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Great is the Province of Ontario as a fruit-growing centre. Few people there are, however, who have anything but a general idea of what this really means. The display which she made at the World's Fair opened their eyes a good deal, but still not sufficiently so to enable a full understanding as to the extent and value of the fruit crop in Ontario. Last week the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association held its annual meeting in Peterboro', and there the particular information was forthcoming. It was furnished by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and must have created no small amount of surprise to those who perused the figures adduced. A good many people at a haphazard guess would probably tell you, if queried on the matter, that the cheese product of the province exceeded in value that of fruit, while as to wheat and fruit, if a comparison was made, ninety-nine per cent. would give their verdict in favor of the former. But taking the figures of last year as a basis, it will be seen that in both instances would the guesses have been wrong. Turning to the figures submitted at the Peterboro' meeting, it is found that there were 7,000,000 bearing apple trees in Ontario, 2,000,000 grape

vines, 700,000 plums, and 500,000 each of cherries, pears and peaches; while the approximate value of these trees was placed at \$20,000,000. How this compares in value with the wheat crop and the cheese product of the province may be gathered from the fact that the former was worth \$15,000,000 and the latter between \$9,000,000 and \$10,000,000.

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These figures should give fresh stimulus to the industry, particularly in regard to the cultivation of apples, for which the Canadian climate is so admirably suited. There are some States in the American Union that can raise large apples, but when it comes to a comparison of quality Canada takes the palm. That Canada can achieve greater success in this respect there is no reason for doubt. There is plenty of land, and much of that which is not adapted for profitable cereal or vegetable cultivation is well suited for the growth of apple trees. Another particular in which further improvement may be made in apple growing is in regard to variety. As Mr. W. Boulter, the well-known canner, pointed out at the Peterboro meeting last week, it was a mistake to plant so many varieties. Everybody who has had anything to do with apples will tell you that there are varieties of apples on the market that are neither "fish, flesh nor good red herring," as the saying runs. As in almost everything else, it is the better class of apples that the market will the most readily absorb, and we have been getting a good illustration of that this fall and winter.

* * *

"It may be law but it is not justice," This is a saying one often hears; and it may be repeated again in regard to the judgment handed down a few days ago in the proceed-

ings instituted to restrain the sheriff from selling the goods found on the premises of Oliver, Coate & Co. to satisfy a claim of the city of Toronto for taxes. These particular goods were placed with Oliver, Coate & Co. to be sold by auction. Some of the people were in straightened circumstances and wanted money to relieve their necessities. When the sheriff was put in to satisfy the claim for taxes these goods were appropriated along with those of Oliver, Coate & Co. To restrain the authorities from disposing of their property the owners, through a solicitor, issued an injunction, but beyond securing a temporary stay of proceedings it had no effect, for the judge before whom the case was argued, has decided that according to the assessment law the goods must be sacrificed to satisfy the claim the city has against Oliver, Coate & Co., a claim which in equity they are no more liable for than the child unborn. Some effort should certainly be made to compensate these people who have been made the victims of such unfortunate circumstances, while the legislators should get their knives ready to prune the law of this most unjust power at the next session.

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Anything affecting the Canadian live stock industry is a matter of concern to everybody. When the British and United States governments placed extreme restrictions on the importation of Canadian cattle—the one because of the alleged presence of pleuro-pneumonia and the other for political purposes—it was felt that a serious blow, in the former instance particularly, had been aimed at the stock-raising industry of this country. But now a greater danger is menacing us. We have reference to tuberculosis. During the last two or three years

We cover the ground from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and have double the circulation of any other journal in Canada.