

THE CANADIAN GROCER

VOL. XI

MONTREAL AND TORONTO, JULY 30, 1897.

No. 31

COLMAN'S MUSTARD



BEST ON EARTH

Barrels vs. Sacks

True, we sell our Rolled Oats in Sacks, but although the retailer can sell his empty sacks to better advantage than he can his barrels (except in certain seasons), we yet advise him to buy in barrels. The barrels protect the Oats from mice and insects. The sacks do not. Even if nothing happens to the contents of a sack while it is on its way to you, mice will get in perhaps while it's in your store. The barrel prevents the breaking up of the Oats, while sacks are thrown about of course in transit. However—Sacks or Barrels, as you prefer.

**Tillson's Pan Dried
Rolled Oats.**

From Manufacturer
To Retailer Direct.

The Tillson Co. Limited
Tilsonburg, Ont.

VERY OLD
HIGHLAND WHISKY.



Cockburn & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1796.

Leith & London.

Try—

**COCKBURN'S
SCOTCH
WHISKY**

Nothing Finer in the Market

This firm was established in Leith in 1796. The quality of their Whisky has never been excelled, and you can rely upon duplicate shipments always being equal to the preceding. Their brands are

J. & R. McLEA, Montreal

AGENTS FOR
THE DOMINION



Cockburn's Special Liqueur
Cockburn's Special Scotch
Cockburn's Very Old Highland

TANGLEFOOT

ends her misery



Tanglefoot

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STICKY FLY PAPER

The only kind that fulfils all requirements and expectations

Is sold by the following Wholesale Grocers in Canada :—

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| Edward Adams & Co. - London, Ont. | Howe, McIntyre Co., - Montreal, Que. |
| Balfour & Co. - Hamilton, Ont. | Hudson's Bay Co. - Winnipeg, Man. |
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EVERY WHOLESALE DRUGGIST IN CANADA SELLS IT.

In
Purity
there is
Strength



In
Strength
there's
Profit

“You don't expect me to listen to your preaching in this kind of weather” you say, and perhaps you add “shan't buy anything of my wholesaler anyway---business too dull.”

All right, we won't be “prosy.” Just a word on some standard goods of highest quality, purity, and strength---that's all.

**Hand in Hand
Brand of
Bicarb. Soda.**

98⁵⁰/₁₀₀ Pure Bicarbonate of Soda. Made by one of the best known Companies in England, The United Alkali Company. Its powerful selling points—great strength—purity—evenness of grade.

Fry's Cocoa.

Called the “Medal Cocoa” because of the hundred and one medals it has won for absolute purity—quick solubility—strength—flavor. A standard seller. A sure profit maker. A business helper.

Sold
by
Wholesale
Grocers
Everywhere

**Stower's
Lime Juice.**

Not affected by the weather after the bottle is opened. Absolutely free from mustiness or staleness. Stronger by 20 per cent. than any Lime Juice made. Pure beyond question. Double refined. Doubly seasonable, NOW.

**Lazenby's Jelly
Tablets.**

Free from impure flavoring mixtures that disgust the thrifty housekeeper. Made in London from Elizabeth Lazenby's receipt. Used by the most particular people in the world. 13 different flavors. They are time and labor savers.

Agents:

A. P. Tippet & Co.,
Montreal and Toronto.

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Dried Apples Wanted...

Highest cash prices paid.

Pure Fruit Vinegars

Now is the time you want
good Vinegar, and I have
it pure and right in price.
Send for a sample barrel.

Jams and Jellies..

Don't forget that we are
headquarters for these
goods.

R. J. GRAHAM - BELLEVILLE, ONT.

FAC SIMILE OF CASK LABEL.



PURNELL'S

PURE
PLAIN and SPICED

MALT VINEGARS

FOR PICKLING and TABLE USE.

Brewery, Bristol, England.

Have you figured out what the reduction in tariff means in the cost of our vinegars?

AGENTS

St. John, N.B.—W. S. CLAWSON & CO.

Montreal—J. M. KIRK, Imperial Buildings, St. James St.

Toronto—J. WESTREN & CO., 73 Carlton St.

Hamilton—W. H. GILLARD & CO., Wholesale Grocers.

Winnipeg—A. STRANG & CO., Portage Avenue.

Vancouver, B.C.—C. E. JARVIS & CO., 101 Holland Block.

When buying Carb. Soda, ask for a case of . . .

Dalley's Pure Carb. Soda

The Strongest, Purest and Best made.

For Baking or Medical Purposes it has no superior.

Sold in $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., and 1-lb. packages.

THE F. F. DALLEY CO., Limited

HAMILTON, CANADA

It's principally a matter of Paper Stock
in making good . . .

PAPER FLOUR SACKS

That's where we excel. The fibre we put in is long and strong and will stand wear and tear. We would like to substantiate this by sending sample to every flour miller in Canada, with prices. A postal card will do it.

The E. B. EDDY CO. Limited

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61 Latour St - - - MONTREAL
38 Front St. West - - - TORONTO

AGENTS—F. H. Andrews & Son, Quebec; A. Powis, Hamilton; J. A. Hendry, Kingston;
Schofield Bros., St. John; J. Peters & Co., Halifax; Tees & Perse, Winnipeg;
James Mitchell, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.; John Cowan, St. John's, Nfld.



New Season's Japans

We beg to advise the trade that our range of fine Japans in store, and to arrive shortly, comprises some exceptional values that it will pay them to investigate. We are large importers; our orders are always placed after careful investigation, and the trade can rely on getting teas that will meet the requirements of the public.

W. H. Gillard & Co. Wholesalers
Only Hamilton

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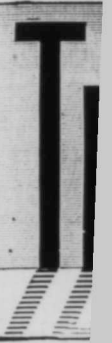
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Answers the requirements of the most fastidious. Perfect in quality, and shipped in the neatest and most attractive packages.

YOUR WHOLESALE HOUSE WILL SUPPLY YOU.

THE
WINDSOR SALT CO. Limited. Windsor, Ont.

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Vol. XI.

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This journal has the largest paid circulation and the largest advertising patronage of any grocery paper in America. We prove it.

THE CANADIAN GROCER

Vol. XI. (Published Weekly)

MONTREAL AND TORONTO, JULY 30, 1897

(\$2.00 per Year) No. 31

HOW TO OPEN A COUNTRY GROCERY STORE.

By Thomas Martindale.

AS to opening a country grocery store, let us first see what the average country grocery sometimes is. I have in my mind's eye country grocery stores which are arranged something like this: One counter, containing a cigar case, the glass of which is almost opaque from fly dirt and dust; a pair of old-fashioned scales, either the brass or tin scoop covered with a thick layer of sugar or something else that has just been weighed in it; the shelving filled with a motley lot of canned goods, with here and there a sprung can, or "swell," showing plainly that the goods are old, with a lot of lamp chimneys covered with dust and dirt; bottled pickles in the same condition and faded from exposure to light; bottles of tomato catsup, with the tops of the contents turned black; with sugar kept in open barrels on either side of the store, in summer time attracting flies by the thousands.

At the back part of the store, on a platform a foot or two high, a barrel of vinegar with a leaky spigot, a barrel of coal oil or a coal oil tank, nearby a barrel of salt pork, open; a barrel of molasses, a barrel of syrup and a half-barrel of mackerel, exposed to the dust and dirt of the store and not covered with brine; a half-barrel of salt herrings, a box of boneless codfish and a bundle, maybe, of old-fashioned codfish; a barrel of roasted coffee, opened, and a sack or two of green coffee; sacks of flour piled up, with the flour leaking from the sacks caused by the work of mice and rats; a pile of brooms, some standing on their handles and some standing on their ends; boxes of clothes pins scattered about; boxes of matches here and there; a trayful of eggs; a bin of potatoes; a lot of roll butter in a barrel for people to claw over; tubs of lard, opened; tubs of packed butter, opened; piles of empty cigar boxes on top of the

shelving; piles of filled cigar boxes, some open, some closed; pails of fine-cut tobacco, open; kegs of nails; a cheese cut on top of a barrel-head, showing the marks of the dirty knife used to cut it; a barrel or two of green apples; a pile of cabbage and a crate of onions completes the picture.

This picture is not by any means either a rare one or an extreme one, but it is unfortunately too true that it is a frequent one. Now, then, how should I start a country grocery store to better or improve upon such a store as I have pictured? My experience in business has been that the less money a man starts with, providing he has money enough to pay for his fixtures and the greater portion of his stock that he starts with, the better chance he has to succeed. In other words, I think a man starting with \$500 and not having his first stock paid entirely for, will have a better chance of succeeding than the man who starts with \$1,000, with his stock paid for and a little money left in the bank, because the man who starts in a small way with something to work for that must be paid off will take less risks as to the giving of credit, and will work harder than the man who starts in comparative affluence and with no care upon his mind.

I am frequently asked to furnish goods for new stores, and no matter how much the man proposes to put into the business I invariably advise him to cut his stock down very much lower than he has already anticipated. For instance, a man came in a few days since and wanted to buy goods to the amount of \$2,000 with which to stock a new store. I advised him that in the locality in which he proposed starting \$500 would give him as much stock as he wanted, and that his chance of success with the \$500 stock would be greater than if he bought \$2,000. He took my advice, and when his bill was

footed up it did not reach \$400 and he had a good assortment of all the goods his locality required. I would advise, therefore, that \$1,000 ought to be sufficient to start a man in a country town of any reasonable size. This would give him ample stock to work from, bearing in mind that he could replenish his stock at any rate within a day or two of his ordering, and he would have all the goods he needed to do an aggressive and profitable business with.

Now, first of all, I would insist upon having a place outside of the store, if possible, for keeping kerosene oil, as the odor of the coal oil has a deleterious effect upon tea, coffee, fish and other things sold in a small store. Second, I would have up-to-date scales and tea caddies. I would have proper bins for the reception of sugar, oatmeal, flour, biscuits, rice, barley, hominy, coffee, starch, beans, peas and dried fruits. I would keep the flour absolutely clear of anything in barrels opened for sale. I would have attractive tea canisters and bright show cases, kept clean. I would have the window dressed once a week and with only one article at a time and would have the windows polished with "elbow grease." I would keep the butter in a refrigerator, also the cheese. I would keep the goods on the shelves clean, taking them down and dusting them at least once in two weeks, and occasionally changing them from one part of the store to the other. By doing so it always makes the stock look newer and fresher. Having no barrels in the store to weigh from, I would have no barrels for idlers to sit upon, which is one of the curses of the country grocery store. In place of using common straw paper for wrapping, as the average country grocer does, I would use the best manila paper and the best hand-made bags. I would see to it that my stock of coffee was kept free from foreign odors of fish, coal oil, pork, smoked meats, etc. I would buy only enough of it so as to have it fresh-roasted as

CANNED SALMON

IN STOCK

SOCK EYE, Talls	-	Best Brands	} CLOSE PRICES
COHOES, Flats	-	Good Firm Fish	
WHITE, Flats and Squats	-	Great Values	

SEND ALONG YOUR ORDERS EARLY BEFORE THESE GO.

THE DAVIDSON & HAY, LIMITED.

Wholesale Grocers

TORONTO.

near as possible two or three times a week. I would educate my trade to buy bulk-roasted coffee in place of package coffee, which is almost invariably sold in country stores, from the fact that on package coffee you rarely, if ever, make a living profit, whereas on your own bulk coffee you are sure of getting a remunerative profit. I would study the blending and sale of my own blends of teas. I would see to it that the crackers and biscuits that were sold were fresh and also kept from exposure to foreign odors. I would keep anything and everything that would be asked for in a country store, and keep that anything and everything in the best and most up-to-date methods, but I would not carry a large stock of any one thing. I would keep the store scrupulously clean, and I would depend more upon the attention given to the wants of the trade, to cleanliness, politeness and the sale of goods at the proper prices to win and hold customers, rather than to carrying a large stock and furnishing a lounging place for the idle elements of the surrounding country.—Grocery World.

AMONG THE RETAILERS.

Commutation Tickets. In conversation with a retailer that keeps a store about 40 miles from Toronto I had the opportunity of learning what results the ceasing of the issue of the commutation tickets has had upon the country trade. While they were being issued people within the radius of that distance from Toronto used to come into the city as often as occasion required to do their shopping at the department stores. Now, however, the traveling expenses are too great to warrant the trip for that purpose alone, and as a consequence the country stores get more of their rightful trade. On the other hand, the merchants used to come, too, in order to pick up bargains and pointers among the wholesale warehouses. Although they do not come as frequently now, yet they do not feel the expense when large purchases have

to be made, and can on that account continue to visit the city while their customers cannot. Thus, then, the thanks of these country storekeepers is due to the railway companies.

Some Ideas in Window Dressing.

There is no doubt but that window dressing is daily becoming more of an art. The window is gradually being considered the most important part of the store, as it should be. Although the art cannot be mastered in a little time and without a good deal of experience, yet I notice there are a few special principles that are worthy of a good deal of attention and which, if acted upon, will materially improve the appearance of the windows. Of course, the style and size of the windows determine to a greater or less extent the possible appearance. It is important that the window should be well lighted and that there should be more than one pane of glass in connection with it. In my opinion, mirrors at the back and sides of the window are greater factors in adding to the appearance of a dressed window than is anything else. Another tendency that must be guarded against by inexperienced window dressers is the desire to put too many goods on display. People don't stay long looking at a window, and they cannot see everything in a minute, therefore it is better to have only one or two special lines of goods for them to notice. Then, too, the window should be a place to display goods that a merchant is desirous of getting rid of, and as he is generally devoting his energies to the getting rid of one line only, the window should contain samples of that one article. But these samples should not be placed on the floor of the window, huddled together, as if they were put there out of the way, and as if the floor of the window was intended to be hidden. The goods should be scattered and hung around in a position that gives a pleasing appearance. Another necessity for a well-dressed window is some colored cloth or felt spread on the

floor which, I notice, all nicely dressed windows have.

Cutting Prices.

Grocers, who are steadfast in their determination to do no cutting in prices, and who have done business on this principle for some length of time are, I find, seldom sorry that they have adopted this fixed rule and have not followed so-called up-to-date competitors. It is a frequent thing to have grocers tell me of men who have started business in their neighborhood, who have acquired a large trade by low prices, who have given 6 bars of Surprise soap for 25 cents, who were willing to handle 23 to 24 pounds of sugar for a dollar, but who have stood the pressure for only a few months or, at the outside, a year, and have then compromised. The situation has resolved itself into the certainty that no retail grocer can reduce his prices without, at least, getting in the danger of bankruptcy. It is a hard matter to intelligently answer the question: How far can a grocer cut prices without incurring this danger? There is no doubt but that on the goods he handles more profit will be made than if he did not cut prices, provided, of course, that the cutting was not done recklessly, and that his competitors did not adopt the same tactics. But there is an offset to this profit. A large volume of business causes larger expenses, and they must be considered in answering the question. Rents remain the same, but extra clerks are required, and all expenses that vary with the size of the business must increase, and most expenses vary with the volume of business and not with the profits. If a grocer could tell exactly how much he would increase his sales by cutting down his gross profits he could easily calculate how far he could reduce his prices. But he can't. In reducing prices he further runs the risk of having his competitors follow suit, and when affairs have settled the change is probably detrimental to the interests of both himself and his competitors. It's a dangerous step to take and ought to be avoided. RAMBLER.

A medium grade Coffee at
a low price. . .

Empire Coffee

in 25 and
50 lb. cans

LUCAS, STEELE & BRISTOL - - Hamilton

LOBSTERS

Now in Store

New Pack

Noble's (Religious) Crown,	XXX,	1/2-lb. flat tins.
"	"	"
"	XXX,	1-lb. tall "
"	"	"
"	XX,	1-lb. " "
A. Bell & Co. - Thistle		1/2-lb. flat "

Also a large consignment of . . .

Keiller's "Dundee" Orange Marmalade

. . . IN . . .

7-lb. square tins.	2-lb. round tins.
2-lb. pots	1-lb. tins.
	1-lb. pots.

James Turner & Co., Hamilton

Be sure they are good

REINDEER BRAND

CONDENSED GOODS

CONDENSED MILK
CONDENSED COFFEE
CONDENSED COCOA
EVAPORATED CREAM

Try them yourself!

SALMON SALMON SALMON

For present
delivery at
low prices.

Horse Shoe	Brand	=	1-lb. Tall Tins
O-wee=kay=no	"	=	1-lb. " "
Harlock	"	=	1-lb. " "
Northern Light	"	=	1-lb. " "

Get our prices before buying and SAVE MONEY.

THOS. KINNEAR & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS
49 FRONT STREET EAST

TORONTO

THE BEET-SUGAR INDUSTRY.

SUGAR is a much discussed product in this country at present, but unless all signs fail the present public interest is only a sample of that which seems likely to be aroused during the next few years. The "friends of sugar," and under this may be classed those really interested in the up-building of a great domestic industry and those who will espouse the cause because of the political features of the movement, may be expected to rise to the occasion in a vast expenditure of ink and paper, to say nothing of vocal demonstrations in favor of this comparatively infant industry. The opportunities which have been afforded the enemies of bounty systems and of "hydra-headed trusts" to denounce these phases of sugar trade development will, no doubt, look small compared to the volume of similar outgivings that may be expected in the not distant future. It is true that the effects upon the nervous systems of the average every-day sugar consumers of the impending vigorous "campaign of education" may be serious, but the present outlook favors no escape from it.

Seriously considered, the prospects seem to favor an immense development of the American sugar industry, chiefly on the lines of sugar-beet culture, which, complicated with Hawaiian annexation, Cuban difficulties, tariff regulations at home and export bounties abroad, are likely to have far-reaching political and economic results.

Sugar-beet culture, compared with that of cane, is of comparatively modern origin. The stoppage by blockade of importations of cane sugar into France is said to have turned the attention of Napoleon to sugar-beet culture, at that time used entirely for cattle feeding, and to this the European beet-sugar culture as it is to-day owes its origin. A beet containing 6 to 8 per cent. of sugar is classed as commercially profitable in Europe, and 10 to 12 per cent. of sugar is considered a fair average, while in this country beets containing less than 12 per cent. are considered almost unmarketable. In Europe

the encouragement given the beet-sugar industry has been exceptionally great. As pointed out in an article in The St. Louis Globe-Democrat recently, the raising of sugar beets and their manufacture into sugar is one of the leading agricultural industries in most of the great continental countries.

The export trade in German sugar, which last year entered so largely into this country's imports, is of very late date. In 1872 Germany exported only 14,720 tons of sugar. In 1894 the Government reports show 473,000 tons exported, and in 1895 the export exceeded 1,000,000 tons, while the total production of Germany in the same year was only 1,850,000 tons. Therefore more than one-half of their production has been exported. We thus see what progress the German industry made in twenty-five years, producing from beets more sugar to-day than the total production from tropical cane in the entire world twenty-five years ago.

To-day the influence of the sugar-growing and manufacturing interests of Germany, Austria, Italy and Russia with the Governments of those countries is very great, and the demand is for increased bounties upon exports, to the end that the foreign trade of those countries in beet sugar be so enlarged and at the same time cheapened that cane sugar will be practically driven out of markets which hitherto have been heavy consumers of the latter product. The bounty system is responsible for some peculiar features of the sugar trade. Where the American pays for granulated sugar 5c. per lb., the German citizen pays 6¼c., the Austrian 8¾c. and the Frenchman 10c. All these Governments collect from their people an internal revenue of about 2c. per lb. for the privilege of manufacturing sugar, but on American and other exports, in order to stimulate home production, an export bounty is paid by the Government to the sugar manufacturers, more than equalizing the original paid revenue. Therefore, when the German pays 6¼c. per lb. for his granulated sugar, this same German export

bounty-paid sugar can be sold in the United States for 4½c. per lb.

The possibilities of the American market as an outlet for European beet sugar have already been taken advantage of. The imports of beet sugar below No. 16 Dutch standard in the calendar year 1896 amounted to \$22,903,000, and adding refined beet sugar the total amount imported was fully \$25,000,000 or almost five times the amount imported in 1895. The imports from West Indian and South American countries (all cane) during 1896 fell off heavily, but the East Indian, the Philippine islands, Africa and the Hawaiian islands all sent heavily increased totals, although not anything like the gain in beet importations was shown. The world's production of beet sugar increased 78 per cent. in ten years, from 1884 to 1894, according to Mr. Herbert Myrick, while that of cane sugar increased only 41 per cent. The above statistics are merely given to illustrate the onward march of the beet-sugar industry and give point to the claims made by those interested in the beet-sugar industry that this country, with its vast area adapted to beet-sugar cultivation, should share in the profits of sugar cultivation.

Beet sugar cultivation in this country dates back to 1835, but the record of work done is merely a list of failures made owing to peculiarities of soil or treatment of product, or of insufficient capital, till the year 1879, when the first successful enterprise was started in California. Since then successful efforts have been made in Nebraska, Utah and New Mexico, and to day the area within which sugar beets may be profitably grown covers the larger part of the United States. That there is an opening for the production and sale of beet sugar seems evident from the fact that fully \$100,000,000 was paid for sugar imports in 1896, of which fully one-fourth was beet sugar. Our total exports of wheat and wheat flour last year exceeded this sum by very little, so that the money return of one only about counter-balanced our payments for the other food

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"Grand Mogul" Tea

BICYCLES FREE TO GROCERS

- No. 1. "The Mogul," High Grade, - - Price, \$100
- No. 2. "The Pearl," High Grade Ladies', - " 100
- No. 3. "The Forest City," Good Strong Wheel, " 75

ALL HANDSOMELY FINISHED.
HAVE ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

Free upon the following terms:

- "The Mogul," to purchaser of 2,000 lbs. Grand Mogul from now to September 1st.
- "The Pearl," to purchaser of 2,000 lbs. Grand Mogul from now to September 1st.
- "The Forest City," to purchaser of 1,500 lbs. Grand Mogul from now to September 1st.
- Hunting Case Gold Watch, to purchaser of 1,000 lbs. Grand Mogul from now to September 1st.
- Gold Breast Pin, to purchaser of 500 lbs. Grand Mogul from now to September 1st.

Splendid presents to consumers also. We wish to double our sales the next three months, and therefore offer the above inducements. Will you help keep this excellent Tea before your customers?

T. B. ESCOTT & CO. - LONDON.

Rich . . . Delicate

Always ready for

Cottage

and

Home



Cruise

and

Camp

Sample Jar on application.

A. F. MacLAREN & CO.

TORONTO, CANADA.

product. The possibilities lying in the sugar trade as a money crop for our farmers, and as a producer of by-products utilizable in cattle feeding and other directions, are certainly very great. The building up of the American tin plate industry in a few years is perhaps the most recent example of what wise legislation can do to encourage industry, and their seems to offer in the sugar industry an even better opportunity to develop by similar legislation a comparatively new American industry—that of the production of sugar from the beet.—Bradstreets.

THE MEANING OF "A REMNANT."

A WEARY-LOOKING man stood behind the counter of an American department store the other day, and seemed to regard with an almost affectionate interest the wooden partition that protected him from the surging crowd of women on the other side of the counter. They struggled with one another desperately, and as one receded two or three sprang forward to seize her place in the front row of the group that had gathered there. One woman with a fine stroke squeezed herself into a vacant space against the counter. She picked up a piece of silk, dropped it, and after having treated half-a-dozen more in the same way, seized a piece that she held in her hand longer than she had any of the

others. "Lovely," she said to the clerk. "How much of it is there?" "Five yards" he said mechanically. "Oh, that's too bad," she answered, and it takes six this year for a waist. But I could get some more, I suppose, at the silk counter;" An expression of exceptional fatigue crossed the man's face, and he answered: "A remnant, ma'am, means the last of a piece." "Oh, pshaw!" was the woman's answer, as she threw the silk down and began to fumble again among the other pieces. "How much in this piece?" called out a woman next to her as she held up a blue and white check. "Is there a waist pattern?" "Only four yards in that, ma'am," the salesman answered. "But couldn't I buy some more at the silk—" "A remnant means the last of a piece, ma'am," answered the clerk, and another piece of silk dropped back on the counter. The women swarmed around the counter, picked over the silks, and some bought. They were talking, and there were murmurs of admiration or disapproval from the disturbed group. But there was one continuous, dominant tone in the talk, and that was the expressionless, invariable voice of the salesman repeating the words, "A remnant means the last of a piece, ma'am."

Some very attractive weather bulletin code cards are being issued by Lucas, Steele & Bristol. The firm will be pleased to furnish them to merchants on application.

CATALOGUES, BOOKLETS, ETC.

A BOOK ON COLLECTIONS.

"CREDITS, Collections and Their Management" is the title of a new book edited by W. H. Preston, first president of the National Association of Credit Men. In his own experience he has studied the methods and forms in use in many of the best credit departments of the country, and he has embodied the best into a comprehensive system in successful daily operation under his supervision, which he has described.

The book is really intended for credit men, who are employed by many houses in the United States, but it contains some valuable suggestions for managers of credit businesses in any country.

Wholesale houses have for years assumed that a certain amount of losses are inevitable, and without enquiring into the causes have not understood that a large percentage could be avoided.

Mr. Preston says in his introduction: "Competition waxes strong, margins are dwindling, expenses are increasing; the losses must be materially lessened, or many must succumb." It is a system to lessen these losses that Mr. Preston describes.

THE EXPORTS OF JAPAN TEA.

RECENT intelligence from the tea-producing regions of Japan have afforded more encouragement to holders of tea on this continent. These advices seem to indicate that the tea growers in the Island Empire are more or less aware of the fact that the trade in the United States is pretty well loaded up with tea, and are acting in accordance. One letter that THE CANADIAN GROCER had access to said that it was learned from growers that the second crop was a great deal short. It is expected that the third crop will be equally so, and, as it had been decided to materially curtail the picking, the fourth crop would be nil, or nearly so. In fact, estimates are that the Japan crop will be fully twenty million pounds smaller this season than it usually is. At the same time no scarcity may be anticipated, but, owing to the above circumstances, the country people in Japan were expecting higher prices. According to mail advices of Yokohama, July 8, a liberal business had been transacted there during the previous three weeks, transactions amounting to 24,849 piculs transpiring, as against 27,164 during the corresponding period last season, the demand being best for teas suitable for the Canadian market, grading from good medium to choice. Rates ruled fairly steady during the interval, but at the close the market was in a very unsettled condition, and dealers were unwilling to make concessions in prices that would lead to a larger business being done.

Supplies came forward pretty freely, the unsold stock on the date mentioned being estimated at 8,000 piculs, consisting mostly of second crop leaf grading from good medium to finest.

At Kobe up to July 8 the settlements amounted to 27,319 piculs, making the total settlements to that date 77,616 piculs as against 70,232 piculs last year. The total settlements at Yokohama and Kobe up to July 8 were, 219,309 piculs as against 214,186 in 1896 and 266,739 in 1895.

The tea exports from Yokohama up to July 1 were as follows:

	Canada	United States
Previously reported	231,003	11,051,185
June 18)	389,884	287,119
" 19 )	.....	130,364
" 25 - Pacific	74,250	239,614
" 27)	144,447	126,097
" 29)	84,808	724,482
" 30) via Suez	10,323	99,834
July 1)	220,552	82,487
Totals	1,150,267	12,761,280
Same date 1896	1,574,519	7,432,613
Total to date at Yokokama...	13,921,547	
" " Kobe	6,141,091	
Grand total.....	20,062,638	
Same date last year	12,984,593	

It will be seen from the above figures that the exports to the United States have in-

creased enormously over last year, viz., 5,328,667. On the other hand, the exports to Canada of Japan tea have fallen off 414,252.

The total exports for the season 1897-98 from Yokohama and Kobe to July 1 were 18,263,604 to the United States and 1,799,034 to Canada. The same date in 1896 the exports were 10,957,466 to the United States and 2,027,127 to Canada, and, in 1895, 19,014,051 to the United States and 2,470,841 to Canada.

CALIFORNIA RAISIN CROP.

Late advices from California state that the crop of raisins will be much smaller than was originally estimated, owing to various vine diseases. The action of some commission houses in making low prices on what is claimed to be a purely speculative basis is condemned in strong terms by some of the growers. Owing to unfavorable weather, attacks of insects and the prevalence of diseases to which the grape vines are

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THE CANADIAN GROCER.

prone, it has been stated in various despatches of late from the Coast that the output this year is not likely to rise above the average. People here who are interested in raisins are inclined to accept this as final, and are disposed to wait for further reports saying that information as to the condition of affairs in California has proved in the past to be so uncertain that it is impossible to form anything like a correct idea of the situation from the reports now being issued from that source. Several of the prominent receivers of California fruits have stated that the views expressed by growers and curers early in the season are likely to do more to hurt the trade in California fruits in both home and export markets, than all of the statements, pro and con, that may be made by Eastern handlers.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

THE RUN OF SALMON.

Advices received by brokers in Montreal this week continue as conflicting as ever regarding the run of salmon on the Coast. It is undoubted that in some of the northern rivers the catch will be smaller than last year.

Whether this will be the case generally is extremely uncertain. For instance, one advice this week stated that the run on the Fraser would be smaller, and another received the same day that it would be larger.

HOW TOMATOES ARE PRESERVED IN ITALY.

IN every house and cottage the preserving of tomatoes is carried on. Terraces, balconies, and even the flat roofs of the houses, are half covered with plates containing the deep-red substance. After gathering, the tomatoes intended for preserve are spread out for some hours in the sun till the skin has somewhat shrunk. They are then passed through a sieve so that they may be freed both seeds and skins. As they contain a large proportion of water, the substance which has been passed through the sieve must be hung in bags, from which the water exudes, and soon a pool of dirty-looking water is formed beneath each bag. Strange to say, it is in no way tinged with red. The mixture which remains in the bags has the consistency of a very thick paste. It is then salted, the proportion being a little less than an ounce of salt to a pound of preserve. The process now requires that it should be spread on flat plates, exposed to the sun, and stirred from time to time with a spoon, so that the upper part may not form a crust, while underneath it remains soft. It is a picturesque sight when the women are to be seen flitting about their roofs and terraces, attending to their deep red preserve, their colored handkerchiefs flung on their heads to screen them from the rays of the burning sun when it is at its fiercest. In the evening the contents of the various plates are taken in and stirred up together, for if moistened by the night dew the whole would be spoiled. After being exposed to the sun for seven or eight days, the same process being repeated each day, the preserve is finished and placed in jars for winter use.

Though it is used by all classes of persons, it is more necessary to the poor than to the rich, for the latter can make use of the fresh tomatoes preserved in tins. Tomatoes may be tinned whole, as we know from those usually imported into England from America. But in Italy the fruit is usually passed through a sieve, the pulp being then placed in tins, which are immediately soldered down and then put into boiling water for five minutes. The original flavor is thus retained. The cost of a small tin is half a franc, so it is, as a rule, beyond the means of the poor. The price of the preserve is seldom more than 8d. a pound, and a little of it goes very far; but those who are thrifty take care to make it for themselves, the cost then being absolutely insignificant. It is chiefly used by them for flavoring their macaroni in the winter; in fact, there are very few dishes which are not improved by a little tomato preserve, and it finds favor in all classes.—Chambers' Journal.



A Business Pointer

We offer no premiums or prize packages as inducements. We make and sell first-class goods, and find this all the intelligent public require. Merchants, beware of goods that take premiums to sell them. Our goods are endorsed as being the best in the market.



For sale by all leading Wholesale Grocers.

Manufactured by **THE ALPHA CHEMICAL CO., BERLIN, ONT.**

SAMPLING.

SAMPLING by consumers is a practice much complained of in retail circles, notwithstanding that some of the department stores invite the public to taste freely of the food products on their shelves, but nowhere is the practice more general or its effects more serious than in the larger wholesale salesrooms. Imagine the consequences where a score or more boys are employed, when they and a hundred salesmen, besides numerous customers, are sampling, sampling, sampling, more or less all day long, the dried fruits, nuts, coffee berries and rice suffering the most. Sometimes goods are thus attacked when their wholesomeness is a matter of doubt. Recently one of the younger clerks in a certain wholesale house appeared in the salesroom munching a white powder. A buyer idly asked him what it was. The clerk professed ignorance, but told where he had procured it. The buyer's face immediately took on an alarmed look: "Great Scott! man," he cried, "that's sugar

of milk; it's just like sugar of lead!" Spitting out the remains of the powder, the clerk made for the door, out of which he shot and flew to a near-by hospital at a gait that would have done credit to a speedy ball-player trying for first base on a short hit. Arriving there he gasped out an appeal for help, explaining that he had swallowed sugar of milk, but he was at once satisfied when informed that he could safely browse on the stuff, it being merely the raw material of baby food.

Samplers in retail grocers' stores chiefly attack the fresh fruits, and no doubt in the aggregate inflict considerable loss, without corresponding benefit in increased sales. The judicious distribution of samples of prepared coffee, tea, flour or other staple among visitors to the store almost always works well, and it is a good plan to open a jar of pickles or jam occasionally, so that customers can help themselves whenever it is desired to introduce new brands of such goods.—Merchants' Review.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S INTERPRETER.

While visiting the Spokanes, Gen. Philip Sheridan related to the Indians, through an Indian interpreter, the wonders of the railroad, and waited to see what effect the revelation would have upon them.

"What do they say?" he asked the interpreter.

"They say they don't believe it."

Sheridan then described the steamboat, and the interpreter repeated this.

"What do they say to that?" the General again asked, seeing the Indians' faces all impassive.

"They say they don't believe that, either."

Then the General gave an account of the telephone, and told how a man, at the end of the long wire, talked to a man on the other end of it. The interpreter remained silent.

"Well," said the General, "why don't you tell them that story?"

"Because I don't believe it myself," answered the interpreter. — Our Dumb Animals.



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ARE well known.
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 " always of the highest grade of quality.

It pays the GROCER to sell them, because there is a good demand and a good profit.
 It pays the CONSUMER to buy them, BECAUSE they are the strongest and finest flavored Extracts sold in this country.

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PUNGENT
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Compounded from the finest known ingredients. In daily use on the tables of over 6,000 of the principal hotels and restaurants throughout Great Britain. 10 Gold Medals awarded at the great Pure Food Expositions held in England.

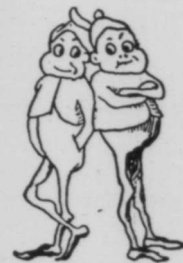
GILLARD'S NEW SAUCE

A relish of superior excellence, of world-wide reputation.

Single dozen lots	- - - -	\$1.90
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Packed 2 dozen in case.

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AN UNBUSINESSLIKE POLICY.

THE people of the United States have the reputation of being sharp business men. And the reputation is not unwarranted. But of late years, at any rate, it has applied only to their manner of dealing with one another. In regard to the arts of international trade they appear to be merely tyros.

Large as is the population of the United States, and great and varied as are the possibilities of that country, it is more or less dependent upon international trade for its development. And that need is becoming more pronounced as the nation grows older.

Back a decade or two, when unsettled portions of the country were being settled, the dependence upon the export branch of trade was necessarily much less than it is at present. Now the country is what might be termed settled: at least, there are no arable lands of any importance to be opened up.

In the meantime the manufacturing industries have developed in a manner unparalleled in history. But they have developed at such a rate that the home market has been glutted to an enormous extent for some years. And it is getting worse.

According to the last census, the products manufactured in the United States were valued at over ten billions of dollars. And a recent statistician, an American, by the way, has averred that as far back as January 1, 1893, the amount of manufactured goods in the United States for which no customers could be found was over three and a quarter billion dollars' worth, or

more than 30 per cent. of the total output of 1891, the year of the last census.

These figures in regard to the unsold goods may not be even approximately correct. But there is no question in the minds of those who are at all conversant with trade matters that the factories of the United States are over-producing to an enormous extent.

We, in Canada, know it from personal experience. We know that during the past few years the United States has been flooding this market with its manufactured products. But Canada is not the only country which our neighbors have been using as a dumping ground. Into Great Britain have been sent lines of manufactured goods which five years ago would not have even been thought possible. Other countries have had a similar experience, only in a lesser degree.

In an attempt to relieve themselves of the uncomfortable excess of manufactures, the business men of the United States have been heroically engaged for some time. With this object in view they have organized associations, sent out agents to foreign countries, and organized excursions of buyers from foreign countries to the United States. Only this very month has been witnessed an excursion of business men from Central and South America; and these guests have been taken from one end of the United States to the other and feasted and entertained.

But just as the need of a foreign market for the surplus manufactures of the United States increased so developed the ludicrous desire for hostile tariff legislation, the climax of which is to be seen in the Dingley law which received the approval of President McKinley on Saturday last.

The United States is to-day in the position of a man who, while holding in one hand a commodity which he desires to sell to another man, has in the other a sword with which he proposes to cut off the hand of the customer the moment it is extended in an offer to sell him some of his products.

As a result of this hostile and unbusinesslike policy the United States is fast becoming an Ishmaelite: its hand is against every nation and every nation's hand against it. Witness the attitude of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Japan and other nations, let alone

ourselves, whom the United States appears to have taken special pains to irritate.

If a nation desires to sell it must be willing to buy. Business is still barter. And nations who have goods to sell must, like individuals, study to earn the good-will, and not the ill-will, of those whose custom they are anxious to secure.

If a merchant's stand is poor it is only natural he should fall.

IT IS THE BEST WHO SUCCEED.

IT is only the best who climb to the top in business to-day. And it is demanded that the best of to-day shall be a great deal better than were those who were thus termed yesterday. This is in keeping with the spirit of the times, which demands a higher standard of qualification for everything—except, perhaps, politics.

Best is not the gift of genius. It is the product of the will. Everyone, therefore, who has the will can earn a place in the ranks of the best.

Of course, the man who has no adaptation whatever for business can hardly be expected to qualify high for that which Nature never intended him. We are presuming that there is adaptation.

The foundation of success in whatsoever avocation a man may engage is education.

There is, first of all, the knowledge to be acquired that will enable him to read, write and figure. And then there are the elementary lessons in the business, or any other calling in which he engages, to be mastered.

The great majority of the failures in business to-day are due to the fact that there are so many engaged in it who have had no training for it. And the trouble is that a good many of those thus situated know everything. They know so much that they do not even require a trade paper.

In the sphere which it has pleased themselves to call themselves they twirl around for a while and twirl out of it again, sadder if not wiser men.

Training is needed for the shop every bit as much as it is for the bar or the surgery, and the sooner this is recognized the sooner will there be a better class of business men and a healthier business done.

It is the practical, not the theoretical, advertising which pays.

THE DINGLEY TARIFF AND CANADA.

THE Dingley tariff now lives and moves, President McKinley, by the stroke of his pen, having on Saturday last given it its being. The object of the Act, as set forth in the preamble, is to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States.

If a high tariff will secure the desideratum there does not seem to be much question as to the result. According to the Senate Committee's estimate, the revenue, under the new tariff, will be \$176,884,000 for the current fiscal year. Next year, with improved trade, the amount is expected by some authorities to be \$220,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$26,000,000.

Nothing is said in the preamble of the bill in regard to the commercial war which it inaugurates against other nations. One has to turn to the speeches of Congressmen for that. A blow has been aimed at Canada, at any rate; the increased duties which have been put on certain articles proves it, no matter what United States politicians may assert to the contrary. Canada, for instance, is the country of the white pine, and this article has been removed from the free list and made dutiable at \$2 per thousand feet. Then there is coal, lead ore, hay, potatoes, horses, eggs, wood pulp and a good many other articles, on all of which the duty has been increased, in some instances enormously. Here are a few of the articles in the new tariff in which Canada is most interested :

	New Tariff	Old Tariff
Lead contained in silver ores	1½c. per lb.	¾c. per lb.
Boards of hemlock, white pine, etc.	\$2 per M. feet	Free
Horses	\$30 per head	20 per cent.
Eggs	5c. per dozen	3c. per dozen
Hay	\$4 per ton	\$2 per ton
Potatoes	25c. per bushel	15c. per bushel
Wool, class 1	11c. per lb.	Free
" " 2	12c. "	Free
" " 3, valued at not more than 12c.	4c. per lb.	Free
Wool, class 3, valued at more than 12c.	7c. per lb.	Free
Wood pulp, mechanically ground	1-12c. per lb.	10 per cent.
Coal, bituminous	67c. per ton	40c. per ton
Hides of cattle	15 per cent.	Free

Logs and round unmanufactured timber, including unground pulp-wood, are free. Upon Canada our neighbors are practically dependent for pine logs and pulp-wood; but instead of acting graciously on account thereof, they impose a high tariff upon these when advanced a stage from their raw con-

dition. It is possible an export duty on logs and pulp-wood may put an end to their ungraciousness, or at least bring them to their senses.

Canada has every desire for closer trade relations with the United States. Upon half a dozen distinct occasions we have sent representatives to Washington as an evidence of good faith on our part; but with what result we are all acquainted. We believe that this desire is reciprocated by the great majority of the business and better classes across the border, but unfortunately there is in United States politics a predominating influence which prefers to follow a policy quite to the contrary.

We are not without hopes of a better day dawning. The business men of the United States, as well as of Canada, are gradually awakening to the fact that they are being made the lick-spittles of party politicians.

By-and-bye when a sufficient number of them awake, business principles, and not party exigencies, will prevail in both the Congress of the United States and in the Parliament of the Dominion.

In the meantime Canadians can gain nothing by turning their face towards the United States. On the contrary they must lose by so doing. The business for us to be about is that of pushing trade with the British Empire.

At any rate our trade with the United States has been gradually getting more of a one sided affair: That country's exports to Canada have for years been increasing, while ours to it have been practically stationary. In 1891 our exports to the United States were \$41,138,695, and our imports from that country \$53,685,657. In 1896 the figures were \$44,448,410 and \$58,574,024. Away back in 1882 we sold more to the United States than we do now, while the latter country has increased her sales to Canada by about ten million dollars since that year.

Of our total exports in 1896 nearly 60 per cent. was to the British Empire and less than 30 per cent. to the United States. Of our exports to the British Empire over 54 per cent. was to the Motherland alone. It is not strange in view of these facts that Canadians are not as much concerned about the going into operation of the Dingley tariff as they were seven years ago the McKinley tariff.

RAW SUGAR VERY EASY.

A FEATURE of the sugar situation lately has been the continued weakness of the market for the raw material. Prices abroad on this have declined during the past two weeks from 3d. to 4½d. and are now at the lowest point ever known in the history of the trade. This is due to the lack of speculation in futures and the prospects of an unusually large yield of beet this season. This easiness abroad on the crude has had no influence whatever on the range in the refined article either in Canada or the United States or on the raw material either at New York, for that matter, as prices have been fully maintained on crystals, with an upward tendency. For fair sized lots 3½ to 3¾c. have been asked while granulated there is firmly held at \$4.59 per 100 lbs nett. The situation at the local refineries in Montreal is unchanged.

Demand from jobbers continues quite brisk, which emphasizes the claim made some time ago in these columns that the stocks of refined, both granulated and yellows, in second and third hands throughout the country were allowed to run down much lower than usual. Refiners, in fact, have all the orders they can attend to at present, as the most of them stipulate for prompt shipment. Car lots of granulated are held firm at 4c. at the refinery and yellows 3¼ to 3¾c.

Co-operation is not reform but the former is essential to securing the other.

REDUCTION IN PAPER BAGS.

For some time, as intimated in former issues, the paper bag trade in Canada was not in a satisfactory condition owing to the cutting of prices among the manufacturers.

Matters instead of being better are now rather worse, for one manufacturer, and an important one, too, is understood to have made a further reduction of about 5 per cent. in prices in order to meet the figures of certain of his competitors.

As paper-bag making has for some time not been returning adequate profits to those engaged in it, the opinion obtains among some with whom THE CANADIAN GROCER has conversed that this last reduction in price will eventually induce the remedy.

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J. W. LANG & CO. IN TROUBLE.

THE wholesale grocery and liquor house of J. W. Lang & Co., Church and Front streets, Toronto, has been the subject of some interest in both commercial and legal circles during the past few days.

On Monday the unexpected information was given out that the business had been disposed of to Mr. F. J. Lumsden, who for some years has been the firm's chief accountant. But a still greater surprise came when it was learned that Mr. Lumsden had given a chattel mortgage for \$20,000 on the stock to Mr. T. H. Steele, an Orillia lumber dealer.

Lang & Co. have been looked upon as being fairly healthy financially, but when it became known that the business had been sold and the stock subsequently covered by a chattel mortgage the creditors naturally became a little nervous, which was not at all mollified when efforts made to find Mr. Lang were futile.

On Monday afternoon an informal meeting of the creditors was held, and on Tuesday a writ for \$2,378 was issued by the Canada Sugar Refining Co. This was argued before Justice MacMahon on Wednesday. An affidavit was put in from Mr. Lang, in which he stated that he had not been concealing himself from his creditors with fraudulent intent, and, except when he had been out of the city on business, was in an office in his former warehouse preparing a statement for his creditors. The affidavit also further set forth that Mr. Lang believed he was able to pay 100 cents on the dollar. The judge, however, issued an order for speedy judgment.

The Standard Bank holds \$80,000 of customers' paper, and the firm's total liabilities of all kinds are said to be about \$200,000, of which about \$25,000 are to the trade, but in the absence of an official statement this can only be taken for what it is worth.

Numbered among the creditors are both the sugar refineries at Montreal and four or five of the leading wholesale grocers in Toronto.

THE NEW CANADIAN TARIFF.

As promised some time ago, we this issue reproduce, in alphabetical order, the new tariff of the Dominion, which contains the

changes as finally made by Parliament. The commencement of it will be found on page 17.

Business men should take particular pains to preserve this issue of THE CANADIAN GROCER.

A SENSATIONAL FAILURE.

THE failure of the John Eaton Co., Limited, has developed sensational features which promise to be the subject of more than the usual nine days' talk. The character of the statement is sufficient in itself to create a sensation in business circles, but the arrest of three of the members of the company on a charge of defrauding their creditors is more so.

The fire which destroyed the company's place of business together with the stock took place on May 20th last. A few days after the fire a notice was issued to the effect that the company would rebuild, continue in business and pay one hundred cents on the dollar. The loss by the fire was placed by the company at \$289,233.57, but all but \$63,603 of this was covered by insurance. There was, therefore, some ground for the gratifying statement which the company made in regard to the payment of its liabilities.

Instead, however, of securing one hundred cents on the dollar the creditors may consider themselves lucky if they get 10 cents on the dollar, for it was revealed at the meeting of the creditors a few days ago that to meet the liabilities of \$136,178.37 to unsecured creditors there were only available assets to the amount of \$34,350.29, leaving a deficiency of \$101,828.08. All the insurance policies for \$225,540 and hypothecated goods valued at \$9,986 had been handed over to the Bank of Toronto as security for a claim of \$207,000.

Ranking as creditors to nearly the amount of \$40,000 are the members of the firm and their immediate relatives, but there are other features which do not reflect creditably upon the members of the company.

At a meeting held on June 2 they voted each other, for alleged services, sums aggregating \$8,000, while at another meeting the officers were authorized to pledge all the assets still unpledged. At least some of the money raised on the hypothecated goods

appears to have been divided among the members of the company.

The authorized capital of the company was \$100,000 in 5,000 shares of \$20 each. The shareholders, with the amount subscribed and paid by each, were: R. Baker, Toronto, manager—amount subscribed, \$200; amount still unpaid, \$200. John Eaton, Toronto, manager—amount subscribed, \$600; amount still unpaid, \$540. J. H. McConnell, Toronto—amount subscribed, \$20; amount still unpaid, \$20. G. Noble, law student—amount subscribed, \$20; amount still unpaid, \$18. H. E. Ridley, solicitor—amount subscribed, \$20; amount still unpaid, \$18. Fully paid up: Boyce Thompson, merchant—amount subscribed, \$30,000. T. Thompson, capitalist—amount subscribed, \$10,000. T. C. Thompson, merchant—amount subscribed, \$5,000. W. A. Thompson, merchant—amount subscribed, \$35,000. Harton Walker, agent—amount subscribed, \$1,100; amount still unpaid, \$550. H. K. Bowden, —amount subscribed, \$20; amount still unpaid, \$20.

A MERCHANT FINED FOR LYING.

A lying advertiser ought to be punished. And it ought to be done now and not in the hereafter.

The difference between the ordinary liar and the advertising liar is this: The former may deceive, but there it usually ends; the latter not only deceives but he robs. That is why he should be punished while in the flesh.

In this country we have no laws against the liar of the advertising type. Probably we are too advanced in civilization. There is one country, however, which has. That country is Germany.

A short time ago a merchant in one of the towns there advertised that his "entire stock consisted of the finest quality of brand new goods, and that it was utterly impossible for any house in town to come up to the price or quality of goods offered."

Another merchant in the town was of a dubious turn of mind. Perhaps he had "been there himself." He purchased some of the alleged extraordinary quality goods. And so confirmed was he in his doubts that he issued an information against his competitor, with the result that the latter had to pay a fine and shoulder all the costs.

But it pays to tell the truth, even where there is no law against untruthful advertising.

THE ESSENCE of the finest Coffee, combined
with all the strength-giving quali-
ties of the Kola Nut, produces...



Mackay's Kola Cafe

It is having a large
sale, because everybody who has once tried it
wants more.

YOU WILL FIND IT SO.

Packed in bottles containing 5 ounces and 10 ounces, to
retail at 25c. and 45c., giving you a good margin.

TRY A CASE.

Sole Agents...

ROBT. GREIG & CO.
Montreal.

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	Old.	New.		Old.	New.
Absinthe	\$2.25 per imp. gal.	\$2.40 Im. gal.	Articles for the use of Governor-General	Free	Same
Acetate of lime	20 p c	Same	Articles imported by and for the use of the Dominion Government or any of the Departments thereof, or by or for the Senate or House of Commons	Free	Same
Acetate and nitrate of lead, not ground	Free	Same	Articles for personal use or Consuls-General, who are natives or citizens of the country they represent, and who are not engaged in any other business or profession	Free	Same
Acid, acetic and pyroligneous, n. e. s., and vinegar, of any strength, not exceeding a strength of proof, and for each degree of strength in excess of the strength of proof an additional duty of	2c. and 15c. per gal.	Same	Articles ex-warehoused for ship's stores	Free	Same
Acid, acetic and pyroligneous of any strength, when imported by dyers, calico printers or manufacturers of acetates or colors, for exclusive use in dyeing or printing, or for the manufacture of such acetates or colors, in their own factories	25 p c	Same	Asbestos in any form other than crude, and all manufactures thereof	25 p c	Same
Acid, muriatic and nitric, and all mixed acids	20 p c	Same	Ashes, pot and pearl, in packages of not less than 25 lbs. weight	Free	Same
Acid, oxalic and boracic	Free	Same	Asparagus	25 p c	Same
Acid, phosphate	2c. per lb.	25 p c	Asphalt or asphaltum, and bone pitch, crude only	Free	Same
Acid, sulphuric	4-10c. per lb.	25 p c	Awnings and tents	25 p c	Same
Acids used for medical, chemical or manufacturing purposes, not specially provided for in this Act	Free	Same	Axle grease	25 p c	Same
Aconite root	Free	Same	Babbit metal	10 p c	Same
Acorns as nuts	2c. per lb.	Same	Bacon and hams, shoulders and sides	2c. per lb.	Same
Advertising bills, stickers and folders	15c. lb. & 25 p c	15c. per lb.	Bagatelle tables or boards, with cues and balls	35 p c	Same
Advertising pamphlets, pictures and pictorial show cards, illus. advertising periodicals, illus. price lists, advertising calendars, advertising almanacs, tailors' and mantle-makers' fashion plates	6c. per lb. and 20 p c	15c. per lb.	Baggage, travelers'	Free	Same
Agaric	Free	Same	Bags, cotton, seamless	20 p c	Same
Alabaster, spar, terra cotta or composition ornaments	35 p c	Same	Do. made up by the use of the needle	32½ p c	Same
Ale, beer and porter, in bottles (6 q. or 12p. to Imp. gal.)	24c. Imp. gal.	Same	Bags, carpet bags	30 p c	Same
Ale, beer and porter, in casks, or otherwise than bottles	16c. Imp. gal.	Same	Bags, paper seed bags, illustrated	6c. lb. & 20 p c	35 p c
Albumenized and other papers chemically prepared for photographers' use	30 p c	Same	Bags, paper	25 p c	Same
Albums, insides of paper	Free	Same	Bags, jute or hemp	20 p c	Same
Albums or books of views, without reading matter	6c. per lb. and 20 p c	35 p c	Baking powders	6c. per lb.	Same
Ale, ginger	20 p c	Same	Bamboos, manufactured	Free	Same
Alkanet root, crude, crushed or ground	Free	Same	Bamboo reeds, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for walking sticks or canes, or sticks for umbrellas, parasols or sunshades	Free	Same
Almonds, shelled	5c. per lb.	Same	Barilla	Free	Same
Do. not shelled	3c. per lb.	Same	Bark, oak and tanners'	Free	Same
Almond paste as confectionery	35 p c	Same	Barley	30 p c	Same
Aloes, unground	Free	Same	Barometers	25 p c	Same
Alum, in bulk only, ground or unground	Free	Same	Barrels, Can. manuf., exp. filled and ret'd empty under such reg'ns as the Min. of Cus. shall direct	Free	Same
Alum, burned or calcined	20 p c	Same	Barrels cont. petroleum or its products, or any mixt. of which petroleum is a part, when such contents are chargeable with a specific duty	20c. each	Same
Aluminum, or aluminum and alumina and chloride of aluminum or chloralum, sulphate of alumina and alum cake	Free	Same	Beads and bead ornaments	35 p c	30 p c
Chloralum	Free	Same	Beans	15c. per bush.	Same
Ambergris	Free	Same	Bean, tonquin, vanilla and nux vomica, crude only	Free	Same
Ammonia, sulphate of	Free	Same	Bed comforters, or quilts of cotton, white	25 p c	35 p c
Anatomical preparations and skeletons or parts thereof	Free	Same	Do. colored	30 p c	35 p c
Anchors	Free	Same	Reef, salted in barrels, the barrel containing the same to be free of duty	2c. per lb.	Same
Animals, living, n.e.s.	20 p c	Same	Bees	Free	Same
Animals, for improvement of stock	Free	Same	Belladonna leaves	Free	Same
Animals, live hogs	1½c. per lb.	Same	Bells, when imported by and for the use of churches	Free	Same
Animals, brought into Canada temporarily and for a period not exceeding 3 months, for the purpose of exhibition	Free	Same	Belts, leather	30 p c	35 p c
Aniline dyes and coal tar dyes, in bulk or packages of not less than one pound weight, including alizarine and artificial alizarine	Free	Same	Belts, silk	30 p c	35 p c
Aniline oil, crude	Free	Same	Belts, cotton	30 p c	35 p c
Aniline salts, and arseniate of	Free	Same	Beltting of leather or other material, n.e.s.	20 p c	Same
Annato, liquid or solid, and seed	Free	Same	Benzole, n.e.s.	6c. Imp. gal.	Same
Antimony, not ground, pulverized or otherwise manufactured	Free	Same	Berries for dyeing, or used for composing dyes	Free	Same
Antiquities, collections of	Free	Same	Bicycles, tricycles or velocipedes	30 p c	Same
Anvils	27½ p c	30 p c	Billiard tables, with or without pockets, and bagatelle tables or boards, cues, balls and cue racks	35 p c	Same
Apricots, green	20 p c	Same	Billiard balls, papier mache, when imported separately	35 p c	Same
Apparatus and philosophical instruments, imported by and for use of colleges, schools, scientific and literary societies, such as are not manufactured in Canada	Free	Same	Billiard balls, bone or ivory, when imported separately	35 p c	Same
Apparatus for colleges and schools, which are manufactured in Canada, to be rated according to material	Free	Same	Billiard balls, celluloid, when imported separately	35 p c	Same
Apparel, wearing and other personal and household effects (not merchandise) of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada	Free	Same	Birds, skins for taxidermic purposes	Free	Same
Apples, including the barrel	40c. per bbl.	Same	Bird cages	35 p c	Same
Apples, dried	25 p c	Same	Biscuits of all kinds, not sweetened	25 p c	Same
Apple trees of all kinds	3c. each	Same	Biscuits, sweetened	27½ p c	Same
Argols, not refined	Free	Same	Bismuth, metallic, in its natural state	Free	Same
Artist color boxes, japanned	25 p c	Same	Bitters (n.e.s.)	\$2.25 Im. gal.	\$2.40 Im. gal.
Arms, including muskets, rifles and other firearms, n.e.s.	20 p c	30 p c	Blackening, shoe and shoemakers' ink, shoe, harness and leather dressing, and harness-soap	25 p c	Same
Army and navy and Canadian military arms, clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and munition of war	Free	Same	Black lead, plumbago manufacture	25 p c	Same
Arrowroot	20 p c	Same	Black book muslin	30 p c	35 p c
Artificial flowers	25 p c	Same	Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, cherries and currants, n.e.s. the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty	2c. per lb.	Same
Arsenic	Free	Same	Bladders	20 p c	Same
Arseniate of aniline	Free	Same	Blanketing and lapping, and discs or mills for engraving copper rollers imported by cotton manufacturers, calico printers and wall paper manufacturers, for use in their own factories only	Free	Same
			Blood albumen, tannic acid, antimony salts, tartar emetic and grey tartar	Free	Same
			Blueing, laundry, of all kinds	25 p c	Same
			Blue vitriol	Free	Same

	Old.	New.		Old.	New.
Bolting cloth, not made up	Free	Same	Brick, fire brick, not to include stove linings	Free	20 p c
Bone dust and ash for manufacture of phosphate and fertilizers	Free	Same	Brimstone, crude or in roll or flour	Free	Same
Bone dust, unmanufactured	Free	Same	Brim moulds, for gold beaters	Free	Same
Bone black	Free	Same	British gum, dextrine, sizing, cream and enamelled sizing	10 p c	Same
Bones, crude, not manufactured, burnt, calcined, ground or steamed	Free	Same	Bristles	Free	Same
Bones, burnt, calcined	20 p c	free	Britannia metal in pigs and bars	Free	Same
Bone, manufactures of, fancy	35 p c	Same	manufactures of, if not plated	25 p c	Same
Bone, manufactures of, n.e.s.	20 p c	Same	manufactures of, if plated	30 p c	Same
Bone pitch, crude only	20 p c	Same	Bromine	Free	Same
Bone, cuttlefish	Free	Same	Brooms	20 p c	Same
Bonnets, n.e.s.	30 p c	Same	Brushes	25 p c	Same
Booklets, printed on paper, etc.	6c. per lb.	20 p c	Broom corn	Free	Same
Book covers, illustrated paper	6c. lb. & 20 p c	20 p c	Bronze or Dutch metal	30 p c	Same
Books, n.e.s., printed in two languages, one of which is English or French	6c. per lb.	20 p c	Buckskins, tanned or dressed (glove leather)	10 p c	Same
Books, printed in any of the languages or dialects of any of the Indian tribes of the Dominion	Free	Same	Bronze statuettes	35 p c	Same
Books, printed periodicals and pamphlets, n.e.s., not being foreign reprints of British copyright works, nor blank account books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor Bibles, prayer books, psalm and hymn books	6c. per lb.	20 p c	Buckwheat	10c. per bushel	Same
Books, Bibles, prayer books, psalm books and hymn books	Free	Same	meal or flour	¼c. per lb.	Same
Books, imported for the use of schools for the deaf and dumb, and blind, and embossed for the blind	Free	Same	Buchu leaves	Free	Same
Books, not being printed or reprinted in Canada, which are included and used as text books in the curriculum of any university or incorporated college in Canada for the use of students thereof	Free	Same	Buckles, tin, for suspenders	35 p c	Same
Books, British copyright works, reprint of...	6c lb. & 12½ pc	10 or 20 p c	Buckram, for the manufacture of hat and bonnet shapes	Free	Same
Books, printed by any Government or by any scientific association and supplied gratuitously, not for trade	Free	Same	Builders' hardware	32½ p c	30 p c
Books, specially imported for use of public free libraries, not more than two copies of one book; and books which shall have been manufactured more than twelve years, bound or unbound	Free	Same	Bulbs, flower	Free	Same
Books, blank books, account books, copy books, or books to be drawn or written upon	35 p c	Same	Bullion, gold and silver, in bars, blocks or ingots and bullion fringe	Free	Same
Bookbinders' cloth	Free	Same	Burr stones, in blocks, rough unmanufactured, not bound up or prepared for binding into mill stones	Free	Same
Bookbinders' tools and implements, including ruling machines	10 p c	Same	Burgundy pitch	Free	Same
Boots and shoes, leather or rubber	25 p c	Same	Butchers' steels	35 p c	30 p c
Boots and shoes, rubber, with tops or uppers of cloth, etc.	30 p c	25 p c	Butter	4c. per pound	Same
Boot and shoe counters, made from leather board	20 p c	25 p c	Butter triers	35 p c	Same
Boot and shoe dressing	25 p c	Same	Butterine, or other substitute for butter, importation prohibited		
Boot, shoe and stay laces, of any material	30 p c	Same	Buttons of vegetable ivory, pearl or horn	8c. per gross, and 20	35 p c
Botanical specimens	Free	Same	and 20		
Borax, ground or unground, in bulk of not less than twenty-five lbs. only	Free	Same	position	4c. per gross, and 20 p c	35 p c
Boxwood rules	25 p c	Same	Buttons, pantaloons, and all other, n.e.s.	20 p c	Same
Boxes, paper boxes labelled, empty	15c lb. & 25 p c	Same	Buttons, shoe, papier mache	Free	Same
Boxes, paper boxes, empty, plain	35 p c	Same	Cabinet of Coins , collection of medals and other antiquities, including collection of postage stamps	Free	Same
Boxes, cash	25 p c	Same	Cabinet ware or furniture (wood or iron)	30 p c	Same
Boxes and writing desks, fancy and ornamental	35 p c	Same	Calcareous tufa	Free	Same
Braces or suspenders, and parts thereof	35 p c	Same	Calumba root	Free	Same
Braids of all kinds	30 p c	35 p c	Camwood and Sumac, and extract of, for dyeing or tanning	Free	Same
Bran, mill feed	20 p c	Same	Candied peel, lemon, orange and citron	½c. lb. and 35	35 p c
Brass, drawn, plain and fancy tubing not bent or otherwise manufactured in lengths not less than six feet	Free	Same	Candles, tallow	25 p c	Same
Brass, old, scrap, and in sheets or plates	Free	Same	Candles, paraffine wax	4c. per lb.	30 p c
Brass bars and bolts, drawn, plain and fancy tubing	Free	Same	Candles and tapers, oil others, including sperm	25 p c	Same
Brass cups, being rough blanks, for the manufacture of brass and paper shells and cart-ridges for use in their own factories	Free	Same	Candle wick and lamp wicks	25 p c	Same
Brass wire	10 p c	20 p c	Cane or rattan, split or otherwise manufactured	17½	15 p c
Brass, ribs of iron or steel, runners, rings, caps, notches, ferrules, mounts and sticks or canes in the rough, or not further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for umbrellas, etc., imported by manufacturers of umbrellas, parasols and sunshades for use in their factories in the manufacture of umbrellas, etc., only	Free	Same	Canton flannel, white	25 p c	Same
Brass pumps	30 p c	Same	Canton flannel, printed or dyed	30 p c	35 p c
Brass, twisted brass and copper wire, when imported by manufacturers of boots and shoes for use in their factories	Free	Same	Canvas for manuf. of floor oil cloth, not less than 45 in. wide, and not pressed nor calendered	Free	Same
Brass, in strips, for printers' rules, not finished	Free	Same	Canvas, "jute," when imported by manufacturers of floor oil cloth, for use in their factories	Free	Same
Brass and copper nails, rivets and burrs	30 p c	Same	Canvas of flax or hemp and sail twine, to be used for boat and ship sails	5 p c	Same
Brass tubing, cased	30 p c	Same	Caoutchouc, unmanufactured	Free	Same
Brass, manufactures of, n.e.s.	30 p c	Same	Caplins, unfinished leghorn hats	Free	Same
Breadstuffs, grain and flour, and meal of all kinds, when damaged by water in transitu, upon the appraised value	20 p c	Same	Caps, hats and bonnets, n.e.s.	30 p c	Same
Brick, hollow and porous	20 p c	Same	Caps, percussion, for guns, rifles and pistols	30 p c	Same
Brick, building	20 p c	Same	Caps, percussion copper for blasting	3 p c	Same
Brick, bath brick	20 p c	Same	Capsules for bottles, to be rated according to material		
			Carbon	\$2.50 per 1,000	35 p c
			Cardboard	35 p c	Same
			Cards, show cards	6c. lb. and 20	35 p c
			Cards, for playing	6cts. per pack	Same
			Carpet bags, trunks, and valises	30 p c	Same
			Carpet, treble ingrain, three-ply and two-ply carpets, composed wholly of wool	5c. per square yd and 25 p c	35 p c
			Carpets, two-ply and three-ply ingrain carpets, of which the warp is composed wholly of cotton or other material than wool, worsted, the hair of the Alpaca goat, or other like animal	3c. per square yd. and 25 p c	35 p c
			Carpets, Brussels, tapestry, Dutch, venetian and damask; carpet mats and rugs of all kinds, n.e.s.; and printed felts and druggets and other carpets and squares n.o.p.	30 p c	35 p c
			Carpets, Smyrna mats and rugs	30 p c	35 p c
			Carpeting, matting and mats of hemp, cocoa, jute and stair pads	25 p c	Same
			Cartridges, for guns, rifles and pistols, and cartridge cases	30 p c	Same
			Carriages, buggies and pleasure carts, and similar vehicles, n.e.s., costing not more than \$50	\$5 ea. & 25 p c	35 p c
			Costing more than \$50	35 p c	Same

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	Old.	New.		Old.	New.
Farm and freight wagons, carts, drays and similar vehicles.....	25 p c	Same	Cobalt, ore of.....	Free	Same
Carriages, children's carriages of all kinds....	35 p c	Same	Cochineal.....	Free	Same
Carriages, parts of, or other manufactured articles, shall be charged with same rate of duty, on a proportionate valuation, as that chargeable upon the finished article.			Cocoa mats and matting.....	25 p c	Same
Carriage hardware.....	32½ p c	30 p c	Cocoanuts, imported from place of growth by vessel direct to a Canadian port.....	50c. per 100	Same
Carriages of travellers, and carriages laden with merchandise, and not to include circus troupes or hawkers.....	Free	Same	Cocoanuts, not imported direct.....	\$1 per 100	Same
Cart or wagon skeins or boxes.....	Free	30 p c	Cocoa paste and chocolate paste, cocoas and cocoa butter.....	4c. per lb.	Same
Cash boxes.....	25 p c	30 p c	Cocoa shells and nibs, chocolate and other preparations of cocoa.....	20 p c	Same
Casts, as models for the use of schools of design.....	Free	Same	Cocoa nut, desiccated, sweetened or not.....	5c. per lb.	Same
Catgut strings, or gut cord for musical instruments.....	Free	Same	Cocoa beans, not roasted, crushed or ground	Free	Same
Catgut or whipgut, unmanufactured.....	Free	Same	Coffee, green, n.e.s.....	10 p c	Same
Caustic soda.....	Free	Same	Coffee, green, imported direct from the country of growth and production, or purchased in bond in any country where coffee is subject to Customs duty.....	Free	Same
Cases, for jewels, watches, silver and plated ware, cutlery, and other like articles of any material.....	5 cents each and 30 p c	35 p c	Coffee, roasted or ground, when not imported direct from the country of growth and production.....	2c. per lb. and 10 p c	Same
Celluloid, xylonite, or xyolite, in sheets, lumps, balls, or blocks, in rough.....	Free	Same	Coffee, roasted or ground, and all imitations of and substitutes for, n.e.s.....	2c. per lb.	Same
Celluloid moulded into sizes for handles of knives and forks, not bored nor otherwise manf.....	10 p c	Same	Coffee, extract of, or substitutes for, of all kinds.....	3c. per lb.	Same
Celluloid balls and cylinders, coated with tin-foil, or not, but not finished or further manufactured.....	10 p c	Same	Coffee and milk.....	30 p c	Same
Celluloid collars.....	24c doz. & 25 pc	35 p c	Coffee mills or roasters.....	27½ p c	25 p c
Do. cuffs.....	4c pair & 25 p c	35 p c	Coffins and caskets, of any materials.....	25 p c	Same
Cement, hydraulic or water lime, ground, Portland or Roman, including barrels.....	40c. per barrel	12½c. 100 lbs.	Coins, silver coins from the U. S.....	25 p c	Same
Chalk stone, china or Cornwall stone, felspar and cliff stone, ground or unground.....	Free	Same	Coins, gold and silver, except U. S. silver coins	Free	Same
Chalk, manufactured.....	20 p c	Same	Coir and coir yarn.....	Free	Same
Chamomile flowers.....	Free	Same	Collars of linen, cotton, celluloid, xylonite, or xyolite.....	25c. per doz. and 25 p c	35 p c
Chamomile flowers, powdered.....	20 p c	Same	Collars, lace collars.....	30 p c	35 p c
Chamois skins.....	17½ p c	Same	Collodion.....	20c. per 1m. gal. and 20 p c	
Charts, admiralty.....	Free	Same	Cologne water, alcoholic perfumes, and per- fumed spirits, bay rum, and lavender waters, hair, tooth and skin washes and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kind, when in bottles or flasks weighing not more than 4 oz. each.....	50 p c	Same
Do. other.....	20 p c	Same	When in bottles, flasks, or other pack- ages weighing more than 4 oz. each.....	\$2.25 per gal. and 40 p c	\$2.40 per gal. and 40 p c
Charcoal.....	20 p c	Same	Combs, dress and toilet, all kinds.....	35 p c	Same
Cheese.....	3c. per lb.	Same	Combs, curry combs, as saddlers' hardware..	32½ p c	30 p c
Cheese cloths, white.....	25 p c	Same	Commercial blank forms.....	35 p c	Same
Do. colored.....	30 p c	35 p c	Communion plate imported by and for use in churches.....	Free	Same
Cheques, pro. notes and drafts, printed.....	35 p c	Same	Composition metal for the manufacture of filled gold watch-cases.....	10 p c	Same
Cherry trees.....	3c. each	Same	Compasses for ships.....	Free	Same
Chewing gum, if sweetened.....	½c lb. & 35 p c	Same	Composition nails, spikes and sheathing nails	15 p c	Same
Do. not sweetened.....	20 p c	Same	Composition fuel, in blocks.....	20 p c	Same
Chicory, raw or green.....	3c. per lb.	Same	Concentrated lye.....	20 p c	Same
Do. dried, roasted or ground.....	4c. per lb.	Same	Condensed coffee.....	30 p c	Same
China clay, natural or ground.....	Free	Same	Condensed milk.....	3¼c. per lb.	Same
Chloralum or chloride of alum.....	Free	Same	Confectionery and sugar candy.....	½c lb. & 35 p c	Same
China and porcelain ware.....	30 p c	Same	Copper, old and scrap in pigs, bars, rods, bolts, over six feet in length, ingots and sheathing not planished or coated, and copper seam- less drawn tubing.....	Free	Same
Chloride of barium.....	20 p c	Same	Copper wire.....	15 p c	Same
Chloride of lime.....	Free	Same	Do. twisted, for manufacture of boots and shoes.....	Free	Same
Chronometer clocks, as clocks.....	25 p c	Same	Copper rollers, for use in calico printing, when imported by calico printers for use in their factory in the printing of calico and for no other purpose, such rollers not being manu- factured in Canada.....	Free	Same
Do. watches.....	25 p c	Same	Copper, in sheets.....	Free	Same
Chronometers and compasses for ships.....	Free	Same	Do. bath, finished.....	30 p c	Same
Chromos, chromotypes, oleographs and other cards, pictures or artistic works of similar kinds, produced by any process other than hand painting or drawing whether for busi- ness or advertising purposes or not, printed or stamped on paper, cardboard or other materials, n.e.s.....	6c. per lb. and 20 p c	20 p c	Do. all manufactures of, n.e.s.....	30 p c	Same
Church vestments.....	20 p c	Same	Do. precipitate of, crude.....	Free	Same
Churns, brooms, pails, tubs, pounders and rolling pins.....	20 p c	Same	Copperas, sulphate of iron.....	Free	Same
Cider, not clarified or refined.....	5c. 1m. gal.	Same	Copy books.....	35 p c	
Do. clarified or refined.....	10c. 1m. gal.	Same	Copying presses.....	30 p c	
Cigars and cigarettes.....	\$2 lb. & 25 p c	\$3 lb. and 25 p c	Cords and tassels of silk or any other material	30 p c	
Cinchona bark.....	Free	Same	Cordage, cotton, of all kinds.....	25 p c	
Do. powdered.....	20 p c	Same	Corduroy, white, 25 per cent. colored.....	30 p c	35 p c
Cinnabar.....	Free	Same	Corn, Indian.....	7½c. per bush.	Free
Citrons, rinds of, in brine.....	Free	Same	" " when for feed.....	7½c. per bush.	Free
Citric acid.....	Free	Same	Cornmeal.....	40c. per bbl.	25c. per bbl.
Clays.....	Free	Same	Corks and manufactures of cork-wood or cork- bark.....	20 p c	Same
Cliff stone, unmanufactured.....	Free	Same	Cork-wood or bark, unmanufactured.....	Free	Same
Do. manufactured.....	30 p c	Same	Corkscrews and cork drawers.....	27½ p c	30 p c
Clocks and clock cases of all kinds.....	25 p c	Same	Cornice poles.....	30 p c	Same
Clock springs and clock movements other than for tower clocks, complete or in parts.....	25 p c	Same	Corsets.....	32½ p c	35 p c
Clothes wringers.....	25c. each and 20 p c	35 p c	Do. clasps, spoon clasps or busks, blanks, side steels and other corset steels, whether plain, japanned, lacquered, tinned or covered with paper or cloth; also back, bone or corset wires, covered with paper or cloth, cut to lengths and tipped with brass or tin, or untipped, or in coils.....	5c. lb. & 20 p c	35 p c
Clothing, cotton, silk and linen.....	32½ p c	35 p c	Cottolene, sub. for lard.....	2c. per lb.	Same
Do. ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animal, n.o.p.....	5c. per lb. and 30 p c	35 p c	Cotton, raw.....	Free	Same
Clothing, donations of for charitable purposes	Free	Same	Do. covered wire.....	30 p c	25 p c
Clothing, imported by and for use of army and navy, or for Canadian militia. Dutiable according to material. Duty refunded upon reference to Department.			Do. seed in bulk.....	10 p c	Same
Coal, and coal dust, anthracite.....	Free	Same	Do. bed quilts, white.....	25 p c	35 p c
Coal, bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.....	60c. per ton	53c. per ton	Do. quilts with woven colored border....	30 p c	35 p c
Coal dust and slack, bituminous.....	20 p c	Same			
Coke.....	Free	Same			
Coal tar and coal pitch.....	Free	Same			

	Old.	New.		Old.	New.
Cotton belting.....	20 p c	Same	Dried roots, n.e.s.....	Free	Same
Do. and jute tapestry.....	30 p c	25 p c	Dried vegetables.....	25 p c	Same
Do. and linen damasks.....	25 p c	30 p c	Druggets, dyed cotton.....	30 p c	35 p c
Do. grey or unbleached, fabrics.....	22 1/2 p c	25 p c	Drugs, in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning.....	Free	Same
Do. fabrics, white or bleached, n.e.s.....	25 p c	Same	Dryer's japan.....	20c gal & 20 p c	Same
Do. fabrics, printed, dyed, or colored.....	30 p c	35 p c	Dualin, dynamite, giant powder and nitro....	4c. per lb.	3c. per lb.
Do. linen and silk clothing, corsets and other articles made from cotton fabrics.....	32 1/2 p c	35 p c	Duck, for belting and hose, when imported by manufacturers of rubber goods for use in their factories.....	Free	Same
Do. handkerchiefs, printed or plain.....	30 p c	35 p c	Dutch metal or bronze.....	25 p c	.....
Do. or linen shirts, costing more than \$3 per dozen.....	25 p. c. & sp. d. of \$1 doz.	35 p c	Dye wood, ground logwood and fustic.....	Free	Same
Do. shirts, n.e.s.....	35 p c	Same	Dyes, patent prepared.....	Free	Same
Do. undershirts and drawers knitted.....	35 p c	Same	Dyes, aniline and coal tar dyes, in bulk or packages of not less than 1 lb. weight, including alizarine and artificial alizarine.....	Free	Same
Do. covered flat steel, cut to lengths, with brass on ends.....	5c. lb. & 20 p c	35 p c	Dyes, aniline, n.e.s., less than 1 lb.....	20 p c	Same
Do. warps and cotton yarns, dyed or undyed, n.e.s.....	25 p c	Same	Dye, jet black.....	Free	Same
Do. yarns, number forty and finer.....	Free	Same	Dyeing or tanning articles in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, n.e.s.....	Free	Same
Do. lamp wicks.....	25 p c	Same	Earth closets	30 p c	Same
Do. or linen collars.....	24c. per doz. and 25 p c	35 p c	Earthenware tiles.....	35 p c	Same
Do. parasols and umbrellas.....	35 p c	Same	Earthenware drain tiles, not glazed.....	20 p c	Same
Do. prunella.....	Free	Same	Earthenware and stoneware demijohns or jugs, churns and crocks, per gal. holding capacity.....	3c. per gal.	30 p c
Do. pillow cases.....	32 1/2 p c	35 p c	Earthenware and stoneware, brown or col'd, and Rockingham ware, white granite or iron stoneware and C.C. ware, decorated, printed or sponged, and all earthenware n.e.s.....	30 p c	Same
Do. seamless bags.....	20 p c	Same	Eggs.....	3c. per doz.	Same
Do. sewing thread, in hanks, black, bleached, or unbleached, three and six cord.....	12 1/2 p c	15 p c	Elastic rubber thread.....	Free	Same
Do. sewing thread, and crochet cotton on spools or in balls.....	25 p c	Same	Electric and galvanic batteries.....	25 p c	Same
Do. thread, all other, n.e.s.....	25 p c	Same	Electric light apparatus, parts of, when imported separately.....	25 p c	Same
Do. twine.....	25 p c	Same	Electro-plated ware, wholly or in part electro or gilt.....	30 p c	Same
Do. towels and shawls.....	25 p c	30 p c	Electrotypes, stereotypes and celluloids of books, and bases and copper shells for the same, whether composed wholly or in part of metal or celluloid.....	Free	Same
Do. velveteens, cotton velvets and cotton plush.....	30 p c	35 p c	Electrotypes, stereotypes and celluloids.....	2c. per sq. in.	1 1/2c. pr sq. in.
Do. fire hose, lined with rubber.....	32 1/2 p c	35 p c	Electrotypes, stereotypes and celluloids of newspaper columns, and bases for the same, composed wholly or partly of metal or celluloid.....	3/4c. per sq. in.	1/2c. per sq. in.
Do. wadding, batting, batts dyed or not..	22 1/2 p c	25 p c	Matrices or copper shells of the same....	2c. per sq. in.	1 1/2c. pr sq. in.
Do. warps and cotton yarns, dyed or undyed, n.e.s.....	25 p c	Same	Embalming boards.....	30 p c	Same
Do. jeans and coutilles, for corset and dress stay makers, for use in their factories.....	25 p c	20 p c	Embossed paper, extra heavy, for cracked and damaged walls.....	35 p c	Same
Do. manuf. of, n.e.s. (see cotton fabrics.)	Free	Same	Embroideries, n.e.s.....	30 p c	35 p c
Do. waste and cotton wool.....	Free	Same	Emery in bulk, crushed or ground.....	Free	Same
Do. seed cake.....	Free	Same	Emery and sand paper.....	20 p c	35 p c
Cow hair, unmanufactured.....	Free	Same	Emery wheels.....	25 p c	Same
Do. manufactured, n.e.s.....	20 p c	30 p c	Enamelled iron hollow ware.....	35 p c	30 p c
Cracked corn and wheat.....	20 p c	Same	Engines, locomotives.....	35 p c	Same
Cranberries, plums and quinces.....	25 p c	Same	Engines, fire.....	35 p c	Same
Crapes, black.....	20 p c	Same	Engines, fire, chemical.....	35 p c	Same
Crocus, composition.....	25 p c	Same	Engines, steam, of ships or other vessels built in any foreign country, etc.....	25 p c	Same
Crocks, earthenware, per gal. holding capacity	3c.	30 p c	Engines, all others, and boilers, n.e.s.....	27 1/2 p c	25 p c
Crop end of steel rails for the manuf. of steel..	\$4 per ton	\$2 per ton	Engravings and prints.....	20 p c	Same
Crowbars.....	30 p c	Same	Entomology, specimens of.....	Free	Same
Cream of tartar, in crystals.....	Free	Same	Envelopes, paper, of all kinds.....	35 p c	Same
Do. other, n.e.s.....	20 p c	Same	Ergot.....	Free	Same
Crucibles of plumbago.....	Free	Same	Esparto, or Spanish grass, and other grasses and pulp of, including fancy grasses, dried, but not colored or otherwise manufactured	Free	Same
Do. earthenware.....	30 p c	Same	Essences or extracts, mixed with spirits.....	\$2.25 per Im. gal. and 30 p c	\$2.40 and 30 p c
Cucumbers.....	25 p c	Same	Essential oils.....	10 p c	Same
Cuffs, of paper.....	35 p c	.....	Ether, sulphuric.....	5c. per lb.	25 p c
Cuffs of linen, cotton, celluloid, xylonite or xylolite.....	4c. pr. & 25 p c	35 p c	Excelsior, for upholsterers' use.....	25 p c	.....
Cultivators and parts thereof.....	20 p c	Same	Extract of logwood, fustic, oak, and of oak bark.....	Free	Same
Cups or other prizes won in bona fide competitions.....	Free	Same	Extract of malt, for medicinal purposes, n.e.s.....	25 p c	Same
Curry cards and combs.....	32 1/2 p c	30 p c	Extract of fluid beef, not medicated.....	25 p c	Same
Curry powders.....	25 p c	Same	Eyelets of brass.....	Free	Same
Curling stones of granite.....	Free	Same	Eyeglasses, finished.....	30 p c	Same
Curtains, trimmed or untrimmed.....	30 p c	35 p c	Eyeglasses, unfinished, and parts of.....	20 p c	Same
Cutlery—knives wholly or in part plated.....	35 p c	30 p c	Fancy grasses , dried, but not colored nor otherwise manufactured.....	Free	Same
Do. not elsewhere specified.....	25 p c	30 p c	Fancy workboxes, writing desks, glove boxes, handkerchief boxes, manicure cases, perfume cases, toilet cases and fancy cases for smokers' sets, and all similar fancy articles made of bone, shell, horn, ivory, wood, leather, plush, satin, silk, satinette or paper; dolls and toys of all kinds, including sewing machines, when not more than \$2 in value; and toy whips, ornaments of alabaster, spar, amber, terra cotta or composition statuettes and bead ornaments, n.e.s.....	35 p c	Same
Cut flowers.....	20 p c	Same	Fans, to be rated according to material.....	1 1/2c. per lb.	Same
Damask of cotton , or linen.....	25 p c	30 p c	Farina.....	20 p c	Same
Decalcomanie, or transfer pictures.....	6c. lb. & 20 p c	30 p c	Feathers, n.e.s.....	30 p c	Same
Deer (glove leather) tanned or dressed, colored or not colored.....	10 p c	Same	Feather beds, bolsters and pillows.....	30 p c	same
Deer hair.....	Free	Same	Felt, pressed, of all kinds, not filled or covered by or with any woven fabrics.....	17 1/2 p c	20 p c
Degras.....	20 p c	Same	Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels.....	Free	same
Degras and oleo-stearine, when imported by manufacturers of leather for use in the manufacture of leather in their factories....	Free	Same	Felt, printed as carpets.....	30 p c	same
Dental instruments of all kinds.....	15 p c	Same			
Diamonds, set.....	25 p c	Same			
Diamonds, unset, dust or bort, and black diamonds for borers.....	Free	Same			
Diamond drills for prospecting for minerals, not to include motive power.....	Free	Same			
Dice, ivory or bone, fancy.....	35 p c	Same			
Dogs.....	20 p c	Same			
Doors, for safes and vaults, of iron or steel..	30 p c	Same			
Door knob tops.....	32 1/2 p c	30 p c			
Dragon's blood.....	Free	Same			
Drain pipes, sewer pipes, chimney linings or vents, and inverted blocks, glazed or unglazed, and earthenware tiles.....	35 p c	Same			
Draughts and chessmen of ivory or bone, fancy.....	35 p c	Same			
Drawing paper, mounted.....	30 p c	Same			
Drawings, n.e.s.....	20 p c	Same			
Dried flowers.....	20 p c	Same			

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	Old.	New.		Old.	New.
Felt, roofing, tarred or coated.....	25 p c	same	Flour, buckwheat or meal.....	¼ c. per lb.	same
Felt, roofing, not tarred.....	25 p c	same	Flour of corn.....	1 ¼ c. per lb.	same
Felt cloth, n.e.s.....	5c. lb. & 25 p c	same	Flour of rye.....	50c. per bbl.	same
Ferro-manganese and ferro-silicon.....	5 p c	same	Flour of wheat.....	75c. per bbl.	same
Fertilizers, artificial and mineral.....	10 p c	same	Flour of rice or sago.....	25 p c	60c. per bbl.
Fibre, Mexican, Tampico or Istle.....	Free	same	Fluting machine, iron.....	27 ¼ p c	same
Fibreware, indurated fibreware, vulcanized fibreware and all articles of like material.....	25 p c	same	Fly paper.....	35 p c	25 p c
Fibre, vegetable, for manufacturing purposes.....	Free	same	Fog signals, detonating.....	30 p c	same
Fibrilla.....	Free	same	Folding machines.....	10 p c	same
Filberts.....	2c. per lb.	same	Folia digitalis.....	Free	same
Files and rasps.....	35 p c	30 p c	Food, milk, and all similar prep.....	30 p c	same
Fillets of cotton and rubber not exceeding 7 inches wide, for manufac. of card clothing.....	Free	same	Foot grease, refuse of cotton seed, but not when treated with alkalies.....	Free	same
Firearms.....	20 p c	30 p c	Forks, table cast iron, not handled nor ground, or otherwise further manufactured.....	10 p c	same
Fire bricks, for use exclusively in processes of manufactures, not to include stove linings.....	Free	same	Fossils.....	Free	same
Fire clay gas logs.....	20 p c	same	Fowls, domestic, pure bred, also homing or messenger pigeons, pheasants and quails for improvement of stock.....	Free	same
Fire clay gas retorts.....	20 p c	same	Fowls, other.....	20 p c	same
Fire clay retorts, crucibles.....	30 p c	same	Frames, clasps and fasteners, for purses and chatelaine bags or reticules, not more than 7 inches in diameter, when imported by the manufacturers of same in their factories.....	20 p c	same
Fire clay.....	Free	same	Fringes.....	30 p c	35 p c
Fire works.....	25 p c	same	Fruit syrups, lime juice, and fruit juices, n.o.p.....	20 p c	same
Fire hose, of cotton or linen, lined with rubber, or of rubber.....	32 p c	35 p c	Fruits, dried, desiccated, or evaporated apples, dates, figs, and other dried, etc., fruits, n.e.s.....	25 p c	same
Fire dogs, iron.....	27 ½	25 p c	Fruits, dried, raisins, currants and prunes.....	1c. per lb.	same
Fish, and the products thereof, from Newfoundland.....	Free	same	Fruits, bananas, plantains, pineapples, pomegranates, guavas, mangoes, shaddock; wild blueberries, strawberries and raspberries.....	Free	same
Fish skins and fish offal.....	Free	same	Fruits, green, grapes.....	2c. per lb.	same
Fish.—Mackerel, fresh.....	1c. per lb.	same	Fruits, green, blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, cherries, and currants. The weight of the package to be included in the weight per duty, n.e.s.....	2c. lb.	same
Herrings, pickled or salted.....	½ c. per lb.	same	Fruits in air-tight cans or other packages. The weight of the cans or packages to be included in the weight for duty.....	2 ¼ c. per lb.	same
Salmon, pickled or salted.....	1c. per lb.	same	Fruits preserved in brandy and other spirits.....	\$2 per Im. gal.	same
Salmon, fresh.....	Free	½ c. per lb.	Fuller's earth.....	Free	same
All other fish, pickled or salted, in bbls.....	1c. per lb.	same	Fuller's earth, prepared.....	30 p c	25 p c
Foreign caught fish, imported otherwise than in bbls. or half bbls., whether fresh, dried, salted or pickled, n.e.s.....	50c. 100 lbs.	same	Furniture, of wood, iron or any other material, for house, cabinet or office, fin. or in parts, including hair and spring and other mattresses, bolsters and pillows.....	30 p c	same
Smoked and boneless fish.....	1c. per lb.	same	Fur skins, of all kinds, not dressed in any manner.....	Free	same
Anchovies and sardines, packed in oil or otherwise, in tin boxes, measuring not more than 5 in. long, 4 in. wide, and 3 ¼ in. deep.....	5c. per box	same	Fur skins, wholly or partially dressed.....	15 p c	same
In half boxes, measuring not more than 5 in. long, 4 in. wide, and 1 ½ deep.....	2 ½ c. half box	same	Fur hats, caps, muffs, tippets, capes, coats, cloaks and other manufactures of fur.....	25 p c	30 p c
In quarter boxes, measuring not more than 4 ¾ in. long, 2 ½ wide and 1 ¼ deep.....	2c. per quarter box	same	Galvanized Nails and Spikes , wrought and pressed.....	30 p c	same
Imported in any other form.....	30 p c	same	Galvanized sheet iron, number 17 gauge and thinner.....	5 p c	same
Fish preserved in oil, except anchovies and sardines.....	30 p c	same	Galvanic batteries.....	25 p c	same
Salmon and all other fish prepared or preserved, including oysters, n.e.s.....	25 p c	same	Game.....	20 p c	same
Oysters, shelled, in bulk.....	10c. per gal.	same	Gannister.....	Free	same
Oysters, canned, in cans not over one pint.....	3c. per can, including cans	same	Gas and coal oil, or kerosene fixtures, or parts thereof.....	27 ¼ p c	30 p c
Oysters in cans over one pint and not over one quart.....	5c. per can, including cans	same	Gas coke.....	Free	same
Oysters in cans exceeding one quart.....	5c. for each qt. or fraction of a qt. of the capacity, including cans, 5c. qt.	same	Gas meters.....	35 p c	same
Oysters in the shell.....	25 p c	same	Gas, for dentists and others.....	20 p c	same
Oysters, seed and breeding, imported for the purpose of being planted in Canadian waters.....	Free	same	Gelatine.....	25 p c	same
Packages containing oysters or other fish not otherwise provided for.....	25 p c	same	Gentian and ginseng root.....	Free	same
Oils, spermaceti, whale and other fish oils, and all other articles the produce of the fisheries, n.e.s.....	20 p c	same	German spirits of nitrous ether (sweet nitre),.....	\$2.25 imp. gal. and 30 p c	\$2.40 and 30 p c
Cans or packages made of tin or other material, containing fish of any kind.....	.....	.....	German and nickel silver, manufactures of, not plated.....	25 p c	same
Not exceeding one quart in contents.....	1 ¼ c. on each can or pkg., and when exceeding one qt. an additional duty of 1 ¼ c. for each additional quart or fractional part thereof.	.....	German and nickel silver, plated, n.e.s.....	30 p c	same
Fish hooks, nets, seines, lines and twines, not to include sporting fishing tackle or hooks with flies, or trolling spoons, or threads or twines commonly used for sewing or manufacturing purposes.....	Free	same	German silver, and silver in sheets.....	Free	same
Fish hooks, n.e.s.....	27 ¼ p c	30 p c	Giant powder, dualin, dynamite and other explosives.....	4c. per lb.	3c. per lb.
Fish nets, seines.....	30 p c	same	Gilling twine, imported for the use of the fisheries.....	Free	same
Fishing rods.....	30 p c	same	Gilling twines, linen thread.....	20 p c	same
Fishing hooks, with flies.....	30 p c	same	Gilt ware, of all kinds, except jewellery.....	30 p c	same
Flagstones, sawn or otherwise dressed.....	30 p c	25 p c	Ginger, preserved.....	30 p c	same
Flannels, of every description, n.e.s. (wool),.....	5c. lb. and 25	35 p c	Glacier, window decorations.....	6c. per lb. and 20 p c	20 p c
Flax, fibre.....	Free	same	Glass, crystal and decorated table-ware, made expressly for mounting with silver-plated trimmings, when imported by manufacturers of plated ware.....	20 p c	same
Flax, tow of.....	Free	same	Glass, ornamented, figured and enamelled colored glass; painted and vitrified glass; figured, enamelled and obscured white glass, and rough rolled plate glass.....	25 p c	30 p c
Flax seed.....	Free	same	Glass stained windows.....	30 p c	same
Flax sail twine.....	5 p c	same	Glass, carboys and demijohns, empty or filled bottles and decanters, flasks and phials.....	30 p c	same
Flax, manufactures of, n.e.s.....	20 p c	25 p c	Glass, flasks and phials; telegraph and lightning rod insulators, jars and glass balls, and cut, pressed or moulded tableware.....	30 p c	same
Flint, flints and ground flint stones.....	Free	same	Glass, lamp, gas and electric light shades, lamps and lamp chimneys, side lights and head lights, globes for lanterns, lamps, gas and electric lights, n.e.s.....	30 p c	same
Floor earthenware tiles.....	35 p c	same	Glass, all other, and manufactures of, n.o.p., including bent plate glass.....	20 p c	same
Florist stock, viz., palms, orchids, azaleas, cacti and flower bulbs of all kinds.....	Free	same			

	Old.	New.		Old.	New.
Glass bulbs for electric lights.....	10 p c	same	Hatters' bands, bindings, tips and sides; linings, both tips and sides; hat sweats; when imported by hat manufacturers for use in their factories in the manufacture of hats....	Free	same
Glass, common and colorless window glass; and plain colored, stained, tinted or muffled glass in sheets.....	20 p c	same	Hay	\$2 per ton	same
Glass, imitation porcelain shades, and colored glass shades, not figured, painted, enamelled or engraved	30 p c	same	Hemlock bark	Free	same
Glass and emery paper.....	20 p c	35 p c	Hemp paper, made on four-cylinder machines and calendered to between .006 and .008 in. thickness, for manufacture of shot shells, primers for the manufacture of shot shells and cartridge and felt board, sized and hydraulic pressed and covered with paper or uncovered for the manufacture of gun wads, when such articles are imported by the manufacturers of shot shells, cartridges and gun wads, to be used for these purposes only in their own factories; provided always that the said articles when imported shall be entered only at such port or ports as may be named by the Controller of Customs, and at no other place	Free	same
Glass, German looking glass, unsilvered.....	17 1/2 p c	20 p c	Hemp, undressed	Free	same
Glass, plate, not bevelled, in sheets or panes not exceeding 25 sq. ft. each, n.o.p.....	4 to 6c. sq. ft.	25 p c	Hemp, manufactures of, n.e.s.....	20 p c	25 p c
Glass, plate, not bevelled, in sheets or panes, n.e.s.....	.....	35 p c	Hickory spokes, rough turned, not tenoned, mitred, throated, faced, sized, cut to length, round tenoned or polished.....	Free	same
Glate plate, bevelled, in sheets or panes.....	.....	30 p c	Hides, raw, whether dried, salted or pickled..	Free	same
Glass, silvered	27 1/2 p c	30 p c	Hob nails.....	30 p c	30 p c
Glass, silvered, bevelled.....	32 1/2 p c	30 p c	Hoes.....	35 p c	25 p c
Glaziers' hacking and putty knives.....	35 p c	30 p c	Holly	20 p c	same
Gloves and mitts of all kinds.....	35 p c	same	Hominy, in barrels.....	40c. per barrel	same
Glue, sheet, broken sheet and ground	25 p c	same	Honey, in the comb or otherwise, and adulterations and imitations thereof	3c. per lb.	same
Glue, liquid	25 p c	same	Hoofs, horns and horn tips	Free	same
Glucose and glucose syrup	1 1/4 c. per lb.	3/4 c. lb.	Hoop skirts and similar goods, n.e.s.....	32 1/2 p c	25 p c
Glycerine	20 p c	same	Hops	6c. per lb.	same
Goat hair, unmanufactured	Free	same	Hop extract and hop roots.....	20 p c	same
Gold beaters' moulds and skins	Free	same	Horns, in the rough.....	Free	same
Gold laces, gold and silver cloth or thread ..	30 p c	35 p c	Horn strips.....	Free	same
Gold and silver bullion, in bars, blocks or ingots, and bullion fringe	Free	same	Horse clothing, shaped, n.o.p.....	5c. lb. & 30 p c	30 p c
Gold and silver ware, plated, n.e.s.....	30 p c	same	Horse clothing of jute, shaped or otherwise manufactured.....	30 p c	same
Gold medals	25 p c	30 p c	Horses, n.e.s.....	20 p c	same
Gold and silver leaf, and Dutch or schlag metal leaf.....	25 p c	25 p c	Hosiery, of silk	35 p c	same
Gold and silver, manufactures of, n.e.s.....	25 p c	30 p c	House furnishing hardware, rated according to material.....	.....	.....
Gongs for doors, as bells.....	25 p c	same	Hubs, rough hewn or sawn only.....	Free	same
Gooseberry bushes	20 p c	same	Hymn books	Free	same
Grafting stock (see seedling stock)	Free	same	Hydrants, valves and watergates (iron).....	27 1/2 p c	25 p c
Grape vines	20 p c	same	Ice	Free	same
Grain of all kinds when damaged by water in transitu (on appraised value)	20 p c	same	Ice boxes.....	30 p c	same
Granite ware, enamelled iron ware.....	35 p c	same	Illuminating oils, composed wholly or in part of the products of petroleum, coal, shale or lignite, costing more than 30c. per gal.....	25 p c	same
Grass, manilla and sea grass.....	Free	same	Incense	20 p c	same
Grass, manufactures of, n.e.s.....	20 p c	same	Indian corn of the varieties known as "Southern White Dent Corn," or horse tooth ensilage corn, and "Western Yellow Dent Corn," or horse tooth ensilage corn, when imported to be sown for soiling and ensilage only	Free	same [feed free when for 25c. per bbl.]
Gravels	Free	same	Indian corn.....	7 1/2 c. per bush.	same
Grease, rough, the refuse of animal fat, when imported by the manufacturers of soap for use in their own factory only.....	Free	same	Indian corn meal	40c. per bbl.	same
Grease, axle	25 p c	same	Indian corn and corn meal, when damaged by water in transitu on appraised value.....	20 p c	same
Grease, foot, refuse of cotton seed after oil is pressed out.....	Free	same	India rubber boots and shoes with tops or uppers of cloth or of material other than rubber	30 p c	25 p c
Grease, other, n.e.s.....	20 p c	same	India rubber boots and shoes and other manufactures of India rubber, n.e.s.....	25 p c	same
Grindstones, not mounted, and not less than 36 inches in diameter .....	.....	15 p c	India rubber clothing, or clothing made waterproof with India rubber, n.e.s.....	35 p c	same
Grindstones, n.e.s.....	.....	25 p c	India rubber hose, belting, packing, mats and matting, and cotton and linen hose, lined with rubber.....	32 1/2 p c	35 p c
Guano, and other animal and vegetable manures	Free	same	India rubber, unmanufactured	free	same
Gums, amber, Arabic, Australian, Elemi, Copal, Damar, Kaurie, Mastic, Sandarac, Senegal, and shellac; and white shellac in gum or flake, for manufacturing purposes; and gum Tragacanth, gum Gedda and gum Barbary	Free	same	India rubber, crude and hard rubber in sheets, but not further manufactured, and re-covered rubber and rubber substitute.....	free	same
Gum, British, Dextrine, sizing, cream and enamel sizing.....	10 p c	same	Indigo	free	same
Gum, sappato and ehicle, crude	Free	same	Indigo auxiliary or zinc dust.....	free	same
Gum, opium, powdered	\$1.35 per lb.	same	Indigo paste and extract of.....	free	same
Gum, opium, prepared for smoking.....	\$5 per lb.	same	Infants' food, all kinds	30 p c	same
Gum, opium (drug).....	\$1 per lb.	same	Ink, for writing	20 p c	same
Gums, assafetida, camphor and others, n.e.s.	20 p c	same	Ink, for printing	20 p c	same
Gunpowder, gun, rifle, sporting, cannon and musket, canister.....	3c. per lb.	same	Inkstands, n.e.s.....	30 p c	same
Gunpowder, blasting and mining.....	2c. per lb.	same	Insect powder, n.e.s.....	20 p c	same
Guns, rifles and muskets.....	20 p c	30 p c	Iodine, crude.....	free	same
Gut and worm gut, manufactured or unmanufactured, for whip and other cord.....	Free	same	Iodine, resublimed	20 p c	same
Gutta percha clothing, or clothing made waterproof with gutta percha.....	35 p c	same	Iris, orris root.....	free	same
Gutta percha, crude.....	Free	same	Isinglass.....	25 p c	same
Gutta percha, manufactures of.....	25 p c	same	Iron sand or globules and dry putty, for polishing granite.....	20 p c	same
Gypsum, crude (sulphate of lime)	Free	same	Iron borings.....	free	same
Hair, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured.....	Free	same	Iron liquor, solution of acetate of iron for dyeing and calico printing.....	free	same
Hair, curled	20 p c	same	Iron, oxide of, dry	25 p c	same
Hair cloth of all kinds	30 p c	same	Iron and steel and manufactures of:—	.....	.....
Hair mattresses.....	30 p c	same	Adzes	35 p c	30 p c
Hair, plasterers' and manufactures of, n.e.s....	20 p c	same	Anchors	free	same
Hair oils, pomatums and pastes, and all other perfumed preparations used for the hair, mouth and skin.....	30 p c	same	Angles for iron or composite ships or ves'ls	free	same
Hair pins.....	30 p c	same			
Hammers, blacksmith hammers.....	35 p c	30 p c			
Hammers, other, n.e.s.....	35 p c	30 p c			
Hammocks and lawn tennis nets and other like articles manufactured of twine, n.e.s....	30 p c	same			
Hams, salted, dried or smoked.....	2c. per lb.	same			
Harness and saddlery of every description, and parts of same	30 p c	same			
Hatchets, n.e.s.....	35 p c	30 p c			
Hat boxes.....	30 p c	same			
Hat covers of rubber	25 p c	same			
Hats, caps and bonnets, n.e.s.....	30 p c	same			
Hatters' plush, of silk or cotton, and furs not on the skin.....	Free	same			

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Angles, rolled iron or steel angles, channels, structural shapes and special sections, weighing less than 35 lbs. per lineal yard	35 p c, but not less than \$10 ton	\$7 per ton	Iron or steel, being pieces, punchings or clippings of boiler plate or other plates, sheets or bars of iron or steel, whether the same have had the ragged or cropped ends or edges sheared off or not, and crops from iron or steel rails having both ends sawn or sheared off, the same not having been in actual use and being fit for re-rolling or re-manufacture only	\$4 per ton	\$1.00 per ton
Angles, rolled iron or steel angles, channels and special sections, weighing not less than 35 lbs. per lineal yard, and rolled iron or steel beams, joists, girders, column sections, trough sections and other building or bridge structural sections, weighing not less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, and rolled iron or steel bridge plate not less than 3/8 of an inch thick, nor less than 15 inches wide, and flat eye bar blanks, not punched or drilled	12 1/2 p c	10 p c	Engines, locomotive	35 p c	same
Axes, chopping axes	35 p c	25 p c	Engines, steam engines, boilers and machinery, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, n.e.s.	27 1/2 p c	25 p c
Axes of all kinds, adzes, hatchets and hammers, n.e.s.	35 p c	25 p c	Fencing, buckthorn and strip, iron or steel	1/2 c. per lb.	15 p c
Axles, springs and parts thereof, axle bars and axle blanks of iron or steel for railway or tramway vehicles	\$20 per ton, but not less than 35 p c	35 p c	Ferro manganese, ferro silicon, speigel	5 p c	same
Axles, springs and parts thereof, axle bars and axle blanks of iron or steel, n.e.s.	1c. lb. & 20 p c	35 p c	Files and rasps	35 p c	30 p c
Balances	30 p c	same	Files, steel, for the manufacture of, when imported by file manufacturers for use in their factories	free	same
Bars, crowbars	30 p c	same	Fish plates, railway fish plates and tie plates	\$10 per ton	\$8 per ton
Bar iron, rolled or hammered, comp. rounds, squares and bars and shapes of rolled iron or steel, not more than four inches in diameter, and flats not thinner than No. 16 gauge, whether in coils, bundles, rods or bars, n.e.s.	\$10 per ton	\$7 per ton	Forgings of iron and steel, of whatever shape, or in whatever stage of manufacture, n.e.s., 35 per cent, but not less than	\$15 per ton	30 p c
Barbed wire and other wire for fencing	3/4 c. per lb.	15 p c till Jan. 1, '98, then free	Forks, table, cast iron, not handled or ground or otherwise further manufactured	10 p c	same
Steel rails, weighing not less than 45 lbs. per lineal yard, for use in railway tracks; but this item shall not extend to rails for use in the tracks of railways used or intended for private purposes only, nor shall it extend to rails which are not used or intended to be used in connection with the business of common carrying of either goods or passengers, nor shall this item extend to rails for use in the tracks of street railways or tramways	free	same	Furniture of any material	30 p c	same
Iron or steel railway bars or rails of any form, punched or not punched, n.e.s., for railways, which term for the purposes of this item shall include all kinds of railways, street railways and tramways, even although the same are used for private purposes only, and even although they are not used or intended to be used in connection with the business of common carrying of goods for passengers	30 p c	same	Garden rakes, hay knives, scythes, lawn mowers, rakes, n.e.s., pronged forks of all kinds and hoes	35 p c	25 p c
Boiler tubes of wrought iron or steel, including corrugated tubes or flues for marine boilers	7 1/2 p c	5 p c	Hinges, T and strap, and hinge blanks	1c. per lb. and 20 p c	1/2 c. per lb. and 25 p c
Bowls for cream separators (steel)	free	same	Hollowware, of cast or wrought iron, n.e.s.	27 1/2 p c	30 p c
Bolts with or without threads or nuts, and bolt blanks	1c. lb. & 20 p c	35 p c	Hollowware, enamelled	35 p c	same
Bridges, iron and structural iron works	30 p c, but not less than 1c. lb.	35 p c	Horseshoes and horseshoe nails	30 p c	same
Bridge plate not less than 3/8 of an inch thick, nor less than 15 inches wide	12 1/2 p c	10 p c	Hoop iron, not exceeding 3/4 of an inch in width and being No. 25 gauge or thinner, used for the manufacture of tubular rivets	free	same
Canada plates	5 p c	same	Iron or steel sheets, hoops, bands and strips, n.e.s., other iron or steel of all widths, sheet iron, common or black, smoothed, polished, coated or galvanized, and Canada plates, No. 17 gauge and thinner	5 p c	same
Cast iron vessels, plates, stove plates and irons, sad irons, hatters' irons, tailors' irons	27 1/2 p c	25 p c	Iron or steel hoops, bands and strips, 8 inches and less in width, No. 18 gauge and thicker	\$10 per ton	\$7 per ton
Castings, other, n.e.s., iron	25 p c	same	Iron or steel plates or sheets, sheared or unshaped, and skelp iron or steel sheared or rolled in grooves, and iron or steel of all widths thicker than No. 17 gauge, n.e.s.	\$10 per ton	\$7 per ton
Chain traces, iron	30 p c	30 p c	Iron or steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, billets and puddled bars, loops or other forms less finished than iron or steel bars, but more advanced than pig iron, except castings	\$5 per ton	\$2 per ton
Chains, iron or steel, 5-16 of an inch in diameter	5 p c	same	Iron or steel beams, sheets, plates, angles and knees, for iron or composite ships or vessels	free	same
Chains, other, n.e.s.	27 1/2 p c	same	Iron masts for ships, or parts of	free	same
Clock springs	25 p c	same	Wrought iron or steel nuts and washers, iron or steel rivets, bolts with or without threads, nut and bolt blanks, less than 3/4 of an inch in diameter	1c. per lb. and 25 p c	1/2 c. per lb. and 25 p c
Clock springs and corset steels, to be flat wire of steel of No. 16 gauge or thinner, to be used in the manufacture of dressed stays, crinoline and corset wire; steel of No. 20 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, to be used in the manufacture of corset steels, clock springs and shoe shanks, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their factories	free	same	Wrought iron or steel nuts and washers, iron or steel rivets, bolts with or without threads, nut and bolt and hinge blanks, n.e.s., and T and strap hinges	1c. per lb. and 20 p c	1/2 c. per lb. and 25 p c
Crowbars	30 p c	same	Iron, all articles rated as iron or manufacture of iron shall be chargeable with the same rate of duty, if made of steel, or of steel and iron combined, unless otherwise provided for		
Crucible cast steel wire	free	same	Knife blades or knife blanks in the rough, for use by electro-platers	10 p c	same
Crucible sheet steel, 11 to 16 gauge, 2 1/2 to 18 in. wide, when imported by manufacturers of mower and reaper knives for the manufacture of such knives in their own factories	free	same	Knives, reapers' and mowers' knives	20 p c	25 p c
Wrought scrap iron and scrap steel, being waste or refuse wrought iron or steel, fit only to be re-manufactured, the same having been in actual use, not to include cuttings or clippings which can be used as iron or steel without re-manufacture, and steel bloom ends and crop ends of steel rails, \$3 per ton, and on and after the 1st day of January 1895	\$4 per ton	\$1.00 per ton	Locks	32 1/2 p c	30 p c
			Locomotive and car wheel tires of steel, in the rough	free	same
			Manufactured articles of iron, brass or steel which at the time of their importation are of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada, imported for use in the construction or equipment of ships or vessels	free	same
			Manufactures, articles or wares not specially enumerated or provided for, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, and whether partly or wholly manufactured	27 1/2 p c	30 p c
			Mattocks	35 p c	30 p c
			Nails and spikes, wrought and pressed, galvanized or not, horseshoe nails, and all other wrought iron or steel nails, n.e.s., and horse, mule or ox shoes	30 p c	same
			Nails, cut nails and spikes of iron or steel, including railroad spikes	3/4 c. per lb.	3/4 c. per lb.

	Old.	New.		Old.	New.
Nail rods, Swedish rolled iron, under 1/2 inch in diameter, for the manufacture of horse shoe nails and Swedish rolled iron rods, under 1/2 inch in diameter and of not less than 1 3/4 c. per lb. in value.....	15 p c	same	Skates, steel for, valued at 2 1/2 c. lb. & over	free	same
Nails, composition, spikes and sheathing nails.....	15 p c	same	Sledges.....	30 p c	same
Name plates, enamelled.....	35 p c	30 p c	Steels, table and butchers' steels.....	35 p c	30 p c
Needles, steel, viz., cylinder needles, hand frame needles and latch needles.....	30 p c	same	Steel of No. 12 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, imported by manufacturers of buckle clasps and ice-creeppers, to be used in the manufacture of such articles only in their own factories.....	free	same
Needles, steel, n.o.p.....	30 p c	same	Steel for the manufacture of hammers, augers, and auger bits, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their own factories only.....	free	same
Other steel, n.e.s.....	27 1/2 p c	30 p c	Steel, Nos. 24 and 17 gauge, in sheets 63 inches long and from 18 inches to 32 inches wide for the manufacture of tubular bow sockets, when imported by the manufacturers for their own factories only.....	free	same
Picks, mattocks, grub-hoes, adzes, hatchets, and eyes or poles for same, and tools of all descriptions, n.e.s....	35 p c	30 p c	Steel, manufactures of, or parts of iron and parts steel, n.e.s.....	27 1/2 p c	30 p c
Pig iron, iron kentledge and scrap iron..	\$4 per ton	\$2.50 per ton	Stoves.....	27 1/2 p c	25 p c
Pipes, cast iron, \$10 per ton, but not less than.....	35 p c	\$8 per ton	Stove plates.....	27 1/2 p c	25 p c
Planing mills, and parts of, in any stage of manufacture.....	30 p c	25 p c	Swords.....	27 1/2 p c	30 p c
Plates, scraper plates.....	27 1/2 p c	.....	Wedges.....	30 p c	same
Plates, engraved on steel.....	20 p c	.....	Iron and manufactures of, or part iron and part steel, n.e.s.....	27 1/2 p c	30 p c
Plates, steel plates less than 30 in. wide and not less than 1/4 of an inch thick..	12 1/2 p c	10 p c	Strips specially imported for the manufacture of buckthorn and plain strip fencing for use in their factories.....	free	same
Plates, cast-iron plates, and stove plates, and irons, sad irons, hatters' irons and tailors' irons.....	27 1/2 p c	25 p c	Tacks, cut, brads or sprigs, not exceeding 16 ounces to the thousand.....	1 1/2 c. per 1,000	35 p c
Plate, Canada plate.....	5 p c	same	Tacks, shoe, 1/2 to 4 oz. to the thousand..	1c. per 1,000	35 p c
Plates, saw plates, cut to shape only, not otherwise manufactured.....	free	same	Tacks, cut, brads or sprigs, exceeding 16 oz. to the thousand.....	1 1/2 c. per lb.	35 p c
Plough plate, mould boards and land sides, and other plates for agricultural implements, when cut to shape from rolled plates of steel, but not moulded, punched, polished or otherwise manufactured, and being of a greater value than 4c. a pound.....	5 p c	same	Track tools, wedges, crowbars and sledges	27 1/2 p c	30 p c
Portable steam engines, threshers, separators, horse power, portable saw mills and planing mills, and parts of.....	30 p c	25 p c	Traps.....	27 1/2 p c	30 p c
Puddled bars.....	\$5 per ton	\$2 per ton	Tubing, wrought iron, over 2 inches in diameter.....	15 p c	same
Pumps of all kinds and wind mills.....	30 p c	25 p c	Tubing, of lap-welded iron, threaded and coupled or not, one and one-quarter to two inches inclusive in diameter, for use exclusively in artesian wells, petroleum pipe lines and petroleum refineries....	20 p c	.....
Railway bars and rails, iron or steel, for railways and tramways. (See steel rails)	.....	.....	Tubes not welded nor more than 1 1/2-inch in diameter of rolled steel.....	15 p c	10 p c
Rivets, iron or steel, bolts with or without threads, or nut or bolt blanks. (See wrought iron or steel nuts, etc.)	.....	.....	Tubes or pipes, either wrought iron or steel.....	5-10c. & 30 p c	30 p c
Rods of steel, rolled, under half an inch in diameter, or under half an inch square, imported by knob or lock manufacturers, or cutlers, for use exclusively in such manufacture in their own factories.....	free	same	Washers, n.e.s.....	1c. lb. & 20 p c	25 p c
Rolled iron tubes, not welded, under 1 1/2 in. in diameter; angle iron, 9 and 10 gauge, not over 1 1/2 in. wide; iron tubing, lacquered or brass covered, not over 1 1/2 in. diameter, all of which are to be cut to lengths for the manufacture of bedsteads, and to be used for no other purpose; when imported for the manufacturers of iron bedsteads, to be used for these purposes only, in their own factories, until such time as any of the said articles are manuf'd in Canada....	free	same	Provided that on all iron and steel bars, rods, strips or steel sheets of whatever shape, and on all iron or steel bars of irregular shape or section, cold rolled, cold hammered or polished in any way, in addition to the ordinary process of hot rolling or hammering, there shall be paid one-sixth of one cent per pound in addition to the rate imposed on the said materials.		
Rope, raw hide, as belting, being so used.	20 p c	same	And provided, further, that all articles rated as iron or manufactures of iron shall be chargeable with the same rate of duty if made of steel, or of steel and iron combined, unless otherwise specially provided for.		
Safes, doors for safes and vaults, scales, balances and weighing beams of iron or steel.....	30 p c	same	Ivory knives and folders and fancy manuf's ..	35 p c	30 p c
Saws of all kinds.....	32 1/2 p c	30 p c	Ivory and ivory nuts, unmanufactured and veneers, sawn only.....	free	same
Scrap iron and scrap steel, old, and only fit to be remanufactured, being part of or recovered from any vessel wrecked in water subject to the jurisdiction of Canada.....	free	same	Ivory veneer, other.....	20 p c	.....
Screws, commonly called wood screws— 2 inches or over in length.....	3c. per lb.	35 p c	Ivory manufactures of, n.e.s.....	20 p c	same
1 inch and less than 2 inches in length.	6c. per lb.	35 p c	Ivory vaccine points.....	free	same
Less than 1 inch, 8c. per lb., provided that the duty shall not be less than..	35 p c	35 p c	Jack screws of every description, n.e.s....	35 p c	same
Screws, iron, steel, brass, or other metals, n.e.s.....	30 p c	35 p c	Jalap root.....	free	same
Scythes.....	35 p c	25 p c	Jams, jellies and preserves.....	3 1/4 c. per lb.	same
Sheet iron, common or black, No. 17 gauge and thinner.....	5 p c	same	Japanned and stamped tinware, etc.....	25 p c	same
Sheet iron signs, not framed.....	25 p c	30 p c	Jerseys, ladies'.....	5c. lb. and	35 p c
Sheet iron. (See iron or steel sheets, etc.)	.....	.....	Jewellery and manufactures of gold and silver	30 p c	30 p c
Sheet iron, for iron or composite ships..	free	same	Jews' harps.....	25 p c	30 p c
Sheets, crucible sheets, steel, 11 to 16 gauge, 2 1/2 to 18 inches wide, imported by manufacturers of mower and reaper knives for manufacture of such knives in their own factories.....	free	same	Junk, old.....	free	same
Shoes, horse, mule and ox shoes.....	30 p c	same	Jute and jute butts.....	free	same
Shovels and spades, shovel and spade blanks, and iron or steel cut to shape for same.....	50c. per doz. and 25 p c	35 p c	Jute, carpeting or matting and mats.....	25 p c	same
Skates.....	10c. per pair	35 p c	Jute cloth, as taken from the loom, neither pressed, mangled, calendered, nor in any way finished.....	free	same
	30 p c		Jute, colored fabrics, part cotton, yarns or other material.....	30 p c	25 p c
			Jute, manufactures of, n.e.s.....	20 p c	25 p c
			Jute yarn, flax or hemp, plain dyed or colored, when imported by manufacturers of carpets, rugs, mats, jute webbing or cloth, and twines, for use in their own factories.....	free	same
			Kainite, or German potash salts for fertilizers	free	same
			Kelp.....	free	same
			Kerosene and coal oil fixtures or parts thereof	27 1/2 p c	30 p c
			Knives, oyster knives.....	35 p c	30 p c
			Knitting machines.....	27 1/2 p c	25 p c
			Knitting needles and machine needles and needles of all kinds.....	30 p c	same
			Kryolite or cryolite.....	free	same

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MARKETS AND MARKET NOTES

ONTARIO MARKETS.

TORONTO, July 29, 1897.

GROCERIES.

IN many lines during the past week business has materially improved. This is particularly noticeable in sugar, both in yellow and granulated varieties, but more especially in the former brands. Canned goods are receiving more attention, and new packs are weekly being expected for shipment. Continued advices in regard to the outlook for dried fruits, etc., show that there will be no famine in this line, but that the crops will likely be larger than they were last year. The prices on imported rices and sagos have advanced. English prices show in some cases an advance of two shillings. Retail prices, however, are not materially altered. Cheap fruit, and particularly raspberries, have had an enormous effect on the consumption of a great many different lines of groceries.

CANNED GOODS.

Business in canned goods has noticeably improved during the week. The new pack promises to be in large demand, as the new goods now in are being ordered freely. Tomatoes are daily becoming scarcer and the lowest price at which they are now obtainable is 85 cents. By the time of the arrivals of the new tomatoes the stock will likely be exhausted. In canned salmon there have been no further developments during the last two weeks; canners on the Coast still do not quote for futures, so that it is to

be inferred that they themselves cannot predict the results of the various things that are tending to restrain a large pack. Gallon apples are rapidly advancing in price, the price now ranging from \$1.50 to \$1.60 a dozen. For present delivery the market in canned salmon is firm. Orders for cherries are now being taken for shipment on August 1. Dealers claim to have had a satisfactory trade so far. Peas are not on the market yet. Corn is firm and strawberries are selling well. Canned beefs are firm. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, 85c.; corn, 55 to 75c.; peas, 75c. for ordinary; sifted select, 90 to \$1; extra sifted, \$1.25 to \$1.40; beans, 65 to 95c.; peaches, \$2.50 to \$3 for 3's, \$1.65 to \$2 for 2's; raspberries, \$1.50 to \$1.80; strawberries, \$1.50 to \$1.60, according to brand and quality; blackberries, \$1.40 to \$1.70; cherries, \$2 to \$2.25; apples, 3's, 70 to 95c.; gallons, \$1.50 to \$1.60; salmon, "Horseshoe," \$1.50; ditto, new season's, to arrive, \$1.25 in 5-case lots and \$1.30 in less quantities; cohoes, \$1.10 to \$1.25; canned mackerel, \$1.20 to \$1.30; lobsters, \$2.40 to \$2.50 for tall tins; 1-lb. flats, \$2.70; 1/2-lb. flats, \$1.60 to \$1.70; Canadian canned beef, 1's, \$1.25 to \$1.35; 2's, \$2.30 to \$2.45; 6's, \$7.75 to \$8.25; 14's, \$15 to \$16.

COFFEES.

The situation in coffees has not materially changed during the last two weeks. The only thing worthy of notice is that Rios

are rather firmer. Jobbers quote green in bags as follows: Rio, 9 1/2 to 13c., according to grade; East Indian, 27 to 30c.; South American, 21 to 23c.; Santos, 19 to 22 1/2c.; Java, 30 to 33c.; Mocha, 27 1/2 to 30c.; Maracaibo, 18 to 20c.; Jamaica, 19 to 22c.

SYRUPS.

The syrup market is still quiet and featureless. We quote: Dark, 23 to 25c.; medium, 28 to 35c.; bright, 32 to 42c.; corn syrup, 3 to 3 1/4c. per lb.

MOLASSES.

Molasses is dull and without feature. We quote: New Orleans, barrels, 23 to 35c.; ditto, half-barrels, 25 to 37c.; ditto, fancy, 50 to 55c., in barrels and half-barrels; Barbadoes, 31 to 35c.; half-barrels, 33 to 35c.

SUGARS.

Dealers here report an active trade in sugar this week. This is most likely due to the preserving and pickling season. So far retailers have been able to supply the demand from their own stocks, as quite a few of them purchased heavily before the tariff went into effect, but now this stock has to be replenished. A good many orders for carload lots are coming in. Yellows, too, are moving freely. There has been no alteration in prices, however. We quote for Toronto as follows: Granulated—St. Lawrence and Redpath's, 4 7-16c. for single barrel lots and 4 3/4c. for 5-barrel lots; Acadia, 4 3/4c. for single barrel lots, and

BUTTER TUBS

....Ex Warehouse or direct from Factory

Prompt Shipment
Best Goods . . .

WALTER WOODS & CO.
HAMILTON

DRINK : : :

: : Chocolate for Breakfast

It invigorates MIND and BODY
whereas Tea and Coffee
SLOWLY RUIN THE NERVES



But to get a good cup of Chocolate, you want to use the best of all

VANILLA . .
CHOCOLATES

CHOCOLAT MENIER

And not that cheap stuff sold as sweet chocolates, which lacks purity and becomes injurious.

Ask your grocer for **Chocolat Menier**
The world-renowned French Vanilla Chocolate.

HUNDREDS OF IMITATORS

NO EQUAL TO

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA

No Departmental Store selling it.
No Pedlars.

AGENCIES . . .

- 25 Front Street East - - TORONTO
- 318 St. Paul Street - - MONTREAL
- 15 Niagara Street - - BUFFALO
- 347 and 349 Fifth Ave. - - PITTSBURG
- 206 State Street - - BOSTON
- 13 Exchange Street - - ROCHESTER
- 219 Cambie Street - - VANCOUVER

P. C. LARKIN & CO.



Best for Wash Day

makes clothes sweet, clean, white, with the least labor.

USE **SURPRISE SOAP**

Its remarkable lasting and cleansing properties make **SURPRISE** most economical and Best for Every Day

BRANCHES—

MONTREAL: Board of Trade Building.
 TORONTO: Wright & Copp, 51 Colborne St.
 WINNIPEG: E. W. Ashley.
 VICTORIA: La Patourel & Co.

THE ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO.

ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

4 5-16c. for 5-barrel lots; yellows, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb.; German granulated, in 100-lb. sacks, $4\frac{1}{8}$ to $4\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb.; Demerara crystals, $3\frac{3}{8}$ c.

SPICES.

The heavy orders noted last week continue to flow in freely. Not only are duplicate orders arriving, but large orders are frequently received. We quote as follows: Pure Singapore black pepper, ground, 11c. in kegs, pails and boxes, and 13c. in 5-lb. cans; ditto, whole, 10c. per lb.; pure white pepper, ground, 18c. in kegs, pails and boxes and 20c. in 5-lb. cans; ditto, whole, 15 to 17c., according to quality; pure Jamaica ginger, 23 to 25c.; cloves, 15 to 20c.; pure mixed spice, 25 to 30c.; cream of tartar, French, 23 to 25c.; do. best, 28 to 30c. per lb.; allspice, 13 to 16c.; cassia, 20 to 25c. per lb. for ground and 40c. for Saigon.

NUTS.

Trade continues to be quiet and featureless. The prices for the new crop of Tarragona almonds are not yet fixed. According to advices the crop promises to be large everywhere, and this has been largely discounted as regards shippers' ideas of price, by some shippers even too largely. If anything, prices will be higher than those now looked for. We quote as follows: Bra-

zil nuts, 11 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Valencia shelled almonds, 18 to 22c.; Tarragona almonds, $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 11c.; peanuts, 10 to 12c. for roasted and 7 to 10c. for green; cocoanuts, \$4.50 to \$5 per sack; Grenoble walnuts, $12\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Marbot walnuts, $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 11c.; Bordeaux walnuts, 8 to 9c.; Sicily filberts, 10c. for sacks and $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 11c. for small lots; Naples filberts, 11c.; pecans, 12 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ c.

RICE, TAPIOCA, ETC.

The trade in rice continues to have a steady volume. Although we quote no changes, the dealers say that polished Patna rice has advanced in England in some cases to the extent of two shillings. What effect the change is going to have here cannot as yet be exactly estimated. We quote: Standard "B," broken lots, $3\frac{3}{8}$ c.; 1 to 5 sacks, $3\frac{3}{4}$ c., and 5 sacks and over, $3\frac{5}{8}$ c. per lb.; Japan, 5c.; Patna, $4\frac{3}{4}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$ c.; tapioca, $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.; sago, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.

TEAS.

The samples of Japan teas, which we mentioned last week as being on the way here, have arrived, and on being tested have shown good drawing qualities, and have proved this season's shipments as fully equal to those of last year. Dealers say that Ceylon and India teas are being largely enquired for, and it is reasonably certain that this year these brands will, to a great ex-

tent, push the China brands out of the market. Some shipments of Japan teas are coming in, and the dealers receiving them quote them at 18 to 22c. The trade in teas is as yet quiet. Ruling prices on the Toronto market to retailers are: Young Hyson, 18 to 21c. for low grades, 24 to 27c. for mediums, and 30 to 45c. for high grades; China Congous, 14 to 18c. for mediums, and 25 to 55c. for high grades; Japans, 15 to 20c. for mediums, 28 to 35c. for high grades; Indians and Ceylons, 18 to 22c. for mediums, and 30 to 65c. for high grades.

FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS.

The indications are now that not a pound of old fruit will be on the market when the new shipments arrive, and, as a consequence, the prices of the first two or three arrivals will be high. Reports now are to the effect that the currant crop is not going to be as large as was expected. Some advices say that the damage by rain will affect both quality and price. However, the letters received are conflicting, and the true condition of the crop cannot be guaranteed till after the drying season is past. Advice from Hancock & Wood, Patras, is to the effect that complaints are daily becoming louder of the damage done by the peronosporos, but in some districts the malady has not appeared. They express the hope that plenty

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BUTTER AND EGGS

Are in good demand. We can place any quantity at highest prices, and assure you prompt returns.

J. A. McLEAN,

Successor to GRAHAM, McLEAN & CO.
77 Golborne St. TORONTO.

As Gold is to Silver

SO ARE

GOLDEN HADDIES

compared with some other brands. Only the **BEST** fish are used, and they are cured, smoked and canned immediately on being caught.

By this process they retain their **DELICATE FLAVOR** and rich, **GOLDEN COLOR.**

Every Can Guaranteed

Packers' Agents

NORTHRUP & CO.

23 and 24 South Wharf ST. JOHN, N. B.

The Following Brands
Manufactured by

The American Tobacco Co.

OF CANADA, Limited.

Are sold by all the Leading Wholesale Houses.

CUT TOBACCOS

OLD CHUM.

SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA.

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CIGARETTES

RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT.

SWEET, CAPORAL.

ATHLETE.

DERBY.

TO CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS
AND IMPORTERS

If not represented in WINNIPEG

For sale of your goods to jobbers will be pleased to have you write me.

E. NICHOLSON

124 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Successor to

W. F. Henderson & Co.

Wholesale Commission Merchants and Brokers.

14 years' experience.

Established 1882

**ORANGES
AND LEMONS**

Now is the time to buy your summer stock. Write us for prices. We can please you.

CLEMES BROS., - Toronto

51 Front Street East.

of good currants will be found to supply all demand. We quote as follows: Provincials, 5½ to 5¾c. in bbls.; ditto, half-bbls., 5½ to 5¾c.; fine Filiatras, in bbls., 5½ to 5¾c.; do., half-bbls., 5½ to 5¾c.; Patras, 5½ to 6¾c. in bbls., 5½ to 6¾c. in half-bbls., and 6½ to 6¾c. in cases; Vostizzas, cases, 7 to 8c.

Latest advices in regard to the crop of Valencia raisins give a very satisfactory account, and if rain does not fall during the drying season a good crop and good fruit are assured. The first Valencias were shipped on the Soto, via Liverpool, on the 23rd July, and will arrive here about the 25th August. We quote: Off-stalk, 4¾ to 5½c.; fine off-stalk, 5½ to 6c.; selected, 6 to 6½c.; layers, 6½ to 7c.

In regard to Sultana raisins, a letter from C. Whittall & Co., Smyrna, gives an idea of the present outlook. They report that appearances now are the cause of hopes for a satisfactory yield. If the weather proves favorable during the drying season the quality also should be fine. They say, however, that there are reports of some vines shedding their fruit. With favorable conditions henceforward the crop will exceed last year's 38,000 tons. At present the local demand is steady, and prices are firm.

A few transactions in California loose muscatel raisins are reported, but business on the whole is dull. We quote: 3-crown, 7¾c.; 4-crown, 8 to 8¾c.

Advices from C. Whittall & Co., Smyrna, in regard to figs, are to the effect that the outlook is favorable. The weather has improved, and cool and dry winds have developed the fruit, and soundness is now assured. Present estimates are 70,000 to 75,000 loads, against 67,000 loads in '96. Figures for August and September shipment are now to be had. We quote spot goods. 10 oz., 7½c.; 10 lb., 9 to 10c.; 18 lb., 10 to 12c.; 28 lb., 11 to 13c.; taps, 3¼ to 3½c. net; natural, 4½c. in bags, and 6 to 6½c. in boxes.

The outlook for California apricots is good, and prices will likely be lower this year. As yet trade is quiet. We quote: Peaches, 7 to 10½c. per lb., according to quality; apricots, 6½ to 15c.; pears, 5½ to 10½c.; egg plums, 5½ to 11c.; silver prunes, 8½ to 13½c.

The prune trade is still very quiet, owing to the abundance of fresh fruits. Advices from Trieste re Turkish prunes advise prospects of a good crop. The outlook for California prunes is also good, and there is

a probability that this year's brand will be cheaper. We quote: Bosnias, U's (110 to 113 half kilo), 6 to 6½c.; C's (85 to 90 half kilo), 7 to 7½c. per lb. California, 90 to 100's, 6½c. per lb.; 70 to 80's, 7½c.; 60 to 70's, 7½ to 8c.; 50 to 60's, 8 to 8½c.; 40 to 50's, 9½ to 10½c.; 30 to 40's, 12½ to 13c.; "Ruby" prunes, 7½ to 8c.; French, 4½ to 5c.

Dates are neglected. We quote: 5½ to 6c. for Hallowee and 5 to 5½c. for Kadrowee.

GREEN FRUITS.

Lemons are not moving as briskly as they were, hot weather being necessary to create a heavy demand. During the week we have seen a few pickling onions on the market, but there were only a few. Nearly all fruit has dropped a few cents in price this week. Cabbage is becoming more plentiful and the demand is good. Mississippi tomatoes have been replaced by those from Illinois, and the Canadian variety will soon be in the dealers' hands. Water-

CANADIAN TOMATO CHUTNEE

For Soups, Gravies, Curries, Fish, Game, etc. Used for lunch and breakfast as sandwiches. Highly recommended by H. R. H. Princess Louise and by the late Sir John A. Macdonald. For sale by leading wholesalers.

Prepared by **M. P. CARD, Guelph, Ont.**

MORROW & EWING

General Commission Merchants

13 St. John St., MONTREAL

We beg to notify the Wholesale Grocery Trade that we have to offer best values in

**Rio, Santos, Maracaibo
and Mocha Coffees**

also have on hand full lines of

**Japan, Congou, Indian, Ceylon
and Gunpowder Teas**

Samples and particulars on application.
Wholesale supplied only.

EGGS
Market steady and firm at 9½ to 10

BUTTER
Break demand for all good Tubbs, Pails and
Rolls now at 11 to 14 cents.

RUTHERFORD, MARSHALL & CO.
62 Front St. East,
TORONTO

G.F. & J. GALT

PACKERS
OF THE

42 SCOTT ST. TORONTO. CELEBRATED

BLUE RIBBON TEAS

melons are coming in freely and are going out just as freely. Cherries, raspberries and currants have been the principal features during the week. The crop of raspberries has been exceedingly large this year and the prices ranged low accordingly. Cherries have been selling at low prices and the quantity coming in has been larger than was at one time anticipated. Some shipments of apples from Chicago arrived this week. California fruit, especially pears, has an active demand. Oranges—Sorrentos, 200's and 300's, \$4.25 to \$4.50 per box; 180's, \$2.75 to \$3, three-quarter boxes. Lemons, \$5 to \$5.50 per case. Coconuts, \$4.50 a sack and 60c. per doz. Onions, 2½ to 2¾c. per lb. for Egyptians. Bananas, \$1 to \$1.50. New cabbage, \$1 to \$1.25 per bbl. Illinois tomatoes, 80 to 90c. per case of 4 baskets. Watermelons, 22 to 35c. California peaches, \$1.60 to \$1.80 per box; Canadian gooseberries, 30 to 50c. per 12-quart basket; Canadian cherries, 50 to 75c. per basket; red currants, 50 to 60c. per basket; California plums, \$1.50 to \$1.90 box; California pears, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per box; muskmelons, \$2 to \$2.50 per crate of 2 doz.; cucumbers, 35 to 45c. per 12-quart basket; black raspberries, 5c. per quart; red do., 5c. per quart; black currants, 75c. to \$1; harvest apples, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per barrel; Canadian tomatoes, 90c. to \$1.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

BUTTER—The receipts of butter continue to show the effects of the hot weather. Many of the tubs in which the quality of the butter has been uniform are, when they arrive, off flavor on the top. Some butter that has recently come forward was practically in oil when received. Some of the country merchants do not seem to have acquainted themselves with the fact that the railways have placed refrigerator cars on the different lines. This service has been a great boon to a number of shippers who have availed themselves of it. The price of dairy butter is easy and very little trading is being done. Creamery is in good demand and exporters are buyers. There is no quotable change in price. We quote: Dairy—Tub, 12c. for best, and others, 7 to 9c.; pound prints, 11 to 13c. Creamery—Tubs, 16½ to 17½c.; prints, 17 to 18½c.

The rarest morsels to be found
Are manufactured in Owen Sound.
They are "Graham Crackers" pure and grand,
McLauchlan's name's on every brand.

J. McLAUHLAN & SONS,

Biscuit Manufacturers,

Owen Sound, Ont.



CHEESE—A very little light trading business is reported for this week. Exporters are buying sparingly, and are also particular as to quality. In some factories, where no ice has been provided, the heat has had a considerable effect on quality, and cheese has had to be rejected from some of these factories. Prices are easy at about 7½ to 7¾c. and selling at 8½ to 8¾c.

SALT.

Trade is brisk. The hot weather has caused an increased demand in all lines. Prices are unchanged. Quoted at Toronto, carload lots go at \$1 per bbl. and 60c. per sack; less than carload lots, \$1.05 per bbl. and 65c. per sack. At the wells we quote: F.O.B. barrels, 70c.; sacks 50c. for points west of Toronto, and 45c. for Toronto and points east of Toronto.

FISH.

The trade in fish has continued of a steady nature all week. The weather has not been so warm and the consumption has increased a little. We quote: Pickerel, 6c. per lb.; pike, 5½c. per lb.; whitefish, 6½c.; trout, 6½c.; perch, 3c. per lb., fresh herring, 3½c. per lb.; haddies, 7½c. per lb.; Labrador herring, \$3 to \$4 per bbl. and \$2.25 per half-bbl.; split herring, \$4.50 per bbl. and \$2.50 per half-bbl.; boneless fish, 3½ to 4c. per lb.; pure cod, 6½ to 6¾c. per lb.; fresh water herring (heads off), \$2.50 per keg.

PROVISIONS.

There is still another advance in live hogs, \$6 now being paid on the Toronto market. This makes the feeling in provisions very firm and higher prices prevail. An advance in some lines, particularly in heavier class of meats, which are in light supply, is quoted. The majority of the light lean cuts are now used for export, Canadian bacon being in great favor at present and at a premium.

DRY SALTED MEATS—Long clear bacon,

7½c. for carload lots, and 7¾ to 8c. per lb. for ton lots and cases; backs, 8¾c.

SMOKED MEATS—Breakfast bacon, 11½ to 12c.; rolls, 9½ to 10c.; hams, large, 11 to 11½c.; 12 to 12½c. for small and 12c. for medium; shoulder hams, 9c.; backs, 11 to 11½c.; all meats out of pickle, 1c. less than above.

LARD—Pure Canadian, tierces, 5¾c.; tubs, 6 to 6¾c.; pails, 6¼ to 6½c.

BARREL PORK—Canadian heavy mess, \$13 to \$13.50; Canadian short-cut, \$16; clear shoulder mess, \$12.

GRAIN, FLOUR, BREAKFAST FOODS.

GRAIN—We quote: Red wheat, 72c.; white, 73c.; oats, 22½ to 23½c.; peas, 45 to 47c.

FLOUR—Trade is fair. We quote in carloads on track, Toronto: Manitoba patents, \$4.35; Manitoba strong bakers', \$3.85; Ontario patents, \$3.90 to \$4.30; straight roller, \$3.30 to \$3.40, Toronto freights.

BREAKFAST FOODS—Trade is moderate. We quote as follows: Standard oatmeal and rolled oats, \$3.10 in bags and \$3.20 in bbls.; rolled wheat, \$2.60 in 100-lb. bbls.; cornmeal, \$2.30 to \$2.40; split peas, \$3 to \$3.25; pot barley, \$3 to \$3.25.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS—The quantity coming forward is not liberal, but sometimes we hear of insufficient supplies. The consumptive demand is just fair, some say it is better than it has been for years at this season. We quote 9 to 10c.

POTATOES—The supply of new potatoes has become exhausted, and the variety coming forward now is inferior. Dealers are now paying 75c. per bush. willingly and selling at 90c. per bush. Old potatoes are 20c. by the carload and 30c. a bag out of store.

HONEY—The trade in new light clover honey is active. Buckwheat is dull at about

WE ARE
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CASH
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APPLES

W. B. BAYLEY & CO.
EXPORT BROKERS

46 FRONT ST. E. Toronto

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Drink, ^{and} _{the} World Drinks With You

PEERLESS

"KOLONA"

Pure Ceylon Tea.

Retails at 25, 30, 40, 50, 60 and 80c. lb.
½-lb. and 1-lb. Lead Packages.

CRUSHED

JAVA ^{AND} MOCHA

COFFEE

25-lb. and 50-lb. Air-Tight Tins.

Banishes the frown from the cynic's brow.—Satisfies the thirsty.—Refreshes the wearied.—
HEALTH and PLEASURE done up in Temperance Style.

The **EBY, BLAIN CO.** Limited

Wholesale Importing and Manufacturing Grocers.

TORONTO

3c. We quote light at : 60-lb. tins, 6 to 6½c.; 5 and 10-lb. tins, 6½ to 7c.; comb, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per dozen.

DRIED APPLES—Are in considerably better demand. There has also been a rise in price, which we predicted last week. The idea as to price now is 2½ to 3c. f.o.b. The local jobbing price ranges from 2¼c. upward.

EVAPORATED APPLES—Are in exceptionally good demand. Buyers are paying 3¾ to 4c. f.o.b. Jobbers are selling at 5 to 5½c.

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.

HIDES—Trade is quite brisk. Cowhides : Dealers pay 8½c. for No. 1, 7½c. for No. 2 and 6½c. for No. 3. Steerhides : 60 lbs. and up, 8½c. for No. 1, 7½c. for No. 2 and 6½c. for No. 3.

CALFSKINS—Trade is brisk and prices are firm. No. 1 veal, 8 lbs. and up, 10c. lb. ; No. 2, 8c. ; Dekins, from 30 to 35c. ; culls, 15 to 20c. each.

SHEEPSKINS—We quote : Lambskins, 50c. ; pelts, 30c.

WOOL—Trade continues about the same as it was last week. Buyers are paying 19 to 20c.

PETROLEUM, ETC.

The time is drawing near for the orders for fall stocks in oils to come in. The trade

in lubricating oil is fully up to the average. We quote in 1 to 10 bbl. lots, imperial gallon, Toronto: Canadian, 14¼c.; carbon, safety, 16½c.; Canadian water white, 17c.; American water white, 17½c.; Pratt's astral, 17c. in bulk.

MARKET NOTES.

The first arrivals of Japan teas have shown good quality.

J. A. Maclean has lately increased his cold storage facilities.

Dry salted meats have advanced ¼c. a lb., owing to the high value of live hogs.

A cable to Mr. E. Fielding from Denia, Spain, quotes fine off-stalk and selected 1s. 6d. lower for immediate shipment.

The Toronto Fruit Auction Market is receiving several cars of California fruit every two weeks and is selling them by auction.

If retailers find that they are not having their orders filled as quickly as usual by the Canadian Specialty Co. they may attribute it to repairs being made in their office.

D. Gunn, Bros. & Co. say that the sale of dairy butter so far this season has not been as active as past seasons. They are, however, still buying dairy, as they know that it can be better cared for in their re-

frigerator than in a country store. They prefer buying from the dealers who make regular shipments every week or two.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

MONTREAL, July 29, 1897.

GROCERIES.

THE week has not developed any radical change in the local situation of the grocery market. There is a fair trade doing in sugar both from first and second hands, and prices are steady here despite the pronounced easiness in raws in Europe. Molasses continue much as they were, while advices on tea from Japan are of a firmer nature and have given holders more confidence in the future. There has been no fresh news regarding dried fruit except some quotations on new crop currants for early shipment. Raisins furnished nothing either from Valencia or California. Canned goods remain much as they were.

SUGAR.

Despite continued easiness in raw material in Europe, prices there having touched the record low price, there is no symptom of decline either in New York or Canada, values both here and in the States ruling steady. Demand for refined on spot is good for all grades, from granulated to cheap yel-

lows, an active business being transacted from second as well as from refiners' hands. Stocks in both these connections are light. We quote: Granulated steady, at 4 1/8c. for 1 to 9 barrels and 4 1-16c. for 10 barrels and over, with yellows ranging from 3 3/4 to 3 1/4c., as to quality.

SYRUPS.

There has been no change in syrups, demand continuing slow at 1 3/8 to 1 1/4c. per lb., as to grade.

MOLASSES.

There has been no new feature in the molasses market. Demand has been of a fair character, and quite a few good-sized lots have left first hands during the week on the basis of 20 to 21c. for Barbadoes ex wharf. In a jobbing way values are steady at 22 to 23c. for Barbadoes and Porto Rico, 29c. for fancy, 25c. for choice and 22c. for prime.

RICE.

There is a fair demand for rice, and the tone of the market is distinctly steady. We quote: Crystal Japan, \$4.50 to \$5; standard B, \$3.50 to \$3.75; Patna, \$4.50 to \$5; Carolina, \$6.75 to \$7.75; choice Burmah, \$4 to \$4.25, and Java kinds, \$4.25 to \$4.50.

SPICES.

There has been a fair jobbing inquiry for spices. We quote as follows: Black pepper, 9c.; pure white, 14 to 17c.; pure Jamaica ginger, 20 to 25c.; cloves, 15c.; pure mixed spice, 25 to 30c.; cream of tartar, French, 25 to 27c.; do., best, 28 to 30c. per lb.; allspice, 12 to 14c.; nutmegs, 50 to 90c.

COFFEES.

Business in coffee remains quiet, and there is absolutely nothing to report. We quote: Maracaibo, 16 to 19c.; Santos, 12 to 15c.; Rio, 12 to 16c.; Mocha, 24c., and Java, 25c.

TEAS.

Advices regarding tea from Japan have been of a much firmer character, and holders of stock here and elsewhere on this continent believe that the situation will develop more steadiness as time passes. There was quite a fair enquiry this week for new crop Japan teas from first hands to jobbers, individual agents reporting sales of 500 packages up at a range of 16 to 20c. We quote as follows: Young Hysons, 13 to 18c. for low grades, 25 to 28c. for mediums, and 30 to 45c. for high grades; China Congous, 12 to 18c. for mediums, and 25 to 55c. for high grades; Japans, 15 to 21c. for mediums, and 28 to 40c. for high grades; Indians and Ceylons, 16 1/2 to 20c. for mediums, and 30 to 65c. for high grades.

CANNED GOODS.

There has been little to report in canned goods during the week, business continu-

ing quiet. Advices regarding salmon from the Coast are of a very conflicting character. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, 80c.; corn, 50 to 80c.; peas, 80c.; peaches, \$1.75 to \$1.90 for 2's; raspberries, \$1.40 to \$1.90; strawberries, \$1.75 to \$2, according to brand and quality; cherries, \$2.30; apples, 3's, 85 to 90c.; gallons, \$1.55 to \$1.65; pumpkins, 75 to 85c.; salmon, "Horseshoe," \$1.40 to \$1.45; "Clover Leaf," \$1.35; "Lion," \$1.37 1/2 to \$1.40; Lowe Inlet, \$1.30, in tall tins; canned mackerel, \$1.25; Canadian canned beef, 1's, \$1.20 to \$1.25;

2's, \$2.15 to \$2.30; lobsters, \$11 per case; French sardines, \$10.25 to \$11 extra brands; ordinary brands, \$8 to \$9; Canadian brands, \$4.25.

DRIED FRUIT.

There has been nothing additional to report in connection with Valencia raisins since last week. Spot prices are purely nominal at 4 1/4c. off-stalk, 4 3/4c. fine do., 5 1/2 to 6c. selected, and 6 1/4 to 6 1/2c. for layers.

The currant market is steady and first offers were made this week as follows: Vostizzas, 22s.; Patras, 18s., and Provincials, 15 to 16s., c.i.f. We quote the spot range



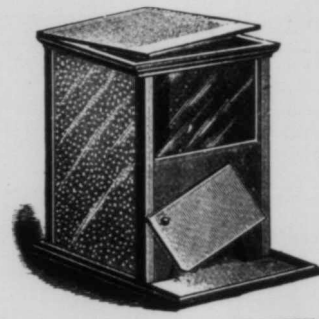
Cause and Effect

Cause. We have placed "MINUTE TAPIOCA" on the market claiming that we had the best, purest, most convenient and fastest-selling tapioca ever shown, and by judicious advertising and guaranteeing the high quality of our goods got the people to try it.

Effect. The rapidly increasing sales of the "MINUTE TAPIOCA" prove that the people know a good thing when they see it, and appreciate our efforts to help them place a delicious and nourishing meal upon their tables.

You can't afford not to handle it.

WHITMAN GROCERY COMPANY
ORANGE, MASS.



MARSHALL'S

Saratoga Potato

CHIPS.

Grocers sell them.

Manufactured by . . .

JOHN E. MARSHALL

118 Commercial St.,
Boston.

D. H. RENNOLDSON,
Agent in Montreal.



ENAMELLED MEASURES

In 1/2 pt., 1 pt., 1 qt., 2 qt. and 1 gal. sizes.

GOVERNMENT STAMPED

Superior

to Measures made of Tin, Wood or Copper. Easily cleaned and will not Rust or Corrode . . .



The McCLARY MFG. CO.

LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER.

WANTED Consignments of
BUTTER, EGGS & POULTRY
Quick returns guaranteed.
CHAS. J. GRAHAM, Produce and Commission
Merchant
88 Front Street East, TORONTO.

Cottams Seed . .

The fact that this brand is protected by six patents may not directly interest grocers, though it affects them materially. It explains why no other seed can be as good, and why, for birds, Cottams is double the value of any other. You want to sell the best. We want you to be in possession of the facts. Truth is bound to win.

HONEST BIRD FOOD cannot allow the profit of the other kind, but it pays better in the end. Customers find birds easier to keep. They don't have to buy a bird every few months. They keep more birds. They buy more seed. The grocer makes up on extra sales the legitimate reduction of profit. Makes it up twenty times over. And wonders what becomes of all the Cottams Seed he sells.

Cottams Seed is sold by all wholesalers.

DAWSON & CO.

FRUIT, PRODUCE AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
32 WEST MARKET STREET
TORONTO.

FRUIT

Large quantities are now being handled by

MCWILLIAM & EVERIST
WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

25 and 27 Church street,
TORONTO, ONT.

Consignments promptly and carefully handled.
All orders receive our best attention.

Telephones:—Office, 645. Fruit Market, 2746.

PURE LARD

.. OF THE ..
Best Quality.

Special
Prices
This
Week
Get
Our
Figures.

IN
5 TUB
AND
15 PAIL
LOTS.

F. W. FEARMAN - HAMILTON

FANCY ORANGES
All Varieties

Extra Fancy Lemons, Finest Bananas Grown, Pineapples, Strawberries, Tomatoes, Etc., Arriving daily.

WINE Made from Grapes grown in Essex County. Pure and Wholesome, Sweet, Rich, Red.
\$2.50 per case; 80c. gallon.
THE AMHERSTBURG VINTAGE CO. Amherstburg, Ont.

BROCK'S BIRD SEED

is the standard by which all good bird seeds are judged. To say it is equal to "Brock's" is the highest praise that can be bestowed. 1-lb. and ½-lb. pkts. All wholesalers. See you get it.



NICHOLSON & BROCK - TORONTO

E. T. STURDEE

Mercantile Broker,
Manufacturers' Agent,

ST. JOHN, N.B. Etc., Etc.
Wholesale trade only.

**LARD, HAMS
Long Clear Bacon**

Write for prices.

THE WM. RYAN CO. LIMITED

70 and 72 Front St. East, TORONTO

S. K. MOYER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

Wholesale Dealer in . . .

Oysters, Finnan Haddies, Fresh and Frozen Fish, Oranges, Lemons, Almeria Grapes, Cranberries and Dates

76 COLBORNE ST.,
TORONTO, ONT.

Smoked Backs

Special Prices for two weeks.
Write for sample order. Full lines of all Smoked Meats and Lard. Quality and prices always right.

D. GUNN, BROS. & CO.

Pork Packers and Commission Merchants,
TORONTO, ONT.

on old crop 4 to 4¼c., as to quality and package.

California raisins have furnished nothing new during the past week. Prices on spot are nominal at 6¼ to 6¾c. for 2-crown; 7 to 7½c., for 3-crown, and 8 to 8¼c. for 4-crown.

Prunes are steady and unchanged and the same can be said of dates.

NUTS.

Business in these continues without special feature. We quote: Grenoble walnuts, 10 to 11c.; Brazils, 11c.; almonds, 10 to 10¼c.; do shelled, 17 to 18c.; filberts, 8½ to 9c.; peanuts, 7 to 9c.; and coconuts, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per 100.

DRIED APPLES.

Remain quiet at 2 to 2½c., with evaporated 3¼ to 4¼c.

GREEN FRUIT.

There have been heavy receipts of both domestic and California fruit during the week, but prices generally are pretty steady. Lemons ruled strong owing to the warm weather, while oranges, though quiet, were steady. We quote as follows: Valencia oranges, \$6 per case; bloods, \$2.50 to \$3 per half-box, and Messinas, \$3 to \$3.50 per box; lemons, \$3.75 to \$4.50 per box for choice, and \$2.75 to \$3.50 for common; bananas, \$1.25 to \$1.65 per bunch; Canadian cherries, 40 to 75c. per basket; apricots, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per box; California peaches, \$1 to \$1.25 per box; do plums, \$1.25 per box; pineapples, 10c. each; Canadian strawberries, 7 to 10c.; raspberries, 5½ to 10c.; blueberries, \$1 per box. Egyptian onions, 4c. per lb., and Bermuda ditto, 3c. per lb., and \$3 per crate.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS—There continues to be a good demand for eggs, and the market is fairly active and firm, with no change in prices to note. Selected near-by stock sold at 10½ to 11c.; ordinary No. 1 at 9 to 9½c., and No. 2 at 8 to 8½c. per dozen.

MAPLE PRODUCT—In maple product there is no improvement, sales being extremely slow. We quote: Maple syrup, 4¼ to 5c. per lb., and 45 to 55c. per tin; sugar, 6 to 6½c. per lb.

HONEY — The demand for honey is exceedingly slow and prices are nominal. White clover comb is offering at 10c., and dark at 7c.; bright extracted at 6½ to 7c., and dark at 4 to 5c. per lb.

BEANS — Beans continue quiet, with car

HUGH WALKER & SON
GUELPH, ONT.

lots offering at 55 to 60c., and small lots at 65 to 70c.

PROVISIONS.

A fairly active business was done in provisions, and the tone of the market is firm for all lines. We quote as follows: Canadian pork, \$14.50 to \$15 per bbl.; pure Canadian lard, in pails, at 6¼ to 7¼c., and compound refined at 5¼ to 5½c. per lb.; hams, 11 to 13c., and bacon, 11 to 12c. per lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

In flour millers reported business active, there being a good demand from local and country buyers at firm prices. There was also considerable enquiry from abroad for Manitoba grades, but no sales were effected, as bids were not quite up to the mark. In Ontario brands dealers reported trade quiet. We quote: Winter wheat patents, \$4 to \$4.25; straight rollers, \$3.65 to \$3.80, and in bags, \$1.75 to \$1.85; best Manitoba strong bakers', \$4; second do., \$3.50, and low grades, \$1.90; Hungarian patents, \$4.30 to \$4.40.

The demand for feed is good, but the supply of Manitoba grades is small and values are firm at \$13 to \$13.50 for bran, and at \$14 to \$14.50 for shorts per ton, including bags.

Oatmeal has ruled easier, being quiet and of a jobbing character. Rolled oats are quoted at \$3.65 to \$3.75 per barrel, \$1.75 to \$1.80 per bag; standard, \$3.50 to \$3.60 per barrel, and \$1.70 to \$1.75 per bag.

BALED HAY.

With increased receipts there has been a decline in baled hay of fully \$1 per ton. We quote: No. 1, \$12, and No. 2, \$10.50.

CHEESE AND BUTTER.

The cheese market continues to boom along in the same old groove, high prices on this side in the face of little response from the other. If all accounts are to be believed, however, the nominal prices paid at the wharf Monday morning do not represent the actual basis on which the cheese changed hands. Altogether, from 7,000 to 8,000 boxes were sold. The quality of the great bulk of the offerings was anything but desirable, as it was the output of the hot spell ten days ago, when the thermometer was at boiling point. Nominally the range was 7½ to 7¾c., and goods that really graded as finest easily fetched the outside figure, but there were lots that were cut pretty sharply in the warehouse; in fact, as low as 7c. was spoken of on some that showed the effects of the weather, and quite a lot were bought at 7½c. Finest Ontario cheese, 8¾ to 8½c.; finest Townships cheese, 7¾ to 8c.; finest Quebec cheese, 7¾ to 7½c.; under grades, 7¾ to 7½c.

The butter market was quiet and unchanged to-day. Shippers who hold cream-

ery state that they are sellers of it at 17½c., though there are further reports from the country of 17¼ to 17½c. being paid in the country. Finest creamery, 17¼ to 17½c.; seconds, 16 to 16½c.; dairy butter, 12 to 12½.

The stock of cheese in Liverpool on July 1, this year, was 40,096 boxes, against 36,607 on June 1, and 53,207 on July 1, 1896.

MONTREAL NOTES.

It appears to be undoubted that there will be a short catch in several of the Pacific Coast salmon rivers.

First offers on new crop currants were made this week. The figures will be found in the market report above.

According to mail advices received from Japan this week the second crop of new Japan tea is a great deal shorter than expected.

NEW BRUNSWICK MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN GROCER.

ST. JOHN, N.B., July 29, 1897.

BUSINESS is beginning to be more active. The past week has been better than for some time past. This has been owing to advancing markets and the buying of fall goods rather than on account of country demands upon wholesale houses here. Tea merchants find demand dull. Samples of new teas are in from China. Quite a block of last season's China tea of particularly good value was placed with the dealers here this week. There is a growing demand for Ceylons. Our dealers are also giving more attention to blends and to teas in lead packages. Many dealers who bought rice in England since the change in duty are disappointed to find much of it was not English milled and so not entitled to the rebate in duty. Good samples of English milled rice are being offered rather lower. We are still having cool weather. The particularly interesting feature of the week has been flour, though sugar, oatmeal, oats and green fruit have been receiving attention.

OIL—There is an improved demand, though at this season both burning and lubricating are dull. Dealers are, however, beginning to give more attention to burning oil, as the time for taking fall orders is drawing near. Prices show no change. We quote: Best American burning oil, 17½ to 18½c.; Canadian water white, 16 to 17c.; Canadian, prime, 14 to 15c.

SALT—The week has been a quiet one, there being no arrivals of English salt, and further arrivals not being expected for some little time. The market, both here and through the country, is being well supplied. There continue to be the regular arrivals

of Canadian salt, but there is nothing of particular interest. We quote as follows: Coarse, 44 to 47c.; Liverpool factory-filled, 90c. to \$1; Canadian fine, \$1 to \$1.05 per bag.; 5-lb. bags, in bbls., \$3 to \$3.25; 10-lb. bags, in bbls., \$2.85 to \$3; butter and cheese salt, bulk, \$2.50 per bbl.; 20-lb. wood boxes, 20c. each; 10-lb. wood boxes, 12c. each; cartoons, \$2 per case of 2 doz.; rock salt, \$5 to \$6 per ton.

CANNED GOODS—Packers are quoting full lines of futures, but are not pushing sales, and hold close to quotations. There is some little range in prices between them. A large quantity of last season's corn arrived this week. There have been arrivals of new peas and strawberries. Except in the old corn, which would seem good stock at the price paid for it, dealers are not buying as largely as last season owing to the very small profits they are able to get. In new salmon, on the whole, the market seems higher, though some packers have shaded quotations. Lobsters are very scarce, as other markets are offering canners better prices than our people are willing to pay. Haddies are rather lower. Oysters are firm and likely to be higher. There is a fair demand. Gallon apples are held rather firmer. They have been very low, and a short pack is looked for this year. We quote: Corn, 60 to 65c.; peas, 75 to 85c.; tomatoes, 85 to 90c.; gallon apples, \$1.75 to \$1.80; corned beef, Canadian, \$2.20 to \$2.30; American, 2-lb tins, \$2.40 to \$2.50; 1-lb tins, \$1.30 to \$1.50; oysters, 2's, \$2.10 to \$2.25; 1's, \$1.40 to \$1.50; peaches, 3's, Canadian, \$2.75 to \$3; 2's, \$1.75 to \$1.85; American, 3's, \$2 to \$2.25; pineapple, \$2.25 to \$2.75; salmon, \$1.25 to \$1.40; lobsters, \$2.50 to \$2.60; haddies, \$1 to \$1.15; clams, \$5 for 4 doz; chowder, \$2.60 to \$2.75 for 2 doz.; scallops, \$5.50 for 4 doz.; Digby chickens, \$1 per doz.; kippered herring, \$1.10 per doz.

DRIED FRUIT—California raisins have had some attention paid to them. The sharp advance from opening prices attracted the interest of the dealers, and several offers at old prices were made, but would not carry. The advance has been about ¼c. in two and three-crown and about ¾c. in fours. Cleaned loose muscatels will be quoted direct this fall. California prunes, which have opened quite low, are expected to go higher. There is little direct demand here. In Valencias prices are little different from last year. A good crop is reported, and it is said quality will be better this year. It is necessary that it should be. Our buyers are somewhat to blame in regard to the quality, as they persist in buying low-priced goods. Demand out of store in all lines is light. A

(Continued on page 42)

(Continued from page 24.)

	Old.	New.		Old.	New.
Labels, for fruit, vegetables, meat, fish, confectionery, and other goods, also tickets, posters, advertising bills and folders, whether lithographed or printed.....	15c. per lb. and 25 p c	35 p c	prior to the 16th day of May, 1896, which is at the time of its importation of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada.....	free	same
Lac-dye, crude, seed, button, stick and shell.	free	same	Madder and munjeet, or Indian madder, ground and prepared, and all extracts of ..	free	same
Laces, boot, shoe and stay	30 p c	same	Magic lanterns and slides therefor, philosophical, photographic, mathematical and optical instruments, n.e.s.....	25 p c	same
Laces, braids, fringes, embroideries, cords, tassels, and bracelets, elastic, round or flat, including garter elastic, braids, chains or cords of hair; lace collars and all similar goods, lace nets and nettings of cotton, silk, linen or other materials, table cloths and curtains, when made up, trimmed or untrimmed, and belts of all kinds.....	30 p c	35 p c	Magnesia.....	20 p c	25 p c
Lamb and sheepskins, tanned, dressed, waxed or glazed.....	17½ p c	same	Magnesia fluid	50 p c	same
Lamp reflectors.....	30 p c	same	Malt, upon entry for warehouse, subject to Excise regulations.....	15c. per bush.	same
Lamp shades, made of paper.....	35 p c	same	Malt, extract of (non-alcoholic), for medical purposes, n.e.s.....	25 p c	same
Lamp wicks.....	25 p c	same	Manganese, oxide of	free	same
Lamp springs.....	10 p c	same	Mangles	27½ p c	25 p c
Lamp black and ivory black.....	free	same	Manilla hoods	20 p c	same
Lap robes, rubber.....	35 p c	same	Mantels, slate.....	30 p c	same
Lard and lard compound, and similar substances, cottolene and animal stearine of all kinds, n.e.s.....	2c. per lb.	same	Manures, guano and other manures	free	same
Lard oil	20 p c	25 p c	Manuscripts and insurance maps.....	free	same
Lastings, mohair cloth or other manufactures of cloth when imported by manufacturers of buttons for use in their own factories and woven or made in patterns of such size, shape or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for covering buttons exclusively	free	same	Maps, charts, for the use of schools for the blind, and globes, geographical, topographical and astronomical, n.e.s.....	free	same
Lava, unmanufactured	free	same	Marble blocks from the quarry, in the rough..	free	same
Lava, manufactures of, fancy	35 p c	same	Maple sugar	20 p c	same
Lead bars, blocks and sheets.....	60c. 100 lbs.	25 p c	Marble blocks and slabs, sawn on more than two sides	20 p c	same
Lead, old scrap and pig.....	40c. 100 lbs.	15 p c	Marble slabs, sawn on not more than two sides	10 p c	20 p c
Lead pipe and shot	4-10c. lb. and 25 p c	35 p c	Marble, finished, and all manufs. of, n.e.s....	30 p c	35 p c
Lead, nitrate and acetate of, not ground	free	same	Matches, wax or wood	25 p c	same
Lead pencils of all kinds, in wood or otherwise	25 p c	same	Mattresses, hair, spring and other	30 p c	same
Lead, manufactures of, n.e.s.....	30 p c	same	Matting, cocoa	25 p c	same
Leather, upper, including dongola, cordovan, kid, lamb, sheep, kangaroo, alligator, chamois, and calf, dressed, waxed or glazed...	17½ p c	same	Meats, fresh, n.e.s.....	3c. per lb.	same
Leather and skins, n.o.p., tanned, belting leather and sole leather.....	15 p c	same	Meats, canned, and canned poultry and game	25 p c	same
Leather belting or other material, n.e.s.....	20 p c	same	Mand soups	25 p c	same
Leather board and leatheroid, and boot and shoe counters made therefrom	20 p c	25 p c	Meats, n.e.s.....	2c. per lb.	same
Leathers, glove, when imported by glove manufacturers for use in their factories in the manufacture of gloves, viz., lamb, kid, buck, deer, antelope and water-hog, tanned or dressed, colored or uncolored.....	10 p c	same	When in barrel, the barrel to be free.		
Leather, morocco skins, tanned, but not further manufactured.....	15 p c	same	Meat stuffers	27½ p c	25 p c
Leather, patent, japanned or enamelled, and morocco leather.....	22½ p c	25 p c	Meats, poultry and game, n.o.p.....	20 p c	same
Leather, sole, tanned, but rough or undressed	10 p c	15 p c	Meats, mutton and lamb, fresh.....	35 p c	same
Leeches	free	same	Medals, gold or silver	25 p c	30 p c
Lentils, fresh	25 p c	same	Medals, German or nickel silver	25 p c	same
Lime juice and fruit juices containing not more than twenty-five per cent. of proof spirits	60c. per gal.	same	Medals, brass, bronze or plated	30 p c	same
When more than 25 per cent.	\$2 per gal.	same	Medicines, patent, proprietary, viz.: All tinctures, pills, powders, troches or lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, paste, drops, waters, essences, oils, and all medicinal, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, when compounded of more than one substance, n.o.p., all liquids, 50 per cent.; provided that this item shall not be held to include drugs and preparations recognized by the British and the United States Pharmacopœia and French Codex as official.		25 and 50 p c
Lime juice and other fruit juices, n.o.p.....	20 p c	same	Medicines, patent, all other, n.e.s.....	25 p c	same
Lime juice, crude only	free	same	All medicinal preparations, whether chemical or otherwise, usually imported with the name of the manufacturer, shall have the true name of such manufacturer, and the place where they are prepared, permanently and legibly affixed to each parcel by stamp, label or otherwise, and all medicinal preparations imported without such names so affixed shall be forfeited.		
Lime, chloride of	20 p c	same	Meerschaum, crude or raw.....	free	same
Linen, damask	25 p c	30 p c	Menageries, horses, cattle, carriages and harnesses of, under regulations prescribed by the Controller of Customs	free	same
Linen canvas, when to be used for boats and ships' sails	25 p c	same	Mercury or quicksilver	free	same
Licorice paste	20 p c	same	Metal composition, n.e.s.....	20 p c	same
Licorice root, not ground	free	same	Metal, yellow metal in bars, bolts, and for sheathing.....	free	same
Licorice, stick or roll	20 p c	same	Mica.....	20 p c	same
Litharge	free	same	Microscopes	25 p c	same
Lithographic presses	10 p c	same	Milk food and other similar preparations.....	30 p c	same
Lithographic stones, not engraved	20 p c	same	Milk, condensed	3½c. per lb.	same
Litmus and all lichens, prepared and not prepared	free	same	Coffee, condensed, with milk.....	30 p c	same
Lobsters, preserved.....	25 p c	same	Mill board, not straw board	10 p c	same
Lobsters, alive	20 p c	same	Mineral waters, natural, not in bottles.....	free	same
Locks, other, n.e.s.....	32½ p c	30 p c	Mineral waters, n.e.s.....	20 p c	same
Locomotives and railway passenger, baggage and freight cars, being the property of railway companies in the U. S. running upon any line of road crossing the frontier so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances into the U.S., under regulations to be prescribed by the Controller of Customs	free	same	Mineral and bituminous substances, n.e.s....	20 p c	same
Locust beans and locust bean meal.....	free	same	Mineralogy specimens.....	free	same
Logwood, fustic, oak and oak bark, extracts of	20 p c	same	Models (original) of inventions and other improvements in the arts; but no article or articles shall be deemed a model which can be fitted for use.....	free	same
Logwood, compound extracts of.....	free	same	Molasses, produced in the process of the manufacture of cane sugar from the juice of the cane, when imported in the original packages from the district where produced in the country where the cane was grown, and which has not been subjected to any process of treating or mixture after leaving the country from which originally shipped.		
Logs and round unmanufactured timber, n.e.s.	25 p c	same	(a) Testing by polariscope, 40° or over, a specific duty of 1¼c. per gal		same
Mace and nutmegs.....	27½ p c	25 p c	(b) When testing less than 40°, and not less than 35°, a specific duty of 1¼c. per		
Macaroni and vermicelli.....	25 p c	same			
Machines, dating	27½ p c	25 p c			
Machinery, n.e.s.....	27½ p c	25 p c			
Machinery, mining and smelting, imported					

	Old.	New.		Old.	New.
Passover bread for free distribution among the Hebrew community in connection with their religious rites.	free	same	Pipe clay, unmanufactured	free	same
Patterns of iron or steel	27 1/2 p c	30 p c	Pitch, Burgundy	free	same
Paving blocks, made from slag of blast furnace	20 p c	same	Pitch, pine, in packages of not less than 15 gals.	free	same
Peaches, n.o.p., the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty	1c. per lb.	same	Pitch, pine, other	20 p c	same
Peach trees	3c. each	same	Pitch coal, for roofing	free	same
Pears, green fruit	20 p c	same	Pitch, bone, crude only	free	same
Pear trees of all kinds	3c. each	same	Plaits, straw, Tuscan, grass, chip, manilla, cotton and mohair	free	same
Pears	10c. bush.	same	Planing mills and parts of, in any stage of manufacture	30 p c	25 p c
Pearl, mother of, not manufactured	free	same	Plants, viz.: Fruit, shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, n.e.s.	20 p c	same
Pearl card cases	35 p c	same	Plaster of Paris or gypsum, ground not calcined	15 p c	same
Pearl collar buttons or studs as jewel'ry	25 p c	30 p c	Plaster of Paris, calcined or manufactured	40c. per bbl. of 300 lbs.	12 1/2 c. 100 lbs.
Pearl, manufactures of, fancy	35 p c	same	Plasters, medicated, all kinds	25 p c	same
Pelts, raw	free	same	Plated ware and gilt ware, of all kinds, whether plated wholly or in part	30 p c	same
Pencils, lead, wood or otherwise	25 p c	same	Platinum and black oxide of copper for the manufacture of chlorate	free	same
Pencils, slate	25 p c	same	Plates, engraved on wood, steel or other metal, and transfers taken from the same	20 p c	same
Penholders, wood	25 p c	same	Playing cards	6c. per pack	same
Pens, steel	27 1/2 p c	30 p c	Plum trees, of all kinds	3c. each	same
Pens, gold	20 p c	same	Plumbago, crude	10 p c	same
Pen racks, iron	27 1/2 p c	25 p c	Plumbago, all manufactures of, n.e.s.	25 p c	same
Perfumery, including toilet preparations (non-alcoholic), viz: Hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes and all other perfumed preparations used for the hair, mouth and skin	30 p c	same	Plush, of cotton	30 p c	35 p c
Perfumed spirits in bottles or flasks not weighing more than 4 oz.	50 p c	same	Plush, silks, other	30 p c	same
Perfumed spirits in bottles, flasks or other packages, weighing more than 4 oz.	\$2.25 1m. gal and 40 p c	\$2.40 gal. and 40 p c	Pocketbooks and purses	30 p c	same
Persis or extract archill and cudb'r	free	same	Pomades, French or flower odors, preserved in fat or oil for the purpose of conserving the odors of flowers which do not bear the heat of distillation, when imported in tins of not less than 10 lbs. each	15 p c	same
Petroleum, crude, fuel and gas oils (other than naphtha, benzine or gasoline), when imported by manufacturers (other than refiners), for use in their factories for fuel purposes, or for the manufacture of gas	3c. per gal.	2 1/2 c. gal.	Pomades, all others	30 p c	same
Petroleum. (See Oils.)	free	same	Pop corn, in cakes or balls	35 p c	same
Pheasants for improvement of stock	free	same	Porcelain ware, n.e.s.	30 p c	same
Pheasants, other	20 p c	same	Porcelain shades	30 p c	same
Philosophical instruments and apparatus, not manufactured in the Dominion, and when imported by or for the use of universities, colleges and schools and scientific societies	free	same	Portable machines, portable steam engines, threshers and separators, horse powers, portable saw mills and planing mills and parts thereof in any stage of manufacture	30 p c	25 p c
Philosophical, photographic, optical and mathematical instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	25 p c	same	Potash, muriate and bichromate of, crude	free	same
Phosphorus	free	same	Potash, chlorate of, in crystals or ground only, when imported for manufacturing purposes only	free	same
Phosphor bronze in blocks, bars, sheet and wire	10 p c	same	Potash, German mineral	free	same
Photograph albums	35 p c	same	Potash, red and yellow prussiate of	free	same
Album insides of paper	free	same	Potatoes, sweet	10c. bushel	same
Photographers' albumenized paper	30 p c	same	Pork, barrelled in brine (barrels containing same to be free of duty)	2c. per lb.	same
Photographic dry plates	30 p c	same	Potatoes, other	25 p c	15c. bush.
Piano covers, rubber and cotton	27 1/2 p c	35 p c	Poultry and game of all kinds	20 p c	same
Piano stools	30 p c	same	Precious stones, in the rough	free	same
Pianofortes	35 p c	30 p c	Precious stones, also imitations, polished, but not set or otherwise manufactured, n.e.s.	10 p c	same
Pianofortes, parts of	25 p c	same	Printing presses and printing machines, such only as are used in newspaper, book and job printing offices; folding machines and paper cutters used in printing and bookbinding establishments, and lithographic presses.	10 p c	same
Pickers, raw hide, for cotton looms	20 p c	25 p c	Prunella	free	same
Pickles, sauces and catsups, including soy	35 p c	same	Pulp wood	25 p c	same
Pictorial illustrations of insects, etc., when imported by and for the use of colleges and schools, scientific and literary societies	free	same	Pulp or grasses	free	same
Picture and photographic frames, of any material	30 p c	same	Pumice or pumice stone, ground or unground	free	same
Picture nails	32 1/2 p c	30 p c	Pumps, of all kinds	30 p c	same
Pictures, framed	30 p c	same	Pumps, steam	30 p c	25 p c
Pillows and bolsters	30 p c	same			
Pins, manufactured from wire of any metal	30 p c	same			

	Old.	New.		Old.	New.
Putty	15 p c	same	Sateens, for use of corset manufactur-		
Putty, dry, for polishing granite.....	free	same	ers, etc.....	25 p c	same
Quills , in natural state or unpl'd.....	free	same	Sauces, catsups and pickles, including		
Quills, other	20 p c	same	soy	35 p c	same
Quince trees of all kinds	3c. each	same	Sausage skins or casings, not cleaned.	free	same
Quinine, sulphate of, in powder.....	free	same	Sawdust, of the following woods: ama-		
Rags of cotton, linen, jute, hemp and			ranth, cocoboral, boxwood, cherry,		
woolen, paper waste or clippings,			chestnut, walnut, gumwood, ma-		
and waste of any kind except mineral			hogany, pitch pine, rosewood, sandal		
waste	free	same	wood, sycamore, Spanish cedar, oak,		
Rags from Europe, except Great Britain,			hickory, whitewood, African teak,		
prohibited			black heart ebony, lignum vitæ, red		
Railway rugs of all materials.....	30 p c	same	cedar, red wood, satin wood, white		
Raisins	1c. per lb.	same	ash, persimmon and dogwood.....	free	same
Raspberry and blackberry bushes	20 p c	same	Scales, and weighing beams.....	30 p c	same
Rattans and reeds, manufactured or			Scenery, theatrical and other.....	20 p c	same
partly manufactured.....	17½ p c	15 p c	School ink wells.....	30 p c	same
Rattans and reeds in their natural state	free	same	School bags.....	30 p c	same
Red liquor for dyeing and calico printing	free	same	Screws, commonly called wood screws,		
Refrigerators	30 p c	same	2 in. and over in length	3c. lb.	35 p c
Rennet, raw or prepared	free	same	1 in. and less than 2	6c. lb.	35 p c
Resin, in pkgs, not less than 100 lbs..	free	same	Less than 1 in., 8c. lb., provided		
Resin or rosin oil	free	same	that duty shall not be less than		
Resin, other, n.e.s.	20 p c	same	Screws, of brass or other metals, n.e.s.	30 p c	35 p c
Ribbons of all kinds and materials ...	30 p c	35 p c	Screw jacks of every description.....	35 p c	same
Rice, uncleaned, unhulled or paddy,			Seeds—beet, carrot, turnip, annatto,		
3-10c. per lb., but not less than....	30 p c	½ c. per lb.	flax, mangold and mustard.....	free	same
Rice, other	1¼ c. lb.	same	Seeds—flower, garden, field and other		
Rice and sago flour and sago.....	25 p c	same	seeds for agricultural or other pur-		
Rice, when imported by makers of rice			poses, when in bulk or large parcels,		
starch, for use in their own factories.	¾ c. lb.	same	n.o.p.....	10 p c	same
Rope, iron wire	25 p c	same	The same in small parcels	25 p c	same
Rope, or cordage	1¼ c. lb. and	20 p c	Seeds—aromatic, which are not edible		
	10 p c		and are not in a crude state, and not		
Roots, medicinal, viz., aconite, cal-			advanced in value or condition by		
umba, ipecacuanha, rhubarb, sassa-			grinding or refining, or by any other		
parilla, squills, taraxicum and val-			process of manufacture, anise, anise		
erian	free	same	star, caraway, cardamom, coriander,		
The same ground or powdered ..	20 p c	same	cummin, fennel and fenugreek	free	same
Rose bushes	20 p c	same	Seed peas—imported from the United		
Rotten stone	20 p c	same	Kingdom for the purpose of seed... ..	free	same
Rove, when imported for the manufac-			Seedling stock for grafting, viz., plum,		
ture of twine for harvest binders ...	10 p c	5 p c	pear, peach and other fruit trees....	free	same
Ruling pens	10 p c	same	Senna leaves.....	free	same
Rye (see grain).....	10c. bush.	same	Settlers' effects.....	free	same
Rye flour.....	50c. bbl.	same	Sewing machines, or parts of.....	30 p c	same
Saccharine or any product containing			Shades, glass and porcelain, for lamps		
over one-half of one per cent. thereof.	20 p c	same	and gaslights.....	30 p c	same
Saddlers' soap	25 p c	35 p c	Shawls and traveling rugs of all kinds.	25 p c	30 p c
Saddlery of every description.....	30 p c	same	Shawls, silk.....	25 p c	30 p c
Saffron and safflower, and extracts of,			Sheep, for improvement of stock.....	free	same
and saffron cake.....	free	same	Sheep skins, tanned only	15 p c	same
Sago	25 p c	same	Sheep skins, dressed and waxed, or		
Sago flour	25 p c	same	glazed	17½ p c	same
Sails, for boats and ships, also tents			Shellac, white, for manuf'g purposes..	free	same
and awnings	25 p c	same	Shells of all kinds, unmanufactured ..	free	same
Sal ammoniac and sal soda.....	free	same	Shells, manufactured, fancy.....	35 p c	same
Saleratus	20 p c	same	Sheet music	10c. lb.	10 p c
Salt, imported from the United King-			Sheet iron signs, not framed	25 p c	30 p c
dom or any British possessions, or			Ships, built in a foreign country, on		
imported for the use of the sea or the			application for Canadian register,		
gulf fisheries, n.e.s.....	free	same	except machinery.....	10 p c	same
Salt, fine, in bulk, and coarse salt,			Machinery on same.....	25 p c	same
n.e.s.....	5c. 100 lbs.	same	Shirts, costing more than \$3 per doz..	\$1 doz. and	
Salt, in bags, barrels, or other pack-			Shirts, n.e.s.....	25 p c	35 p c
ages (packages same duty as if im-			Shoemakers' pitch and wax.....	20 p c	same
ported empty).....	7½ c 100 lbs	same	Show cases.....	35 p c	same
Saltpetre	free	same	Show cards, framed.....	30 p c	35 p c
Salt cake (sulphate of soda), crude ...	free	same	Silex or crystallized quartz.....	free	same
Sand	free	same	Silk, clothing	32½ p c	35 p c
Sand, colored.....	20 p c	same	Silk hosiery.....	10c. doz. prs.	
Sand cloth.....	20 p c	35 p c		and 35 p c	35 p c
Sand (iron) or globules for polishing			Silk, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon,		
granite	free	same	not being doubled, twisted or ad-		
Sand, glass, flint and emery paper....	20 p c	35 p c	vanced in any way, silk cocoons, and		
Satchels	30 p c	same	silk waste.....	free	same
Sausage casings, n.e.s.....	20 p c	same	Silk twist, sewing and embroidery silk.	25 p c	same

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Silk, in the gum or spun, not more advanced than singles, tram, and thrown organizine, not colored. . . .	15 p c	same	hydrated oxide of ethyl, or spirits of wine; gin of all kinds, n.e.s.; rum, whiskey, all spirituous or alcoholic liquors, n.o.p.	\$2.25 gal.	\$2.40 gal.
Silk velvets, and all manufactures of silk or of which silk is the component part of chief value, n.e.s., except church vestments	30 p c	same	Amyl alcohol or fusil oil, or any substance known as potato spirit or potato oil.	\$2.25 gal.	\$2.40 gal.
Silver leaf	25 p c	same	Methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha, pyroxylic spirit, or any substance known as wood spirit or methylated spirit; absinthe, arrack or palm spirit, brandy, including artificial brandy and imitations of brandy; cordials and liqueurs of all kinds, n.e.s.; mescal, pulque, rum shrub, schiedam and other schapps, tafia, angostura, and similar alcoholic bitters or beverages	\$2.25 gal.	\$2.40 gal.
Silver-plated ware	30 p c	same	Spirits and strong waters of any kind mixed with any ingredient or ingredients and being or known or designated as anodynes, elixirs, essences, extracts, lotions, tinctures, or medicines, n.e.s.	\$2.25 gallon and 30 p c	\$2.40 and 30 p c
Skins, bird, and skins of animals not native to Canada for taxidermic purposes, not further manufactured than prepared for preservation	free	same	Alcoholic perfumes and perfumed spirits, bay rum, cologne and lavender waters, hair, tooth and skin washes and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kind, when in bottles or flasks weighing not more than 4 oz. each	50 p c	same
Slates, roofing.	30 p c	25 p c	When in bottles, flasks or other packages weighing more than 4 oz. each	\$2.25 gal. and 40 p c	\$2.40 and 40 p c
Slates, school and writing	30 p c	25 p c	Nitrous ether, sweet spirits of nitre and aromatic spirits of ammonia.	\$2.25 gal. and 30 p c	\$2.40 gal. and 30 p c
Slate mantels	30 p c	same	Vermouth, containing not more than 30 per cent., and ginger wine, containing not more than 26 per cent. of proof spirits	80c. gal.	90c. gal.
Slate pencils	25 p c	same	If containing more than these percentages, respectively, of proof spirits	\$2.25 gal.	\$2.40 gal.
Slates and manufactures of, n.e.s. . . .	30 p c	same	Sponges	20 p c	same
Sledges	30 p c	same	Spurs and stilts, used in the manufacture of earthenware	free	same
Sleighs	30 p c	35 p c	Square reeds and rawhide centres, textile leather or rubber heads, thumbs and tips, and steel, iron or nickel caps for whip ends, when imported by whip manufacturers for use in the mfr. of whips in their own factories.	free	same
Soap, common or laundry, not perfumed	1c. per lb.	same	Starch, including farina, corn starch or flour, and all preparations having the qualities of starch. (The weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty)	1 1/2 c. lb.	same
Soap, castile, mottled or white	2c. lb.	same	Stones, burr, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured and not bound up or prepared for binding into millstone.	free	same
Soap, n.e.s., pearline and other soap, powders, pumice, silver and mineral soaps, sapolio and other like articles	35 p c	same	Stone, rough freestone, flag stones, granite, sandstone, and all building stone, except marble, from the quarry, not hammered or chiselled	20 p c	15 p c
Socks or stockings of cotton, wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animal	10c. doz. prs. and 35 p c	35 p c	Stone, granite, flagstones and freestones, dressed, all other building stone dressed, except marble, and all manner of stone, n.e.s.	30 p c	20 p c
Soda ash caustic in drums; silicate in crystals or in solution; bichromate nitrate or cubic nitre, sal soda, sulphate of soda, arseniate, binarsenate, bisulphate, chlorate, chloride and stannate of soda	free	same	Stone, lithographic, not engraved	20 p c	same
Soda, bicarbonate of	20 p c	same	Stone, grindstones, not mounted and not less than 36 inches in diameter . .	\$1.75 ton.	15 p c
Soda, nitrite of	free	same	Straw and manufactures of, n.e.s.	20 p c	same
Solder	30 p c	same	Straw boards in sheets or rolls, plain or tarred	30c. 100 lbs.	25 p c
Soups	25 p c	same			
Soy	35 p c	same			
Spectacles and eyeglasses	30 p c	same			
Spectacles and eyeglass frames, parts of	20 p c	same			
Spelter, in blocks and pigs	free	same			
Spermaceti	20 p c	same			
Spices of all kinds, except mace and nutmegs, unground	12 1/2 p c	same			
Spices, ground	25 p c	same			
Spices, mace and nutmegs	25 p c	same			
Spirituous or alcoholic liquors distilled from any material, or containing, compounded from or with distilled spirits of any kind and any mixture thereof with water, for every gallon thereof of the strength of proof, and when of a greater strength than that of proof at the same rate on the increased quantity that there would be if the liquors were reduced to the strength of proof. When the liquors are of less strength than that of proof, the duty shall be at the rate herein provided, but computed on a reduced quantity of the liquors in proportion to the lesser degree of strength; provided, however, that no reduction in quantity shall be computed or made on any liquors below the strength of 15 per cent. under proof, but all such liquors shall be computed as of the strength of 15 per cent. under proof as follows, viz.:					
Ethyl alcohol or the substance commonly known as alcohol,					

	Old.	New.		Old.	New.
Vegetables, sweet potatoes and yams..	10c. bush.	same	In bottles containing not more than a pint and more than 1/2 pint...	\$1.65 dozen	same
Vegetables, tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn and baked beans, in cans or other packages, n.e.s. The weight of the can or other package to be included in the weight for duty.....	1 1/2 c. lb.	same	In bottles containing 1/2 pint each or less.....	82c. doz.	same
Vegetables, onions, sets for planting, not fit for table use.....	20 p c	same	In bottles containing more than 1 quart each shall pay, in addition to \$3.30 per dozen bottles, at the rate of \$1.65 per gallon on the quantity in excess of 1 quart per bottle, the quarts and pints in each case being old wine measure; in addition to the above specific duty, there shall be an ad valorem duty of.....	30 p c	same
Velveteens and cotton velvets and cotton plush.....	30 p c	30 p c	Wire cloth of brass or copper.....	20 p c	25 p c
Veneers of wood, not over 3-32 of an inch in thickness.....	.....	7 1/2 p c	Wire cloth, iron or steel.....	30 p c	same
Veneers of wood, not over 1-16 of an inch thick, made from woods native to Canada.....	10 p c	.....	Wire, of all metals and kinds, n.e.s. ...	25 p c	20 p c
Velocipedes.....	30 p c	same	Wire ferrules, iron or steel.....	27 1/2 p c	25 p c
Veneers, ivory, sawn only.....	free	same	Brass.....	30 p c	same
Veneers, ivory, other, n.e.s.....	20 p c	same	Wire phosphor, bronze blocks, sheets and wire.....	10 p c	same
Vente, fireclay chimney linings, glazed or sunglazed.....	35 p c	same	Wire, covered with cotton, linen, silk or other material.....	30 p c	same
Verd igris or sub-acetate of copper (dry)	free		Wire rigging for ships and vessels....	free	same
Vinegar, of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof; for each deg. of strength in excess of the strength of proof an additional duty of 2c. ...	15c. imp. gal.	same	Wire, barbed wire fencing.....	3/4 c. lb.	(see above)
Vices.....	35 p c	30 p c	Wire, buckhorn and strip fencing....	1/2 c. lb.	15 p c
Wagon and cart brushes.....	35 p c	25 p c	Wire, brass and copper wire, twisted, when imported by manufacturers of boots and shoes for use in their own factories.....	free	same
Wall decorations, Lincrusta Walton..	1 1/2 c. roll of 8 yds. and 25 p c	35 p c	Wire, crucible cast steel.....	free	same
Walking sticks and canes of all kinds, n.e.s.	25 p c	30 p c	Wire, of iron or steel, Nos. 13 and 14 gauge, flattened and corrugated, used with the wire grip machine for the manufacture of boots, shoes and leather belting, imported by manufacturers of such articles to be used for these purposes only in their own factories.....	free	same
Washing crystal.....	20 p c	same	Wire rods, brass copper, iron or steel, rolled round, under 3/8 in. in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers making wire for use in their own factories.....	free	same
Watches.....	25 p c	same	Wire, soft drawn Bessemer spring steel wire of Nos. 10, 12 and 13 gauge, and Homo spring steel wire of Nos. 11 and 12 gauge respectively, when imported by manufacturers of wire mattresses, to be used in their own factories.....	free	same
Watch cases.....	35 p c	30 p c	Wire, flat strip and flat steel, when imported into Canada by manufacturers of buckthorns, plain strip or other fencing, and safety barb wire fencing, for use in their own factories in the manufacture thereof.....	free	same
Watch, composition metal for the manufacture of filled gold watch cases.....	10 p c	same	Wire screw hooks and eyes, iron.....	27 1/2 p c	.....
Watch keys, of brass.....	30 p c	25 p c	Wire, platinum sheets; retorts, pans, condensers, tubing and pipe made of platinum, imported by manufacturers of sulphuric acid for use in the manufacture or concentration of sulphuric acid.....	free	same
Watch keys, of steel.....	27 1/2 p c	25 p c	Wire nails.....	1c. lb.	3-5c. lb.
Watch actions or movements.....	10 p c	same	Wire, brass rods cut to special length.	30 p c	same
Water meters.....	30 p c	same	Wire rope, of iron and steel, n.o.p....	25 p c	same
Wax, parafine, and animal stearine of all kinds.....	2c. lb.	30 p c	Wire work, and manufactures of iron wire, n.e.s.....	27 1/2 p c	20 p c
Wax, manufactures of, other.....	20 p c	same	Wood, cordwood.....	20 p c	same
Webbing, elastic.....	20 p c	same	Wire window screens.....	30 p c	same
Webbing, non-elastic.....	20 p c	same	Wood furniture, house, cabinet or office, including bedsteads, hair, spring and other mattresses, bolsters and pillows, and picture frames....	30 p c	same
Whalebone, unmanufactured.....	free	same	Wood caskets and coffins.....	25 p c	same
Whalebone, manufactures of, n.e.s....	20 p c	same	Wood [for fuel.....	free	same
Wheat.....	15c. bush.	12c. bush.	Wooden mallets.....	35 p c	30 p c
Wheat flour.....	75c. bbl.	60c. bbl.			
Wheels, parts of, hubs and spokes, in the rough.....	free	same			
Wheelbarrows and other like articles..	30 p c	same			
Whips of all kinds, including thongs and lashes.....	35 p c	same			
Whiting or whitening, gilders' whiting and Paris white.....	free	same			
Willow for basket makers.....	free	same			
Willow and osier works, n.e.s.	25 p c	same			
Window curtain poles.....	30 p c	same			
Window blind rollers, finished or mounted.....	35 p c	same			
Window shades, made of paper.....	35 p c	same			
Wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, including orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, elder and currant, containing 26 per cent. or less of spirits of strength of proof, imported in wood or bottles.....	25c. imp. gal. and 30 p c	same			
Wines of every degree above 26 up to 40 p. c., 3c. more for each degree of strength and.....	30 p c	same			
Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than 1 quart and more than 1 pint.....	\$3.30 dozen bottles	same			

	Old.	New.		Old.	New.
Wood pumps.....	30 p c	25 p c	Wool noils.....	free	same
Wood hubs, spokes, felloes and parts of wheels, rough hewn or sawn only	free	same	Woolen shawls and shawls of all kinds	25 p c	30 p c
Wood, felloes of hickory, rough sawn to shape only, or rough sawn and bent to shape, not planed, smoothed or otherwise manufactured.....	free	same	Woolen socks and stockings.....	10c. doz. prs. and 35 p c	35 p c
Wood, shingles.....	20 p c	free	Woolen waste, fit only for the manufacture of paper.....	free	same
Wood, pails, tubs and churns, brooms, washboards, pounders and rolling pins.....	20 p c	same	Xyolite , or celluloid, in sheets, lumps or blocks, in the rough, n.e.s.....	free	same
Wood pulp.....	free	25 p c	Yarns , cotton and cotton warps, dyed or undyed, n.e.s.....	25 p c	same
Wood, manufactures of, n.e.s.....	25 p c	same	Yarns, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the Alpaca goat, or other like animal, costing 5c. lb. and 30c. lb. and under.....	5c. lb. and 20 p c	and 20 p c
Wood, lumber and timber, manufactured.....	20 p c	25 p c	Yarns, woolen and worsted, n.e.s.....	30 p c	same
Wood, lumber and timber, planks and boards, amaranth, boxwood, cocoboral, rosewood, cherry, walnut, chestnut, gumwood, mahogany, pitch pine, redwood, sandalwood, sycamore, Spanish cedar, oak, hickory, whitewood, African teak, black heart, ebony, lignumvitæ, red cedar, and satinwood and white ash, when not otherwise manufactured than rough sawn or split; or creosoted, vulcanized or treated by any other preserving process; and the wood of the persimmon and dogwood trees, hickory billets and hickory lumber sawn to shape for spokes of wheels, but not further manufactured; and hickory spokes, rough, turned but not tenoned, mitred, throated, faced, sized, cut to length, round tenoned or polished.....	free	same	Yarn, jute, flax or hemp, plain, dyed or colored, when imported by the manufacturers of carpets, rugs and mats, and of jute webbing or jute cloth, and twines for use in their factories.....	free	same
Wood, sawed boards, planks and deals, planed or dressed on one or both sides, when the edges thereof are pointed or tongued and grooved. Provided that such lumber may be imported free of duty upon proclamation of the Governor-in-Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that similar lumber from Canada may be imported into the U.S. free of duty.	25 p c	same	Yarn, spun from the hair of the Alpaca or Angora goat, when imported by manufacturers of braids, for use exclusively in their factories in the manufacture of such braids only, under such regulations as may be adopted by the Controller of Customs	free	same
Wood, logs, and round unmanufactured timber.....	free	same	Yarns, cotton, No. 40 and finer.....	free	same
Wool, and hair of the alpaca goat, camel, unmanufactured, and other like animals, not further prepared than washed, n.e.s.....	free	same	Yarn of wool or worsted, when genapped, dyed and finished, and imported by the manufs. of braids, cords, tassels and fringes, for use in their factories in the manufacture of such articles only.....	free	same
Wool and woolen, manufactures of, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of alpaca goat, or other like animals, viz.: Blankets and flannels of every description, cloths, doeskins, cassimeres, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings, felt cloth, n.e.s.....	5c. lb. and 25 p c	35 p c	Yarns, mohair.....	free	same
Wool and woolens—All fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of alpaca goat, or other like animal, n.e.s.....	30 p c	35 p c	Yeast, compressed yeast, not over fifty pounds weight, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.....	6c. lb.	same
Wool clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animal, n.o.p.....	5c. lb. and 30 p c	35 p c	Yeast cakes and baking powders, the weight of the package to be included in the weight of duty.....	6c. lb.	same
Wool knitted goods of every description, including knitted underwear, n.e.s.....	53 p c	same	Yeast, compressed, in bulk or mass of not less than fifty pounds.....	3c. lb.	same
Wool, viz.: Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, South Down combing wools, or wools known as lustre wools, and other like combing wools, such as are grown in Canada.....	3c. lb.	same	Yellow metal, in bolts, bars and for sheathing.....	free	same
Wool hosiery, shirts, etc.....	35 p c	same	Zinc , chloride, and sulphate of.....	free	same
			Zinc, in blocks, pigs and sheets.....	free	same
			Zinc, seamless drawn tubing.....	free	same
			Zinc, manufactures of, n.e.s.....	25 p c	same
			Zinc dust.....	free	same

SCHEDULE D—RECIPROCAL TARIFF.

On all the products of countries entitled to the benefits of this Reciprocal Tariff, under the provisions of section sixteen, the duties mentioned in Schedule A shall be reduced as follows:

On and after the twenty-third day of April, 1897, until the thirtieth day of June, 1898, inclusive, the reduction shall in every case be one-eighth of the duty mentioned in Schedule A, and the duty to be levied, collected and paid shall be seven-eighths of the duty mentioned in Schedule A.

On and after the first day of July, 1898, the reduction shall in every case be one-fourth of the duty mentioned in Schedule A, and the duty to be levied, collected and paid shall be three-fourths of the duty mentioned in Schedule A.

Provided, however, that these reductions shall not apply to any of the following articles, and that such articles shall in all cases be subject to the duties mentioned in Schedule A, viz.: Wines, malt liquors, spirits, spirituous liquors, liquid medicines and articles containing alcohol; sugar, molasses and syrups of all kinds, the product of the sugar cane or beet root; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.

"ONE COW'S MILK"



is often prescribed for infants, but the prescription is seldom honestly filled. Mothers and nurses are led to believe that milk delivered to them is the daily product of the same animal, but this is rarely true except in cases where one cow constitutes the whole dairy.

For infants' food there is nothing superior to "OWL BRAND" CONDENSED MILK diluted with sterilized water. It is absolutely pure full cream milk from the famous pasture lands in the highlands of Nova Scotia. To be obtained from any wholesaler or from

Canada Milk Condensing Co., Limited,
Antigonish, N. S.



The Club Coffee

Clubmen always want the best. That is how this Coffee gets its name. There are still a few towns unrepresented. Do you want a *good thing*? Write

Ewing, Herron & Co.
 Coffee and Spices
 Montreal.

Ask our Travellers to show you our LEADERS in BULK

Ceylon and Young Hyson

TEAS

SPLENDID VALUES.

Agents in Canada for ENGLISH BREAKFAST HOPE TEA.

Pounds and Half Pounds. + Once Tried Always Used.

BALFOUR & CO., HAMILTON

Does your Vinegar Stock Come from Lytle's ?

If not, why not ?

Our WHITE WINE VINEGAR

equals anything in Canada.

T. A. LYTLE & CO.

Vinegar Manufacturers
TORONTO

Gold Medal Refined

SUGAR

Extra Bright Grainy Yellow, in 112 lb. bags. Bargain price.

WARREN BROS. & CO.
 TORONTO.

Extra Choice
 Hams Bacon
 Pure Lard
 Mess Pork

PARK, BLACKWELL & CO. Limited

Pork and Beef Packers,
 TORONTO

New Season's

Moning Congous
 . . . AND . . .
 Young Hysons

A shipment just arriving.

PERKINS, INCE & Co.
 TORONTO.

Dominion Cocoa Mills

. . . Headquarters . . .

Genuine Cocos
 Chocolates
 High Grade Coffees
 Pure Spices
 Pickle Spice

Todhunter, Mitchell & Co.
 Coffee Importers and Roasters
 TORONTO

BUY
**Ivory Bar
 Soap**

THE BEST MADE

(Continued from page 32.)

somewhat better enquiry is noted for dried and evaporated apples, and prices are rather firmer. Onions show a continued demand and hold their price. We quote: Raisins, Valencias, $5\frac{1}{4}$ to 6c.; California L. M. 3-crown, 7 to $7\frac{1}{4}$ c.; London layers, \$1.75 to \$2; currants, cases, $5\frac{3}{4}$ to 6c.; bbls., $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.; cartoons, cleaned, $7\frac{3}{4}$ to 8c.; bulk, cleaned, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7c.; prunes, boxes, 5 to 10c.; dates, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5c.; dried apples $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3c.; evaporated apples, $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.; onions, $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3c. per lb.; cocoanuts, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per 100 lbs.; figs, 10 to 12c.; Sultana raisins, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 9c.; Valencias, layers, 6 to 7c.; Malaga loose muscatels, 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 4-crown L. M. Californias, $7\frac{3}{4}$ to 8c.; seeded muscatels, 1-lb. cartoons, 12 to 13c.

GREEN FRUIT—Business is very active. Oranges are scarce and of but fair quality. Price is rather higher. In lemons prices are also higher and a good active demand characterizes the trade. Pineapples are about out of the market, good quality being difficult to get. The car of melons spoken of last week found a good sale. A car of California fruit, the first full car to arrive here, came to hand this week. These goods are having an increased sale here, particularly pears, which are one of the most active lines in fruit at present. Apples have some sale, but at this season it is small. Tomatoes are lower and native grown are beginning to come in. Strawberries are about out of the market. There are fair receipts of raspberries. We quote: Lemons, \$4 to \$5.50; oranges, \$4 to \$4.50; bananas, \$1.25 to \$2; pineapples, 10 to 12c.; raspberries, 10 to 12c.; green apples, \$4; California peaches, \$1.55 to \$1.75; California plums, \$1.50; melons, 30 to 40c.; California pears, \$2 to \$2.50.

SUGAR—The market is firmer, with better local demand. Refineries begin to find enquiry for yellows, but little for granulated, the larger holders of which through the country are supplying the wholesale demand rather under refiners' prices. They are not caring to hold their present stocks. We quote: Granulated, 4 to $4\frac{1}{4}$ c.; yellows, $3\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{5}{8}$ c.; Paris lump, $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.; powdered, 5 to $5\frac{1}{4}$ c.

MOLASSES—A steadier tone prevails. Demand is not remarkably large, but there is a good steady sale. Porto Rico is more firmly held than Barbadoes, for which the demand is light. A small lot of very fine Demerara is offered here. Stocks all round are not heavy and holders are not, particularly in best grades, pushing sales. We quote: Barbadoes, 22 to 23c.; Porto Rico, 26 to 30c.; New Orleans, bbls., 25 to 27c.; Antigua, 22 to 23c.; syrup, 36 to 38c.; St. Croix, 20 to 22c.

DAIRY PRODUCE—The movement in this

line is not large. Butter is very plentiful and low in price. There is little creamery moving; in fact, the trade in this line is dull. In eggs for stock there is a steady but not large demand. In cheese, prices are rather easier. Buyers are now waiting for later cheese. Many of our factories have sold their futures for export. This will help to keep up the price. We quote: Dairy butter, 13 to 16c.; creamery, 17 to 18c.; prints, 18 to 20c.; cheese, $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{3}{4}$ c.; eggs, $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10c.

FISH—Prices except in pickled fish tend rather higher. The stock of medium dry cod is at present very light. The hot weather prevents the fish from being cured. Pollock are dull. In pickled fish the only herring to hand are bay, and they are low and dull. Pickled shad while on the market show little life. In smoked herring we quote prices higher. This is on account of light stocks rather than on account of an increased demand, the price having been so low that the fishermen would not bring in catches. In fresh fish trade keeps growing smaller. A few salmon and shad still move, but halibut are, you might say, done. We quote as follows: Large cod, \$2.75 to \$2.85; medium, \$2.80 to \$3; pollock, \$1 to \$1.15; bay herring, \$1.25 to \$1.30 per half-bbl.; smoked, new, 7 to 8c.; shad, half-bbl., \$4.50; boneless, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 8c.; Barrington, \$3 per bbl.; Shelburne, \$3.25 per bbl.; halibut, 9 to 10c. per lb.; salmon, 25 to 28c.; boneless, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4c.; cod, 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.; shad, 25c. each.

PROVISIONS—The hot weather is affecting the demand. A fair trade is being done in hams, for which the price is high. In fact, they are somewhat hard to get. These goods somewhat felt the effect of the new tariff. Thinking the duty might be lowered their sale was pushed at low prices by some dealers. When it was found the duty was not changed, the price at once began to advance. Pork and beef show no change. Lard keeps very low. We quote: Clear pork, \$13.50 to \$14.50; mess, \$12 to \$13; plate beef, \$11.50 to \$13; hams 13 to $13\frac{1}{2}$ c.; rolls, $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10c.; pure lard, $6\frac{3}{4}$ to $7\frac{1}{4}$ c.; compound, $6\frac{1}{4}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.

FLOUR, MEAL AND FEED—The week has seen quite a movement in flour, the wholesale dealers buying quite freely. It is a pleasant change. It is hoped prices will hold. Dealers are firm. Oatmeal is also quoted higher, with a good demand. Oats show an improved demand, but are hard to get at buyers' prices. In cornmeal sales keep large, with prices low. Hay is rather easier, the crop prospects being better than they were a few weeks ago. This is one of the few things in which crop prospects are good. Bran is more freely offered, but middlings are scarce. The demand is not

large. Beans are still in large stock. Western people do not seem to push sales. Market here shows little change. We quote as follows: Manitoba flour, \$4.75 to \$4.80; best Ontario, \$4.45 to \$4.50; medium, \$4.10 to \$4.25; oatmeal, \$3.35 to \$3.50; cornmeal, \$1.80 to \$1.85; middlings, car lots, in bulk, \$15 to \$16; bran, do, do, \$13.50 to \$14.50; hand-picked beans, 85 to 90c. prime, 75 to 80c.; oats, 33 to 34c.; hay, \$12.50 to \$13; barley, \$2.75 to \$3; round peas, \$1.15; split peas, \$2.85 to \$3; yellow eye beans, \$1.50; timothy seed, Canadian, \$2 to \$2.25; do. do., American, \$1.75 to \$2; clover, $8\frac{3}{4}$ to 9c.; alsike, $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9c.

ST. JOHN NOTES.

C. & E. MacMichael are finding a good demand for Heinz's pickles, which they have just added to their stock. They claim that

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, UNDER PRICE, A NO. 79 CHEQUE Printing National Cash Register; in use but a very short time; will be sold on account of the former owner going out of business at \$75 less than the amount paid for it; guaranteed in perfect condition. Blanchard & Co., Windsor, N.S. (L.F.)

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ADVERTISE anything, ANYWHERE

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MacLEAN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.

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Full of good practical hints on live subjects. Every merchant should keep himself well posted on matters concerning the welfare of his business.

The following series of pamphlets by experienced business men, deal with matters of importance to the retailer and are well worth his careful perusal.

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By a practical accountant. This treatise deals with systems of bookkeeping and checking calculated to reduce mistakes and omissions, etc., etc., to a minimum. A most useful book for any retailer.

Any one of the above mailed for . . . **10 cents**

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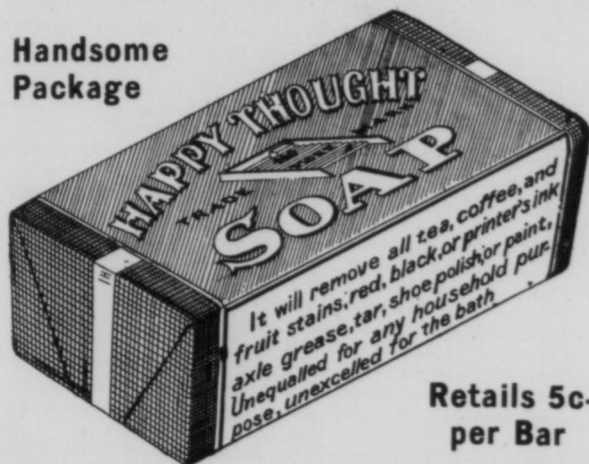
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Happy Thought Soap

Handsome Package



Retails 5c. per Bar

An ideal laundry soap, that will remove tea, coffee or fruit stains, and will not injure the most delicate fabric.

Unequaled for any Household Purpose.
Unexcelled for the Bath. Ask for Sample.

A. E. RICHARDS & CO., Selling Agents, HAMILTON.



Pickles.

Push Picnic Goods.

The camp fire burns brighter, the woods are greener and the breeze more refreshing when the lunch is good. Heinz's Baked Beans make it good.

Other Popular Specialties

SWEET PICKLES
INDIA RELISH

TOMATO CHUTNEY
TOMATO KETCHUP

ETC.

For sale by

Hudon, Hebert & Co., Montreal.
H. P. Eckardt & Co., Toronto.

MEDALS--
PARIS
CHICAGO
ANTWERP
ATLANTA, Etc.

The GENUINE
always bear this
Keystone trade-mark.



these are the finest goods packed in the United States. Their pickles in kegs are particularly popular, sweet pickles being in greatest favor.

It is said 1,500 new bicycles were sold this season in Halifax.

There is a new paper in Dorchester, N.B., a weekly called The Spectator.

A. L. Goodwin received the first full car of California green fruit to come to this market. It consisted of pears, peaches and plums.

The ship chandlery partnership between S. W. Milligan and John Splaine has been dissolved. Mr. Splaine continues the business.

Few banks get the premium for their stock which the Bank of New Brunswick does. One share at auction this week sold ex dividend brought 161 1/2 per cent. premium.

On the 20th the thermometer in Moncton stood as high as 96 in the shade. A few days previous St. Stephen reported it at 100. A little St. John fog would be in order.

Mr. Robert Noble, of Norval, Ont., the well-known miller, has been in the city this week and has placed a large quantity of his flour. Mr. Noble is represented here by I. C. Bowman.

The Maritime Pure Food Co., Woodstock, N.B., of which Wm. Green is

manager, gave their friends a picnic on the factory grounds this week. The greatest interest was in the new canning factory.

H. F. Baker, Esq., of Halifax, called on THE GROCER this week. He was in the city chiefly in the interests of Crosse & Blackwell, for whom he is the Maritime representative. Messrs. Geo. Robertson & Co., wholesale grocers, handle these goods largely here.

The steamer Tiber, from Montreal, arrived here this week. This is her second trip. The venture is proving a success, as she had a full cargo this trip. Among it was upward of 3,500 bbls. of flour and 1,500 cases canned goods. She will be due again in about three weeks.

Fifteen cheese factories in Kings county, N.B., report receiving up to the last of June 1,807,500 lbs. milk, which would mean about 90 tons cheese, which, at 8 1/2 c., an average price, would mean \$15,300. The Sussex factory, which is the largest included in the above, during June received 256,292 lbs. milk. One of the largest factories in P. E. Island received 24,000 lbs. in one day.

During the past week 27,000,000 superficial feet of lumber cleared from St. John, 21,000,000 for British ports. Beside this a large quantity of laths, shingles and piling has been shipped. The French demand, while not large, is larger than usual. A number of very large cargoes have been shipped, there being many over two million,

and some as high as three and four. One was over four million. Other shipping points, as Hopewell, Grinstone Island, West Bay, and the Miramichi, all report extra large shipments.

THE TOBACCO TARIFF.

Under the new tariff, foreign raw leaf tobacco is subject to a Customs duty. For the convenience of the trade, Customs bonded warehouses are authorized for the storage of such tobacco, and no charge is to be made for the privilege of using as a Customs bonded warehouse any premises licensed for the manufacture of tobacco or cigars. The Minister of Customs has been authorized by order-in-council to employ excise officers to act as Customs lockers on these premises. The excise officers are to be required to perform this duty without any other or extra remuneration.

'T WAS TOO COOL.

There are various ways of getting cool and staying so for a while, says an exchange, but the plan adopted by a retail butcher and grocer in a suburb of Chicago, though efficacious, is probably the least to be commended of all. This dealer, suffering severely from heat, walked into his ice-chest, and, the spring lock snapping to, he was made a prisoner for nearly an hour. When he was released he fell in a faint, and at last accounts was confined to his bed. It is better to pour the coolness into one in the shape of certain beverages than to crawl into a place where ice is kept.

HINTS TO BUYERS.

This department has become so popular that many more notices than there is space for are received every week. In future only important items of information will be inserted. Contributors are requested to send news only, not puffs of goods they handle, or the arrival of standard goods that everyone has in stock, or that they are offering goods at close figures, or that they have had an unusually large sale this season.]

A SHIPMENT of Phillipe, Canaud & Cie.'s sardines is in stock with the Eby, Blain Co., Limited.

Clark's canned meats are having a heavy sale with the Eby, Blain Co., Limited.

Noble's 1897 pack lobsters, tails and flats, are in store with the Eby, Blain Co., Limited.

The Eby, Blain Co., Limited, have in stock an excellent sample of fine Sultana raisins.

S.S. Tyree is now unloading choicest Barbadoes molasses at Montreal for Laporte, Martin & Cie.

Orders are being taken for delivery during fall for "Victoria" brand canned salmon by Laporte, Martin & Cie.

"Yes, salmon is selling fast," say Lucas, Steele & Bristol. "To arrive we are moving a good quantity of 'Empire,' 'Horse-shoe,' 'Seal' and 'Nimpkish.'"

Canned gallon apples, although generally scarce and firm, have been shipped in considerable quantities the past week by the Eby, Blain Co., Limited.

Several lots of new season's Japans have been sent out by Lucas, Steele & Bristol, and for future delivery they are offering the "Uriba" and "Kiji" brands.

T. A. Lytle & Co. have put a new brand of pickles on the market. "Sterling" is the trade mark. If they are as good as other lines made by this firm they should find ready sale.

D. Gunn, Bros. & Co. report that they are still having a good demand for backs, which seem to be superseding breakfast bacon. This change in favor applies particularly to the larger cities.

W. H. Gillard & Co. claim that their Seville orange marmalade is meeting with a large sale this season, due, they say, to the fact that nothing but extra standard sugar and the pure fruit is used in its manufacture.

LATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

[The following items arrived too late for insertion in the regular advertising space. Reading notices inserted in this column at 5c. per word.]

Some good values in Scotch sugars are offering by Lucas, Steele & Bristol. Get their prices before buying.

W. H. Gillard & Co. have in store and arriving shortly some lines of May-picked Japans, bought at advantageous prices and showing good values.

The Eby, Blain Co., Limited, are offering special values in "Blue Pearls" Vostizza currants in quarter-cases, which they claim are the finest goods imported.

THE SUMMER STORE.

THE summer store should present an appearance in marked contrast to the store in winter. Everything about the window displays, the counters and the stock should remind one of the season. The general effect should be to impress customers that the store is clean, cool and captivating. The stock should appeal to capricious appetites, invite indulgence in dainty delicacies and summer beverages. "It always makes me hungry to come into your store," remarked a woman to Grocer B. What greater compliment could be paid a purveyor of food?

A few handsome palms and rubber trees may be made very effective in giving the store a cool look. Keep a current of fresh air circulating in the store and in the cellar. It robs the room of that oppressive odor which comes from food kept in a close room with a high temperature, and which takes away the appetite.

Show windows should be neatly and artistically arranged with summer delicacies—olives, capers, olive oil, pickles, lime juice, sauces, sardines, lobster, clams, shrimp, pickled lambs' tongue, potted meats and poultry, curried fowl, luncheon beef, catsups and scores of other articles more in favor in July than January. Do not place maple syrup in a show window in July, for it reminds one of pancakes and winter diet. Rather have all the things which enter into salad making and such as are suggestive of dishes adapted to hot weather. Canned vegetables and fruits in the season when fresh fruits and vegetables are abundant and cheap should be made an effective background until October, when they should change places with the summer specialties.

Summer beverages ought to be in every

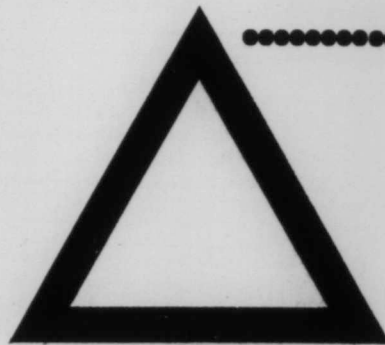
grocer's stock. A neat display of the various summer drinks can be very effectively arranged inside the store and near the entrance. And let there be a reminder of iced tea and coffee, even if you have to serve the same free to customers as an object lesson of how much comfort can be had at trifling expense.

Cereals and crackers are in favor, the former to be served hot as a summer breakfast dish with berries or other fruits, and cold for luncheon or supper. Crackers are in request for luncheons and for outing parties, and should be prominently displayed in great variety. The stock should be kept fresh—i.e., crisp. Avoid giving prominence to sticky cakes or such sort of biscuits as are identified with oyster suppers and other winter pastimes.

Hams and tongues are in favor in July and August, and therefore they should have a special setting, such as will tend to make the observer long for a sandwich and a bottle of ginger ale or root beer. Have everything about the summer meats clean and appetizing.

The floor ought to be kept as clean and bright as the deck of a man-of-war, and the windows sparkling and spotless. Fly specks, cobwebs, sticky scales or untidy counters are appetite killers. Flies can be kept out of a store if they are persistently fought. Drive them out and keep them out, even though screen doors are required.

When the store presents a seasonable and alluring appearance, than advertise in a cool and breezy fashion. Let the colors and the type used in your circulars, billheads, cards, signs, etc., be suggestive of a cool retreat, where physical comforts are to be freely had. There are what are designated "warm" colors, such as are suggestive of a log fire, instead of an ocean breeze or a cool grove. Be fertile in hints likely to prove acceptable to summer pleasure seekers and to all who seek comfort at the table. Remember that eternal vigilance is the price of a profitable summer trade.—American Grocer.



Brushes
Brooms
Woodenware

Three Points

to help your painters' trade on Flat Brushes. One—send now for our illustrated catalogue. Two—look at the picture of our Flat Bridled Brush. Three—see at once why there can be no more bulging in the centre, use the brush as long as the painter may or will.

Boeck's Bridled Brush For Painters.

Chas Boeck & Sons, Mfrs.
Toronto, Ont.

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BACK-LOG

THAT KEEPS
BUSINESS
BRIGHT

SERVED EXCLUSIVELY TO

OVER
TWENTY-ONE MILLION
PEOPLE

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

MONTREAL
BOSTON
CHICAGO

CHASE & SANBORN

THE . . .
IMPORTERS



HAMILTON GROCERS' PICNIC.

NIAGARA FALLS never wanes in popularity as a point of attraction for excursionists, and fully 3,000 people took in the annual grocers' picnic at Queen Victoria Park last week. By actual count there were 2,500 paid passengers on the excursion trains and there were about 500 children who traveled without tickets.

The excursion was on the T. H. & B. line, and it was more successful than any of its predecessors, which is saying a good deal for a grocers' outing. The arrangements at the park were excellent, and only chronic grumblers could complain about them. The checking business was conducted as well as it could possibly have been done, considering the big crowds on the trains, and the impatience of some who could not wait their turn.

Tea, coffee and milk were served with great liberality to the picnickers at the park.

The weather behaved itself till 5 o'clock, when it rained, and in consequence there was a big rush for the station. During the afternoon the Thirteenth Band, under the leadership of Bandmaster George Robinson, played numerous selections, and Miss Fraser sang "Where the Sugar Maple Grows."

The first train left the Falls about 6.30, fourteen coaches being packed with people,

and about twenty minutes later another equally long train left with a big crowd. The first train was delayed a long time at the Welland Canal, owing to boats being locked through, and the second train was there some time before the first resumed its journey. The second train was held at Grasseys Corners to allow the first one to come down the mountain without any danger of a pitch-in, and while the delay caused some complaint, it was a wise thing to do. All the excursionists reached the city in safety, the last train getting in about 10.30.

Following was the committee whose efforts caused the picnic to be so successful: C. H. Peebles, chairman; W. R. Harvey, secretary; C. Bremner, treasurer; John O. Carpenter, president of the Grocers' Association; Adam Ballentine, G. Hunt, J. C. Bolligan, R. E. Wales, F. R. Close, John Ronan, D. Brown, Wm. Smye, W. Durance, T. Hazell.

CALIFORNIA PRUNE SITUATION.

ONE of the chief features in the California dried fruit market at the present time is the export demand for new crop prunes. The opening price of 2½c. for the four sizes is not looked upon as excessive by foreign buyers, who, having small crops of their own, have turned to California for supplies. It is claimed, however, that the quality of the Pacific Coast fruit has had as much to do with its increased

consumption on the other side as the comparatively low prices at which it can be bought or the shortage in European crops. It is reported, but not absolutely confirmed, that within the past week or ten days some fifteen carlots of California prunes have been sold to Europe on the basis of 2½c. per pound f. o. b.

Domestic buyers, however, do not seem to have been quite so anxious to secure early supplies. Reports from the Coast as to the condition and prospects for the current crop seem to have imbued them with the idea that by holding off they may be able to do better latter on and as there seems to be little prospect of any change in an upward direction and the consuming demand is rather slow, most buyers seem inclined to wait. Latterly, reports of a heavy drop in some sections as a result of excessively hot weather have been received here, but have failed to influence the market to any extent, though for a time it was said that some sellers had withdrawn quotations or declined to guarantee early shipments. However, all reports from the Coast indicate that under such adverse conditions as may arise from this time until the end of the drying season a very full crop may be expected, owing to the large number of trees coming into bearing this year. The uncertainty as to the future has had little or no effect upon prices for spot goods, as the stock here is comparatively small, well concentrated and moving out fairly in a jobbing way.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

ANTISEPTIC FIBRE PACKAGE.

A NEW article which ought to receive great favor from this Dominion, which is striving to establish a wider trade in dairy products, is the Antiseptic Fibre Package, made for the purpose of holding butter and lard and of preserving



them in all their freshness for an indefinite period. This adds one more article to the long list of manufactures of wood fibre, for it is out of this material, treated so as to render it impervious to grease and water and antiseptic, that this patented invention is made.

Its shape is similar to that of the ordinary tin lard pail that is now in use, and is, on this account, handy for shipping goods as well as for keeping them on the shelf. Moreover, the packages can be made in any size that the market may require. Their cost is much below that of the tin packages.

They are commendable to the wholesalers, too, and, therefore, to the exporters, because on the package may be printed the dealer's name and trade mark.

It has long been an unsolved problem to keep butter sweet for an indefinite time, and the importance of a solution has lately been attracting even the Canadian Government and railway companies, who have provided refrigerator service on cars and boats, so that if the package is all that its patentees claim for it, and it has been recommended by the officials of both the Federal and Ontario Governments, it certainly ought to be a boon to the dairy trade.

At present it is manufactured in Grand Rapids, Mich., but Mr. H. J. Fogg, 37 Victoria street, Toronto, tells THE GROCER that when the organization is completed the goods to supply the Canadian trade will be manufactured in Canada.

HOW THEY DIE.

According to the newspapers very few persons merely "die." The banker "passes in his checks," the cashier "goes to his last account," the mugwump "joins the great majority," the bartender "seeks the spirit land," the gambler "shuffles off," the stableman "kicks the bucket," the spiritualist "gives up the ghost," the accountant "goes to his long reckoning," the printer "joins the heavenly quire," and the editor of a daily paper "goes to claim a pair of golden scissors lying on a table near the throne."—Wyoming Tribune.

THE DINGLEY AND WILSON TARIFFS.

COMPARATIVE RATES IN THE TWO BILLS.

Articles.	Old Rate of Duty.	New Rate of Duty.
Boracic acid.....	3c. per lb.	5c. per lb.
Salicylic acid.....	Free of duty.	10c. per lb.
Alcoholic perfumery, including toilet waters...	\$2 gal. and 50 p. c.	60c. lb. and 45 p. c.
Alkalies and alkaloids, and their combinations	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
Argols or crude tartar.....	Free of duty.	1c. per lb.
Bleaching powder.....	Free of duty.	1-5 of a cent per lb.
Coal tar colors or dyes.....	25 per cent.	30 per cent.
Opium, crude or unmanufactured.....	Free of duty.	\$1 per lb.
Chlorate of potash.....	Free of duty.	2 1/2 c. per lb.
Medicinal preparations containing alcohol....	50c. per lb.	55c. lb., but not less than 25 per cent.
Medicinal preparations without alcohol.....	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
Soda ash.....	3/4 c. per lb.	3/4 c. per lb.
Roman, Portland and other hydraulic cements	8c. per 100 lbs.	8c. per 100 lbs.
China clay or kaolin.....	\$2 per ton.	\$2.50 per ton.
Plain white earthen and crockery ware.....	30 per cent.	55 per cent.
China, porcelain and other ware, decorated..	35 per cent.	60 per cent.
Glass, cut, engraved or painted.....	35 per cent.	60 per cent.
Common window glass, not exceeding 10 by 15 inches square.....	1c. per lb.	1 3/4 c. per lb.
Cast polished plate glass, silvered, not exceeding 16 by 24 inches.....	6c. per sq. ft.	11c. per sq. ft.
Marble, in block.....	50c. per cubic ft.	65c. per cubic ft.
Iron in pigs.....	\$4 per ton.	\$4 per ton.
Bar iron, not less than one inch wide nor less than three-eighths of an inch thick.....	6-10 of a cent per lb.	6-10 of a cent per lb.
Ties for baling cotton.....	Free of duty.	5-10 of a cent per lb.
Tin plate, lighter than 63 lbs. per 100 sq. ft..	1 1-5c. per lb.	1 1/2 c. per lb.
Penknives or pocket knives, valued at not more than 50c. per dozen.....	25 p. c. (up to 30c. value) and 12c. per doz. and 25 p.c.	40 p.c. (up to 40c. value) and 12c per doz. and 40 p.c.
Copper plates, bars, ingots or pigs.....	Free of duty.	Free of duty.
Lead contained in silver ore.....	3/4 c. per lb.	1 1/2 c. per lb.
Machinery.....	35 per cent.	45 per cent.
Boards of hemlock, white pine, etc.....	Free of duty.	\$2 per 1,000 feet.
Toothpicks.....	35 per cent.	2c. 1,000 and 15 p.c.
Furniture, cabinet or house.....	25 per cent.	35 per cent.
Sugar, not above No. 15 Dutch standard....	40 per cent.	95-100c. lb. at 75 deg and 35-100c. for each additional deg
Tobacco suitable for cigar wrappers.....	\$1.50 per lb.	\$1.85 per lb.
Tobacco, for filling cigars.....	35c. per lb.	35c. per lb.
Cigars and cheroots.....	\$4 lb and 25 p.c.	\$4.50 lb. and 25 p.c.
Hogs.....	20 per cent.	\$1.50 per head.
Horses, valued at \$150 or less.....	20 per cent.	\$30 per head.
Rice, cleaned.....	1 1/2 c. per lb.	2c. per lb.
Wheat.....	20 per cent.	25c. per bushel.
Wheat flour.....	20 per cent.	25 per cent.
Butter.....	4c. per lb.	6c. per lb.
Milk, fresh.....	Free of duty.	2c. per gallon.
Eggs.....	3c. per doz.	5c. per doz.
Hay.....	\$2 per ton.	\$4 per ton.
Potatoes.....	15c. per bushel.	25c. per bushel.
Mackerel, pickled or salted.....	3/4 c. per lb.	1c. per lb.
Oranges and lemons.....	8c. per cubic ft.	1c. per lb.
Pineapples, in barrels and other packages....	20 per cent.	7c. per cubic ft.
Beef.....	20 per cent.	2c. per lb.
Salt, in bulk.....	8c. per 100 lbs.	8c. per 100 lbs.
Champagne, in quarts.....	\$8 per dozen.	\$8 per doz., but no separate duty shall be levied on the bottles.
Still wines, in quarts.....	\$1.60 per dozen	\$1.60 per dozen.
Malt liquors, in bottles or jugs.....	30c. per gallon	40c. per gallon.
Mineral waters, natural, in quarts.....	Free of duty	30c. per doz. bottles.
Cotton yarn, up to and including No. 15, valued at not exceeding 25c. per lb.....	3c. per lb.	3c. per lb.
Cotton thread, on spools.....	5 1/2 c. per doz.	6c. per dozen.
Cotton cloth, not exceeding 50 threads to the square inch, not bleached nor dyed.....	1c. per square yard.	1c. per square yard.
(Nearly all the duties on cotton cloth, except the finest grades, are the same under both Acts.)		
Corsets, not elsewhere specified.....	40 per cent.	50 per cent.

Ready-made Cotton hose dozen \$1.50
Shirts and
Hemp and Floor matt value
Collars and Linen lace Manufact three

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Ready-made clothing of cotton.....	40 per cent.	50 per cent.
Cotton hosiery, valued at not more than \$1 per dozen pairs.....	50 per cent.	50c. doz. and 15 p.c.
Shirts and drawers, valued at not more than \$1.50 per dozen.....	50 per cent.	60c. doz. and 15 p.c.
Hemp and tow of hemp.....	Free of duty.	\$20 per ton.
Floor mattings, including Chinese and Japanese valued at not more than 10c. per yard....	Free of duty	3c. per square yard.
Collars and cuffs of linen.....	30c. doz. and 30 p.c.	40c. doz. and 20 p.c.
Linen laces, embroideries, etc.....	50 per cent.	60 per cent.
Manufactures of flax containing more than 180 threads to the square inch.....	35 per cent.	9c. per sq. yd. and 30 per cent.
Wool of class 1.....	Free of duty.	11c. per lb.
Wool of class 2.....	Free of duty.	12c. per lb.
Wool of class 3, valued at not more than 12c.....	Free of duty.	4c. per lb.
Wool of class 3, valued at more than 12c.....	Free of duty.	7c. per lb.
Woolen dress goods, valued at not more than 70c. per lb.....	40 p. c. or 50 p. c.	11c. and 50 per cent.
Aubusson and moquette carpets.....	40 per cent.	60c. sq. yd. & 40 p.c.
Silk velvets and chenilles.....	\$1.50 per lb.	\$1.50 lb. & 15 p. c.
Silk laces.....	50 per cent.	60 per cent.
Wood pulp, mechanically ground.....	10 per cent.	1-12 of a cent per lb.
Printing paper, valued above 5c per lb.....	15 per cent.	15 per cent.
Agate buttons.....	25 per cent.	1-12 of a cent per line per gross & 15 p.c.
Coal, bituminous.....	40c. per ton.	67c. per ton.
Hides of cattle.....	Free of duty.	15 per cent.
Pencils of wood and lead.....	50 per cent.	45c. gross & 25 p. c.
Coffee.....	Free of duty.	Free of duty.
Tea.....	Free of duty.	Free of duty.
Paintings and statuary.....	Free of duty.	20 per cent.

A GOOD-HEARTED DRUMMER.

A CORRESPONDENT who was interested in the anecdote related under the title, "A Charming Act," on page 140 of The Companion for March 25, 1897, sends us an account of an incident which is worthy to go on record with the other:

"From 1889 to 1893," the correspondent writes, "I was postmaster at Huntington, West Virginia. A day or two before the Christmas of 1889 a stranger appeared at the post-office and asked if we had any letters or packages which could not be forwarded for lack of proper postage.

"Many," I answered.

"Bring them all out, and let us send them on their way," said he, at the same time taking a bank note from his pocket.

"The accumulations 'held for postage' were produced, were properly stamped, and were sent to the cancelling table, the stranger paying for the necessary stamps.

"Now," said he, "I will leave two dollars more in your hands to be expended for stamps, in case other matter should be deposited during the holidays with insufficient postage. You can keep a record of the amount, and we will settle when I call again."

"Will you leave your name?" I asked.

"Oh, that's not necessary; I'm only a drummer," he answered.

"This act he repeated every year at the beginning of the season until 1893, when, being unable to reach Huntington before the holidays, he enclosed five dollars in a

letter to the postmaster, asking that it be expended, if necessary, in the same way. The letter was signed 'The Crank Drummer.'

"After his second visit he was traced to a hotel, and his name learned from the register. I give it to you privately, but it is perhaps not best to reveal it. Whether he has continued his 'crank' practice I do not know."—Youths' Companion.

BUSINESS NINETY-SIX YEARS AGO

Not only was the field of business enterprise thus restricted, but the transaction of business within that field was slow and difficult. The merchant kept his own books, or, as he would have said, his own accounts, wrote all his letters with a quill, and, when they were written, let the ink dry or sprinkled it with sand. There were then no envelopes, no postage stamps, no letter boxes in the street, no collection of the mail. The letter written, the paper was carefully folded, sealed with wax or a wafer, addressed and carried to the post office, where postage was prepaid at rates which would now seem extortionate. To send a letter, which was a single sheet of paper, large or small, from Boston to New York or Philadelphia, cost eighteen and one-half cents, and to Washington twenty-five cents, and this at a time when the purchasing power of a cent was five times what it is at present. To carry a letter from Philadelphia, then the capital of the United States, to Boston and bring back an answer by return mail would have consumed from twelve to eighteen days, according to the season of the year and the weather.—Atlantic Monthly.

WHICH IS THE BEST POLICY?

THE fierceness of competition in the grocery trade to-day, due partly to a forced increase of the sales of the grocers (necessitated by the reduction of prices and profits) and partly to the introduction of a grocery department in the bazar stores and the multiplication of branch stores of cash "cutters," has caused the retailers to seek a remedy, and they have looked for it in two different directions.

Some of them have joined in the movement to regulate prices of certain goods—to try to keep them as high as possible—while others have entered into combinations for the purchase of supplies—for the purpose of keeping prices as low as possible.

Able and enterprising men can be found in both classes of dealers, yet a search in that direction for the shining lights of the business would be a waste of time. They do not travel in crowds, but "go it alone;" at least they do so as soon as they can command sufficient capital.

Buying exchanges and card systems are well enough for the common run of dealers—those with no ambition beyond a competency—but the true American spirit is hampered by such bonds, and eventually must break loose and work out its manifest destiny alone. Each system may be of use in helping the beginner to get his foot upon the bottom rounds of the ladder of success, but afterwards it may prevent him from getting any higher.

The big prizes of the mercantile world are for the bold and enterprising merchant who plays a "lone hand."—Merchants' Review.

A NEW CLOTHES WRINGER.

There is being introduced by the Dowsell Manufacturing Co., Limited, of Hamilton, something new in clothes wringers. It is known as the "New Leader," and has some special features that are not only new but are claimed to accomplish results not attainable by any other wringer in the market. The advantages claimed for this machine over others is that it is driven by an internal gear, which reduces the amount of power required by about 50 per cent. It has also a new clamping attachment that is said to be very much quicker than anything of the kind in use, and can be readily adjusted to square or round tubs.

The clamping attachments are made of malleable iron and are therefore strong and durable. The rolls are made of an extra heavy quality of rubber. The machine generally is gotten up in first-class style throughout and is guaranteed by the manufacturers.

We are just receiving a
cargo of

Choice No. 1

BARBADOES MOLASSES

Finest quality received
this year. . .

We are booking orders for future
delivery of our

"Victoria"

BRAND

CANNED SALMON

Quality second to none
in the market . . .

Laporte, Martin & Cie., Montreal

HOW TO RUIN A TOWN.

A VERY pointed and practical article appears in The Orangeville, Ont., Advertiser, on the possible results of townspeople doing all their buying in the city. We quote it for the merchant to show it to intelligent customers, who are reasonable enough to see that city-buying, if carried out to its extreme limit, can empty a town of both trade and prosperity:

"Let us assume that a town which lacks local pride and spirit and whose inhabitants send much of their cash to departmental stores, carries the thing to its logical conclusion and buys everything away from home, and what follows? The merchants put up their shutters and quit. The main street has gone out of business. The post office and express office are the local branches of the departmental store and are busy sending off orders and handling parcels. The merchants with their families, and their clerks, scatter to the four corners of the earth. There are, perhaps, two banks in the town and one closes at once, but the other waits to see how business will be. The editor of the local paper looks over his field and peers into the future, and then removes his plant to some place far from an overshadowing city. Those who owned property along the main street find it almost valueless. One of the local lawyers moves away. One of the doctors

sells out to the other. The farmers of the surrounding country rise at 3 a.m. and drive on through the village to the city to sell their produce and make their purchases. They consult a city doctor, or lawyer, or dentist, if they need advice or treatment. Their farms, once worth \$100 an acre because adjacent to a living town, decline in value until they are worth only \$30 or \$40 an acre, because no living town and market are near. The owner of the big mill or factory, which was bonused years ago, will now hearken to the offers he gets to locate in other places, and the town having now no future, no prospect of better shipping facilities, the factory will pack up and go away. In short, the town will have no excuse for existing. The surrounding country does not need it; it doesn't need itself; its people might as well move away and get into the city to which they really belong. Logically, this is the outcome—a whole province with no industry or trade in it but places for tinkering and repairing in a small way; a whole province in which only rich cities and rich men can thrive at all, all retailing passing into the hands of millionaire men and companies strong enough to practise any trick or to resort to any tyranny, and none being strong enough to resist them."

An article on these lines should appear in every local paper in Canada this summer. Merchants cannot afford to drift in this

matter. They must act promptly, appealing to the common sense of property owners in a town not to set the example of buying outside. If the owners of property will not themselves buy in the place which returns them interest on their investment, of course the case is pretty hopeless. But try what can be done by some vigorous protests, and your local editors are the men to help you.

HE PUSHED GUM.

You know the well-known adage "There's a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune," says a writer in Grocery World. I have been very much struck with the truth of that, as illustrated in the case of a retail grocer who is a friend of mine. While the tide he took at the flood has not brought him a fortune by any means, it has netted him a comfortable little sum of money. When the chewing-gum fad broke loose three or four years ago, this retailer expressed to me the opinion that it was to be a fad which would last for several years. So believing, he laid in a supply, and began to push it for all he was worth. Ever since that time he has constantly added to his stock every good new thing in chewing gum which has come out, and at present has as large a stock of gum as all the other dealers in his town put together. When anybody in that place wants chewing gum they go to my friend's. A month ago he told me he had cleared in 1896 nearly \$250 from chewing gum alone.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE GROCERS OF CANADA.

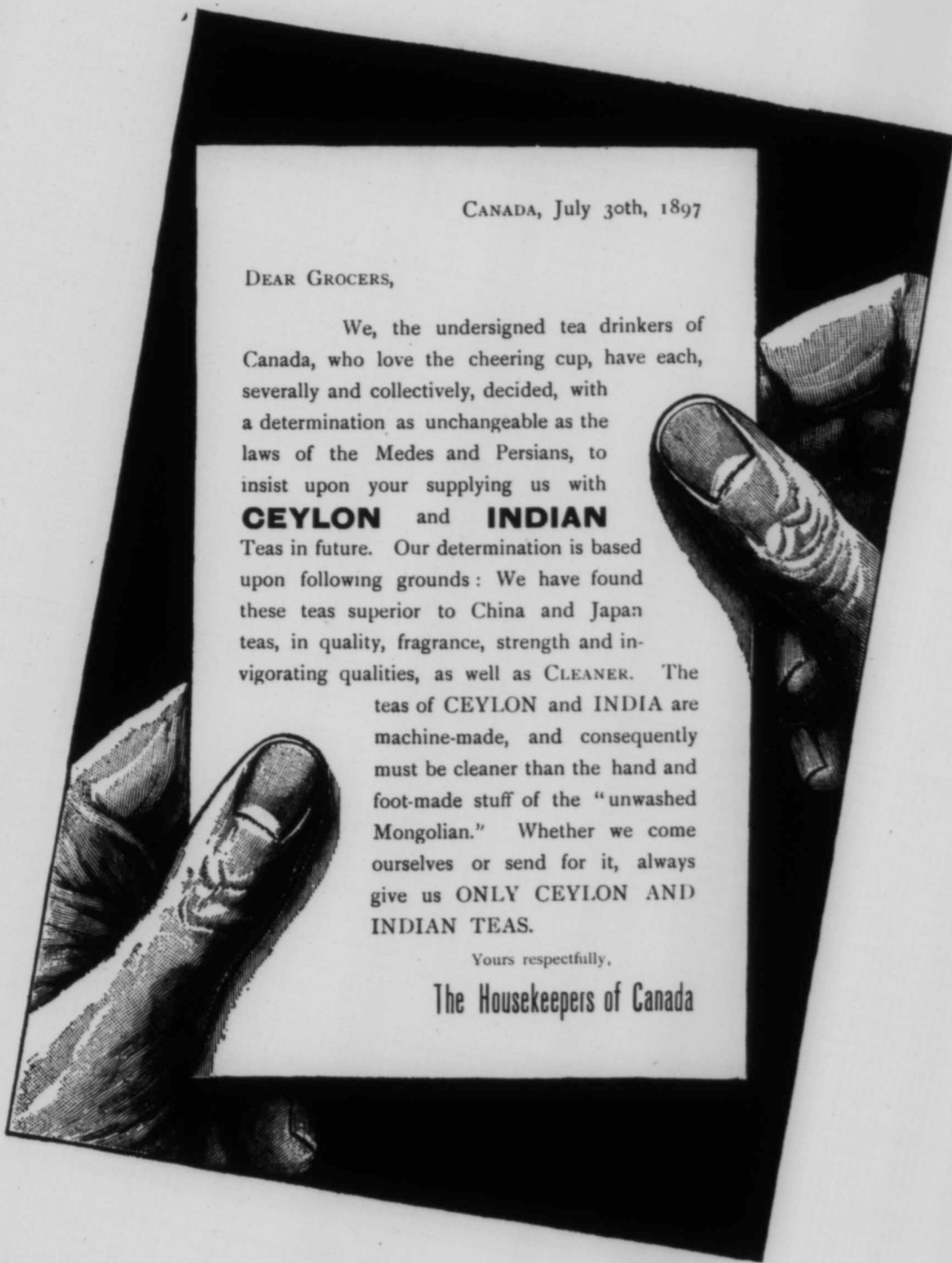
CANADA, July 30th, 1897

DEAR GROCERS,

We, the undersigned tea drinkers of Canada, who love the cheering cup, have each, severally and collectively, decided, with a determination as unchangeable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, to insist upon your supplying us with **CEYLON** and **INDIAN** Teas in future. Our determination is based upon following grounds: We have found these teas superior to China and Japan teas, in quality, fragrance, strength and invigorating qualities, as well as **CLEANER**. The teas of **CEYLON** and **INDIA** are machine-made, and consequently must be cleaner than the hand and foot-made stuff of the "unwashed Mongolian." Whether we come ourselves or send for it, always give us **ONLY CEYLON AND INDIAN TEAS**.

Yours respectfully,

The Housekeepers of Canada



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BUSINESS CHANGES.

DIFFICULTIES, ASSIGNMENTS, COMPROMISES.

HAMLIN & BURK, general merchants, Emsdale, Ont., have assigned to E. J. Henderson, Toronto.

George McGarry, pork packer, Montreal, has assigned.

O. W. Trenholm, grocer, Grand Pre, N.S., has assigned.

Alfred Masse, grocer, Montreal, has assigned to Chas. Desmarteau.

F. Tremblay, general merchant, Les Eboulements, Que., has assigned.

Jas. McFatridge, lobster packer, Bay St. George, Newfoundland, has assigned.

John Hyde has been appointed curator of the estate of J. P. Landry, general merchant, Hull, Que.

Therien & Co., general merchants, St. Remi, Que., are offering to compromise at 50c. on the dollar.

A meeting of the creditors of Moore & Kerr, general merchants, Orillia, Ont., was held on the 29th inst.

Royer & Burrage have been appointed curators of the general business of G. H. Kerr, Lake Megantic, Que.

A meeting of the creditors of L. Beaudet, general merchant, St. Jean des Chaillons, Que., was held on the 23rd inst.

Goddu Freres, grocers, St. Hyacinthe, Que., have assigned. A meeting of creditors will be held on the 3rd prox.

PARTNERSHIPS FORMED AND DISSOLVED.

Laramie & Co., hay and grain dealers, Montreal, have dissolved.

Garceau & Gilmore, beer bottlers, Rock Island, Que., have dissolved.

F. Lavoie & Cie., grain merchants, St. Martin, Que., have dissolved.

MacWillie Bros., grocers, Toronto, advertise dissolution dating from August 1st.

Burls & Banckham, tobacco and billiards, Toronto, have dissolved. Fred Banckham continues.

A. C. Buchanan & Co., grocers, Nelson, B.C., have dissolved. Mabbie retires and C. J. Wilson is admitted.

Alex. L'Hote and J. B. D. Legare have formed a partnership to do business in Montreal as manufacturers of wines.

The firm of McDonald & Dunning, general merchants, Cumberland, Que., has been dissolved. D. N. McDonald continues.

Harry C. Organ and Peter A. Carpenter have formed a partnership in Montreal, Que., to carry on a grocery business under the style of Organ & Carpenter.

In connection with the firm Rimer, Leewen & Co., general merchants, Otterburne, Man., N. T. Carey has been admitted and Rimer retires. Style now is N. T. Carey & Co.

J. A. Bancroft, W. C. Healey, W. H. Winchester, Chas. Spurr, S. E. Bancroft, James and Edward McDormand, James and Wm. McLaughlin, George and Frederick Armstrong, have formed a partnership in Roundhill, N.S., to run a general store under the style S. E. Bancroft & Co.

Clark's PATÉS

Fine Quality.
Handsome
Packages.

**Veal and Ham
Chicken
Partridge
Wild Duck
Assorted**

**Key Openers.
4 doz. Cases.
♦♦♦
RETAIL AT
15c.**

FOR SALE by all Wholesale Trade

THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR

All sizes; sweetest, driest, coldest, with least amount of ice. Send for catalogue. . . .

John Hillock & Co. 165 Queen St. E. **Toronto**

SALES MADE AND PENDING.

Geo. Genser, grocer, Montreal, has sold out.

The Windsor Brewing Co., Windsor, Ont., have sold out.

The assets of A. Masse, grocer, Montreal, are to be sold to day.

The general stock of W. J. Pepper, Shedden, Ont., has been sold.

E. H. Suffel, general merchant, Vienna, Ont., has advertised his stock for sale.

The assets of C. L. Begin, grocer, Levis, Que., are advertised to be sold August 2.

J. White, general merchant, Oak Lake, Man., is advertising his business for sale.

E. B. Morgan & Son, grocers, Oshawa, Ont., are advertising their business for sale.

The assets of Paul Prozesky, manufacturer of cigars, Montreal, are to be sold to day.

The general stock of James Gillies, Metapedia, Que., has been sold at 51c. on the dollar.

R. Stafford, general merchant, Joliette, Que., has sold his stock at 65c. on the dollar.

The general stock of the late Clara Laidlaw, St. George, Ont., is advertised for sale by tender.

The grocery stock of E. Bergeron & Frere, Montreal, has been sold at 45c. on the dollar.

The immovable assets of Hunt, Barnes & Co., wholesale fish dealers, Montreal, have been sold.

The assets of H. Blanchette, general merchant, Valracine, Que., are to be sold the 3rd prox.

The assets of Jos. Comfoltez, general merchant, St. Michel, Que., are advertised to be sold August 2.

The general stock of C. H. Gerbig, Ayr and Woodstock, Ont., is advertised to be sold by auction August 3.

CHANGES.

Frank C. Doctor, Ottawa, is commencing a grocery business.

C. B. Shaw, grocer, Windsor, N.S., has sold out to John Riley.

T. J. Doak, grocer, Stratford, Ont., has sold out to J. W. McCabe.

E. A. Smith, grocer, St. Thomas, Ont., has sold out to A. J. Woods.

H. Hankinson is commencing a grocery business in St. Thomas, Ont.

P. Adelstein & Co. have commenced a grocery business in Montreal.

Charles J. Lindstone has opened out a general store at O'Leary, P.E.I.

R. Thomas Vooght, Baddeck, N.S., has opened out in a general business.

Apps & Hankinson, grocers, St. Thomas, Ont., have sold out to E. A. Smith.

Henry Cook, pork dealer, Lunenburg, N.S., has sold out to Capt. McCulloch.

H. Giegerich, general merchant, Sandon, B.C., has sold out to D. W. French & Co.

Alonzo Smith & Son, Mountain, Ont., have removed their saw, flour and shingle mill to Kemptville.

Mrs. E. O. Taylor, general storekeeper, Burk's Falls, Ont., has sold out to Jackson Bros., Gore Bay, Ont.

Maria M. Guay, wife of C. L. Begin, is registered proprietress of the grocery business of C. L. Begin, Levis, Que.

The Toronto Biscuit and Confectionery Co. has been succeeded by the Toronto Biscuit and Confectionery Co., Limited.

The Ambrose & Winslow Brewing and Malting Co., Limited, Port Hope, Ont., are applying for permission to change their style to The Port Hope Brewing and Malting Co. of Port Hope, Limited.

FIRES.

J. T. Goldthorpe, general merchant, Salford, has been burnt out.

Charles Hackett, Ahouset, B.C. has had his general stock burnt out. It was insured.

J. H. Fielding, grocer and fruiter, Wiar-ton, Ont., has been burned out.

Sadleir Bros., general merchants, Wiar-ton, have been burned out.

J. A. Blondin, general merchant, St. Maurice, Que., has been burnt out. Partially insured.

DEATHS.

Isaac Marsten, general merchant, Eel River, N. B., has died.

John J. Nolan, of A. Nolan & Co., grocers, Montreal, is dead.

E. G. Butler, general merchant, Chester, N. S., is dead.



"BUILD TO-DAY THEN,
STRONG AND SURE.
WITH A FIRM AND
AMPLE BASE."
— Longfellow.

DO YOU?
WISH THUS TO BUILD
an advertisement
in the
**CONTRACT-
RECORD.**
TORONTO
will bring you
tenders from the
best contractors



HELLO !!! YES,
Certainly we sell
**"WHITE MOSS"
COCOANUT**

Everybody is asking for it, 'tis so fresh and tender. Sells so quickly. The Ladies prefer it to any other. Try it and be convinced of its superior quality.

Manufactured ONLY by...

Canadian Cocoanut Co.
(J. Albert McLean, Prop.)

MONTREAL

PACKAGE TEA.

IN the Connecticut correspondence of The New England Grocer, we notice the following in the matter of retail tea packages:

It seems to be the style to buy tea in packages wrapped in sheet lead and having pretty pictures on the outer paper. Several of the first-class groceries and nearly all of the fancy grocery stores sell tea in this fashion. Some of the places have tea in square tin boxes with covers that can be taken off and put on at will. The different packages hold ¼ lb., ½, 1 and 5 lbs. Selling tea in this manner is due to a demand created by the more particular class of people who desire to buy tea in individual wrappings rather than in paper bags. The object is to obtain tea that has not been exposed to the air and will not be after purchasing. This country has become such a tea drinking commonwealth that the people are becoming to discriminate as to the delicacy of flavor. In the larger cities the department stores serve free tea at certain portions of the year. As a result of the tea law which has recently gone into effect the people are drinking a better grade of tea than they used to.

We do not think package tea is in favor

GRIMBLE'S English Malt
Six GOLD Medals **VINEGAR**
GRIMBLE & CO., Limited., LONDON, N.W. ENG.

SALT

We are always fully stocked with Salt for Butter, Cheese, Table and general use. Send a card for prices or samples.

VERRET, STEWART & CO., Montreal - Quebec.



AN AUTOMATIC SELLING MACHINE ...

To sell

**Adams'
Tutti Frutti**

For full particulars, apply ..

Globe Automatic Selling Co.

13 Jarvis Street, - TORONTO, ONT.

Toronto's Greatest Celebration.

FULLY alive to the times, the management of the Toronto Exhibition, or, as the title runs this year, "Canada's Great Victorian-Era Exposition and Industrial Fair," is to be conducted on a scale, from August 30th to September 11th, that will even transcend any former effort made to promote this, the most popular, most comprehensive and most attractive annual show held on this continent. Already a sufficient number of applications for space and of notifications of entries have been received to warrant the highest expectations. The management have increased the number of medals to be awarded, and have made many improvements to the buildings and grounds, showing that they are resolved to leave nothing undone that will enhance the pleasure and comfort of both patrons and exhibitors. They have also determined on a special feature that promises to prove the greatest outdoor spectacle in the way of entertainment that Toronto or any other city has ever known, outside the world's metropolis itself. This spectacle will take the form of a reproduction of the wondrous Diamond Jubilee procession in London. Agents are now across the water hiring and buying the necessary properties and costumes, which will be an exact replica of the uniforms and costumes worn by the soldiery, the sailors, the nobility and the Yeomen of the Guard in the magnificent procession. Scenes will also be reproduced of the ceremonies at Buckingham Palace, St. Paul's Cathedral and other places along the line of route. Many interesting specialties will also be introduced, while at night the effect will be heightened and magnified by brilliant illuminations and fireworks. Not only will spectators have brought home to them the grandeur and unity of the Empire, but they will be practically taken home to Old London. While dwelling on this grand feature the material aspect of the Exhibition must not be lost sight of, therefore it is well to mention that entries of live stock, and the majority of the departments, close on Saturday, August 7th. Programmes containing all details of the attractions will be issued about the 10th of August. (advtd.)

elsewhere, and are surprised to learn that this method of retailing has made such headway in Connecticut. There is no good reason why tea should not be sold in packages. It seems, indeed, the very article which should be handled in this way. But buyers are conservative and suspicious, and it is a most difficult matter to alter the traditions of the counter.

We remarked this a short time ago in referring to the street sales of India tea which were being tried in New York. This city is decidedly peculiar in the matter of package goods, having known practically no package coffee trade until the Arbuckle sugar fight began. Before that event hardly a single Ariosa package stayed here; and it was only the big cut in prices and the free advertising which the daily press gave that started these and competing goods into use in New York.

Some goods, like chocolate, are not known except in packages. We are glad to see package tea coming, and we expect to see package sugar some time, for there seems to be both economy and cleanliness in handling the goods in this way.

The Retail Grocers of Montreal are to hold their annual picnic at Ste. Rose on the 29th inst. The following week we shall give a report of it.

Worth Works Wonders



And yet it's no wonder that Edwardsburg Starch has been a success ever since the first package was put on the market. Quality has done the whole thing. Quality is our talisman.

Every day sees our sales increase because the quality of our goods is right, and because they are worth the money asked for them.

For sale by all wholesalers.

Edwardsburg Starch Co., Cardinal, Ont.

THE F. F. DALLEY CO.



Gem Stove Polish, 1/4 gross cases \$9 00 per doz
Stovepipe Varnish, 4 oz. bottles 1 00
6 oz. bottles 1 25
Boston Brunswick Black, 8 oz. bottles 1 75

BIRD SEEDS

BART COTTAM & CO.
"Cottams," with Patent Bird Bread 0 07
Warbler, with Song Restorer 0 05 1/2
Belgian, with Bird Improver 0 05 1/2
International, with Bird Treat 0 05 1/2
German X, with Cuttlefish Bone 0 04 1/2
German, with Cuttlefish Bone 0 04 1/2
London Bird Seed, bulk 25 lb. cases 0 04 1/2
Bird Gravel, 10c. pkts., 24 in case 0 06
Bird Gravel, 5c. pkts., 48 in case 0 03

THE F. F. DALLEY CO.

Dalley's Spanish Bird Seed, 40 lb. cases 0 06
Dalley's Bird Seed, 40 lb. cases 0 06 1/2
NICHOLSON & BROCK.
Brock's Bird Seed 0 07
Norwich Bird Seed 0 06
Maple Leaf Bird Seed 0 05
Bird sea-gravel, 10c. pkts., 24 in case 0 06
" 5c. 48 " " 0 03

CORN BROOMS

CHAS. BOECKH & SONS. per doz. net.
"Imperial," extra fine, 8, 4 strings 3 65
" " " 7, 4 strings 3 45
" " " 6, 3 strings 3 25
" " " 5, 3 strings 3 10
" " " 4, 3 strings 2 90
" " " 3, 3 strings 2 75
" " " 2, 3 strings 2 60
" " " 1, 3 strings 2 40
BLUE.
KEEN'S OXFORD. per lb.
1 lb. packets \$0 17
1/4 lb. 0 17
Reckitt's Square Blue, 12 lb. box 0 17
Reckitt's Square Blue, 5 box lots 0 18

CANNED GOODS. per doz.

Apples, 3's \$0 70 \$0 35
" gallons 1 65 2 25

Blackberries, 2's 1 40 1 70
Blueberries, 2's 0 75 0 85
Beans, 2's 0 65 0 95
Corn, 2's 0 50 0 75
Cherries, red pitted, 2's 2 00 2 25
Peas, 2's 0 75 0 85
" Sifted select 0 90 1 00
" Extra sifted 1 25 1 40
Pears, Bartlett, 2's 1 65 1 75
" 3's 1 75 2 40
Pineapple, 2's 2 50 2 60
Peaches, 2's 1 65 2 00
" 3's 2 50 3 00
Plums, Green Gages, 2's 1 55 1 80
" Lombard 1 50 1 70
" Damson Blue 1 10 1 40
Pumpkins, 3's 0 70 0 90
" gallons 2 10 2 25
Raspberries, 2's 1 50 1 80
Strawberries, 2's 1 65 1 95
Succotash, 2's 1 65 1 15
Tomatoes, 3's 0 75 0 80
Lobster, tails 2 40 2 50
" flats 2 70
Mackerel 1 20 1 30
Salmon, Sockeye, tails 1 35 1 50
" Horseshoe 1 15 1 50
" do. to arrive 1 25 1 30
" Cohoes 1 15 1 30
Sardines, Albert, 1/2's tins 0 30 0 21
" Sportsmen, 1/4's genu-ine French high grade, key opener 0 12 1/2
Sardines, Sportsmen, 1/2's 0 21
Sardines, key opener, 1/2's 0 16 0 18 1/2
" " " 1/4's 0 10 1/2 0 11
" " " 1/2's 0 18 1/2 0 19
Sardines, other brands 9 1/2 11 0 16 3 17
" P. & O. 1/2's tins 0 33 0 35
" " " 1/4's " 0 33 0 34
Sardines, Amer., 1/2's " 0 04 1/2 0 09
" " " 1/4's " 0 09 0 11
" Mustard, 1/4 size, cases 50 tins, per 100 10 00 11 00

CANNED MEATS.
(CANADIAN.)
Comp Corn Beef, 1-lb. cans \$1 20 \$1 35

" " " 2 " 2 30 2 50
Comp Corn Beef 4-lb. can 7 75 8 25
" " " 14 " 15 00 16 00
Minced Callops 2 " 2 60 2 65
Lunch Tongue 1 " 3 40 3 50
English Brawn 2 " 2 75 2 80
Camb Sausage 2 " 2 50
Soups, assorted 1 " 1 50
" 2 " 2 25
Soups and Boull. 2 " 1 80
" 6 " 4 50



Acme Sliced Beef.
No. 1 tins, key, 2 doz. per doz. \$2.75.



Beardley's Boneless Herring. per doz. 2 doz. \$1 40

ARMOUR PACKING CO.—HELMET BRAND
Corned Beef, 1 lb. 1 40 1 50
" 2 lb. 2 60 2 75
" 4 lb. 5 50 5 80
" 6 lb. 8 50 8 80
Roast Beef, 1 lb. 17 50 18 00
" 14 lb. 1 40 1 50
" 2 lb. 2 80 2 75
Luncheon Beef, 1 lb. 1 60 1 70
" 2 lb. 3 25 3 35
Brawn 1 lb. 1 30 1 40
" 2 lb. 2 35 2 50
" 6 lb. 6 60 6 80
" 14 lb. 14 50 15 00
Ox Tongue, 1 1/2 lb. 7 00 7 20
" 2 lb. 8 50 8 80
" 2 1/2 lb. 10 75 11 00

Lunch Tongue, 1 lb. 3 35 3 50
" 2 lb. 6 50 6 80
Chipped Beef, 1/2 lb. 1 60 1 70
" 1 lb. 2 65 2 80
Pigs' Feet, 1 lb. 1 65 1 75
" 2 lb. 2 45 2 60
Potted Meats, Tongue or Ham 3/4 lb. 70 75
Potted Meats, Tongue or Ham 1/2 lb. 1 20 1 25
Potted Deviled Ham or Tongue, 1/2 lb. 70 75
Potted Deviled Ham or Tongue, 1/4 lb. 1 20 1 25

WHITE LABEL.
Soups Assorted, 1 qt. 3 00 3 15
" 1 pt. 2 00 2 10
Gelatine of Boar's Head, 2 lb. 3 00 3 20
Braised Beef with Vegetables, Piquant Sauce, Gumbo, Tomato and Rice, 2 lb. 3 00 3 10
Plover Roast 5 00
liced Gold Band Bacon 3 00

Codfish. per doz
Beardley's Shredded, 2 doz. pkgs. 0 90

CHEWING GUM.
ADAMS & SONS CO. per box
Tutti Frutti, 36 5c. bars. \$1 20
" (in cream pitcher) 36 5c. bars 1 20
" (in sugar bowl) 36 5c. bars 1 25
" (in glass jar) 115 5c. pkgs. 3 75
Pepsin Tutti Frutti (in glass jar) 115 5c. packages 3 75
Pepsin Tutti Frutti, 23 5c. packages 0 75
Round Pepsin, 30 5c. packages 1 00
Cash Register, 300 5c. bars and pkgs. 15 00
Cash Box, 160 5c. bars 6 00
Tutti Frutti Show Case, 180 5c. bars and packages 6 50
Variety Gum (with book in each box) 150 1c. pieces 1 00
Banner Gum (English or French wrappers) 115 1c. pieces 0 75
Flirtation Gum (English or French wrappers) 115 1c. pieces 0 65
Mexican Fruit, 36 5c. bars 1 20
Sappota, 150 1c. pieces 0 90
Orange Sappota, 150 1c. pieces 0 75
Black Jack, 115 1c. pieces 0 75
Red Rose, 115 1c. pieces 0 75
Magic Trick. (English or French wrappers) 115 1c. pieces 0 75

CHOCOLATES & COCOAS.
Cocoa—EPPSS. per lb.
Case of 14 lbs. each 0 35
Smaller quantities 0 37 1/2

RECKITT'S Blue and Black Lead (ALWAYS GIVE YOUR CUSTOMERS SATISFACTION)

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THE "DIAMOND" OIL BLACKING



Is specially prepared for the people, recommending itself. It has been acknowledged for years the best kind, as it preserves and imparts to leather a brilliant jet black polish. It has numerous imitators, but continues to outshine them all. Ask for the original, and see you get it.

Diamond Oil Liquid Blacking. Black and White Cream for Kid Boots. Tan Polish for Brown Boots. Diamond Oil Gloss for Kid Boots. Patent Leather Varnish and Shoe Varnish. Harness Blacking and Metal Polish.

W. BERRY, - MANCHESTER.

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Hygienic and Perfection and Cocoa Essence

Queen's Dessert Royal Navy and Perfection

Chocolate Icings A child can ice a cake in three minutes.

Cowan's Famous Blend Coffee is perfection in strength and flavor

THE COWAN CO. LIMITED TORONTO

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS COCOA.

EPPS'S GRATEFUL-COMFORTING COCOA

In labelled Tins. 14 lb. Boxes.

Special Agent, C. E. COLSON, MONTREAL

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Have you got it in stock?

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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.

CADBURY'S.

Frank Magor & Co., Agents.	per doz
Cocoa essence, 3 oz. packages.	\$1 65
	per lb
Mexican chocolate, 1/4 and 1/2 lb. pkgs.	0 40
Rock Chocolate, loose.	0 40
" " 1-lb. tins.	0 42 1/2
Cocoa Nibs, 11-lb. tins.	0 35

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, 1/2'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 22
Sticks, gross boxes, each	1 00

Cocoa—

Homeopathic, 1/4's, 8 and 14 lbs.	0 30
Pearl,	0 25
London Pearl, 12 and 18 "	0 22
Rock	0 30
Bulk, in boxes	0 18
	per doz
Royal Cocoa Essence, ackages	1 40

CHOCOLAT MENIER.

	In, Cases of	In 12
	5 case 10x12 lb	lb bxs
Van a—	per lb.	lot.
Yellow wrapper,	\$ 0 32	\$ 0 34
Unsweetened—		\$ 0 36
Blue Premium	C 35	0 37
	Per case.	Less than case

Pastilles—

Yellow wrapper, 108 bxs.	
to the case	\$21 00
Croquettes—	
Yellow wrapper, 9 bxs. of 12 packages	\$20 00

(A. P. Tippet & Co., Agents.)

Chocolate—	per lb.
Caracas, 1/4's, 6-lb. boxes	0 42
Vanilla, 1/4's,	0 42
"Gold Medal" Sweet, 1/4's, 6 lb. bxs	0 29
Pure, unsweetened, 1/4's, 6 lb. bxs.	0 42
Fry's "Diamond," 1/4's, 14 lb. bxs.	0 24
Fry's "Monogram," 1/4's, 14 lb. bxs.	0 24

Cocoa—

Concentrated, 1/4's, 1 doz. in box	2 40
" " 1/2's,	4 50
" " 1 lbs.	8 25
Homeopathic, 1/4's, 14 lb. boxes	
" " 1/2's, 12 lb. boxes	

JOHN P. MOTT & CO.'S.

(R. S. McIndoe, Agent, Toronto.)

Mott's Broma	per lb.	0 30
Mott's Prepared Cocoa		0 28
Mott's Homeopathic Cocoa (1/4's)		0 32
Mott's Breakfast Cocoa (in tins)		0 45
Mott's No. 1 Chocolate		0 30
Mott's Breakfast Chocolate		0 28
Mott's Caracas Chocolate		0 40
Mott's Diamond Chocolate		0 22
Mott's French-Can. Chocolate		0 18
Mott's Navy or Cooking Chocolate		0 27
Mott's Cocoa Nibs		0 35
Mott's Cocoa Shells		0 05
Vanilla Sticks, per gross		0 90
Mott's Confectionery Chocolate		0 21
Mott's Sweet Chocolate Liquors		0 19

COWAN COCOA AND CHOCOLATE CO.

Hygienic Cocoa, 1/4 lb. tins, per doz.	\$3 75
Cocoa Essence, 1/2 lb. tins, per doz.	2 25
Soluble Cocoa, No. 1 bulk, per lb.	0 20
Diamond Chocolate, 12 lb. boxes, 1/4 lb. cake, per lb.	0 22 1/2
Royal Navy Chocolate, 12 lb. boxes, 1/2 lb. cake, per lb.	0 30
Mexican Vanilla Chocolate, 12 lb. boxes, 1/4 lb. cake, per lb.	0 35

WALTER BAKER & CO.'S.

Chocolate—	
emium No. 1, boxes, 12 lbs. each.	

Baker's Vanilla in boxes, 12 lbs. each. 50

Caracas Sweet, in boxes, 6 lbs. each.	38
Vanilla Tablets, 416 in box, 24 boxes in case, per box, net.	4 20
German Sweet Chocolate—	
Grocers' Style, in boxes, 12 lbs. each.	0 28
Grocers' Style, in boxes, 6 lbs. each.	0 25
Eight cakes to the lb., in bxs, 6 lbs. e.	0 25

Soluble Chocolate

In canisters, 1 lb., 4 lb. and 10 lb.	0 50
Breakfast Cocoa—	
In bxs, 6 and 12 lbs. each, 1/2 lb. tins.	0 50

COCOANUT.

CANADIAN COCOANUT CO.

White Moss Brand—	
Pkgs. 1 lb., 15 or 30 lb. cs.	0 27
" " " " " "	0 28
" " " " " "	0 29
" " " " " "	0 30

Bulk—

White Moss, 10, 15 or 20 lb. Pails.	
Feather Strip, " " " "	
Special Shred, " " " "	
Macaroon, " " " "	
Crown Desic., 12, 20 or 25 lb. "	
Special, " " " "	
Barrels, 2c. per lb. less.	
Terms, 3 p.c. off 30 days.	

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Matchless in finish. What?
Why our new

No. 1 White 3-lb. Cartoon.

It contains the finest quality of laundry starch, and is a second edition to our 6-lb. fancy enamelled tin. Have you seen it? If not, include it in your next order for Starch, for it is a rapid seller, and is capturing the trade.

THE BRANTFORD STARCH CO., Limited, - BRANTFORD, ONT.

For puddings, custards, etc.
ONTARIO } 38-lb. to 45-lb. boxes,
STARCH } 6 bundles 0 06
STARCH IN } Silver Glose 0 07 1/2
BARRELS } Pure 0 06 1/2

THE BRANTFORD STARCH CO., LTD.

Laundry Starches—
Canada Laundry, boxes of 40 lbs. 0 04 1/2
Finest Quality White Laundry—
3 lb. cartons, cases 36 lbs. 0 05 1/2
Bbls., 175 lbs. 0 04 1/2
Kegs, 100 lbs. 0 04 1/2

Lily White Glose—
Kegs, extralarge crystals, 100 lbs. 0 06 1/2
1 lb. fancy cartons, cases 36 lbs. 0 07
6 lb. draw-lid bx. 8 in crate, 48 lb. 0 07
6 lb. tin enamelled cannisters,
8 in crate 48 lb. 0 07

Brantford Glose—
1 lb. fancy boxes, cases 36 lbs. 0 07 1/2
Brantford Cold Water Rice Starch—
1 lb. fancy boxes, cases 28 lbs. 0 09

Canadian Electric Starch—
40 packages in case 3 00
Culinary Starch—Challenge Prep. Corn—
1 lb. pkgs., boxes 40 lbs. 0 05 1/2
No. 1 Pure Prepared Corn—
1 lb. pkgs., boxes 40 lbs. 0 06 1/2

SUGAR. per lb.
Granulated—
Redpath and St. Lawrence, single barrels 0 04 7-16
Redpath and St. Lawrence, 5-barrels 0 04 3/4
Acadia, single barrels 0 04 3/4
" 5 0 04 5-16

Paris Lump, bbls. and 100-lb. boxes 0 05 1/2 0 05 1/2
" in 50 lb. boxes 0 05 1/2 0 05 1/2
Extra Ground, bbls. icing 0 05 1/2 0 05 1/2
Powdered, bbls 0 05 1/2 0 05 1/2
Very bright refined 0 03 1/2 0 04
Bright Yellow 0 00 0 03 1/2
Dark Yellow 0 03 1/2 0 03 1/2
Demerara 0 03 1/2 0 03 1/2
Raw, in bags 0 03 1/2

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.
SYRUPS. bbls. 1/2 bbls.
Dark per gallon. 0 23 0 25
Medium 0 23 0 25
Bright 0 32 0 42
Honey (corn) 0 32 0 40
" 2 gal. pails 1 00
" 3 gal. pails 1 35 1 40

MOLASSES.
Barrels 0 23 0 35
Half-barrels 0 25 0 37

SOAP.
Babbitt's "1776" Soap Powder \$ 3 50



Box Lot 4 20
Box Lot 4 10
Freight prepaid on 5 box lots.
BRANTFORD SOAP WORKS CO.



Ivory Bar" is put up in 1 lb., 2 6-16 lbs., 3-lb. bars, 60 lbs. in box; 10 and 12 oz. cakes, 120 in box; Twin Cake, 11 1/4 oz. each, 100 in box.
Quotations for "Ivory Bar" and other brands of soap furnished on application.

TEAS.
RAM LAL'S (lead packages)
Cases, each 60 1-lb. 0 35
" " 60 1/2-lb. 0 35
" " 30 1-lb. 0 35
" " 120 1/2-lb. 0 36

Congou—
Half Chests Kaisow, Mon- ing, Paking 0 12 0 60
Caddies, Paking, Kaisow 0 18 0 50

INDIAN.
Darjeelings 0 35 0 55
Assam Pekoes 0 20 0 40
Pekoe Souchong 0 18 0 25
CEYLON.
Broken Pekoes 0 35 0 42
Pekoes 0 30 0 40
Pekoe Souchong 0 17 0 35

CHINA GREENS.
Gunpowder—
Cases, extra firsts 0 42 0 50
Half Chests, ordinary firsts 0 22 0 38
Young Hyson—
Cases, sifted, extra firsts 0 42 0 50
Cases, small leaf, firsts 0 35 0 40
Half Chests, ordinary firsts 0 22 0 38
" " seconds 0 17 0 19
" " thirds 0 15 0 17
" " common 0 13 0 14
Young Hyson— PING SUYU.
Half Chests, firsts 0 28 0 32
" " seconds 0 16 0 19
Half Boxes, firsts 0 28 0 32
" " seconds 0 16 0 19

Half Chests— JAPAN.
Finest May pickings 0 38 0 40
Choice 0 32 0 36
Finest 0 28 0 30
Fine 0 25 0 27
Good medium 0 22 0 24
Medium 0 19 0 20
Good common 0 16 0 18
Common 0 13 1/2 0 15
Nagasaki, 1/2 chests Pekoe 0 16 0 22
" " Oolong 0 14 0 15
" " Gunpowder 0 16 0 19
" " Siftings 0 07 1/2 0 11

LIPTON'S TEAS.
No. 1 Ceylon, retailed at 0 50 0 35
No. 2 " " " " " " 0 40 0 28
No. 3 " " " " " " 0 30 0 22
All the above can be had mixed with Green Tea at same prices.

"SALADA" CEYLON.
Wholesale Retail
Brown Label, 1s and 1/2s 0 20 0 25
Green Label, 1s and 1/2s 0 22 0 30



Blue Label, 1s and 1/2s and 1/4s 0 30 0 40
Red Label, 1s and 1/2s 0 36 0 50
Gold Label, 1/2s 0 44 0 60
Terms, 30 days net.

"KOLONA"
Ceylon Tea, in 1-lb. and 1/2-lb. lead packets, black or mixed.
Blue Label, retail at 30c 0 22
Green Label " 40c 0 28
Red Label " 50c 0 35

Orange Label, retail at 60c 0 42
Gold Label, " 80c 0 58
Terms, 3 per cent. off 30 days.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
British Consols, 4's; Twin Gold
Bar, 8's
Ingots, rough and ready, 8's
Laurel, 3's
Brier, 7's
Index, 7's
Honeysuckle, 8's
Napoleon, 8's
Victoria, 12's
Brunette, 12's
Prince of Wales, in caddies
" " in 40-lb. boxes

WASHING POWDER.
"SILVER DUST"
Case 72 1-lb. cartons 5 00
Half case 36 1-lb. 2 50
Case 24 3-lb. 4 25
Half case 12 3-lb. 2 12
Case 100 5-cent packages 3 50
Half case 50 5-cent packages 1 80

WOODENWARE.
Pails, 2 hoop, clear, No. 1 \$ 1 45
" 3 " " " " 2 1 60
" 2 " " " " 2 1 40
" 3 " " " " 2 1 55
" " " " " painted " 2 1 40
Tubs, No. 0 8 00
" 1 6 50
" 2 5 50
" 3 4 50

THE E. B. EDDY CO.
Washboards, Planet 1 60
" XX 1 40
" X 1 25
" Special Globe 1 50
Matches— 5-Case Lots, Single Cas
Telegraph \$3 50 \$3 70
Telephone 3 30 3 50
" 1/2 gro. bxs 3 50 3 70
Parlor 1 40 1 45
Red Parlor 1 40 1 45
Safety 4 00 4 20
Flamers 2 25 2 35
Tiger 3 15 3 35

BRYANT & MAY.
Robert Greig & Co., Agents.
No. 9 Safety, per gross \$ 2 00
" 10 " " " " " " 1 10
" 2 Tiger, " " " " " " 5 00
" 4 " " " " " " 2 00

Young & Smylie's
Newest...
Specialty
MINT . . .
PUFF-STRAPS

RECOGNIZING the great popularity of peppermint with the sweets-loving public, we are the first to introduce to the trade Pliable Licorice containing this flavor.
The delicious quality of our Pliable Licorice is well known; it is matchless in this respect as well as in its flavor and finish.
Our Triple Tunnel Tubes and Navy Plugs are great favorites also, and are made of the same material, although flavored differently.
We recommend all these goods as suitable for Summer Trade; they will please the most exacting taste as wholesome, smooth and palatable confections.

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DURA
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BICK'S
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Chas. B
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I, 2, 3
I, 2, 3
I, 2, 3
Butcher
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Roasts Broils
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The Dry Goods Review



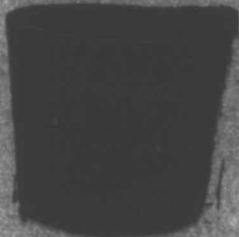
TELLS what to buy and how to sell it; gives a regular course of Window Dressing, Store Management, Advertising; describes all new goods, etc. What more do you want? One Pointer from a single copy should net you at least Two Dollars. Twelve copies, or one year, should net you Twenty-four Dollars. This is a fact, and the reason we have subscribers.

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The H. A. Nelson & Sons Co., Montreal.

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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 packages of all descriptions.

For sale by all Woodenware Dealers.

OAKVILLE, ONT.

THE DRY GOODS REVIEW

TORONTO MONTREAL

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Walter Baker & Co., LTD.

Dorchester, Mass.
The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of



PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

on this Continent.

No Chemicals are used in their manufacture.

Their Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup.

Their Premium No. 1 Chocolate, put up in Blue Wrappers and Yellow Labels, is the best plain chocolate in the market for family use.

Their German Sweet Chocolate is good to eat and good to drink. It is palatable, nutritious, and healthful; a great favorite with children.

Buyers should ask for and be sure that they get the genuine goods. The above trade-mark is on every package.

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.,
Dorchester, Mass.



N.B.—The old STANDARD BRAND of HORSESHOE CANNED SALMON still takes the lead, and affords the greatest satisfaction to both dealer and consumer, and for uniform excellence in quality and weight has no equal.

EVERY CAN WARRANTED.

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Victoria, B.C., Owners.

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" W. S. Goodhue & Co., Montreal.
" Teet & Perse, Winnipeg.

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Is the King of all Lamp Chimneys. Made of the finest quality of Pure Lead Glass.



HEAT WILL NOT BREAK IT.



EVERY CHIMNEY NICELY WRAPPED AND LABELLED.



There are a number of so-called Pure Lead Glass Chimneys on the market, and we would warn dealers to beware of imitations of our "Genuine" Lead Glass Chimney.



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CHARLES F. CLARK, PRESIDENT. EDW. F. RANDOLPH, TREASURER.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

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JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.



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The only Ladies' Shoe Dressing that positively contains oil. Softens and preserves. Imparts a beautiful finish. Once tried, always used. Largest quantity. Finest quality. Retail at 25 cents.

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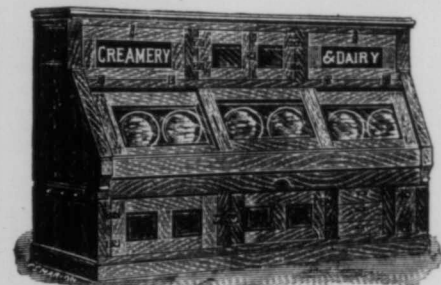
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