manufac-
ture.

A description of the chocolate plant, and of the various cocoa and chocolate preparations manufactured by Walter Baker & Co., will be sent free to any dealer on application.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

P. CORRIDI,
Accountant, Auditor, Receiver, Etc.
EXPERT AUDITING and ACCOUNTANCY A
SPECIALTY.

Accounts Adjusted, Statements of Affairs Prepared.

Sole Representative for Toronto, for Gold-
man's System for Locating Errors in Trial Bal-
ances.

No Accountant or Book-keeper should be with-
out it. Call or write and get particulars
Office, Room 26, York Chambers,
9 Toronto St., TORONTO.

JOHN PETERS & CO.,
General Commission Merchants
and Brokers,

Halifax, N. S. and
Kingston, Jamaica, W.I.

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

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

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



Autographic Cash Registers.

Before ordering any Autographic Register, see the NATIONAL. Guaranteed equal to the PECK, the STANDARD, or any other Register of this kind, and only half the price.



We make 34 differ-
ent kinds of Cash and
Autographic Registers

PRICES:

\$15, \$20, \$25, \$30,
\$50, \$60, \$75,
\$100, \$125, \$150,
\$175, \$200,
\$225 and \$250.

No. 33 AUTOGRAPHIC, with Combination Lock, \$20.

Why pay others \$30 or \$40 for an Autographic Register when we will sell you one superior to any other made, for \$15 or \$20?

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.,
DAYTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

Canadian Salesrooms: } Toronto, Ontario, 63 King Street W
} Halifax, N. S., 107 Hollis Street.

Montreal, P. Q., 174 St. James Street.
Winnipeg, Man., Main and Queen Sts

**Cowan's
HYGENIC COCOA.
ROYAL NAVY ROCK
CHOCOLATE.**

These standard preparations are kept by all first-class Grocers.

Ask For Them.

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

**DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking
Powder.**

Contains neither Alum or Ammonia

Dr. Anderson, of the Medical department of the University of California, says: "It is my opinion that the American disease of Dyspepsia is due to the use of baking powders containing Ammonia and other adulterations."

We Please Them All!

We deduct from prices the cost of traveling men, and all allowances for bad debts. We sell Shears, Scissors, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Silver-Plated Flat and Hollow Ware, Gold Pens, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and a great variety of Show Case Goods. Send for catalogue.

THE SUPPLY CO., Niagara Falls, Ont.

**WINDOW
DRESSING
PREMIUM OFFER.**

"300 WAYS TO DRESS WINDOWS." A book of 250 pages and 150 illustrations, adapted to all lines of business. Price, \$1.50. Harry Harman's new novelty Pamphlet, giving the latest and best ideas on Window Dressing and Store Decorating fully explained. Price, 75c. This outfit sent to any address Post Paid for \$1.50

HARRY HARMAN, Window Dresser and Decorator, P. O. Box 537, Louisville, Ky.

**THE
Oakville Basket Co.,**

MANUFACTURERS OF



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

For sale by all Woodenware Dealers.

Oakville, Ont.



**Invalids, Dyspeptics
and the Debilitated.**

WILL GAIN
Strength, Nourishment,
Stimulus
BY TAKING

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

The Great Strength-giver. An easily digested food.
A POWERFUL INVIGORATOR

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

AGENTS FOR

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

THE CANADIAN GROCER PRICES CURRENT.

TORONTO, May 12, 1892.

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

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

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

BAKING POWDER.



Cleveland's Superior Baking Powder in tin cans, per dozen net.
10 cent tins 1 00
1/4 lb. " 1 50
6 oz. " 2 20
1/2 lb. " 2 80
12 oz. " 4 25
1 lb. " 5 50
5 lbs. " 25 50

Per doz
Dunn's No. 1, in tins..... 2 00
" 2, in tins..... 75
Cook's Gem, in 1 lb pkgs..... \$1 75
" 7 oz " 85
" 5 lb tins..... 40
" 5 lb tins..... 65
" bulk per lb..... 12
Per doz
Empire, 5 dozen 4 oz cans..... \$0 75
" 4 " 8 " 1 15
" 2 " 16 " 2 00
" 1/2 " 5 lb cans..... 9 00
" bulk, per lb..... 10



OCEAN WAVE
4oz tins, 3 doz in case 2 40
12 " 2 doz in case 2 00
5lb " 1 doz 9 00
5oz glass jars, 2 1/2 doz in case 1 10
10 oz glass jars, 2 doz in case 2 00
Bulk, per lb 0 15



doz. in Price
case p doz
Dime cans, 4 \$1 95
4 oz " 3 1 40
6 " " 3 2 00
8 " " 3 2 60
12 " " 1 to 4 3 90
16 " " 1 to 3 5 90
2 1/2 lbs " or 1 12 00
4 " " or 1 18 25
5 " " or 1 22 75
10 " " 44 00

BISCUITS.

TORONTO BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY CO.

Abernethy 8 1/2
Arrowroot \$0 11
Butter 0 6
" 3 lbs 2 00
Cabin 0 7 1/2
Cottage 0 8 1/2

COOK'S FRIEND.

(In Paper Packages.) Per doz

Size 1, in 2 and 4 doz boxes..... \$2 40
" 10, in 4 doz boxes..... 2 10
" 2, in 6 " 80
" 12, in 6 " 70
" 3, in 4 " 45
Pound tins, 3 oz in case..... 3 00
12 oz tins, 3 oz in case..... 2 40
5 oz tins, 4 " 1 10
5 lb tins, 1/2 " 14 00
Ocean Wave, 1/2 lb, 4 doz cases
1/2 lb, 4 " 1 30
No. 1, 2 " 1 00
1 lb, 2 " 2 20
5 lb, 1/2 " 9 60
WHITE STAR, per doz
4oz tins, 3 doz in case 0 75
12 " 2 doz in case 2 00
5lb " 1 doz 9 00
5oz glass jars, 2 1/2 doz in case 1 10
10 oz glass jars, 2 doz in case 2 00
Bulk, per lb 0 15

Digestive 0 10
Daisy Wafer 0 16
Garibaldi 0 10
Gingerbread 0 11
Ginger Nuts 0 10
Graham Wafer 0 09
Lemon 0 10
Milk 0 09
Nic Nac 0 12
Oyster 0 06
People's Mixed 10 1/2
Pic Nic 0 09
Prairie 0 08 1/2
Rich Mixed 0 14
School Cake 0 11 1/2
Soda 0 06
Sultana 0 11
Tea 0 11
Tid Bits 0 09 1/2
Variety 0 07 1/2
Village 0 07 1/2
Wine 0 06 1/2

BLACKING.

Day & Martin's, pints, per doz \$3 20
" 1/2 " " 2 10
" 3/4 " " 1 10
Spanish, No. 3 4 50
" 5 8 00
" 10 9 00
Japanese, No. 3 4 50
" 5 7 50
Jaquot's French No. 2 3 00
" 3 4 50
" 4 8 00
" 5 10 00
" 1-gross Cabinets, asst. 7 50
Egyptian, No. 1 9 00
" 2 4 50

BLACK LEAD.

Reckitt's Black Lead, per box... 1 15
Each box contains either 1 gro., 1 oz.; 1/2 gro., 2 oz., or 1/4 gro., 4 oz.
TELLIER, BOWWELL & CO'S.
Royal Black Lead, per gross..... \$1 80
F. F. DALLEY & CO.
Silver Star Stove Paste, Per gross 2 00
Packed in fancy wood boxes, each box contains 3 doz.

BLUE.

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

CORN BROOMS.

CHAS. BOECKH & SONS, per doz
X Carpet, 4 strings, net \$3 60
" 3 " 3 " " 3 20
" 4 " 4 " " 2
XXX Hurl 4 " " 2 90
1X " 4 " " 2 65
2X Parlor 4 " " 2 50
" 3 " 3 " " 2 25
" 2 " 2 " " 1 85
" 5 " 2 " " 1 50
Warehouse 4 " " 3 25
Ship 4 " " 4 00
1 Cable 2 wire bands, net 3 1/2
" 3 " " 4 00

LONDON BROOM FACTORY.

Parlor Brooms, per doz 2 75
No. 1 Climax " 2 50
No. 1 Carpet " 2 40
XX " 1 75
No. 1 Mill " 3 50

CANNED GOODS.

Per doz
Apples, 3's \$1 00 \$1 10
" gallons..... 2 25 2 50
Blackberries, 2's 2 00 2 25
Blueberries, 2's 1 10 1 25
Beans, 2's 1 00
Corn, 2's 1 05 1 10
" Special Brands..... 1 30 1 60
Cherries, red pitted, 2's 2 25 2 40
Pears, 2's 1 10 1 15
Pears, Bartlett, 2's 1 10 1 75
" Sugar, 2's 1 50
Pineapple, Baltimore 2 40 2 50
" Bahama..... 2 90 3 00
Peaches, 2's 2 10 2 25
" 3's 3 00 3 50
" Pie, 3's 1 60 1 65
Plums, Gr Gages, 2's 1 75 2 00
" Lombard..... 1 75 2 00
" Damson Blue..... 1 65 1 90



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

Manufactured Exclusively by **YOUNG & SMYLLIE,**
 BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Where did you see this advertisement?

<p>Prices Current, Continued—</p> <p>Pumpkins, 3's 0 90 1 00 " gallons 3 00 3 25 Raspberries, 2's 2 25 2 40 Strawberries, choice 2's 2 00 2 40 Succotash, 2's 1 50 1 65 Tomatoes, 3's 1 10 1 15 Finnan haddies 1 50 Lobster, Clover Leaf 2 25 " Crown 2 75 " Other brands 1 90 2 10 Mackerel 0 95 1 10 Salmon, Horseshoe, tails 1 45 " flats 1 70 " white 1 10 1 25 Sardines Albert, 1/2's tins 12 1/4 " 1/4's 20 " Martiny, 1/4's 10 10 1/4 " 1/2's 16 17 " Other brands, 9 1/2's 11 16 17 " P & C, 1/2's tins 23 25 " 3/4's 33 35 Sardines Amer, 1/2's 6 1/8 " 1/4's 9 11</p>		<p>Puzzle Gum 115 pieces 0 75 Bo-Kay 150 " 1 00 Mexican Fruit, 36 5c. bars 1 20 Flirtation Gum (new) 0 65 (115 pieces) C. T. HEISEL. To retailers per box Red Jacket, 115 pieces. 0 75 Royal Fruit, 36 5c. pkgs. 1 20 Digestive, 120 pieces. 0 80 Largest Heart 150 " 1 00 Globe picture 150 " 1 00 C. R. SOMERVILLE. Mexican Fruit, 36-5c. Bars .. 1 20 Pepsin (Dyspepsia), 20-5c. Bars 1 00 Sweet Sugar Cane, 150 pieces 1 00 Celery, 100 " 0 70 Lalla Rookh (all flavors) 100 " 1 00 Jingle Bell, 150 " 1 00 Cracker, 144 " 1 00 O-Dont-O, 144 " 1 00 Little Jap, 100 " 0 70 Dude Prize, 144 " 1 00 Clock Gum comprising, 500 pieces Gum (assorted flavors), and 1 "Little Lord Fauntleroy" clock (guaranteed.) 3 75</p>		<p>Chocolates— Mexican, 1/2, 1/4 in 10 lb bxs 36 Quee's Dessert, " " 40 Vanilla " " 35 Sweet Caracas " " 32 Chocolate Powder, 15, 30 lb bxs 25 Chocolate Sticks, per gross... 00 Pure Caracas (plain) 1/2, 1/4 lbs 40 Royal Navy (sweet) " " 30 Confectioners', in 10 lb cakes 30 Chocolate Creams, in 3 lb bxs 30 Chocolate Parisien, in 6 lb bxs 30 WALTER, BAKER & CO'S Chocolate— Pre'm No. 1, bxs. 12 & 25 lbs each 40 Baker's Vanilla in bxs 12 lbs each 40 Caracas Sweet bxs 6 lbs each, 12 52 bxs in case 3 Eagle, sweet & spiced, bxs 12 lbs 3 each 38 Vanilla Tablets, 416 in box, 24 bxs 5 in case, per box 3 Spanish Tablets, 100 in box, 12 bxs 3 in case 00 German Sweet Chocolate— Grocers' Style, in cases 12 boxes, 25 12 lbs each 25 Grocers' Style, in cases 24 boxes, 6 25 lbs each 25 48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 12 bxs 25 12 lbs each 25 48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 24 bxs 25 6 lbs each 25 Cocoa— Pure Prepared boxes, 12 lbs each 40 Cracked, boxes, 20 lbs each, 1 lb 32 and assorted papers 32 Cracked, in bxs, 12 lbs., each, 1/2 lb. 32 papers 32 Cracked, in bags, 6, 10 & 25 lbs each 30 Cocoa and shells, 12s and 25s 30 Breakfast Cocoa— In bxs 3 & 12 lbs., each, 1/2 lb., tins 45 In boxes, 12 lbs., each, 1 lb. tins, 45 decorated canisters 45 Broma— In boxes, 12 lbs., each, 1/2 lb. tins... 40</p>		<p>CHAS. BECKH & SONS, per box gross, single & 10 box lots 0 75 0 80 Star, 1 doz. in package 0 85 " 6 " " " 1 25 " 4 " " " cotton bags 0 90</p> <p>COFFEE. GREEN c. per lb. Mocha 28 33 Old Government Java 25 35 Rio 17 20 Plantation Ceylon 24 26 Porto Rico 24 26 Guatemala 22 23 Jamaica 24 24 Maracaibo 24 24 3 WHOLE ROASTED OR PURE GROUND ELLIS & KEIGHLEY'S c. per lb. Java 33 37 Java and Mocha 34 36 Plantation Ceylon 35 Arabian Mocha 37 Santos 28 28 Royal Breakfast 16 24 Royal Dandelion in 1 lb tins... 26</p> <p>TODHUNTER, MITCHELL & CO'S Excelsior Blend 33 Our Own 31 Laguayra " 29 Mocha and Java 32 33 Java, Standard 33 " Old Government 30 32 Arabian Mocha 36 Santos 28</p> <p>J. W. COWAN & CO. Standard Java in sealed tins, 34 25 and 50 lbs. 34 Standard Imperial in sealed 32 tins, 25 and 50 lbs. 32 Standard Blend in sealed tins, 33 25 and 50 lbs. 33 Ground, in tins, 5, 10, 15 and 20 25 lbs 20 30 Say's Parisien, in 1/2 and 1 lb tins 30</p>	
<p>CANNED MEATS. (CANADIAN) Comp. Corn Beef 1 lb cans \$1 50 \$1 65 " " 2 " " 2 55 2 70 " " 4 " " 4 80 5 00 " " 6 " " 8 00 8 25 " " 14 " " 17 50 18 50 Minced Collops, 2 lb cans 2 50 Roast Beef 1 50 " 2 60 2 75 " 4 75 " 8 25 Par Ox Tongue, 2 1/4 " \$8 00 8 25 Ox Tongue 2 " 7 85 8 00 Lunch Tongue 1 " 3 25 " 2 " 6 00 6 25 English Brawn 2 " 2 75 2 80 Camb. Sausage 1 " 2 50 " 2 " 4 00 Soups, assorted 1 " 1 35 " 2 " 2 25 Soups & Bouilli 2 " 1 80 " 6 " 4 50</p>		<p>CHOCOLATES & COCOAS. TODHUNTER, MITCHELL & CO'S Chocolate— Per lb. French, 1/4's 6 and 12 lbs .. 0 30 Caracas, 1/4's 6 and 12 lbs. . 0 35 Premium, 1/4's 6 and 12 lbs. . 0 30 Sante, 1/4's, 6 and 12 lbs 0 26 Diamond, 1/4's, 6 and 12 lbs 0 24 Sticks, gross boxes, each 1 00 Cocoa, Homopap'te, 1/4's, 8 & 14 lbs 30 " Pearl " " " 25 " London Pearl 12 & 18 " " 22 " Rock " " " 30 " Bulk, in bxs 18</p> <p>BENSNDORP'S ROYAL DUTCH COCOA. 1/2 lb. cans, per doz \$2 40 1/4 " " " 4 50 1 " " " 8 50</p>		<p>GIBSON & GIBSON'S per lb (J. M. Lowes, Son & Co., Toronto, 32 Manufacturers.) Sydney Gibson's Cocoa, 1/2's 0 30 Dr. Clarke's Cocoa, 1/2's and 1/4's, 5 0 45 tins 0 45 Soluble Cocoa bulk in boxes 0 18 Prepared do " " " 0 22 Sydney Gibson's Chocolate, 1/4's. 20 and 1/2's 0 30 Gibson's Block do 1/2's 0 28 Dr. Clarke's do 1/4's. 0 30 5 Confectioners' Pure Chocolate 0 30 10 lb. blocks 1 25 Gibson's Icina, 1 lb / 24 lbs in case 2 25 do do 1/2 lb / 12 lbs 1 25 Packed, chocolate, pink or white assorted, or if required, any kind separate.</p>		<p>JOHN P. MOTT & CO'S R. S. Melndoe, Agent, Toronto.) Mott's Broma per lb \$0 30 Mott's Prepared Cocoa 28 Mott's Homopap'te Cocoa (1/4's) 32 Mott's Breakfast Cocos 35 Mott's Breakf. Cocos (in tins) 40 Mott's No. 1 Chocolate 30 Mott's Breakfast Chocolate 28 Mott's Caracas Chocolate 40 Mott's Diamond Chocolate 22 Mott's French-Can. Chocolate 20 Mott's Navy or Cooking Choc. 26 Mott's Cocoa Nibbs 30 Mott's Cocoa Shells 5 Mott's Vanilla Chocolate stick 22 & 24 Mott's Confec Chocolate 22-40 Mott's Sweet Choc. Liquors 21-30 COWAN COCOA AND CHOCOLATE CO. COCOAS— Hygienic, 1, 1/2, 1 lb. boxes 70, 75 Iceland Moss 1 lb in 12 lb boxes 35 Soluble (bulk) 15 & 30 lb bxs ... 18, 20 Soluble (tins) 6 lb and 12 lb. ... 20 Cocoa Nibs, any quantity 30, 35 Cocoa Shells, any quantity 05 Cocoa Essence per doz 1 40</p>	
<p>CHEWING GUM. ADAMS & SONS. To Retailers Tutti Frutti, 36 5c. bars \$1 20 Pepsin Tutti Frutti, 23 5c. packets 0 75 Orange Blossom (new) 150 pieces 1 00 (each box contains a bottle of high class perfume. Guaranteed first class)</p>		<p>Monte Cristo. 180 pieces ... 1 30 (with brilliant stone ring) Sappota, 150 pieces ... 1 00 Sweet Fern, 230 " ... 0 75 Red Rose, 115 pieces ... 0 75 Magic Trick, 115 " ... 0 75 Oolah 115 " ... 0 75</p>		<p>CLOTHES PINS. 5 gross, per box 0 75 4 gross, " 0 85 6 gross, " 1 20</p>			

ALWAYS ORDER **RECKITT'S BLUE.**

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Beats 'em all.

It's So.

The "Barm" Yeast Manufacturing Co.,

35 Wellington St. East, Toronto.

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Table containing various food items and their prices, including V.B., E.V.B., XXX, Crown, Molasses, Soap, Morse's Soaps, etc.

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Table listing Gunpowder, China Greens, Young Hyson, etc.

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Table listing Young Hyson, Half chests, firsts, etc.

JAPAN.

Table listing Half Chests, Choice, Fine, Good medium, etc.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Table listing British Consols, Ingots, Laurel, Brier, etc.

Table listing Gold Flake, Hand Made, Granulated Smoking Tobacco, etc.

Table listing Uncle Tom, Long Cut Smoking Tobacco, Wig Wag, etc.

Table listing FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO, Golden Thread, etc.

Table listing Solace, Cigars—S. Davis & Sons, Montreal, etc.

Table listing Madro E' Hijo, Lord Lansdown, Perfectos, etc.

Table listing El Padre, Reina Victoria, Bouquet, etc.

Table listing Cigars—S. Davis & Sons, Montreal, etc.

Table listing Athlete, Puritan, Sultan, etc.

Table listing R. C. N. 1, Puritan, Athlete, etc.

Table listing VINEGAR, A. HAAS & CO, XX, W.W, etc.

Table listing THE BADGEROW DIXON VINEGAR CO, French Bordeaux, Tarragona, etc.

WOODENWARE. per doz

Table listing Pails, Tubs, Washboards, etc.

Matches, 5 case lots single case.

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Advertisement for BREADMAKER'S YEAST, 2c, 5c packages, etc.

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

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Material whatsoever is used in the manufacture of
OUR GRANULATED.

THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO'Y [LIMITED],
MONTREAL,

Offer for sale all grades of REFINED SUGARS and SYRUPS of the well-known brand of

Redpath

CERTIFICATES OF STRENGTH AND PURITY.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST,

MONTREAL, September 9th, 1887.

To the Canada Sugar Refining Co., Montreal:

GENTLEMEN,—I have personally taken samples from a large stock of your Granulated Sugar, "REDPATH" brand, and carefully tested them by the Polariscope, and I find these samples to be as near to absolute purity as can be obtained by any process of Sugar-Refining.

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

JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, P.L.D., D.C.L., F.C.S.,

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

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, MEDICAL FACULTY, MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

MONTREAL, September 9th, 1887.

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GENTLEMEN,—I have taken and tested a sample of your "EXTRA GRANULATED" Sugar, and find that it yielded 99.88 per cent. of Pure Sugar. It is practically as pure and good a Sugar as can be manufactured.

Yours truly,

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THE CANADIAN GROCER

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" " 14	Lake Nepigon..	" June 1
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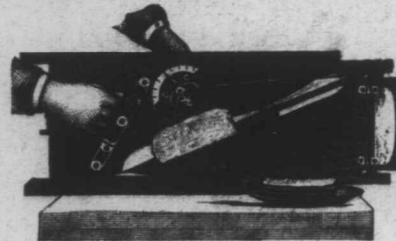
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Is Stronger and More Economical
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It Does Not Stain the Linen.

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40 Bbls. Dulse.

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Lowest Prices.

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[AGENTS]

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