

VERITAS last week, which in turn was evoked by that of STUDENT in a previous issue. And even the committee appointed to report to the Friendly Societies' Association, admit that Oronhyatekha's rates are wretchedly inadequate.

TORONTO TRADE FIGURES.

The Board of Trade bulletin of the trade of Toronto for the month of March shows the value of imports to have been \$1,515,530; composed of free goods \$393,175, dutiable goods \$1,105,785, coin and bullion \$16,571. The aggregate was half a million less in the same month of 1893, when it was \$2,076,390. The principal items among dutiable goods are given in the comparative list below. Among the free goods are \$84,000 worth of hard coal, \$74,000 worth of hides and skins, \$30,000 worth of tin and zinc, \$23,000 worth of dyes and chemicals, \$12,000 worth of coffee.

IMPORTS.

	Mar., 1894.	Mar., 1893.
Cotton goods	\$111,037	\$118,056
Fancy goods	21,149	20,930
Hats and bonnets	48,636	62,133
Silk goods	62,252	105,835
Woolen goods	209,126	361,493
Total dry goods	\$452,200	\$669,347
Brass and mfrs. of	6,152	10,386
Copper "	1,020	4,388
Iron and steel "	83,752	131,371
Lead and mfrs. of	7,171	3,068
Metal and comp.	8,531	16,145
Total metals	\$106,626	\$165,858
Books and pamphlets....	31,768	42,586
Coal, soft	18,344	51,161
" hard	84,089	80,918
Drugs and medicines	19,100	20,930
Earthen and chinaware....	15,246	14,133
Fruit, green and dried	26,332	19,377
Furs, dressed	26,745	26,774
Glass and glassware	13,857	21,771
Gutta percha and mfrs. ..	12,143
Jewellery and watches....	14,939	23,823
Leather manufactures....	16,990	21,868
Musical instruments.....	10,289	16,651
Paper goods	22,214	47,085
Spirits and wines.....	21,628	6,802
Wood goods	14,674	15,752

In looking over the catalogue of goods, the produce of Canada, exported, one's attention is arrested by the item "Green fruits," which the list says went abroad to the value of \$1,813 last month, but of \$47,809 the previous March, which large figure, we think, must be a mistake. Barley is a smaller item of export this month, but dead meats are the largest item in the list (\$107,331). Among Canadian manufactures shipped hence abroad leather accounts for \$19,240; spirits and malt liquors for \$2,571; wood manufactures for \$4,528. As usual, about half the aggregate under the head of "Manufactures" consists of unenumerated "Other Articles." We compare:

EXPORTS, CANADIAN PRODUCE.

Produce of.	March, 1894.	March, 1893.
The Mine	\$.....	\$ 15
" Fisheries	231	30
" Forest	3,605	6,680
" Field	62,247	152,418
Animals, etc	125,034	99,744
Manufactures	58,124	67,065
Total	\$249,241	\$325,982

—*Ram's Horn*, as usual, has some quaint things to say on solemn subjects: The profane man is always telling somebody that the devil is his master. Christianity says, "Love your neighbor as yourself." Society says, "First find out what he is worth."

WHAT IS VINEGAR?

The question is not meaningless. Nor does it admit of being answered in one way only, for there is a variety of opinion and practice as to what is and is not vinegar. The question "What is vinegar?" has been ventilated and decided before the courts of the United Kingdom. The prosecutions there for the sale of adulterated vinegar have been very numerous, and have generally resulted in convictions, it being held that in order to be legally sold under the name of "vinegar" the article requires to possess the composition and origin defined in the British Pharmacopœia. Last year the Recorder of Birmingham gave a judgment on the question, and the Birmingham Quarter Sessions on the 3rd July confirmed the judgment of the lower court. The article in question was admitted by the defence to be acetic acid produced from the distillation of wood, which had been diluted and colored. The essential points in the case are given in the judgment, which is quoted from expert evidence:

"The Recorder pointed out that Mr. Allen had said that dilute acetic acid not produced from any process of fermentation was not true vinegar, but was 'as different from it as silent spirit is different from wine.' In fact, in the evidence one might just as well be called upon to decide that alcohol and water was wine as that colored acetic acid and water was vinegar. Therefore the case of the appellant seemed to be a *reductio ad absurdum*. Under these circumstances, he was forced to the conclusion that what was sold in this case was not entitled to the name of vinegar. . . The article appeared to be a valuable thing in itself, and would find its place in commerce, and therefore he did not think that in the end the manufacturers of it would be at any loss. But it was not entitled to be called vinegar." From this it appears to be definitely settled that in England it is only the article made from malted and unmalted grain which can be sold as "vinegar." It follows that all other varieties, even those which have been produced from fruit juices by the various acetic fermentations, must be sold under other appellations, such as "Wine Vinegar," "Cider Vinegar," "Sugar Vinegar," "Wood Vinegar," "Diluted Acetic Acid," &c.

A bulletin issued last week by the Inland Revenue Department at Ottawa cites the judgment above mentioned, and continues: "At present no positive standard for vinegar exists in Canada. If, therefore, cases of vinegar adulteration were brought before Canadian courts, the decision would no doubt be largely influenced by the English precedent above referred to. It would not be difficult to show that this would result in much embarrassment to the trade, for while 'in England malt vinegar is held in high esteem' and 'in America cider vinegar is largely used,' [as Mr. A. H. Allen informs us in the *Chemist and Druggist* of 17th June, 1893,] the article most favored in Canada is that made from spirit. There is no doubt that if the English law, as now interpreted, were adopted in Canada, the work of the analyst in determining what is and is not vinegar would be much easier. As it is at present, there are sold under the name of vinegar, with various prefixes, not only imported malt vinegars, but also articles made from spirit, beer, fruit juices and strong acetic acid."

"There does not appear," says the Chief Analyst, "to be any other practical way in which the provisions of the Act can be carried out in reference to vinegar, unless by adopting

the modern English practice. It must be remembered that this is not a case in which the addition of substances injurious to health has to be considered. The object is to make it certain that when the public purchase vinegar they shall be made aware of the source from which it is derived, or of the material from which it is manufactured."

Appended to the report of Mr. Macfarlane, dated October, 1893, are results of analyses of 93 samples of vinegar purchased and nearly all made in Canada. Only some twenty-five of these are pronounced unadulterated, or "up to the British Pharmacopœia standard." It would appear necessary, then, if only the article made from malt is to be legally termed vinegar, to have all other products of like kind labelled, as Mr. Macfarlane points out, "compound vinegar" or "vinegar mixture," which are suggested in the Adulteration Act, or to term them what they really are, viz., cider vinegar, wine vinegar, spirit vinegar or dilute acetic acid. We may object to the quantities of pickles and vinegar which Americans and Canadians take into their stomachs; but it will hardly do to put people to the penalties of the law for selling vinegar if they are willing to label it so as not to offend the British Pharmacopœia.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC REPORT.

Interest is naturally felt in learning definitely how far the Canadian Pacific Railway has been affected by the causes which so greatly lessened the earnings of the United States railways in 1893. And so the report laid before the annual meeting of this railway company on Wednesday last in Montreal was looked for by many. The earnings of the C.P.R. were affected by the conditions of the year, but only to the extent of 8 per cent. Besides a decline in receipts there was an increase of expenses. But the decline was all west of the Lakes, traffic receipts on the Eastern lines having kept up well, increased indeed. The company is entitled to congratulation. Its figures of traffic are as under:

Gross earnings were	\$20,962,317 44
Working expenses	13,220,901 39
Making net earnings	\$ 7,741,416 05

Interest earned on deposits and loans made the total receipts \$7,951,278.92, from which deduct fixed charges, \$5,338,597.22, and a surplus remains of \$2,612,681.70, out of which was paid in dividend \$2,275,000, namely, 1 per cent. supplementary in August and 2½ regular in February last. Adding the balance to the accumulations of previous years, and a total surplus of \$7,261,213 is reached.

Working expenses were 63.07 per cent. of the gross, as compared with 60.67 per cent. in 1892, so that a comparison of this year with last has to contend with increased expenses caused by severe snow storms, etc., as well as with lessened receipts. This is, however, the first decline recorded in net earnings. The company has now a mileage of 6,367 miles of its own. It is to be remarked that the report does not include the figures of the South Eastern, the Calgary and Edmonton, or the Qu'Appelle and Saskatchewan roads, 776 miles, which the C. P. R. simply works.

The company's Japan and China steamers, the report tells us, continue to show increased profits, and an addition to their number is foreshadowed; while the lake steamers, the telegraph, express, sleeping cars, elevators continue to pay. It is pleasing to find that in the face of an unfavorable year, the management, while urging the utmost economy, takes a firm