

shipped from there up to date, thirty-six tons over the Lake Erie road and the rest over the Michigan Central. This amounts to 80,000 baskets, for which \$7,500 were paid into the hands of the fruit men.

The retail grocers of Toronto had, as usual, a most pleasurable time at their annual pic-nic. The excursionists went by the morning steamers to Queenston. There they separated, many going on to Buffalo for the day, while most of them took a trip up the electric railway line to Chippawa, or visited the many points of interest in the neighborhood of the Falls. The only feature of regret about such events is, that they occur but once a year.

WHIFFS FOR TOBACCO STORES.

Advertise a special camper's mixture.

An inveterate smoker—a curer of hams.

A skillful cigarmaker in Germany can make an average of \$2.86 per week.

A Montreal man has offered to establish a cigar factory in Kemptville if he receives a bonus.

Cigarette smoking killed a Kensington boy yesterday. He was too near a keg of powder.—*Philadelphia Record*.

A conductor said to a young woman getting on at the rear end of a car: "These seats are for smokers;" and the young woman said: "Dear me! Must I smoke?"

Jack—"And you are going to marry that widow after all! And I hear you are going to give up smoking!" Fred—"Yes. She gives up her weeds and I give up mine."—*New York World*.

Cigars are stored to best advantage in a perfectly dry and well ventilated cellar. They should not be moistened except when wanted for the show-case, and then care should be taken not to over-moisten them.

The County of Essex is still growing tobacco. It did so 100 years ago. L. Wigle, of Leamington, has set out twenty acres of tobacco plants. The crop last year on the same field fell a victim to early frosts.

The "Egyptian cigarette" is, strictly speaking, a misnomer, for the cultivation of the tobacco plant in Egypt has been forbidden by a decree since 1890; hence "cigarettes made in Egypt" would be a more truthful description. Nearly all the tobacco used in making Egyptian cigarettes comes from Turkey.

A fresh cigar is never so good as one that has laid awhile. Certain properties in tobacco require that a certain time shall elapse before the manufactured cigar shall have its best aroma. Years ago, in Germany, dealers were wont to advertise the fact that they had five-year-old cigars, and they kept them stored well up under the ceiling—the popular impression having been that age helped tobacco just as it does wines and liquors. It is needless to say that the practice was long ago discontinued.

Kentucky raises 300,000,000 pounds of tobacco every year, half of the crop of the United States. Most of it is marketed in Louisville. About a dozen long leaves are tied into what is called a "hand," and these hands are compressed in hogsheads varying from 600 to 2,000 pounds in weight. Ten years ago all this tobacco was of a dark brown or black color. Now the greater portion of it is a bright yellow. The dark colored article sells at from three to seven cents a pound; the light from ten to twenty cents a pound. The latter is sweet; the former is strong and bitter.

ITEMS FOR DRUGGISTS.

The new crop of Dutch caraway seed is estimated at about 50,000 bags.

Shippers of Canada balsam fir appear to be holding back stocks, in anticipation of better prices.

Advices indicate a strong feeling in primary markets for all desirable brands of cod liver oil.

Large quantities of senega root continue to be shipped from Manitoba, and prices are slightly easier.

It is stated that the yield of California mustard seed will not be more than one-half the crop of 1893.

Stocks of menthol in London and New York are firmly held, both markets being practically controlled by one party.

Mail advices from Calcutta say of shellac that the Bysacki crop is reported as good, but the Kushmi crop is a small one.

Reports indicate a short crop of colocynth apples this year. Cable advices from London report an advance to 16d. for Trieste.

To clean a greasy sponge, soak it in warm water, to which a little citric acid has been added. The sponge should be well rinsed when clean.

With new crop Angostura tonka beans now available, \$1.75 to 1.85 is now quoted in New York for the limited supply of 1893 crop remaining on hand.

Aunt Surplice—How peacefully still and solemn it always is on Sunday! Little Nephew—Yes'm; that's because so many children's papas is at home.—*Good News*.

The *Drug Reporter* lists opium and quinine as having advanced, and the following drugs as having declined: Pepsin, Angostura tonkas, Mexican sarsaparilla, American saffron.

The shipments of bleaching powder to the United States from Great Britain for the first half of the year were 17,802 tons, as compared with 38,353 tons for the same period of 1893.

The next public sale of cocoa butter will be held in Amsterdam on the 7th instant, when 60 to 65 tons will be offered. The London offering will occur on 14th inst., with 25 tons catalogued.

The best camphor comes from Borneo and Sumatra. It is found in solid masses two or three feet long in the trunk of the *Diplerocarpus camphora*, and the tree has to be felled and split in two to obtain it.

There is talk of a firmer market in Chinese essential oils as the result of the Korean embroglio. But inasmuch as the bulk of the shipments are received from Hong Kong—a British port—and all the oil is sent in British ships, it is difficult to understand how any delay can result.

Manufacturers of German quinine are credited with making heavy purchases of the salt in the London market, their object probably being to lessen the available supply outside, and to reap the advantages that a subsequent advance in the price would yield.—*N. Y. Bulletin and Journal of Commerce*.

The odor of iodoform, creasote, or guaiacol upon the hands can be overcome by washing with linseed meal. Articles having an odor of iodoform may be washed in tar water to which oil of wintergreen has been added. The taste of pills of creasote can be disguised by means of a little powdered coffee. The odor of iodoform or guaiacol in rooms can be dissipated by burning coffee.—*Deutsche Medizinal Zeitung*.

SHOE AND LEATHER NOTES.

To be in the swim these days, a man's face should match in color, his russet shoes.

Toronto shoemakers enjoyed a pic-nic at Niagara Falls on the 28th ult. The excursion was well attended.

Messrs. Simpson Bros. have started a machine shop in Montreal for the manufacture of shoemaking machinery.

The retail trade is now beginning the annual quiet season, and but little activity may be looked for until September.

As a general rule better results are obtained by keeping well sized up on a few standard lines than by having in stock a large assortment of lines which are broken in sizes.

Be cautious when tempted to buy extreme styles of footwear. A shoe to sell for any considerable time must have about it some sensible features to ensure a continued request.

"It is strange, but true," said a retailer the other day, "that in times of depression women are the first to ask for cheap shoes. Cheap footwear appears to have become a fad with the women nowadays."

At the summer resorts bathing shoes are largely worn this season. They protect the feet from stones, and, besides, some women object to showing their bare feet. A popular shoe is made of white canvas, with a flexible rubber sole.

Salesman—You will sell five pairs of these shoes to one of any other make.

Merchant—They seem to me to be poorly made, and of very flimsy material.

Salesman—That's just it. They're made to wear—out. See?

In a recent issue the *Fredericton Gleaner* devoted some little space to description of the new sole leather tannery at Poquiock, owned by Messrs. Shaw, Cassils & Co.. The output of the tannery amounts to two tons daily. The tannery at the present time employs about 25 hands, besides those employed in peeling the bark. The company have a rotary saw-mill in connection with the tannery. They are building at present three new houses. A new engine has just been set up, and the company are putting in an electric light plant to light the tannery and all the houses as well.

There are trade manias of various kinds, and one more especially seen in young merchants is that of "buying big." They reason that by taking a large amount of stock, they are making a good impression upon the house with which they deal. But not so; in nine cases out of ten they are looked upon by the wholesale merchant with suspicious eyes as men worth watching. And then, when a man is told that