



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

TORONTO, MAY 19, 1893.

Vol. VII.

J B. McLEAN, President.

HUGH C. MCLEAN, THE J. B. MCLEAN PUBLISHING COMPANY. FINE MAGAZINE PRINTERS AND TRADE JOURNAL PUBLISHERS.

HEAD OFFICE : 10 Front St. E.

MONTREAL OFFICE : 146 St. James St. E. Desbarats, Manager. NEW YORK OFFICE: Room 41, Times Building Roy V. Somerville, Manager. FUROPEAN BRANCH :

Canadian Government Offices, 17 Victoria St., London, S.W. R. Hargreaves, Manager.

To do business without books is about as senseless as to navigate a ship without a chart. Yet there are men in business to-day who evidently do not think so. One has recently been discovered in an English grocer and provision dealer. And it was at a meeting of creditors that the revelation was made. He startinto business two years ago with a capital of about \$50 and no books. The only wonder is that under such circumstances, he kept his head above water so long. But the poor fellow was badly buffeted about by persistent creditors and numerous judgment summonses. He seems to have been honest, but he was never destined for business, and the creditors, in refusing to grant hlm a discharge, acted wisely. Men who do not think books a necessity in business court failure by becoming merchants; and when the inevitable happens it is only fair to the business community that they shall be prevented from repeating the experiment.

What is within a degree of being just as unbusinesslike as keeping no books at all, is not to make duplicate entries of customers' pass-books. Only a few weeks ago an instance was published in this journal of a customer that systematically rubbed out some of the entries in her pass-book, to what extent the

grocer never knew, for the simple reason that he had no entries whereby he might make a comparison other instances are not wanting where storekeepers have trusted wholly to the honesty of their customers in this particular. It is all very well to account a man honest before he is found to be otherwise, but it is unwise to carry it so far in business as to allow credit customers to be their own bookkeepers.

Paper is being turned to many uses and many things into paper. The latest to be appropriated for the latter purpose is sugar cane. The fibres of the cane are said to give a paper of superior quality, and the mechanical manipulation is of the simplest. The best quality of the paper costs less than two cents a pound. and an authority estimates that as one ton of sugar cane will produce forty pounds of paper that a surplus value of about 80 cents per ton can be drawn from the sugar cane. The study of economical methods, so characteristic of the present day, is ever revealing means for the turning of waste into dollars and cents.

It is beginning to look as though carraway seed was going to follow in the wake of sugar and other markets that have an upward tendency. At any rate advices received from Amsterdam under date of April 29 indicate as much. The new-crop is already in blossom, but it is only half the usual height of the plant, which is considered unfavorable to the further development. Present stocks are 20,000 bags, against 40,000 bags a year ago, while this year's crop is expected to be 35,000 bags, against 50,000 in 1892, or, an estimated decrease all round of 35.000 bags. The market is firm in consequence of these unfavorable conditions,

and quotations for August and Septem ber are higher.

No. 20

A pleasant demeanor is capital to a business-man, and none realize it more than the live merchant. He may feel cross and disgruntled because of the many little annoyances that fall, more or less, to every business man's lot ; he may take satisfaction out of his clerks or-his pipe: but the moment a cus tomer enters his store the clouds vanish and he is all attention, with smiles and sunshine playing about his features, although within him may be the rumblings of a storm. There are many men possess ing the qualifications of capital, experience and enterprise, who never make business anything more than an ordinary success at the best, because lacking in this particular. When customers enter a store, be they men, women or children, they expect to be waited upon pleasantly as well as promptly. And there is scarcely anything that jars on their feelings so much as to be disappointed in this respect. If it be a woman she stamps her pretty little foot and yows she will never enter Blank's store again. And when a woman says "she won't, she won't." If it be a man who has been offended he will probably say some strong things to his better half when he gets home and inform her that when she wants any more goods from Blank's she had better go for them herself. If he "rules his own household" he will not only refuse to go to Blank's himself but wll, in all likelihood, abjure his wife from going there. A pleasant manner towards customers is a qualification that every merchant should demand of his clerks. Merchants and their clerks have no doubt a good deal to bother them. Here is a customer that will keep you trotting attendance and then not make a purchase. There is another who

is always finding fault, and without apparent reason, while another persistently tries to beat down in price, telling you probably that it can be got for so much at your nearest competitor's. Under such and similar circumstances it is difticult to preserve the spirit of an angel or the patience of a Job, but that is what is demanded, nevertheless.

. . .

A bill to shorten the limit of time to ten years when action may be taken upon the covenant in a mortgage has been read a second time in the Ontario Legislature. The limit is now twenty years. And the promoters of the bill have no doubt been influenced by the experience of Toronto during the past year or two. To every mortgage there is a clause in which the maker covenants to see that the conditions there entered into are carried out. As everybody knows Toronto has during the last two or three years been reaping the whirlwind of a real estate boom. When the slump in values occurred many men found themselves burdened with property they could not real. ize upon, or for which, even did they find a purchaser, they could not get enough to retire the mortgage. Hundreds of them could not pay interest let alone brincipal. Then there was the consequent foreclosures. In many instances the land had passed through more or one hands since the mortgage was made. In such instances the mortgagee often looked to the original mortgagor for indemnity. If he failed to comply the land would be sold, usually at a sacrifice, and then a demand would be made upon the latter for the difference in the price obtained by the property at a forced sale and the amount of the mortgage; plus interest, costs, etc. In the event of non-compliance there was the Inevitable writ. By this means numbers of men who thought themselves even wealthy suddenly found themselves penniless. Never dreaming in the boomtime, that there would be any difficulty, some speculators were on covenants for, in the aggregate, enormous sums. One well-known legal man was reputed to have his name to covenants to the extent of over a million dollars. But whatever the amount might have been he found it necessary to take a trip to England to get the necessary assistance to tide him over. In other instances, where the prospects were good, the banks came

to the rescue by granting periods of extension spreading over one, two and three years. In the avalanche were swallowed up numbers of business men.

. . .

Then it was that the innocent-looking covenant clause, of whose existence some had forgotten and others considered old-fashioned and harmless was found to be a pretty effective weapon when mounted and put into operation. With this discovery came an agitation for an amendment to the law. Some went to the extreme of advocating the expurgation of the covenant clause. But no law could prevent two parties entering into an agreement, one of whom covenanted to pay the other for value received. Evens however, did it come within the province of the law capitalists would demand higher rates of interest to compensate them for the decreased security. Some of those who took the radical view boasted that they did not care even if the rate of interest was increased so long as they got the obnoxious covenant clause wined out. Others again desired that the clause should remain as at present, but that its life should be limited from five to ten years. The men who took this view were usually of the more responsible class of citizens, and it is their views that have been crystalized into the bill now before the House. Ten years seems to be a reasonable limit to the life of a covenant, especially in view of the fact that a note is outlawed at the expiry of six years, and, as the Hon. Mr. Fraser, who at first strongly opposed the bill, is now in favor of it, there is a probability of its being adopted. It will, of course, not be retroactive, and those whose names are already on covenants will receive no benefit. It is future covenant makers that will reap the results of the present sowing.

. . .

All the honest men have not departed yet, and one of them was revealed the other day in the person of a Portsmouth (England) grocer. His name is Dexter. In 1876 he tailed and his creditors accepted a compromise at 7s. 6d. on the pound. After this fortune smilled upon him, and the other day he paid up the balance, aggregating about \$4,000. The departure was unique, and it was not to be wondered at that his former creditors should present him with a beautifully chased silver cruet as a token of their esteem.

"TREATING" CUSTOMERS.

travell

for it

mercha

In fact

at lea

buy u

you go

he the

p for

big bi

of con

not dr

not dr

reimbu

means

say th

the be

may b

propria

Aside.

matter

ers is

results

lete th

CH

Duri

chats

east.

that

that t

in corr

ing tr

quiet.

ing fit

the si

about

· T1

the c

North

a con

in con

For se

cery d

has in

fection

ment

later

the la

the fi

tice t

at 7

into

keep

2 Court

I hav

.. ..

that

berry

prize-

ed a

he we

offere

was

dren.

for a

day

ture.

fancy

Customs are ever changing. It is noticeable in the commercial as well as in the social world. In the one the process may be slower than in the other, but it is nevertheless going on with irresistible force. One instance will at the mome suffice. Not many years ago the idea was common that treating customers was part and parcel of a commercial traveller's duties. A glass of grog or a bottle of wine or beer was necessary to wash away obstacles that may have been in the way of securing an order. The greater the obstacle or the more porus the customer the greater was often the quantity of liquor consumed, and this usually had to be topped off with a choice llavanna or two. Not unfrequently this would be the introduction to a drunken orgie, and sometimes a night of gambling. The condition of both seller and buyer the next morning to do business is obvious. The custom was even then looked upon as pernicious, but it was thought to be a necessary evil which. like a dose of bad medicine, had to be swallowed. But with the spread of the temperance sentiment came a movement to at least curtail the liberality of the traveller, and the result is a marked change compared with even ten years ago. True, the system still obtains, and, to a more or less extent, always will, but its excesses are by no means as frequent.

Houses to-day would not-in fact, they could not-countenance the excesses of the past. And for more reasons than one. Competition is keener, and, what always follows, profits smaller. To meet this falling off in the profits there must of necessity be a pruning of expenditure, and of the "mouldering branches" none are probably more accessible than that of treating customers. Then the country is overrun with an army of commercial travellers. They are usually the best men the respective houses can put on the road, and are well-trained, wide-awake, and pushing. In the face of this it stands to reason that every house demands sobriety and strict attention to business on the part of their travellers. If the first does not obtain, it is obvious that the second cannot. And it is plain that tarrying long at the wine cup with customers does not tend to cultivat either of these desirable qualities.

When the wholesale house is putting a price on goods a certain percentage has to be allowed for travellers' expenses. Although treating customers is being frowned down, yet the amount still spent in this way is, in the aggregate, large. It is obviously then in the interest of retailers themselves that the practice should become obsolete, for it is they after all who have got to pay the piper. In other words, the merchant who shares a bottle of wine or beer ostensibly at the

traveller's expense is in reality paying for it himself. There are probably some merchants who will not agree with this. In fact we have in mind at the moment at least one country dealer whom we fancy will not. "Ain't you going to buy us a bottle of wine ?" or, "Ain't you going to buy us a bottle of beer ?" the stereotyped query he keeps hung up for every drummer. And as he is a big buyer he invariably succeeds; but, of course he pays for it himself in the not drin khelp him and all who do to not drink help him and all who de to reimburse the house that provided the means for tickling his palate. Some may say that the wholesaler would reap all the benefits from a decrease in expenditure. But the keenness of competition may be trusted to prevent him from appropriating at least the whole of it. Asjde, however, from this view of the matter, the practice of treating customers is unbusinesslike and pernicious in its results, and the sooner it becomes obsolete the better for all concerned.

s no

as in

OCESS

aut it

stible

mer

was

tray.

hottle

wash

en in

great-

is the

quan

sually

ce Ha-

v this

runken

gamb

er and

iness is

n look-

it was

which.

to be

of the

vement

of the

marked

1 years

is, and,

rs will,

as fre

t, they

INSUS OF

ian one.

always

et this

must of

nditure.

"s" none

r that of

country

umercial

the best

it on the

a-awake.

this it

ouse de

ntion to

avellers.

obvious

is plain

cup with

cultivat

putting

rcentage

expenses

is being

unt still

ggregate.

the inter-

the prac-

it is they

the piper.

ho shares

bly at the

a was

CHATS WITH BUSINESS MEN.

During the last few days I have had chats with drummers whose routes lie east, west, and north. They all tell me that the farmers are busy seeding, and that the country towns and villages are in consequence practically deserted, causing trade to be at the moment decidedly quiet. "But the crops, they are looking fine, and the prospects are good for the summer trade," was in effect what about the whole of them said to me.

. . .

" They are likely to have some fun over the compulsory early-closing by-law in North Bay," said a traveller the other day "There is on.e firm there that runs a confectionery and ice cream business in connection with the grocery store. For some time it has closed up the grocery department early in the evening and has beinsed to sell to anyone. The confectionery, fruit and refreshment department was, however, kept open till a later hour. Now, the greater part of the latter business is done at night, and the firm in question consider it an injustice that it should be compelled to close at 7 p.m. So when the by-law came into force it decided to keep open, and keep open it did. A case in the police Wourt was the result, but how it came out I have not yet heard."

"Say, you didn't get the sequel to that piano which you stated J. W. Borsberry, of Eby-Blaine's, had won in a prize package of hair-crimpers," remarked a friend of his to me. "Well, when he went up to the office of the firm that offered the prize he found that the piano was one of those small pianos for children, and that he would have to pay \$6 for a package to ship it in. The whole thing was a skin game, and Mr. Borsberry, of course, refused to take the thing, as it was probably just what was anticipated he would do. That gives one an idea of what these prize fakes are, and I think the sooner they are suppressed the better for the public," indignantly concluded my informant.

. . .

"Say, would it not be a good idea if the wholesale and retail trade of the city could be induced to go in for a joint picnic or excursion sometime during the summer," ventured a well-known grocer to me a few days ago. "I think it would. It would bring the two branches of trade into closer contact, would foster a better feeling, and would result in the removal of many of the existing little misunderstandings. Let us all shut up on a certain day and go to the States -No, by Jove, let's spead our money in Canada. We can have just as good a time here as across the line," he eathusiastically concluded, vigorously thunping his desk and jumping to his feet.

"Well, neither business nor money were so bad during the winter," said a prominent east end retailer to me the other day. "But I must say that things are not now so satisfactory in either respect. I have just now in my mind one of my customers, a mechanic. He did not do a stroke of work all winter, but notwithstanding this he paid cash for all his goods. As there is little or no work doing yet his surplus cash is running low, and he is in consequence getting behind in his account. That is I guess about the way with lots more, and may be fairly accredited the cause of the present scarcity of money."

. . .

. . .

"I shan't forget my first and only experience with soaked peas." said a retailer to me the other day. "I had placed an order for some canned peas, but when they arrived there was nothing on the labels to denote what the cans contained or whose pack they were, but accompanying the consignment was a bundle of labels on which were printed the words : "Soaked Peas." I had never heard of such a thing before. I was in a quandry. Just then a friend of mine -a commercial traveller, by the waycame in, and I told him about the matter. 'Why, man, dear,' he said, 'get them out of your store as last as you can. If you are found with them in your possession you'll be fined.' And you can just bet I did get rid of them. I put them back in the cases and shipped them off to the packers, accompanied by a pretty strong letter, telling them to keep their representatives away from my store in the future. You can safely bet that I'll never get caught that way again."

BYSTANDER.

POISONED BY CANNED PEAS.

5

Dr. David Armstrong, a physician in the west end, thus writes the Toronto World :

"On March 5 three members of my family, including myself, were poisoned by eating canned peas. The fourth member disliked the taste and did not eat them, and escaped the consequences. The effect was very violent, but in my case was longer delayed, burning the coating of the right side of the stomach and producing spasmodic pains, which felt as if the stomach was distended on the points of a hundred knives, and each knife red hot. For three weeks any kind of solid food would produce the spasmodic pains, compelling me to diet on milk, beef tea and grapes. Enquiring among my patients and others I find that poisoning from canned peak is more common than from other kinds of canned goods.

"A College street grocer tells me that a family, his customers, in the North end, was poisoned by canned tomatoes, put up by the same company whose peas poisoned my family, and since then he does not sell them. A Yonge street grocer told me that the⁶ poison is mostly from the acid used in soldering the can, and that some firms put a label on the can, saying, 'This can is not soldered with acid.'

"I went to the plumber's and ascertained that the cans are soldered by a powerful poison—muriatic acid saturated with dissolved zinc, one drop of which they consider deadly in the stomach. The cans could be soldered, as tin has always been done, by use of resin, but the acid is quicker and saves a triffle in making the cans at the risk of poisoning the customers of the goods.

"I have no doubt that in hundreds of cases of stomach and abdominal pains from this source neither doctor nor patient guesses the cause.

It should be stopped. Let something be done to protect the public. Raise the price but give us a pure and safe article. Let some enterprising firm put up their goods in glass bottles, which will command a big price in Toronto, onethird of whose citizens never use the timcanned goods through fear of getting poisoned. The Legislature should certainly take protective measures."

In case of the appearance of cholera, it is understood that sugars shipped from Europe to the United States are to be inspected and a certificate of their clean condition is to be issued by the medical inspector attached to the consul's office. In case of absence of suspicious sickness on the vessel during the voyage the sugars can be discharged in the usual way, without unusual detention in quarantine.





6

STRAIGHT MOYUNE'S IDENTITY.

DEAR GROCER,-At last we have the key which unlocks "Straight Moyune's" identity. It is not necessary for him to recant from his original intentions concerning the invitation for me to call upon him: I could not spare one moment out of the twenty-four hours" allotted ho me to talk politics, combines, etc. Most of the "boys" know the vicinity, much better than I do, even Montreal is not ignorant nor unacquainted, and occasionally a special trip is made from there here, to be present at a private tea contest. The affinity between the letter "How to purchase tea," and "Straight Moyune's" opinion of it, and subsequent dissertations is so glaringly perceptible one can almost imagine they were twins. We are anxiously waiting further contributions promised from the same pens, particularly so, as it is openly reported on street that both parties are in joint partnership in a new book brought out especially from England, giving much information about tea, its growth, number of acres under cultivation, amount of pounds shipped annually, marks and names used in packing and shipping teas, etc., all of which is to be dished out to us piecemeal in THE GROCER. I hope the author will not be forgotten and given credit for his work, and that "Straight Moyune's" criticism of it will be "modest and unprejudiced." Yours, etc.,

A CITY TRAVELLER. ("A City Traveller" is on the wrong scent. "Straight Moyune" and the writer of the article on "How to Purchase Tea" are separate and distinct individuals.-Ed. (BROCER.)

RE BUYING TEA.

DEAR GROCER,-Pardon me ior again intruding on your valuable space. How a stray shot will sometimes bring down the game! Your aspiring retail critic I see got hurt; I hope not badly. The majority of us retail grocers haven't need of much education to sell sugar and canned goods at cost ; we require a little more though than ordinary education to know how to buy tea if we must believe what some people tell us. In answer to "D. S. Macorquodale's Rejoinder" I may say I understood his letter to refer to the retail trade generally, and not especially to his customers. However, his "rejoinder" explains his difficulty and I forgive him, as he says he did not mean to include me in his category. When I

want to purchase tea 1 am not prejudiced in favor of the highest price quoted; I try to use my judgment, and buy tea on its merits, and not on the price asked for it. The idea is too ridiculous. I have had too much experience in the tea business to allow myself to judge tea on the price asked for it. Go back a few months and see what fabulous prices were paid for Ceylon tea at auction in London, Eng. Is there a sane person living today who can tell us that Ceylon tea as a commodity is worth over one hundred dollars a pound wholesale ? Why, the thing is absurd. And are there not many teas being offered at the present time in Toronto not worth the money asked for them in comparison to others of the same grade? I heard of a case only last week at one of the best retail houses in this city, where the retailer was sampling fine Darjeeling teas. He had a number of samples from different wholesale houses ranging from 35 to 63c. per lb. shown to him, and on liquoring them he found only two samples in the draw worth buying ; one was at 52c. per lb., the other, the best tea in the crowd, and all that was asked for it was 45c. This sample was acknowledged by some of the competitors to be the best tea in the crowd. How is this for our friend ? Some thing similar to this has often happened experience, except sometimes an excuse has cropped up, and I have not got the tea selected. It is quite true that our friend is not personally acquainted with me; at the same time I know him, like most of the city travellers, by reputation, and if he knew me better he would know that I do not do my business by proxy, nor do I sell my name for trash! And I am not an isolated without friends and business acquaintances with whom I can some-times meet and discuss matters pertaining to our general welfare, and counsel together on business relations. Whatever other retailers may do, this I do: When want a 16c. Congou I ask for it, and would be surprised at a salesman showing me a tea for which he asked 25c. a pound if I ask for one at 16c. I should quite likely take him for a fool, or perhaps think he took me for one.

Yours, etc., W.F.P. Toronto, May 15, 1893.

THE TEA DISTRICTS IN INDIA.

DEAR GROCER,—According to promise I give you the first of a series of short letters regarding Indian and Ceylon tea, and, for the assurance of your readers, I may say that I am partly indebted to Edward Money's prize essay on tea, also to Thacker, Spink & Co.'s Indian and Ceylon trade marks in tea, coffee, silk lac, chinchona, etc., to date. The districts in India where tea is grown to any considerable extent are, in the order of their acreage, Assam, Cachar, Sylhet, Darjeeling, Dooars, Madras, Dhera Doon, Chittagong, Chota Nagpur, Kangra, Kumaon.

Assam has much the largest acreage under tea, with Kumaon bringing up the rear. I find the total acreage surpris-

ingly small. No doubt there are many tea gardens devoted to home consumption whose area is not known, but what estates are registered and have agents in Calcutta, Madras, or London, comprise only 330,538 acres, about 513 square miles, or less than the county of York. The smallness of the area is not more surprising than the largeness of the yield. This small area will export about 110,000,000 lbs., or about 55,000 tons of tea, exclusive of what will go to the interior, and through Cashmere to Persia, and Russian-Turkestan. This should furnish a lesson on agricultural economy to our land-poor American farmers, such as could not be expressed in words.

It is probably not news to say that Indian tea (called Assam) began to be introduced in this country about 1865. Tea was not first grown in Assam, but in Dhera Doon, a district lying between the head waters of the Ganges on the east and the Jumna on the west, and south of the native state of Garwal. Tea from Dhera Doon is always inferior. Probably the great desert of Thar to the west with its rainless belt has some effect on the climate of Dhera. Madras is probably the newest district to grow tea. Here, while the elevation is not suificient for the finest flavors, yet it would be an excellent tea country but for the cost of transportation. This will in a few years be overcome, with the result that land will rise in price and leave the tea planter with little profit save what he can squeeze out of the native worker on a wage of 2 annas (about four cents) per day, showing that the hand of the land grabber and the trail of the serpent While the Kangra valley is over us all. grows tea where the snow lies in the win ter, in latitude 32 north, Madras, in latitude 10 north, or about 1,600 miles further south as the crow flies, yields the same plant where snow would be looked on with the same curiosity as a might be looked on in Greenland. Chittagong, on the west coast of Burmah, is as far removed from Madras as is Madras from Kangra.

The tea flavors of the several districts are as widely different as the districts are geographically apart. Yet it is not safe to conclude that because if tea comes from a district noted for fine flavors that therefore that particular sample is good tea.

Assam, Cachar, and part of Sylhet are under such similar conditions in relation to latitude and rain-fall as to render the samples of each difficult to distinguish, while Darjeelings, Kumoan and Dooars are readily distinguished, yet tea may come from Darjeeling or Chittagong's where fine flavor is to be expected, and yet lack it sadly. I have been asked: Chittagong "Where can we get a book that will teach us how to sample and distinguish one kind of tea from another, and also tell how to blend ?" My reply is that the only teacher is long practice. It would be as reasonable to try to find a book that would tell you when pie or hash tasted right, as to look for an arbitrary rule in the blending of teas. In my next letter I hope to deal further with this aspect of the tea question.

Yours, etc., D. S. MACORQUODALE. SEN

Th

sion

carr.

whic

day.

tion

elau

oi fi

wher

men

doe

vide

sigh

othe

migl

bom

for

and

the

that

that

shot

it er

shor

the

lect1

the

cons

prof

requ

ter

war

peri

TI

som

year

a lit

fair

som

For

tha

buy

Dure

dist

dem

alth

The

dem

sho

as a

som

wit

salt

ter.

gag

Ves

curi

usu

The

yea

age

T

ma

whi

yea

T

SENSIBLE GAME COMMISSIONERS.

many

sump

, but

have

ondon

11 513

nty of

is not

of th

abow

0 tons

to the

o Per-

should

onomy

s, such

hat In-

: intro-

5. Tea

but in

en the

ie east

south

a from

Prob-

ie west

lect on

s prob-

grow

tot sui-

would

for the

II in a

result

ive the

e what

worker

r cents)

of the

serpent

he win

in lati-

les fui

lds the

looked

enland.

of Bur

Iras as

istricts

istricts

is not

a comes

ars that

het are

elation

der the

nguish,

Dooars

ed, and

at will

inguish

nd also

hat the

a book

bitrary

nv next

th this

would

hash

asked

agong,

ea ma

ple

palm

valley

ls.

This year the game and fish commissjoners want \$10,000 to enable them to carry on their work. In their repot, which was presented to the House Friday, they make the following suggestions for amendments to the law : The clause prohibiting the killing and sale of fawns should be struck out, because when taking long or snap-shots sportsmen cannot distinguish between a fawn doe or young buck; the law should provide that wood-hares may be killed at sight if found damaging fruit trees or other property; trapping of musk rats might be permitted during April; a bounty of \$1 per head should be paid for the destruction of full-grown foxes, and fifty cents per head for young ones; the clause of the Game Act providing that no person shall take or kill more than one hundred ducks in a season should be repealed, for the reason that it cannot be enforced ; the commissioners should control the issue of permits for the killing of insectiverous birds and collections of eggs for scientific purposes ; the game and fishery laws should be consolidated; masked hunters should be prohibited; foreign sportsmen should be required to take out a license, no matter for what they desire to hunt, and wardens should not be allowed to issue permits.

THE SALT TRADE.

The demand for salt usually shows some improvement at this time of the year, and although the present season is a little backward, orders are coming in in fair volume. The trade has undergone some change, however, in recent years. Formerly the demand went by seasons; that is, the farmers would come in and buy a six-months' supply, but now they purchase in small lots, and the sales are distributed throughout the year. The demand thus far is equal to last season's, although it should be remarked that the average last year was not a large one. There is plenty of salt on hand for the demand, and there is likely to be no shortage of any kind. Prices are steady as a general rule, although in dull times some concessions have been granted.

The fishing season has commenced, and with it comes the demand for fishing sait. At this time of the year Gloucester, New Bedford, and the other ports engaged in fish catching fit out fleets of vessels to fish at the Grand Banks, and in enging the fish a certain kind of salt is usually employed called Trapani salt. The first cargo of this salt since last year arrived at this port a few days ago, and will be followed by others.

This season, the prospects are, that as many vessels will go out as last year, when the number was not large. Last year the fish commanded a fair price, but the fishermen did not get the fish; and the year before the catch was not only small but the prices were low. It only needs another good catch to stimulate interest in this industry. When large catches can again be made more vessels will be fitted out, and, of course, more salt will be consumed. At present Trapani salt is selling for about \$1.62 1-2.-Boston Commercial Bulletin.

SHORT BUSINESS POINTERS.

The best credit is no credit. But when you cannot do a strictly cash business, truth'ulness is next to cash. Ability and integrity are corner stones. Laying ever so deftly is no sign of enterprise.

Watch the market and all its/changes as the seasons go by, and try to be first in the introduction of new goods that promise well.

Build up your paying and payment trade by selling such goods as reasonable as you can afford. Then your patrons will tell their neighbors and friends.

Do children readily recognize you as one who is interested in them, and will they remember you as one who has treated them kindly? Such are good advertisers. Can't promise profits on the other treatment.

It is nice to have credit at the bank, to be able to get your note discounted any time, but far better is discounting your bills for net cash, even thought hey be not so large.

Be courteous, there's wealth and comfort in it. Be natural but be courteous, even to parting with an impudent employee as though he were a gentleman. Steady advertising in reliable channels has the test of the best and the longest experience to back it.

ABOUT PEARS.

It is remarkable, says an agricultural paper, that, although new fruits come to the front every year, there is not a pear yet that has been able to take the place of the Bartlett or the Seckel. The Bartlett is a European sort, originating in England, and named there William's Bon Curetien. It was introduced into this country, and its name getting lost, it was named Bartlett, after the men in whose garden it was when its excellent qualities were discovered.

The Seckel is a native, a chance seedling, found growing near the Schuylkill River, Philadelphia, and the original tree still stands and bears fruit. The Bartlett is in season throughout September, the Seckel from the close of September and through October. These two kinds are no exception to the rule that the quality of all pears increases in value as the trees get older. The fruit from a fullgrown Seckel pear tree, for instance, is far superior to that of a tree fruiting for the first time.

THE MOLASSES SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The Bostom Commercial Bulletin draws attention to the decay of the molasses sugar industry since the enactment of the Tariff Act of 1890. Since that time it has been a losing business to American refiners, and they are giving it up. The industry was not many years ago in a flourishing condition. Millions of gallons of boiling molasses were imported from the West Indies, especially Cuba, and turned into sugar. At times, when centrifugals and muscovados were high, rerefiners saw it to their advantage to buy these molasses sugars. For opportunities 1892 was a better one than the previous year, as the cholera in Europe kept out beet sugars for quite a while and prices on all kinds of sugar advanced. The refiners, however, operating as a unit under a Trust have had raw sugar matters so much their own way of late that they did not become at all apprehensive, and their hold-off policy spoiled what opportunities the cholera scare afforded, so that on the whole the refiners of molasses sugar were very little benefited, if any. The year 1893 is apt to see a much different state of affairs from '92 and -91. Now there are six refiners in Cuba to use the molasses at home; then there were but one or two small houses that did not amount to much. That these plants should be transferred from our soil to Cuba was inevitable and refiners realized it ; hence they lost little time in making the change. It took almost two years to build these refineries. which was one reason why those here were continued in operation in the past two seasons. The situation to-day is that Cuba has sugar refineries for using boiling molasses, some of which are very large. Two are situated at Havana, two at Matanzas, one at Cardenas, and one at Sagua. Of our refineries there are seven or eight: three at Philadelphia, one in Brooklyn, two or three in New York, and one in Boston.

HAVE YOU A BANK ACCOUNT?

Some excellent advice was given to grocers in an address recently delivered before the Grand Rapids Retail Grocers' Association by a cashier of a bank in that city. He said-we quote from the report in The Michigan Tradesman-"Right here I would urge every grocer who has not a bank account to open one at once, and to pay, all bills by check, and not with money from the till, as not only is that no way to build up your credit with the commercial world, for they look upon you as small potatoes, but neither can you expect to have credit with the banks by doing business that way, as they have no means of finding out about you, besides a check, when properly endorsed, is in itself a of the amount paid, which some eceipt times is very convenient when a bill is presented the second time for payment."

ALE.

A DROP IN MATCHES.

Competition in the match trade of Canada has been pretty brisk of late, and the E. B. Eddy Co., of Hull, Que., have added new interest to it by announcing a substantial reduction in plice and an important change in the matter of deliveries.

In "Telegraph," "Telephone" and "Tiger" a reduction of 20 a case is ordered, usual discounts and terms. But the most important change of all is the announcement that the firm will pay freight on five case lots of their own make, where heretofore the privilege was only accorded purchasers of 25 case lots. Carnivals, Dominions and Stars will be sold to meet any and all competition. Circulars will be in the hands of the trade in a few days. Further particulars can be obtained from Thomas A. Weldon, manager of the Toronto branch, 29 Front street west.

OHIO WHOLESALE GROCERS.

The Ohio Wholesale Grocers' Association held its annual meeting at Columbus on the oth inst., with about one hundred members in attendance. The report of the secretary showed that twenty-seven jobbers in the state, who are not members of the association, have fallen into line and are selling sugar on the equality plan. A resolution was adopted to have the chair appoint a grievance committee to secure promises from manufacturers not to sell to retailers. Another resolution protesting against manufacturers paying commission to salesmen of wholesale houses for "pushing" their products was adopted. A long conference was held with the tobacco men, but no decision was reached, the association desiring the manufacturers to establish the equality plan so successfully applied to sugar. These officers were elected: President, James Ulrick, of Columbus; vice-presidents, H. H. Eavey, of Xenia, and H. T. Sinclair, of Toledo; treasurer, Samuel Stevens, of Columbus. Executive Committee--H. A. Bishop, of Cleveland; Robert J. Smith, of Cincinnati; Charles C. Higgins, A. S. Hammond and E. E. Shedd, of Columbus.

CALIFORNIA RAISINS.

There is a striking similarity between the present attitude of jobbers regarding California raisins and the position they assumed a year ago. With very few exceptious, the tendency then was to carry as little stock as possible, and the same policy is popular at the present time. Last year there was a quite liberal stock on the Pacific Coast, and more than enough to go round in Western distributive markets, while New York and other Eastern points struggled under quite a heavy load But the goods eventually passed into consumption, and the season of 1892 opened with comparatively light stock of old raisins on hand. All advices are to the effect that the stock on the Coast is very

small at the present time. From Western markets it is reported that the stock there is far below the quantity usually carried at this season of the year. The East has the bulk of supply, yet, according to well informed authorities, a smaller quantity than was distributed in June and July last year. It is figured out to the satisfaction of some firms that not over 150 carloads remain in commission merchants' and jobbers' hands in territory east of the Allegheny Mountains.— N. Y. Bulletin.

SMOKING HER OUT.

A company of Harvard students were starting for Springfield to the football grounds last fall, and meant to have a car to themselves. At the last moment, however, just as the train was starting, in hastened an old woman.

One of the young fellows, thinking to get rid of her easily, remarked :

"My good woman, this is a smoking car, don't you know?"

"Well, well," answered the old woman; "never mind, I'll make it do," and she took a seat.

As the train started, the word was passed around, "Smoke her out." All the windows were closed accordingly, and every student produced a pipe, and soon the car was filled with a dense cloud of tobacco smoke. So foul became the air that at last one of the boys began to feel sick. As he took his pipe from his mouth and settled back into his seat, the old woman leaned toward him.

"If ye are done, sir," she said, in a wheedling tone, "would ye kindly give me a draw? I came away in such haste I forgot mine." --Ouipps.

VEGETABLE FOODS.

George W. Johnson, in his Chemistry of the World, says, in describing the " Vegetable Food of the World" : ' The grateful acid of the rhubarb leaf arises from the malic acid and binoxalate of potash which it contains; the acidity of the lemon, orange, and other species of the genus Citrus is caused by the abundance of citric acid which their juice contains; that of the cherry, plum, apple, and pear from the malic acid in their pulp: that of gooseberries and currants, black, red and white, from a mixture of malic and citric acids ; that of the mango from citric acid and a very fugitive essential oil; that of the tamarind from a mixture of citric, malie, and tartaric acids; the flavor of asparagus from aspartic acid, found also in the root of the marshmallow: and that of the cucumber from a peculiar poisonous ingredient called fungin, which is found in all fungi, and is the cause of the cucumber being offensive to some stomachs. It will be observed that rhubarb is the only

fruit which contains binoxalate of potash in conjunction with an acid. It is this ingredient which renders this fruit so wholesome at the early commencement of the summer; this is one of the wise provisions of nature for supplying a blood nusifier at a time when it is like ly to be most needed. Beetroot owes its nutritious quality to about 9 per cent. of sugar which it contains, and its flavor to a peculiar substance containing nitro gen mixed with pectic acid. The carrot owes its fattening powers also to sugar. and its flavor to a peculiar fatty oil : the horse radish derives its flavor and blistering power from a volatile acrid oil. The Jernsalem artichoke contains fourteen and a half per cent. of sugar and three per cent. of inulin (a variety of starch), besides gum and a peculiar sub stance to which its flavor is owing ; and, lastly, garlie, and the rest of the onion family derive their peculiar odor from a yellowish volatile acrid oil, but they are nutritious from containing nearly half their weight of gummy and glutinous substances not yet clearly defined."

COURTESY PAYS.

A prominent city retailer recently de sired some concert programmes printed within twenty-four hours. He was recommended to a well known firm of printers, who were to him strangers. He not only was received courteously, but was aided in the arrangement of his mat ter and made to feel as if the printers were under obligations to him. The man was so much pleased with the manner of his reception and the readiness to meet his wishes, that he publicly acknowledg ed his indebtedness before a large audi ence and gave the printers further larg additional orders. Courtesy made a pay ing customer in that instance.

Mr. D--- is a retail grocer in ---. One rainy day a strange woman entered his store and asked to be directed to he residence of Mr. B .--. It was raining hard. and the grocer said : " Madam, my wag gon is under the shed, and if you will ride in it, I will send one of the clerks to take you where you desire to go." The offer was accepted, and nothing further heard of the affair until a few days later. the wife of Mr. B. entered and said "You were so kind and courteous the other day to my friend, to you a stranger, that my husband says he would be pleased to give you his patronage." and he did. Another instance where courtesy made a paying customer.

Courtesy costs nothing. Its exercise on riches whoever makes it a part of his daily life. Aside from its power to help a man along in trade, it is always a sign of the true gentleman and everyone can be that, regardless of his station in life. —American Grocer.

No young man can possibly have mistaken his calling who finds in it what the world wants done

Competition is keen and active and the only wj to meet it successfully is to buy from the best houses, and at lowest prices.

DIAMOND CRYSTAL SALT

HE process by which this Salt is made is different from any other one of the kind in existence. That PERFECTION in the manufacture of such a variable article as Salt • should be attained at once was not to be expected, and while the remarkable purity of Diamond Crystal Salt was generally conceded very soon after it was placed on the market, still the manufacturers were obliged to admit that at first it was not in every respect a perfect BUTTER Salt. Although much thought was spent and many experiments made, it was not until after FOUR YEARS of such effort that the trouble was discovered and the defects entirely remedied.

In spite of its detects, however, many dealers in butter, especially those who stored their goods for several months, insisted that this Salt should be used, since they had learned by repeated tests that it was the best Salt they could find for preserving butter and holding its flavor. To their first success— Purity—they have added a second by securing all the conditions essential in a Salt to be used for producing the Highest Grade of Butter.

Lucas, Steele & Bristol, AGENTS HAMILTON, ONT.

BENSDORP'S ROYAL DUTCH COCOA

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION SOFT DRINK COMPANY. Having the exclusive privilege for soda water and all temperate drinks on the World's Fair grounds.

CITY OFFICE, 76 WABASH AVENUE, Ground Office.

nt

11.1

'ut

ar it.

nd iii: 5111

of nh nd ion

1 3

an

nali

11112

de ted

411 He but at

ters แสน mer aeet

alk udi

urg 0:13 one his resi ard

vag will is to

The the ater

aid

the

u a

ould

ge.

011

e en

his

help

sign

can

life

en his

only

0

CHICAGO, March 9, 1893. STEPHEN L. BARTLETT, ESQ., Sole Importer of Bensdorp's Cocoa, Boston.

DEAR SIR:—After a thorough competitive test of the different brands of Cocoa, both foreign and domestic, we unquestionably give BENSDORP'S COCOAS and CHOCOLATES, of AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND, the preference, and desire you to book our order for 80,000 lbs., for use at THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSI-TION at our Soda Fountains. Yours truly,

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION SOFT DRINK CO. E. F. CULLERTON, President.

Awarded World's Fair Contract

9

JAMES TURNER & CO. AGENTS. HAMILTON.

BALFOUR & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Hamilton Wholesale Agents for "St. Olaf" Pronounced the finest of its kind. NOTWAY CONDENSED Milk "Viking" Unsweetened – Really Evaporated Cream.

CLOSE PRICES TO THE TRADE. WRITE US BEFORE PLACING YOUR ORDERS.

SUMACH.

The best kind of sumach which occur in commerce and are used for tanning and dyeing come from Siclly. It has recently been shown that the amount of tannin contained in the leaves is different at different stages of growth, and is greatest when the leaves have just reached their fullest development. The color imparted to the leather also depends upon the stage at which the sumach is collected. For example, if it is gathered too late it imparts a yellow color, which is due to quercitin present in the wood as well as in the root-

bark of the shub. It is not always possible to judge from the color of the sumach itself what color it will impart to the leather tanned by it. Thus a green color which is exhibited by dry sumach arises from the chlorophyll present in the leaves; this is quite insoluble in water and therefore cannot dye the leather. Young leaves especially show the green color, whereas leaves which are ripe or over-ripe contain yellowish or brownish coloring matters. These latter also occur in the young leaves if they are exposed in a moist state to bright sunshine; or if they are stored in a moist state, in which case fermentation sets in. The color of sumach and

the proportion of tannin contained are affected by admixture with foreign substances, which are either added intentionally or are introduced by careless treatment. Of all the kinds of sumach found in commerce, only the Sicilian undergoes a proper and suitable treatment, the natural result being that it is more highly valued than any other.

At a meeting of the Toronto Pedlars' Protective Association Monday night it was decided to go to the Supreme Court against the decision of the Court of Appeal, in which the by-law against the pedlars was upheld.

WHY NOT REGULAR SALES ?

The sales of Mediterranean fruit which have been held at Montreal recently demonstrated plainly that the St. Lawrence route is quite favorable to this trade, and that there is no reason why, if proper steamship and railway facilities are afforded, it should not be carried on regularly throughout the entire season similar to the sales that are held at Boston, New York and Baltimore. That the trade can be made to pay is plain from the fact that the sales this year have realized prices fully equal to those made on the American markets. Those of last year were if anything higher, and the same would no doubt have been the the case this spring but for the entirely unusual delay which the steamers experienced owing to the ice at Quebec. There is no possibility of any such delay now, however, and it seems curious that our fruit, railway and steamship men cannot devise some means whereby Montreal will be enabled to reap some of the rich toll which this trade now pays into the coffers of the American ports further south. If the railway and steamship men only have the enterprise to offer sufficiently enticing through rates from points of growth to the western and north-western states our importers can easily compete successfully for some of the enormous business now done in this line via Ameri-can centres. When the fact is known that the monthly receipts of fruit at Boston New York aggregate 100,000 to and 300,000 boxes per month it is easy to see how valuable if only a portion of this trade could be diverted to our Canadian If Montreal is placed on the same port. terms as regards rates of freight as Bos-ton or New York the advantages of the cooler northern route will be sure to tell in her favor. It remains for the steamship companies to show whether they have sufficient enterprise to reach out for this business.

SHIPPING UNCURED CHEESE.

According to reports some of the factorymen west of Toronto are doing the very worst thing possible for the good of their districts as cheese producing centres. It is alleged that cheese not three days old has been shipped from the Ingersoll district, and sufficient is known to prove that the allegation is a fact. Now, these shipments cannot be any thing else than curd, for if in the usual course of events it takes more than a fortnight to cure good gross stock it will surely take more than that a cure a cheese made from flat lean fodder milk. The factorymen, therefore, have no excuse at all. They may claim that the price was bid and that they would be fools not to sell, but this is a cynical way to look at the matter, and bound to react upon themselves. It is more Than likely that the generous buyers who paid them figures away up for unmarketable cheese had some ulterior motive for their course, the effect of which, If their schemes work out, will mean that the very factorymen who got the high figures will be made to pay for it later on in the season on cheese that is really worth more money. Besides, when these curd cheese are sold in England as Ingersoll what will the Britishers think of the banner district of Canada as a cheese centre.? No, it is a foolish policy whatever way one looks at it, and the factoryman is more to blame than the buyen for the reason that such a course leans to the suicidal in his case.

WHERE THEY GET THEIR POTATOES

The first new potatoes of the season received in the New York market came from Bermuda about the first of April, and as the season advances the market is supplied from Florida, Savannah, Charleston, North Carolina, Norfolk, Eastern shore, Long Island, Jersey, New York State and the West, mainly Michigan and Wisconsin ; and when the state and western yield is light, as for instance last year, large quantities are drawn from Europe. The crop of old potatoes was not only light last year, but quality was poor, and the severe winter caused large quantities to be frozen, many only slightly, which were worked into consumption. This was particularly the case with foreign potatoes, and, as the local trade had been supplied largely with them consumers have had to put up with inferior potatoes for some time, and new potatoes were never more welcome than this year. The arrivals so far have been moderate and mainly from Bermuda, but last Monday, with over 2,000 barrels from Flor-Charleston and Savannah, and nearida, ly 2,200 barrels from Bermuda, the sea son may be said to have fairly opened, and with arrivals increasing every as stock gradually matures from nearer points, it will only be a short time when the old potatoes will have to give way to the newer and better stock. Advices from nearly all southern points report the acreage about the same as last sea-son or a trifle larger. In North Carolina the yield is usually very large, but last season the market here was glutted, owing in a great measure to growers all sending in their potatoes about the same time, and shippers lost heavily, many receiving nothing for their crop, the result being that most of the small growers were wiped out or ruined, and unable to plant this season, which it was thought would make a light crop this year; but the larger growers have taken advantage of this and have planted increased quantities, bringing the acreage fully up to last year, and some estimate the yield will be larger. Most people, other than those directly interested consider potatatoes a comparatively safe article to raise, and in this state and the westerly sections, where they are allowed to thor-oughly mature and ripen, and are after-wards properly taken care of, they can be carried for a favorable market, but the way the southern business is carried on makes it different. Just as soon as the potato reaches a size sufficient in the grower's mind to market, they are hast-ily dug and shipped to market so green that they are even more perishable than many other vegetables which arrive from the south, and not only require immediate sale, but often commence to deteriorwhile in transit, as growers know they have only so many days before a

nearer point will commence shipping. and consequently the market suffers seri-ous breaks at times early in the season, as a comparatively small quantity above buyers' wants will often cause a serious decline. Last season North Caro-lina was the unfortunate State to get caught in the glut, when thousands of barrels sold down in the neighborhood of \$1 per barrel. As previously stated, new Bermuda commenced to arrive about April 1st, and about May 1st Florida appear, followed in about ten days by Savannah and Charleston, and ten days later, or about May 20th, first North Carolina are in market, followed by Virginia in about three weeks. Long Island and Jersey do not arrive until about the first of July, then southern have to give way, and near-by stock supplies the mar-ket until about September 1st, when when stock arrives from points up the Hudson river and the interior of the State, and later from the west and Europe. Potatoes planted in this state and west are not growing well at present; advices from nearly all sections report the stock sown showing rot: but it is too early as yet to give any idea of the future out-look of the yield in these sections, al-though considering the short crop last season, and comparing with previous years, the coming yield will probably be sufficient, which would prevent any imprtant importations from Europe next A few are still being received from there, but the season is practically over, there, but the season is practically over, and we give the total quantity since the first of last October to date as follows: Great Britain, 658,600 sacks; continent, 146,360 sacks; in all 804,960 sacks.-N. Y. Bulletin.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Senator Ogilvie of the Ogilvie Milling Co. was in Toronto last week.

Mr. McAuliffe, grocer, York street, is opening out at King and Princess streets.

Sam. McQua is again back with his old firm, J. W. Lang & Co., and is filling the position of city traveller.

W. W. Sneath, of A. Sneath & Son, Penetangu.shene, will retire from the firm June 1. He will leave for California shortly.

J. W. Richardson, one of Orillia's leading merchants, was in the city last week picking up goods for spring and summer trade.

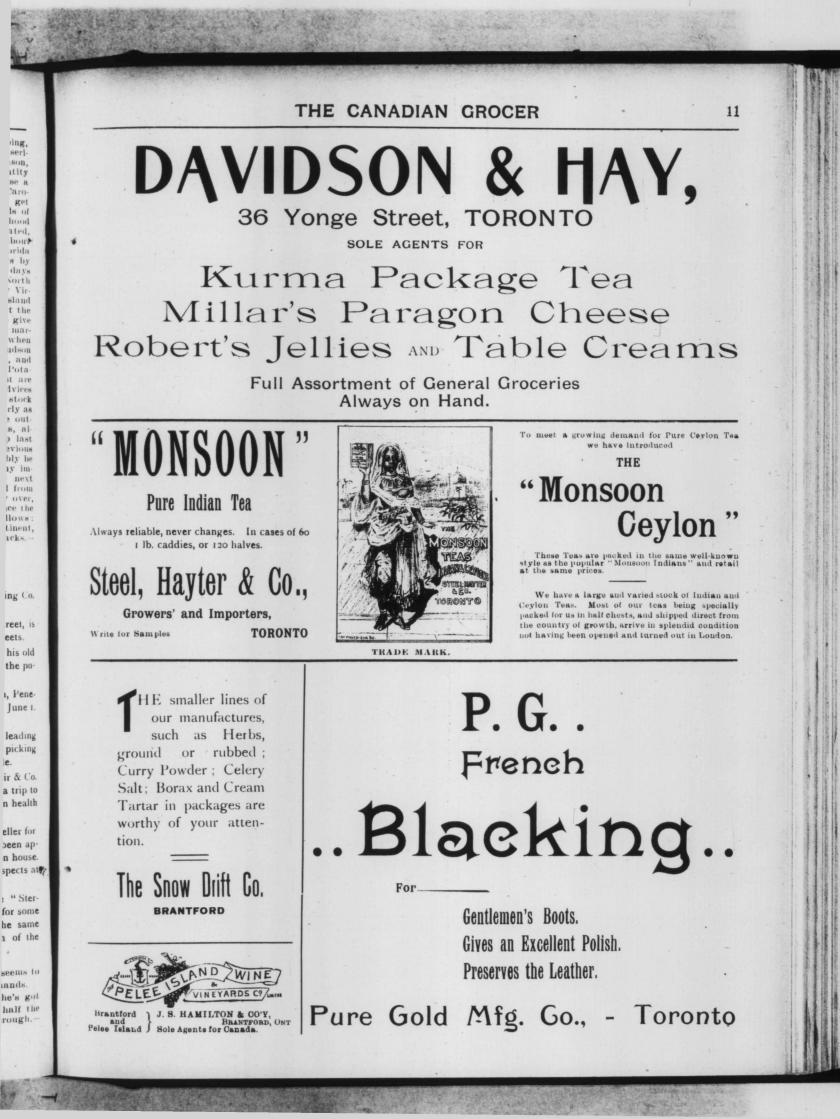
Henry Lake, buyer for J. Playfair & Co. of Sturgeon Bay, has returned from a trip to the United States much improved in health and ripe and ready for business.

G. W. Furnival, formerly city traveller for J. W. Lang & Co., of Toronto, has been appointed city traveller for a Boston house. He writes encouragingly of his prospects at the "Hub."

W. J. Forrestall, representing the "Sterling" soap, has been in Toronto for some days past. He carries with him the same old time hustle that placed so much of the "Surprise" soap.

Head of firm : That new clerk seems to have lots of spare time on his hands.

Manager: No, that isn't it; he's got so much to do that he spends half the day scheming how to get through.--New York Herald.





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

J. G. Gibson, of Yonge street, is making extensive improvements in his store.

John Waddell has been running a grocery store in Harriston for some fifteen years. Now he has decided to pack up and settle in Chesley.

The difference between a daily and a trade paper is that the one tells the man of commerce that something has happened, and the other why and how it happened.

A Yorkshire grocer two years ago took over his stepmother's business and her liabilities. He was unable to collect accounts owing her, and now he is in the bankruptcy court.

England is threatened with an invasion of "vegetable butter" made from cocoanuts at Amsterdam. This would be a business-like way of accounting for the milk in the cocoanut.

A bright and pushing young man named Herbert Stuckey is starting a grocery store at Grand Valley. He will make a specialty of fancy groceries, and prospects are that he will do well.

There are 7,783 drinking places in New York. They are for the most part Democratic campaign bureaus, open 365 days in the year, and averaging nearly 24 hours a day of active business.

Halifax Critic says that the building at Aylesford Station, used as a canning factory, is to undergo extensive repairs. The building will be raised three feet. An addition, $36 \ge 52$, will be built, with a frost-proof cellar underneath.

A Chicago retail grocery firm estimates that the fellow who comes in and sociably helps himself to a piece of cheese or a bit of candy and sometimes nibbles away until he has had a substantial junch, costs them about a thousand dollars a year.

The Bank of Montreal statement for the year ending April 30th was issued Friday. The profits for the year ending April 30, 1893, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, was \$1,325,810, or \$77 less than the profits of the previous year.

There is a contest in prices between brewers of Toronto and outside brewers. The Toronto men by a combine have kept the price for a dozen of bottled ale up to 90 cents, but have sold cheaper after paying freight in distant parts of the province. The country brewers are retaliating on some of them by underselling Toronto brewers in the city.

Pending the action of the International Commission on the question of destructive methods of fishing, the fishery regulations adopted by order in council of March of last year, relative to the setting of mackerel nets, have been suspended on the whole Atlantic coast from Cape St. Lawrence to the bundary line between New Brunswick and the State of Maine.

W. G. Walton left Hamilton Saturday for England. He intends visiting Denmark to acquire further information on the subject of butter making, and intends to bring back with him 150 head of Jersey cattle for breeding purposes. Twenty-five of these he will keep himself, and the others will be distributed amongst Ontario creamery men. It is probable also that Mr. Walton may purchase a steamboat whilst in the Old Country for summer traffic on the lake.

Advices from Cuba announce great depression and distress in the island owing to the heavy deficit in the sugar crop: Dalziel, telegraphing later, says that the reports regarding the Cuban sugar crop are very conflicting. It is practically conceded that there will be a heavy shortage this year, but the leading authorities are apparently unable to arrive at an agreement on the amount. The receipts are beginning to decrease.

"Notes for Cheesemakers for May," is the title of a bulletin just issued by Prof. Robertson, Dominion dairy commissioner. It contains an excellent treatise on spring dairying, and concludes with the advice to every cheesemaker in the country to brand or stamp the word "Canadian" in large plain letters, surrounded by a stencil border of maple leaves. The bulletin contains also a reprint of the Act passed last session "To prevent the manufacture and sale of filled or imitation cheese and to provide for the branding of dairy products,"

Potatoes that were taken from the earth in the autumn of 1891 have just been exhibited to the members of the French Agricultural Society. They are as good as when they were first dug up, having lost none of their freshness and all their nourishing qualities being perfectly preserved. The method of their preservation consists in steeping them in water which contains from 1.5 to 2 per cent. of commercial sulphruric acid. It is the invention of the agricultural chemist, M. Schribaux.

It is common, especially at teas, to serve lemon in slices for those who wish it, and it is well known that the lemon with tea is the usage throughout Europe, and especially in Russia, the great tea-drinking country. Of course milk and lemon are not used together. To those who have been accustomed to taking milk with their tea the change is not often a success. The probable cause is that the slice of lemon is served too thick, whereas the slightest shaving of peel and pulp is sufficient for an ordinary cup. Just enough should be used to correct the flavor and not enough the injure the taste.

English grocers are experiencing a good deal of difficulty with 'co-operative stores. This movement, which began a great many years ago, has now reached very considerable proportions, and it is, therefore, worthy of careful study on the part, not only of those traders whom it is intended that the stores should displace, but also of the public, remarks a local paper. In considering the question, it is well that a broad distinction should be drawn between this movement generally and a few large stores in the west end of London, which are frequented either by rich people who have a passion for small economies, or by those in society who are not particularly well off. and who desire to make money go as far as they can.

Dairying operations are evidently booming in the Maritime Provinces. Today Prof. Robertson, dairy commissioner, wired the Department of . Agriculture that 23 cheese factories and creameries will be in operation in New Brunswick this season, and 12 in Prince Edward 1sland. This is an unprecedented increase over last year, as on the Island only one factory was in operation. So keen is the desire of the Maritime Province farmers to receive instructions in the best methods of making cheese and butter that the professor is in need of more assistants, and competent cheese and butter makers in Ontario and Quebec. who would like to spend the summer down by the sea can obtain good situatons by applying to Prof. Robertson, at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

A brutal husband-Mr. Newed: There is one virtue about these biscuits, my dear. Mrs. Newed (blushing with pleas-

To Grocers - -

Teas of all kinds, repacked into Half Chests and Catties of all Sizes.

Teas reconstructed, coopered, matted, and caned promptly, and at low prices.

BLAIKLOCK BROS., 17 Common St., MONTREAL.

BY____



ure): What is it, dearest? Mr. Newed (brutally): If they were worth their weight in gold, we would be everlastingly rich.

Advertising brings publicity and publicity success.

Mrs. Grampus: That last sugar 1 bought here wasn't sweet at all. Grocer: No doubt when it touched your lips it seemed by contrast far from sweet, but all the other ladies in the neighborhood say it is the sweetest sugar they ever tasted. Mrs. Grampus: Do they? Well, you may give me ten pounds.

A Quebec storekeeper has been fined \$120 and costs for selling liquor without a license. He was accused of having sold the beverage under the innocent title of "spring beer, which he contended was a non-intoxicant. The beverage appears to be ordinary beer diluted with water, but not sufficient, in His Honor's opinion, to entirely do away with its intoxicating properties.

BATTY'S PICKLES AND SAUCES,

During the past week a number of spring shipments of Batty & Co.'s pickles, sauces, etc., have arrived on this market from London. The pickles are now put up in a square bottle, with a handsomely engraved label and a grand capsule, making a most attractive package. The Nabob Sauce put up by this firm is beginning to make a popular name for itself in this country. Wright & Copp, Toronto, are looking after Batty & ICo.'s interest in Canada, and they speak very hopefully of trade prospects, as Canadians are spending more money each year on goods of this kind.

Besides pickles and sauces, Batty & Co. manufacture articles of equally good value, such as olives, olive oil, jams, jellies, marmalade and potted goods; in fact, a complete line of groceries and sundries. They are carried in stock by the following houses :---



TO YOU IT IS PROFITABLE and a QUICK SELLER. Thousands testify to its PURITY and Wonderful washing qualities in HARD or SOFT WATER.

TRY IT. ROYAL SOAP CO., Winnipeg, Man. Toronto-Eby, Blain'& Co., H. P. Eckardt & Co., Perkins, Ince & Co., Sloan & Crowther, Warren Bros. & Boomer. Montreal-Caverhill, Rose,' Huges & Co., Hudon, Hebet & Co. Hamilton-Jas. Turner & Co. Kingston-A. Gunn & Co.

CANADIANS ARE GOOD RISKS.

Conservatism such as is consonant with a live and energetic institution is characteristic of the Confederation Life Association. Canadians are among the healthiest people in the world, and, in spite of the competition, the Confederation Life has been satisfied to confine its business to the Dominion. How it has profited by it is well known. Last week it held its twenty-fifth annual meeting, and the reports then presented showed that the new business of the past year was the largest in the history of the assoc ation. There were 2388 applicants for \$3,815,050. Of these 2258 were approved for \$3,596,550. The applicants were one-third larger than ever before. The total insurance at the close of the year was \$22,595,752 under 14,674 polices on 12,914 lives. The interest income showed an increase up to the end of April of over \$10,000 and the premium income of over \$15,000. The total surplus securities for policy holders now aggregates nearly 11/3 million dollars. Those who may desire to peruse the report will find it on pages 28 and 30, this issue.

INSPECTION OF CANNED GOODS,

Is it absolutely necessary that a State or Federal official shall visit our houses every morning to make a chemical analysis of the baking powder and a microscopic examination of the beefsteak? This seems to be our fate in the near future unless the public grows weary of the present disposition to make the Government protect the individual from accident, inconvenience and all dishonesty. Must an official of some sort examine our roofs for leaks, certify that cloth is all wool and a yard wide before we can order our clothes, and pass not only on the wholesomeness but even on the freshness of our food ?

Here is a bill in the Pennsylvania Legislature which provides that canners of food shall mark on each can the date when it was sealed. We have no great sympathy with the canners who protest against this, for it is probably true that they want occasionally to work off a surplus from a previous year as fresh goods. But there is no question of the public health involved here, and there ought to be some room left for the canner and the dealer to give his name or trade mark value by the care he takes in selling his metchandise for what it really is. The way is open for canners who desire their really fresh goods to have an advantage in the market over the old goods of rivals to date their cans and to satisfy the public that there dates are truthful. Some other dealer, with the weakness about dates so generally complained of, might put an erroneous date on

his cans, but the retail dealers are not entirely without means of knowing of whom they buy, and housekeepers surely know something about the quality of the food they put on the table. Most of them have learned to prefer certain brands of canned goods, and the dealers find this out, and the favored canner derives a legitimate advantage therefrom.

There are catsups and pickles on the market that are not so good as others. They are cheaper; it is not certain that they are less wholesome. Must we have these relishes put up under the supervision of the Internal Revenue office and duly stamped, or may we leave the manufacturers and the American public to settle the matter between themselves?

There may be inferior canned goods sold at low prices to people too ignorant or too poor to discriminate. Where the public health is involved a considerable extension of the powers of Government may be tolerated, but the truth is that canned food is about as wholesome as anything people get to eat; certainly more wholesome than much fresh food is, and the healthfulness of canned food does not altogether depend on the fact whether it was put up this year or last.

From time to time there is a case of mysterious poisoning, which, if ice cream proves an alibi, is generally charged to canned food. It is possible that the accused is guilty, but the Commissary Department of the United States Army has been serving large quantities of canned foods to the soldiers for years, and in all climates, from that of Fort Missoula to that of Fort Yuma, and the Army has lost no men from poisoned canned food. It is a safe general principle to empty the contents of the can as soon as it is opened, and to keep in an earthen dish what is not immediately consumed. It is probably true that in some cases fruit acids have acted on the tin after the can was opened, but if canned food were particularly in need of official inspection the records of the Army Medical Department would afford evidence of it.

No other Arctic exploring party was ever so well dieted, or survived two years in such good health as the party at whose head Gen. A. W. Greely distinguished himself. He arranged the dietary himself and selected the foods. He relied to an unusual extent on canned foods, and he found the contents of the cans as good after two years of freezing and thawing at Camp Conger as they were at first. Juices containing sugar had in some cases candied, but the contents of the cans were as wholesome and almost as palatable as at first. Most of the provisions underwent no change at all, and were perfectly fresh, wholesome and palatable after two years. Surgeon Major W. Simpson Pratt, of the English Army, after campaigning in the Soudan, has ceruified that cooked food properly canned is not affected by heat.

Doubtless it is important that the contents should be properly canned, but it does not yet appear that the consumers need governmental protection in this regard, and they certainly need no official certification of the date at which the cans were sealed. The grocers want to retain their customers, and the canners want to have consumers ask for their goods. We can rely on the intelligent self-interest of these people, supplemented if need be by the existing local health authorities, to continue to supply as good canned food as the public is now getting, without providing for an army of state inspectors, or adding to the functions of the collectors of internal revenue.—N. Y. Bulletin.



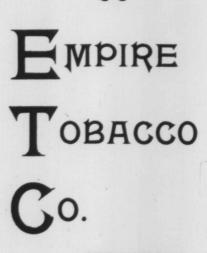
EVER TOBACCO COMPANY

16

LORD STANLEY

OUR NEW BRAND OF

Black Tobacco every gaddy guaranteed.



MONTREAL

THE CANADIAN GROCER

DRY GOODS.

(From the Dry Goods Review.)

Another quiet week has passed, but not so quietly as previous weeks. The warm weather has induced a number of city and town dealers to place heavy repeats in many lines. But country stocks have not been broken into to any great extent, and consequently the volume of trade is not extra large.

At this time of year there are always numerous broken lots, clearances, jobs, bargains and drives which the visiting dealer can pick up and use to great advantage. The wholesalers are expecting the arrival of fall stocks and desire to clear out their spring lines is well as possible to make more room. They do not care to have so many different lines to keep in mind, and they simplify by cleaning out lines which they do not expect to carry again. In this way the retailer securies many bargains which he can turn to good account in swelling the year's profits.

On May 4th the number of merchants who took advantage of the cash discounts and paid all bills of April 1st, 4 months, was as large as ever. Remittances in general are very fair.

Letter orders are increasing in number and volume, and require a deal of labor for their execution.

NOTES.

A special purchase of white Victoria lawns at job prices has been made by W. R. Brock & Co., having been picked up by their European buyer before the recent advance in cotton goods. These goods cannot be repeated at the old prices.

John Macdonald & Co. are showing a line of 28-inch satin checked apron muslins in ten different patterns. These are scarce goods. A line of silk pongors in twenty-two different art shades is also shown. These are all new colors and very desirable property for fancy work. A line of Paris and Lyons chenille spot silk veilings in new colorings has just been passed into stock.

W. R. Brock & Co. are having a strong demand for their special line of men's black cashmere half-hose, called "Leader." This is a line of which they bought a large quantity, and which can be retailed at 25 cents per pair.

Gordon, Mackay & Co. are showing a choice line of Tartan check silk, recently secured at a large discount, being balance of manufacturer's stock, and worth in the regular way 75 cents. Thirteen choice patterns; price, 50 cents.

John Macdonald & Co. are showing a line of braces in heavy cushion web and silk web, which they are offering at \$1.50. The price in the regular way is \$2.00.

Alexander & Anderson have purchased 3,000 pieces striped and checked flannels, being the balance of a manufacturer's stock, which they are offering at mill prices. This is a big drive, and they can be retailed at 8 cents per yard.

Another shipment of art muslins, Ma dras draperies, coin spot muslins, etc., in white, ecru, gold, terra cotta, sky, lemon, and other fancy colorings, has just been passed into stock by W. R. Brock & Co.

Samson, Kennedy & Co. are offering a line of cotton Austrian umbrellas, at \$7.50. This umbrella has a paragon frame, and is especially good value at this price.

W. R. Brock & Co. have several lines of black and colored cashmere hose which they have laid aside to be cleared out at job prices.

Caldecott, Burton & Spence are offering special reductions in certain lines of corsets which they desire to clear. Theseare genuine bargains, and correspondence will elicit further information.

Alexander & Anderson have passed into stock a full range of their well-known and justly celebrated black henriettas. These are extra value, ranging from 45 to 90 cents. The finish and color of these goods are unexcelled.

Wyld, Grasett & Darling are showing a magnificent range of patterns in their wide cloth print, in delaine patterns, in black goods, colored goods, pink goods, cream goods, also in the soft finished drillette and indigo and Turkey red effects, etc., at 10 cents per yard.

John Macdonald & Co. are showing a line of chenille curtains in a range of colors, which are being offered at \$3.75 per pair. These goods are this season's manufacture, and are claimed to be as good value as has hitherto been sold for \$4.50.

W. R. Brock & Co. have received a few novelties in summer suitings both in wood and worsted in small stripes and other small effects. Serges are growing in favor as the season advances, and fur ther additions to their stock have been received this week.

Caldecott, Burton & Spence are offering a line of three-quarter tweed pattern dress goods at 8 cents. This line is worth in the regular way 10 cents, and should prove a plum for those who can avail themselves of it.

John Macdonald & Co. are running a special line of 32-inch apron checks at 10 cents a yard. One quality, but a range of patterns. The former price was much higher.

Alexander & Anderson have just received a large shipment of new prints in delaine patterns, in black, brown and cream grounds; also indigos, cardinals. etc., in small object effects. These are the goods that are wanted, and which ought to be on every retail counter. The price is 10 cents.

There is now reported a great demand for navy prints of fast dye. Gordon, Mac kay & Co. are selling two ranges of a German make, very wide cloth, which they warrant to be of indigo dye and ab solutely fast. They embrace a hand some assortment of patterns in spots, stripes and flowers in navy and white, navy and gold and navy and green.



a.

18

[As there is often inequality in the prices of the various sellers on this market, owing to differences in buying conditions and other circumstances, and as prices are modified by both quantity and quality, the quotations given below and in our Prices Current necessarily take a wide range.]

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, May 18, 1893. GROCERIES.

The unsettled weather of the last few days has naturally interfered with business, but otherwise trade is in:proving. The country roads are getting into better condition, but the full benefit of that is not yet being felt. for now that the farmers can get into the towns and villages, seeding time is demanding their attention. The conditions, however, continue healthy. Stocks in retailers' hands are not large and purchases are almost wholly for immediate wants. Here and there a few of the more " nervy " ones seem to have made money out of the advance in sugars. The dullness which has characterized city trade seems to have reached its limit, some of the wholesalers for the first time for some months reporting an improvement in this respect. There have been a few buyers in town during the week from the Upper Lakes, and now that navigation is fairly open their number may be expected to increase. Locally the coffee market remains much as before, but outside there is a gradual stiffening of values. Dried fruits remain much as before, except it be a rather brisker demand for prunes. Nuts remain in much the same featureless condition as before, but in rice prices are a little lower in some lines. The sugar mar-ket has not demanded so much attention this week, but prices seem to be still firmly held in spite of an easier feeling in refined in New York. The demand for tea seems to be scarcely as good as a week ago, and the same would probably apply to canned goods. Payments are rather more satisfactory, being generally reported to be fairly up to the mark.

COFFEES.

Market is a little firmer outside and higher prices are again looked for. Locally the demand is probably not up to the usual standard, people seemingly having been endued with the idea that as options were down prices would go lower. There are a few Rios selling at 20 to 22c. according to quality, but it is seldom that the outside figure obtains. We quote :- Rio, 20 to 22c.; East Indian, 27 to 30c.; South American, 21 to 23c.; Mocha, 26 to 30c.; Santos, 21 to 22c.

DRIED FRUIT.

There is a better demand for prunes. Otherwise the market is unchanged. There is only a moderate quantity of Valencia

THE CANADIAN GROCER

raisins moving. The low price article could of course be sold but the New York market is practically cleaned out of this line and none can be laid down here from there. The idea for off-stalk is 4 1/2 c. a pound for seconds, 51/2 to 6c. for fine ; layers, fancy selects, 61/2 8c. according to quality. There is not much doing in currants, although they, with prines, are sharing the most attention. New York is easier but it is on fruit that would scarcely be used here. The idea is 53% to 6½c. the outside price being of course for fine Filiatra fruit, of which there is however a scarcity. A letter received here this week from a leading Patras shipper says : "The market is quiet, but quality of what remains on this side is generally so poor that we are not pushing business in provincial growths. About six thousand tons remain in Greece unsold. Peronosperos has appeared slightly in one or two localties and we fear we shall suffer again this year. In any case the crop will only be a small one. Prunes are more active and a fair trade is now being done in them at from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8c. in cases. There is not much doing in dates and 51/2c. a pound is still the idea.

NUTS.

There is not much doing and prices are unchanged. We quote :—Brazil nuts, 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}c$, a pound; Sicily shelled almonds, 32 to 35c. a pound; unshelled, 16 to 17c.; peanuts, 13 to 14c for roasted and 11 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}c$. for green; cocoa nuts, \$5 to \$5.50 per sack.

RICE AND SPICES.

In rice business continues generally quiet and prices are somewhat lower, 3¾ to 3% c. being the idea. Demand for spices is small at unchanged prices. Whole ginger is quoted at 20 to 25c.; pure white pepper at 20 to 28c., and pure black at 14 to 16c. Carraway seed is firmer and advices report outside markets higher for August and September on account of light stocks and anticipated short crop.

SUGAR.

The New York market is slightly easier on refined sugar, but it does not seem to have occasioned any concern here, as it is generally looked upon as being a move on the part of the Trust to bear raws, it being short of stock. The Canadian market is unchanged. The Montreal refinery has no low grades yet, and its agents have been notified that if they cannot get their prices to not bother about doing business, as it is sure of the market. For futures the refiners are still refusing to entertain orders. The raw market is firm. The local market has been quiet, although a few carlots have changed hands during the last few days at full prices; in fact, comparatively speaking, there seems to have been more demand for carlots than for small lots. The idea is still 53/8c. for granulated and 43% to 51%c. for yellows, the outside figure being for a very bright sugar.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

There is nothing new to report in syrups and the idea is still $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound, but there is not much doing. Molasses is also quiet and featureless, with Porto Rico selling at 38 to 46c., New Orleans at 30 to 52c, and Trinidad at 32 to 35c. in puncheons and 36 to 37c. in barrels and 40c. in half barrels.

TEAS.

Demand has only been fair the past week and in volume probably rather less than the previous week. "The movement has been principally blacks. In Japans there is very little doing. Cable advices from Japan indicate that the regular market for new teas opened on choice quality at about ten per

cent. lower than last season, but has since recovered and shows steadier tone. Crop prospects promise a yield full as large if not in excess of last year. The new Japan teas now on the way are very high grades and few of them are coming to Canada, and any that might be afterwards brought in here by way of the United States would of course have to pay a duty of 10°. It will be probably nearly another month before the new crop will reach Toronto. Pingsuey's, both gun powder and Young Hysons, are firm in New York; in fact they are the chief feature of the market there. Autumnal Assams are beginning to arrive on this market, and the preis opportune for those retailers who sent blend their own teas to purchase. We quote : Japans, low grade and common, 13 to $13\frac{1}{2}$ c.; medium, $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 19c.; fine to finesi, 28 to 35c.; blacks, low grade Congous, $14\frac{1}{2}$ to $16\frac{1}{2}c.$; medium, 18 to 23c.; fine, 30 to 45c.: fancy, 60 to 70c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The butter market is weak and lower. Receipts during the week have been liberal, while the demand on the other hand has been of a merely hand to mouth character. The quality continues to improve. Receipts consist principally of dairy rolls, which sell at 15 to 16c. There are a few tubs coming in, and they sell at the same price as rolls. Farmers' pound rolls are quoted at 16 to 17c. There is not much doing in creamery owing to the free deliveries and low prices of dairy. Pound prints are quoted at 22 to 23c. and creamery tubs at 20 to 21c.

There has been no new developments in the cheese market. New cheese is quoted at $10 \frac{1}{2}c$, and old at 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}c$. It is estimated that there are not more than a hundred boxes of old make on this market.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS-No improvement. Jobbers are paying \$1.30 to \$1.50 and selling at \$1.40 to \$1 55.

DRIED APPLES-The market continues dull. Jobbers are paying 4 to 4 1/2 c. and selling at 5c.

EVAPORATED APPLES - Dull and unchanged. Dealers are as a rule paying 8½ to 9C., and quoting 9 to 9½ c.

EGGS—Continue steady at 11½ to 12c., with supply just about enough to supply the demand.

HONEY-Very little doing. Extract is quoted as before at 8c. for clover and 5c. for dark.

POULTRY—There is not much coming in. Geese are hardly saleable, while chickens and turkeys are in good demand. We quote chickens at 75 to 85c., turkeys at 10 to 12c. per pound and geese at 8 to 10c. a pound.

POTATOES-The market is somewhat flurried at the moment ; 95c. has been paid

(Continued on page 20.)





CANNED GOODS.

TORONTO.

The volume of business is scarcely up to that of last week, but the unsettled weather of the last few days may have contributed to this. There is still however a fairly good business being done principally in retailers lots of a scrting up character. Firmness still seems to be a feature of the market. Packers have been asking for business in futures, but the tradehere would not do business except at prices lower than the former would accept. It is understood that 85 and gor. was asked for tomatoes. The packers are not anxious to make contracts as the season is so backward, preferring to take chances of making something or nothing. Tomatoes remain much as before, the movement still being fair ; 80 to 85c. is the idea and we quote up to \$1 for tha better and older brands. There is probably less doing in peas than in any other line of canned vegetable. The figures usually obtaining range from 80 to 85c. with an occasional 90c. being paid, while a fancy pea, claimed to be equal to the French article and containing as much more in the can sells at \$1.40. A fair business is being don'e in corn at prices ranging from 80 to 85c., while we quote as high as \$1.40 for honey sweet. Beans quiet and unchanged at 90c. to \$1. There is nothing special to note in salmon. Demand is of the character usual at this season, but stocks are light and prices firm. The idea is \$1.50 for talls and \$1.80 for flats. A fair sorting up trade is being done in lobster at \$1.90 to \$2:10 for talls and at \$2.50 to \$2.75 for flats. The new pack will be on the market in about a month. Peaches are not much wanted ; they sell at \$2.10 to \$2.25 for 2's and \$3.25 to \$3.75 for 3's. Plums have also not met with much demand during the week and the idea is still 1.45 to 1.55. Apples are of small sale at 85c. to 1 for 3's and 2to <math>2.25 for gallons. Canned meats are in increasing demand and unchanged in price.

MARKETS-Continued

on track for first-class stock and the same price would be repeated. Lots are selling out of store at \$1 to \$1 o₅.

ONIONS—Not much doing and prices are unchanged. We quote : Red, \$1.10 per bushel, \$2 per barrel ; yellow, \$1.20 per bushel, \$2 25 per barrel.

HOPS—Not many moving. Jobbers are getting 18 to 20c, for '92's and 14 to 15c, for yearlings.



HOGS AND PROVISIONS. set Trade is practically over for the season, W at all offerings are taken, particularly \$7, eights running from 120 to 160 pounds. pe

but all offerings are taken, particularly weights running from 120 to 160 pounds. Demand continues good for hog products at firm prices, and packers expect that the season will end up well, stocks of long clear, hams and breakfast bacon being light. Long clear seems to be exceptionally good property at the moment. A carload of pickled hams changed hands this week at little better than 11½c.

BACON-Long clear, $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 11c. Smoked backs are 13c., bellies, $13\frac{1}{2}$ to 14c., rolls, $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

HAMS—In good demand and firm at 13 to 13½ c. for smoked ; pickled, 11¾ c.

LARD—Pure Canadian is $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. in tubs, $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. in pails and 13 to $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. in therees. Compound 10 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.

BARREL PORK—Canadian heavy mess \$20.50, Canadian short cut \$21 to \$21.50.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef fores are 4½ to 5½c., hindquarters 6 to 8½c., veal 8 to 9½c., lamb 8½ to 9½c.

GREEN FRUIT.

There is an increased movement In oranges and lemons on account of the freer arrivals consequent upon the opening of navigation, and they are offering at reasonable prices. Oranges are quoted lower. Bananas continue to occupy a good deal of attention, dealers filling up for next Wednesday's holiday. Pine apples are in good demand and cheaper. Apples are a shade higher. There are not so many offerings and demand is light. There is nothing much held here outside a few Spies and Russets. The price of apples is unchanged. We quote : Oranges—Valencias \$6.50 to \$7.00 per case ; ditto, Jumbos, \$8 to \$8.50per case ; Floridas, \$3.25 to \$4 per box ; Messinas, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per box for 160's and 200's, and \$2.00 for 80's and 100's. California seedlings, \$3 to \$3.25 per box; ditto Navals, \$3.75 to \$4.25; blood oranges, \$4 to \$4.50 per box and \$2 to \$2.25 per half box. Jemons, \$3 to \$4.50; bananas, \$1 to \$2; pineapples, extras, 15 to 17c., No. 1 11 to 15c., No. 2 8 to 9c., No. 3 7c.; Callifornia appricots, 20c. per lb. 25-lb. boxes; apples, \$1.50to \$2 for ordinary stock and \$2.25 to \$3.50for choice to fancy. T

MAPLE PRODUCTS.

Demand is about over for syrup and 15 falling off for sugar. We quote syrup at 65 to 80c. a tin and 85 to 90c. per imperial gallon. Sugar is unchanged at 9 to 10c.

FISH.

Arrivals of fish are still small, but there is quite enough for the demand. Receipts consist principally of salmon trout, blue back herring, pickerel and pike. Finan haddie is 2/2c. cheaper and pike is quoted 1 to 2c. lower. Oysters are out of the market. The quotations are as before: Fresh salmon, 2oc.; haddock, 6c.; skinned and boned codfish, 6/2c.; Labradorherring, $$_3$ per half bbl.: shore herring, \$2.75 per bbl.; Digby herring, 11 to 12/2c.; boneless fish, 4c.; boneless cod, 7 to 8c.; pike, 5 to 6c.; c iscoes, \$1.35a hundred; finnan haddie, 5c.; pierch, $$_2$ to $$_3$ per hundred, as to size; blue back herring, $$_2$ to $$_3$ per Lundred; blue pickerel, 4 to 5c. a lb.; yellow ditto, 7 to 8c. a lb.



20



to

.50

X

ali

itto

4 to 10x. \$2 :

5c. pri

1.50

1 15

lon.

re is

conback

lie is

rket

mon.

cod bbl. her

51.35

erch, blue blue o 8c.

ľS

R.

MARKETS-Continued.

22

SEEDS.

The season is about over as far as timothy and clover is concerned, although jobbers are still receiving numerous small orders, which are being filled at from \$7 80 to \$8 per bushel for red clover, as to quantity and quality and mammoth at \$8.10 to \$8 55 per bushel. Alsike continnes scarce; small orders are being filled at \$8 to \$9 per bushel according to quality. In timothy, choice to extra sells at \$2.50 per bushel. Jobbers are experiencing more demand for Hungarian grass seed, millet, and ensilage corn. Hungarian is quoted at \$1 to \$1.10 per bushel, millet at \$5 to 90c. per bushel, and ensalage at 62 to 72c. per bushel, according to quality and grade.

HIDES, SKINS, TALLOW, WOOL.

HIDES—There is no change in price. Good hides continue scarce. Good selections are worth $5\frac{1}{4}c$.

SKINS-Callskins are easier, in sympathy with the drop of 10, to 15c. a skin in the States. No quotable change has been made here yet, but lower prices are expected soon. Jobbers are paying 7 to 8c. and selling at 8 to 9c. Sheepskins are normal at \$1.35 to \$1.45.

TALLOW—Seems to be a little steadler since the decline. Dealers are paying $5\frac{1}{2}c$, and selling at 6c. Rough is lower at 2c. There is not much doing.

WOOL—There is still a moderate demand from the factories at unchanged prices. Pulled wool is offering in limited quantities, and there is not much selling. Fleece wool is nominal at 17 to 19c., clothing 25 to 26c., Canada South Down, 27 to 28c.; white Indian, suitable for blankets, 17 to 19c.; grey East Indian, 11 to 13c.; B.A.'s white clothing 32 to 34c.; cress breeds, 26 to 28c.; Canada extra, 25 to 27c. Canada super is scarce and 'good selection would readily fetch 23c.

PETROLEUM.

There is no special feature to note. Lubricating oils are pretty well picked up and season is over for burning oils. The trade is now awaiting the tariff changes which go, into effect July 1. In the meantime dealers are not much concerned about business. We quote:- Canada refined oil, 13 to $13\frac{1}{2}$ C.; carbon safety, $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 18c: Canada water white, 19c.; American water white, 21 to 22c: photogene, 25c.

MARKET NOTES.

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

There has been a further advance in the price of the West Indian cocoa bean.

Sloan & Crowther are in receipt of a full line of the Aylmer Canning Co.'s meats.

It is rumored that one of the houses on the street has decided to withdraw from the Guild.

It is estimated that there are not a hundred boxes of old cheese on the Toronto market.

The Toronto apple market is about cleaned out of everything except a few spies and russets.

Arthur P. Tippet & Co., of St. John, N Ba, report a wonderful sale of Lazenby's jellies. "Although Lazenby only got to packing six months ago, they write, " apparently they are just like all the rest of the goods he packs, absolutely the best that can be put up."

Eby, Blain & Co. report the arrival of a consignment of Batty's pickles and Nabob sauce.

Smith & Keighley have received their spring consignment of Cross & Blackwell's fancy goods.

H. P. Eckardt & Co. have a shipment of gallon apples—Ontario Packing Co.'s brand —which they are offering at a reasonable figure.

H. A. Nelson & Sons announce a reduction in Steamship Matches. The price is now \$3.10 per case, freight prepaid on five case lots.

H. P. Eckardt & Co. have a shipment of Faulder's marmalade just arriving. This marmalade is said to be rapidly coming to 'the front.

Tellier, Rothwell & Co. of Montreal are putting a new line stove past polish on the market in two sizes. They recommend it as being particularly good.

McWilliams & Everest have received about 16,000 boxes of lemons since navigation opened on the St. Lawrence, of which 5,000 boxes were for themselves.

The E. B. Eddy Co. announce a reduction of 20c. a case in Telegraph, Telephone and Tiger matches, and that freight will be paid on five case lots instead of 25 as heretofore.

Warren Bros. & Boomer have been appointed sole agents for Koepff's tamily gelatine. They report the receipt of several repeat orders. The quality is highly spoken of.

F. W. Hudson & Co. have been appointed sole agents for Canada of Buttermilk Toilet Soap, manufactured by the Cosmo Buttermilk Soap Co., Chicago. This soap is highly spoken of.

Perkins, Ince & Co. have on exhibition a "loaded" tea chest. This is a package of tea out of which Chinese thieves have very cleverly drawn the tea and filled it up with rice hulks, sand, roots, etc.

Lucas, Steele & Bristol, of Hamilton, report a fair movement in their low grade and medium Congous, Japans and Young Hysons. Their values at 14 to 16c. are exceptional. They will send samples on application.

James Turner & Co. find it difficult to fill Ram Lal's tea orders, the trade pushing same with great vim, seeing Ram Lal's gives the best satisfaction of all teas on the market, and is not sold to pedlars or gift stores.

The Morse Soap Works have struck out some brands from their list and changes are announced in others. These are the changes: Eclipse,5 ½c. per lb.; Mottled,\$3.20 to\$5.25; Electric, \$3 50; Royal Laundry, \$3 10; Octagon, \$4.50, all per box. Ruby, 42c.; Monster, 30c.; Royal Magnum, 25 to 30c.; Anchor, 45c.; Morse's Assorted, 50c.; Morse's Rose, Windsor and Castile, 50c.; Pure Cocoanut, 50c.; Cocoa Castile, 50c.; Plain Honey, 75c.; Glycerine, 75c.; Plain Windsor, 75c., all per dozen; New Arcadian, 45c. per gross.

J. M. Fortier, of the Creme de la Creme Cigar Factory, Montreal, offers to furnish Havana tobacco seed free to persons who will either call or write. He has imported the seed specially for the purpose, and his object is to encourage the cultivation of tobacco in Canada.

The St. Croix Soap Manufacturing Co. of St. Stephen, N.B., are nothing if not original. This is at the moment being demonstrated by the method they have adopted of sending out samples of their Surprise Soap to the trade. Enclosed in an attractive little japanned box are two small cakes of this soap wrapped in different colored papers. On the outside of the cover are the words, "Sample of Surprise Soap," while on the inside is a label showing the profit the retailer can make out of this soap.

TI

chan

weel

10 \$

whil

F

are

bak

\$35

low

fam

tob:

stro

pate

to 1

per

mea

(on

ditt

fee

tra

and

\$5.

litt

the

jot

we

W

\$4

ex

cit

ba

WE

de

lo

pe

\$0

\$4

\$1

V:

pi

p

Ŧ

5

N

F

C

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, May 18, 1893. GROCERIES.

The week has not shown any material improvement in the dull position shown by most of the staple groceries, and although sugar shows more or less activity, owing to the fear of further advances which has spurred buyers into more or less activity, but even at the advanced prices now ruling sellers are disposed to accept orders only on very conservative lines. Teas and coffees are quiet, while spices, although they are not specially active, meet a fair enquiry at steady prices. Dried fruit is very slow, and other lines do not furnish any notable feature.

SUGAR.

The advance of $\frac{1}{5}$ c. in the price, which transpired last week, has been maintained, but the tone of the market is somewhat easier this week, although business is moving at the same prices. Sales of granulated at the refineries were made during the week at 5⁴/₂ c., and yellows at 4¹/₄ to 4⁷/₅ c., as to grade.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

The syrup market is quiet, with no extensive business to note. Canadian has sold in a small way at 2 to $2\frac{1}{3}c$, per lb., and American at $18\frac{1}{3}$ to 21c, per gallon. Molasses remains finm, and it is reported that orders have been placed in Barbudoes on behalf of buyers here at 15c. first cost there. On spot the combine price is firmly maintained at 33 to 34c., but the demand for the article is small and unimportant.

TEAS.

There is very little news in the tea market. First lots of new Japan stock are expected here shortly and many buyers are awaiting their arrival, even although in the opinion of many they will be a little too high priced for the ordinary run of the demand. From stock here Japan goods have been

(Continued on page 24)





Co. ain

nd-

450.

ame

nish

who rted

his

to.

b. of

inal

ated

ding

the

: ja-

soap

1 the

nple

is a

nake

93.

1 im

n by

ough

ng to

spur-

, but

sell-

ly on

offees

y are

iry at

1, and

: fea-

which

ained.

ewhat

mov-

ulated

week

, as to

exten-

old in

Ameri

ses reorders

half of

n spot ned at

ticle is

a mar

ire ex-

rs are

in the

10 high

mand

been

FLOUR AND FEED.

TORONTO.

The flour market continues quiet and unchanged. There have been sales during the week of Ontario patents for export at equal to \$3 3c to \$3.40 in wood. Oatmeal is higher, while millfeed is easy.

FLOUR.-City millers' and dealers' prices are: Manitoba patents, \$4 35 to \$4.40; strong bakers' \$3.80 to \$4.10 ; white wheat patents, \$3 50 to \$4.00 ; straight roller, \$3 15 to \$3 30, low grades, per bag, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Ontario family \$3.35 to \$3.75.

Car prices are : Toronto freights-Manitoba patents, \$4.30 to \$4.50; Manitoba strong bakers' \$3.90 to \$4.25; Ontario patents, \$3.25 to \$3.50 ; straight roller, \$3.00 to \$3.20; extra, \$2.65 to \$2.80; low grades, per bag, \$1.00 to \$1.25.

MEAL-Oatmeal is \$4.00. to \$4.30 Cornmeal is \$3.25 to \$3.50.

FEED-Bran (ton lots) \$12.50 to \$13.00, do (on track) \$12 to \$12.50, shorts (ton lots) \$16, ditto (on track) \$15; mixed feed \$20 to \$22, feed ing corn 57 to 58c., oats 37 to 38c. on track.

HAY--Baled timothy, demand is good and supply fair at \$9.50 to \$10.

STRAW-Plentiful and demand limited, at \$5.50 to \$6.

MONTREAL

The flour market is very quiet. There is little or no enquiry from outside points, and the local movement is restricted to a few jobbing transactions, for dealers are pretty well supplied at the moment. We quote :--Winter wheat, \$4 to \$4.25; spring patents, \$4 20 to \$4 30; straight rollers, \$3 40 to \$3.55; extra, \$3 to \$3.15; superfine, \$2.60 to \$2.90; city strong bakers', \$4 to \$4.10; strong bakers', \$3 75 to \$4.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

Flour--Themarket took an upward turn last week, from 10 to 20c. per barrel, and a better demand has followed. As price is still very low a further advance would not be unexpected. Present quotations are : Manitoba, \$5.10 to \$5.20; Ontario high grade, \$4 20 to \$4.30; medium patents \$4 to \$4.15.

Oatmeal-Market steady at late advance, \$4 35 to \$4.45, and in fair demand.

Cornmeal-As corn is up 4 or 5c. an advance in meal would seem in order, though prices are unchanged at \$2 70 to \$2 75.

Middlings-Bags from \$23 to \$24.

Oats-45 to 48c. ; split peas, \$3 90 to \$4 ; pot barley, \$3.90 to \$4.



RETAILERS

THE CANADIAN GROCER

IT IS A GREAT SUCCESS.

from the start. Order a case from your jobber at once. Every cus-

tomer you sell a bottle to will thank you after using it. Delicious Clam Broth can be made from it in one minute, with Hot water.

Three sizes, retails at 25c., 50c., and 90c., in bottles only. Order from

Grocers from all parts of the country report that it is a quick seller

atmea IN BARRELS, HALF BARRELS OR BAGS. Selected WHITE OATS only used. For prices of Oatmenl or Oathulls in carloads or less quan-tities, write or wire, and will reply promptly Can ship via Canadian Pacific or Grand Trunk Railways. FOR PROFIT

FRANK MAGOR & CO., ^{16 St. John} MONTREAL

Sole Canadian Agents.

23

Mills.

EMBRO. ONT

MONTREAL Markets Continued

moved at the following range : Low grades 13 to 14c., good common 15 to 18c., fine 19 to 211/2c., and finest to choicest 23 to 31c. COFFEES AND SPICES.

The local coffee market is quiet and prices are steady. Sales of Maracaibo have trans pired at 20 to 21c. for round lots and 22c. for smaller quantities. We quote Jamaica 19 to 20c., Maracaibo 20 to 22c., Rio 19 to 21c., Java 24 to 28c., and Mocha 25 to 28

Spices are firm and we quote as follows:-Black pepper 8 to 9c., pimento 6½ c., nut-megs 50 to 52½ c., and \$1 for strict wholesale lots.

FRUIT

The fruit sale caused a little stir, there being a good attendance of outside buyers. We quote: Oranges, Messina, \$3 25 to \$3.50; half boxes, \$2 to \$2.50, and bloods \$4 to \$4.50.

Lemons met with a good active demand and prices were fairly steady. We quote fair stock 2.50, good 33 to 3350, and fancy 4to \$1.50.

Bananas have met a good demand, and prices are steady at \$1 to \$1.50 for ordinary stock and \$2.50 for choice large bunches.

There has been a fair enquiry for figs at

from 9 to 10c. per lb. on 10-lb. boxes. BEANS.

Beans have shown little change, prices ruling steady at \$1.60 to \$1.65 for Western hand picked and \$1.25 to \$1.50 for good. Some inferior lots have changed hands at as low as \$1.

HONEY

Honey rules quiet and prices are much the same. Extracts sells at 6 to 7c. and comb stock 9 to 13c., the outside figure being for white clover.

HOPS

The market is dull and unchanged, brewers not being on the market at all. Good to choice stock are worth about 17 to 1812c. and lower grades 14 to 15c.

MAPLE PRODUCTS

A few sales of syrup are made from time to time at 5 to 60 per lb. in the wood and 55c to 6oc. per gallon tin. Sugar is the san.e 6 to $7\frac{1}{3}$ c.

ONIONS

The stock of domestic onions are pretty well cleaned up and yellows are not to had in wholesale quantities. Sales of them were made at \$2.50. Reds aue quoted at \$3.50 to \$1.00

POTATOES

The market is steady, car lots selling at \$1.05 to \$1.10 per bag.

EGGS. There is a good demand for eggs, and while the deliveries from the G. T. R. are still behind, the receipts are very heavy. Prices rule at 11 to 111/2 c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE Receipts of new butter are freer, but the price is fairly well maintained for both new creamery and dairy at 22c. There is no export demand for new stock, nor can any be expected until genuine grass butter is on the market. The transactions are not large, therefore, lots of 25 tubs being about the maximum, some sales of this quantity hav-ing been put through on account of buyers down below. In old stock there is little to note, some business in Kamouraska trans-piring at 18½ to 192. We quote as follows : New creamery, to 22C. ; new Townships dairy, 22C. ; Western dairy, 19 to 20C. ; Western roll, 17 to 19c.; old dairy, 17 to 19c.

The cheese market rules much the same, but values are gradually working lower with the advance of the season and the freer offerings. As yet the business in the country has been the chief indication of value, for spot transactions have not been many. It is understood, how ever, that some Ontario goods have been turned over 101sc., and this is about the best figure obtainable. The enquiry over the cable is of an indefinite kind in most instances, the idea apparently being more to tempt offers than to make bids. Some deals are going through, however, and although no stated figure can be ascertained, it is probable that 50s. nett Montreal, which is about equal to 10^{-4} c., represents the basis. We now quote the market 91/8 to 101/8c.

MONTREAL TRADE NOTES.

C. A. Chouillou reports better returns from the west for his line of Meniers chocolate.

Lightbound, Ralston & Co. are offering some choice brands of molasses, Japan teas, etc., this week.

Regan, White & Co., have a lot of new teas arriving this week, comprising some of the choicest grades.

Frank Magor & Co. say they are having encouraging returns from Robinson's lines of patent infant goods.

Carter, Galbraith & Co. have moved to the large warehouse at the corner of St. Peter and Foundling streets.

The Canada Meat Packing Company, have been purchasing some considerable lots of fat cattle recently.

Stewart, Munn & Co. report business quiet in fish at the moment, but say there is a good demand for their codfish steaks.

Caverhill, Rose, Hughes & Co. offer some special lines of canned goods. They are booking some nice orders for their Indian teas also.

Chaput, Fils & Co. are offering some choice new crop Barbadoes molasses at moderate prices for delivery during the course of the next week or so.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARKETS.

ST. JOHN, N.B., May 18, 1893.

The advance last week of 10 to 20c, in flour has created a better demand for that article. An increase is also noticed in sales of other lines, with good outlook for healthy spring trade. Butter is scarce, and prices will likely rule high for several weeks. Money is not as plen. tiful as dealers would wish.

Dried Fruits .- Prunes sell slow at 71.2 to 8c; dates, 4 1-2 to 5c; off-stalk Val-encias, 5 to 5 1-2c.; Valencia layers, 6 to 6 1-2c.; currants, 5 to 6c.

Dried Apples sell at 6 to 6 1-2c. evaporated apples are scarce at 9 to 11c.

shot

the

Cro

Goc

fron

Ne

of (

Bes

54

Bra

0

Sugar.-Good demand,; prices unchang ed, though, if reports are correct, a far ther advance may be expected. We quote as follows : Granulated, 51-4 to 53-8c.: extra at 4 1-2 to 4 7-8c.; yellows, 4 1-4 to 41-2e.

Molasses.-Very light stocks here and market firm. Barbadoes is quoted 33 to 34c.; Antigna, 27 to 29c.; Porto Rico, 32 to 33c.

Butter.-Very little choice offering and in good demand. Prices are 22 to 24c.

Eggs.-A better enquiry at slightly higher prices, 11 to 12c.

Onions .- New Bermudas in crates are selling \$1.65 to \$1.75, with market well supplied.

Provisions—Beef, \$14.50 to 15.50; pork P.E.I. mess, \$22.50 to \$23.50; American clear mess, \$25 to \$26; lard is up 1-2 to 3-4c. per lb., being quoted at 111-2 to 13 1-2c.

Fish .- Dry cod, large, per 100, lbs., \$4.35 to \$4.50; med. cod per 100 lbs., \$3,50 to \$3.75; pollick, per 100 lbs., \$2,15 to \$2.25. Pickled herring, bay, half bbls., \$1.60 to \$1.70; Shelburne, half bbls., \$2.25 to \$2.50; bbls., \$3.90 to \$4; smoked herring, 8 to 10c.

OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION IN ITALY.

According to a statistical return recently issued by the Italian Minister of Agriculture, the extent of land under olive cultivation in Italy in 1891 amounted to 2,578,675 acres, and the product of oil to 60,270,188 gallons. Of this quantity 14 million gallons were exported. The cultivation of the olive is carried on, says the French consul at Florence, in 50 out of the 69 provinces of Italy, and in 3,214 out of the 8,253 communes. The Province of Port Maurice is the one which in proportion to its extent possesses the largest quantity of olive trees, and the Provinces of Lecce. Bari, Pouilles, Reggio de Calabra and Chieti follow in the order named. As the average yield per acre depends upon the conditions of locality and soil, and upon the description of olive trees and methods of -cultivation, the variations in the different districts are very considerable





6

12

ste a

1-4

nd

10

and

3.16

vell

wirk

can

to

to

lbs.

Ibs.

hali half \$4:

LY.

1 72

er of nder

1891

the

s. ()f were

olive

al at

inces

\$,253

Jaur

to its

ty of

.ecce.

and

upon

, and

s and

tions onsid

250

?!

DE

5.

EAL

18

lbs

LONDON **RETAIL GROCERS' ASSOCIATION.**

The regular meeting of the above named association was held on the 9th inst., with a fair attendance. President W. H. Ferguson in the chair.

Notice of motion given at last meeting by R. A. Jones to change time of meet. ing from evening to afternoon, was laid over as the mover was unavoidably absent.

The secretary read a number of letters from sister associations, all stating that they heartily endorsed the action of this association respecting the proposed Pharmacy Act and the act exempting civil service employees' salaries from garnishee:

The president reported that good progress was being made in the movement, and that no doubt pressure would be brought to bear that would bring about the desired amendments to those acts. He received a letter and copy of the amended proposed Pharmacy Act from W. R. Meredith, Q.C., M.P.P., and a request that any objections to the act as amended be forwarded to him, and the same would receive careful attention.

The copy of amendments were carefully read over and there was only one clause that was not quite clear, and the president said he had written Mr. Meredith, M.P.P., asking a full explanation of the meaning of that clause, but had not as yet received a reply.

It was left with the president and secretary to look after the interests of the association in the matter.

The American silver question was taken up for discussion. The president stated that American silver and silver certificates were becoming so plentiful of late that it was to a considerable extent taking the place of our own money. This was caused by the American government sending large amounts of their gold to foreign countries and issuing silver and silver certificates for circulation and not redeemable in gold. circulation and not redeemable in gold. Our banks refuse to take American sil-ver except at 20 per cent. discount, and while there has been no serious incon-venience up to the present, there is likely to be in the near future if American sil-ver continues to increase as it has been doing during the past few months and more backs cetil refuse to take it at par our banks still refuse to take it at par. After some further discussion on the

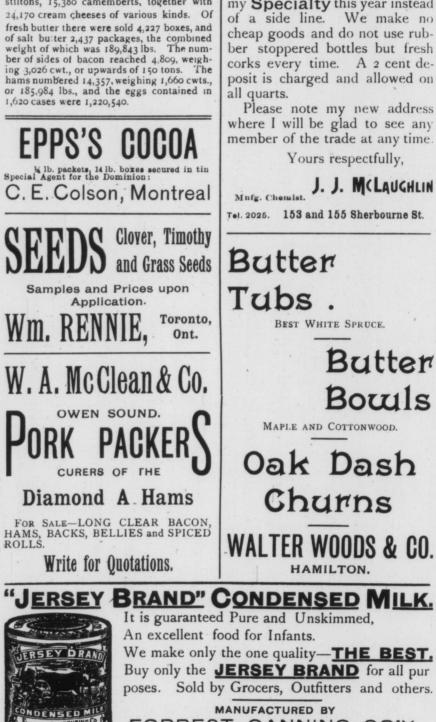
After some further discussion on the question, during which it was shown that it only required united action for a very short time to get rid of a great por-tion of the American silver, it was considered that as there was not a sufficient number of the members present to prop-erly establish any plan, it would be better to lay the question over for further discussion at next meeting.

A general sociable chat of half an hour A general sociable chat of half an hour followed, reference being made to the state of trade, advance in price of sugar, prices of canned goods, lard vs. cotto-lene, etc, and at 10 o'clock the members bade each other good night and another interesting meeting closed.

The next regular meeting will be held on June 13th.

HOW LONDON IS FED.

The enormous number of transactions composing a year's trading in a large retail establishment may be gauged from the following particulars of goods sold by the provision department alone of Messrs. Spears and Pond's stores during the year 1892. The nnmber of American and Cheddar cheeses sold was 5,422, weighing 1,605 cwt., or, to be exact, 179,830 lbs., and in addition, 1,974 stiltons, 15,380 camemberts, together with 24,170 cream cheeses of various kinds. Of fresh butter there were sold 4,227 boxes, and of salt butter 2,437 packages, the combined weight of which was 189,843 lbs. The num-ber of sides of bacon reached 4,809, weigh-ing 3,026 cwt., or upwards of 150 tons. The hams numbered 14,357, weighing 1,660 cwts., or 185,984 lbs., and the eggs contained in 1,620 cases were 1,220,540.



Very many thanks for your kind patronage.

TO THE TRADE

HYGEIA WATERS

A

Fe

Re

W

It con

It gi

p It de

ltgi

It re It do

It is

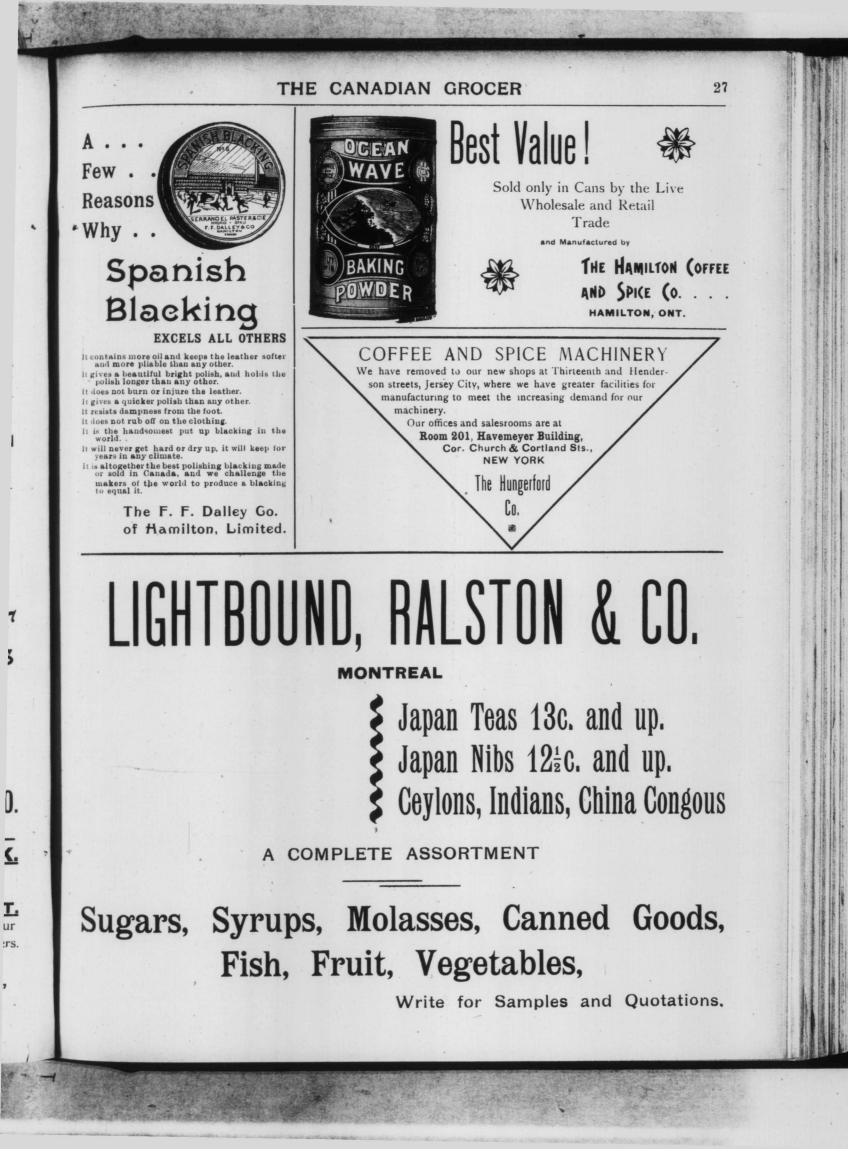
It w

Itis

Carbonated Beverages will be my Specialty this year instead We make no cheap goods and do not use rubber stoppered bottles but fresh corks every time. A 2 cent deposit is charged and allowed on

where I will be glad to see any member of the trade at any time.





THE CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

Another Year of Solid Progress.

THE NEW INSURANCE WRITTEN EXCEEDS THAT OF ANY OTHER YEAR IN THE HISTORY OF THE COMPANY -- INCREASES MADE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS.

The Twenty-first annual meeting of the Confederation Life Association was held on Tuesday, May 9, at 3 o'clock in the board room of the company's new building in Toronto.

ing h Toronto.
The Hon, Sir W. P. Howland, C.B.,K.C. M.G., occupied the chair, and the Managing Director, Mr. J. K. Macdonald, was appointed Secretary. There was a large attendance, of policyholders and shareholders of the association, among those present being: Edward Hooper, vice-president: W. H. Beatty, Walter S. Lee, W. H. Gibbs, George Mitchell, of Halifax, N.S.: 8. Nordheimer, A. McLean Howard, J. D. Edgar, M.P. Alfred Gooderham, Jas. Beatty, Q.C.: H. H. Ogden, J.S. Huston, 1. Diamond, C. M. Gripton, R. R. Gamey, R. S. Baird, Alfred Myers, C. E. Hooper, W. A. Lamb, Dr. Wm. Oldright, W. McGibbon, J. M. Richardson, J. P. Donald, Henry Harper, F. W. Green, Provincial Manager C.L.A., Halifax: W.R. Harris, D. McDonald, Inspector Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia J. Tower Boyd, Inspector Eastern Ontario?, Thomas Sanderson, Inspector Western Ontario?; F. H. Heath, H. S. Snow, F. H. Johnston, Rev. Mr. Ball, John Colridge, D. George Chestnut, A. W. R. Markley, Calgary ; G. W. Parker, of St. John, X.B.: James Mussen, P. D. McKinnon, Winnipeg ; R. H. Gamble, A. J. Russell Snow, R. J. Hunter, W. Macdonald, J. L. Kerr, etc., etc., The Hon. Sir W. P. Howland, C.B.,K.C. donald, J. L. Kerr, etc., etc.,

The President opened the meeting by calling upon the Secretary to read a copy of the advertisement and of the notices to the shareholders calling the meeting. The minutes of the last meeting were

taken as read and formally adopted. THE FOLLOWING REPORT AND FINANCIAL

STATEMENTS WERE THEN SUBMIT-TED TO THE MEETING :

ANNUAL REPORT.

Your directors beg to lay before the shareholders and policyholders their shareholders and policyholders their re-port for the past year. In doing so they take the opportunity to express their gratification at the striking evidences of the growing popularity of the Associa-tion, shown by the large increase in new business. It should be borne in mind that the business obtained by the Asso-ciation is down and the formation for the basiciation is drawn entirely from the heal-thy lives of our own Dominion, and has been secured without resorting to the far too common practice, on the part of some companies of granting policies for nothing, or for a small portion of the premium for the first year. Nor has it been obtained by insuring lives in clim-ates and countries where the mortality experience must prove unfavorable, and consequently injurious to the Canadian policyholders.

The question of extending the operations of the association to points-outside of Canada is one which may require more than a mere incidental consideration than a mere incidental consideration from your Board, and if at any time it should be decided to go outside, the op-erations will be restricted to countries where the mortality will not injuriously react upon our home policyholders. There is, however, very much to be said in favor of confining the business to Canada, and growing with its growth.

The new business is much the largest of any year in the history of the Associa-tion. There were 2,388 applicants for \$3,815,050. Of these 2,258 for \$3,596,-550 were approved, and the balance declined or withdrawn. Adding to the new issue the revived policies of previous years and bonus additions, the total new business was 2,291 policies for \$3,672,-591 of insurance.

The total insurance in force at the close of the year was \$22,565,752, under 14,674 policies on 12,914 lives. The death claims which arose during the year aggregated the sum of \$173,751, under 105 policies on 86 lives. The mortality continues favorable, and the amount of the death claims confirms very closely to that of the mervious year. closely to that of the previous year.

The financial statement herewith submitted exhibits fully the Company's po-sition at the present time.

The audit has been made in a thorough prompt and satisfactory man-ner. The report of the auditors will be found following the financial statements.

The handsome Head Office building is now almost finished. The Association took possession of that part occupied by the company on October 11th, and the first meeting of the Board was held in the new Board Room on the following day. 'The Association's offices are handsome, commodious, and well lighted, and are in every way suitable for its present and future business. A considerable por-tion has been rented, and very much more would have been but for the great and unlooked-for delay in completing it. The western block will soon be ready, when it is anticipated satisfactory ar-irangements for renting will be made. Your Directors believe that already the Your Directors believe that already the Association has derived great benefit from the erection of our Head Office building, as there is no doubt it has had the effect of giving a feeling of increased security, and its future as a paying in-vestment is assured. The future of the City of Toronto is the best guarantee of the future of our building. Situated in the very centre of the city, the day is not far distant when the demand for the spacious, airy and well-lighted renting spaces will yield a better return than the best investment of the Association.

Under the Act of Incorporation all the Drectors retire, but are eligible for re election.

W.	P.	HOWLAND.	

President.						
	T	1	MACDONALD			

	Mana	iging	Di

rector.

Financial Statement

Net Ledger Assets Dec. 31st, 1891\$3,483,617.39
RECEIPTS.
Premiums\$716,048.24
Annuities 5,411.75
\$721,459.99 Less Re-Assurance

Premiums 4,481.32 716,978.67 Interest and Rents . \$172,903 68 Less Repairs and Taxes 12,371.31 160.532 37

\$4,361,128.43

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expenses (Salaries

and Commissions, Agents, Doctors, Solicitors, etc.)		\$174,947.54
Annuities (Life \$3,-		
372.90 Temporary		
\$26,621.59)		29,994-49
TO POLIC	VHOLDERS	
Death Claims\$	168,980.14	
Endowment Claims	17,737.00	
Surrendered Policies Dividends (Cash &	27,024 65	
T. R's)	65,789.15	
-		279,530.94
Dividends to Stock- holders and Civic		
Tax		15,216.12
Balance to New Ac-		
count		8,861,439.04

\$4,361,128.43 Balance Sheet.

ASSETS.

Mcrtgages\$	2,098,483	.61
Debentures	461,984	
Real Estate		
Loans on Stocks and Deben-		
tures	57,592	.79
Government Stock and Deposit	4,824	70
Loans on Company's Policies	327,662	(1)
Fire Premiums due from Mort-		
gagors	4,490	51
Furniture	4,912	21)
Advances to Agents and Em-		
ployes on Security of Salaries		
and Commissions and for		
Travelling Expenses	4,340	
Sundry Current Accounts	126	70
Cash in Banks, \$16,590.60; at -		
H.O., \$213,08	16,803	68
Outstanding Pre-		
miums \$101,972 75		
Deferred Premi-		
ums 34,747 43		
\$136 720 18		
Less 10 per cent.		
for Collection. 13,672 00		
(Reserve there-		
on included		-0
in Liabilities	123,048	10
Interest and Rents due and	al sale	
accrued	96,426	41
		-

\$4,115,170 60 LIABILITIES.

Assurance and Annuity Funds. Losses by Death accrued (not		00
adjusted	23,516	63
Fees, Doctors and Directors	7,474	00
Capital Stock paid up	100,000	
Dividends due January 1, 1893, To Policy Holders for Balance		00
Declared Profits		82
Current Accounts Cash Surplus above all Liabili-	34,256	97
ties	293,423	18
1	\$4,115,170	60
		-

(Continued on page 30.)





premium income, speaking from memory, of over \$15,000. (Applause.)

The motion in regard to the adoption of the report was then unanimously carried.

Mr. George Mitchell, of Halifax, N.S., in reply to a motion of thanks, which was duly passed to the General and Local Directors of the Association, ex-pressed his great satisfaction with the Company's new building after a thorough inspection of it. He also expressed his surprise at the growth and solidity of Toronto, his last visit to the city having been made 25 years ago. Speaking for the Maritime Provinces, he said : The Confederation life has been stead ily growing in public favor. The Man-ager for the Maritime Provinces, Mr. F. ager for the Maritime Provinces, Mr. F. W. Green, has proved himself to be thor-oughly competent and everywhere popula and his early training at the head office, and the knowledge gained while there concerning the affairs of the Company gives him a measure of confidence which proves invaluable to him and those under him in his field-work. I am proud to feel that the Maritime Provinces are contributing largely to the success and prosperity of this great Com-pany." He thought that all Canadians, east and west, should unite in sustaining our home companies instead of giving business to foreign ones.

Mr. W. H. Gibbs moved, seconded by Mr. Walter S. Lee, That the thanks of the the meeting be tendered to the officers, agents, etc., of the Association for their efforts during the past year.

Mr. F. W. Green, Manager for the Maritime Provinces, replying on behalf of the field-workers of the Association, expressed his great pleasure at being present at the first annual meeting of the Associa-tion in its new head office building. Agents of some rival companies endeav ored to depreciate the Association in connection with its building. His answer to these was, that the building was the outcome of the matured judgment of the same Board of Directors who had made the Company such a phenomenal success from its formation, and which was in itself an evidence of the wisdom and enterprise of the management. Referring to the statements made in the report in regard to the too common and pernicious habit of rebating, he said: "That al-though in the last four years several mildollars worth of new business had lion been sent in from the Maritime Provinces, not a single policy had been obtained a rebate or concession of even so by much as one cent. The Company had firmly fought the common practice of rebating, and he hoped it would continue to set its face against it."

Mr. A. W. R. Markley, of Calgary, and others spoke, expressing their pleasure at being present at the meeting, and referred in complimentary terms to the high appreciation in which the Association is held by the insuring public.

After some further routine business a poll was duly opened for the election of directors. All the members of the former board were re-elected.

Mr. W. H. Beatty, then, at the request of the President, unveiled a portrait of the Managing Director, painted by Mr. G. A. Reid, of Toronto, and in a few graceful words presented it on behalf of the directors to the Association. Beatty referred to the fact that he had attended the first meeting of the Insurance Committee, and that the first application offered was that of Mr. Macdonald's, and it was a coincidence that the

first board meeting in the new building was on the fifty-fifth anniversary of his birthday. (Applause.)

Mr. Macdonald, in acknowledging the compliment paid him in painting the portrait, referred to the many acts of kind. ness of the directors and to the agreeable manner in which all suggestions and re-commendations made by him to the board had been received, and he might say, generally accepted. He stated that would have been disinclined to accede he to the request to have his portrait painted had it not been at the suggestion of the President, and pressed upon him. He trusted that the remaining years of his life would be spent, as so many had al-ready been given, to the building up of the Confederation Life Association, which had now become a part of his very ex-istence. (Applause.)

The meeting then adjourned, immedia-ly after which a meeting of the new Board of Directors was held, and Sir W. Board of Directors was held, and Sir W. P. Howland was re-elected President, and Messrs. William Elliot and Edward Hooper, Vice-Presidents, the remaining directors of the Board being: W. H. Beatty, Esq.; Hon. James Young, S. Nordhelmer, Esq.; Ex-Ald. W. H. Gibbs, A. McLean Howard, Esq.; J. D. Edgar, Esq., M.P.; Walter S. Lee, Esq.; A. L. Gooderham, Esq.; W. D. Matthews, Esq.; George Mitchell, Esq., Halifax, and J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director.

SITUATION WANTED.

COMMERCIAL BROKER WITH FIRST CLASS connection among wholesale trade is open to take Toronto Agency for Canning Factory. Concern and goods must be first-class. Communi-cations strictly confidential. Address BROKER. care of this paper. 19

SITUATIONS VACANT.

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

BUSINESS CHANCES.

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



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.

J. H. TODD & SON, Victoria, B.C., Owners. AGENTS, Stanway & Bayley, Toronto. Agents for Ontario W. S. Goodhugh & Co., Montreal. Tees & Persse, Winnipeg.

Continued from Page 28. Cash Surplus above all Liabilities \$293,423 18 Capital Stock paid up as above 100,000 00 Capital Stock Subscribed not called in..... 000,000 00

Total Surplus Securities for Policy holders ... \$1,293,423 18

J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We beg to report that we have confpleted the audit of the books of the Association for the year ending December 31st, 1892, and have examined the vouchers connected therewith, and certify that the financial statements agree with the books and are correct.

The securities represented in the Assets (with the exception of those lodged with the Dominion Government, amounting to \$84,500), have been examined and com-pared with the books of the Association and are correct, and correspond with the Schedules and Ledgers.

The Bank Balances and Cash are certified as correct.

(Signed),

W. R. HARRIS.

WM. E. WATSON, Auditors. Toronto, February 10th, 1893. The President, Sir W. P. Howland, in moving the adoption of the annual report and financial statements submitted therewith, pointed out that, notwithstanding the increased competition encountered, the new business of the past year showed a gain over the previous year of \$755,363, and there was in force at the end of the year the very large amount of \$22,565,752, an increase in the amount at risk over that of Decem ber, 1891, of close upon \$2,000,000, this being the largest business ever done in any year of the Company's history. The operations of the Company have extend-ed and increased in every part of the Dominion, and, as the report shows, it rapidly gaining in public confidence wherever represented. Mr. Edward Hooper,

Vice-President, said that the magnificent business of the Company had placed it in the very first rank of Canadian Companies. He referto the organization of the Company and that he was one of the original stockholders. His confidence in its future was established when it became known to him that Mr. Macdonald, its present Managing Director, was to be at the helm. He expressed great joy at the unexpected pleasure of being present today. He had been present at the first meeting in connection with the formation of the Company and had much pleas ure in seconding the adoption of the report.

Mr. Macdonald, the Managing Director, voluntarily offered an explanation in regard to one or two of the items contained in the report, and stated in conclusion that the business of the Association for the present year was so far eminently satisfactory. The applications for new satisfactory. The applications for new insurance are over one-third greater than for the corresponding period of 1892 or any former year. The interest income shows an increase up to the end of last month of over \$10,000, and the



BUSINESS CHANGES.

PARTNERSHIPS FORMED AND DISSOLVED. L. Marchand & Co., grocers, Montreal, have dissolved.

W. Benton, grocer, Carberry, Man., has sold out to John Farley.

L C. Rogers, boots and shoes, Regina, is reported to be selling out.

Parker & Bray, general store, Preston, have dissolved and have been succeeded by Bray Bros.

J. W. Guerin and J. M. De Repentigny have been registered partners to do business as grocers, Montreal.

Dame Agnes Vayer, wife of P. J. Gearney, has been registered to do business as general trader, Montreal.

Hormidas Laporte, Jean Baptiste, A. Martin and Joseph O. Bancher have registered a continuation of the partnership of Laporte, Martin & Co., wholesale grocers, Montreal.

DIFFICULTIES, ASSIGNMENTS, COMPROMISES. James Dickson, general store, Austin, Man., has assigned.

F. Carriere & Flelds, grocers and liquors, Quebec, have suspended.

Thomas Laing, baker, Montreal, has compromised at 25c. on the dollar.

C. & A. Inkman, general merchants, Agassiz, B.C., are asking an extension.

J. H. McMillan, grocer, Nanaimo, B.C., has assigned in trust to Mayor & Eldridge. Assignee W. A. Campbell is in possession

of the grocery store of Christopher Dempsey, 826 Yonge street, Toronto. Mr. Dempsey is reported to be away and Mrs. Dempsey consented to this action in the interest of the creditors.

The sheriff has seized the stock of M. A. Benjamin, grocer, 382 Yonge Street, Toronto, under an execution held by G. W. Ostrom, of Trenton. Mrs. Benjamin claims the stock, and Mr. Winchester, on motion of R. J. Maclennan, directed an interpleader issue. This trouble arises out of the famous suit of Ostrom vs. Benjamin, which went to the Court of Appeal. The costs and sum sued for now amount to \$789, all of which Ostrom claims, he having won in the Court of Appeal.

W. Farley, dealer in wines and liquors, 666 Queen street west, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to Henry Barber & Co. The statement shows liabilities of \$2,500 and assets of \$1,000.

The American Oil Company, 29 Adelaide street west, Toronto, has assigned to E. R. C. Clarkson. Both the liabilities and assets are light. This does not affect the big company proper in the United States, from which the present branch sprung.

A Trenton grocer named J. Wannamaker has assigned to W. Hope, of that town. Several wholesale houses in the city are interested. Wannamaker after starting in business paid cash for all his stock procured, and previous to his assignment had secured several large orders on time.

· CHANGES.

Isaac Wise, grocer, Pickering, is giving up business.

J. B. Browne, grozer, Hamilton, is giving up business.

T. Milbee, boots and shoes, Barrie, is giving up business.

J. W. Bannister, grocer, Vanessa, has sold out to George Homry.

C. S. Ash, general merchant, Hastings, has sold out to W. C. Hazlewood.

Shier & Marshall, general merchants, Brookdale, have removed to Kinkton.

Stephen Chase, grocer and provisions, Brighton, has sold out to James Ross.

- C. E. Caulton, general store, Lyndoch, is out of business and is now in Tilsonburg.

W. L. Bottomley, liquors and cigars, Tilsonburg, has sold out to J. G. Bottomley.

D. Muir & Co., produce, Montreal, have been succeeded by A. L. Calderhead & Co. N. Lee & Co., general merchants, Wroxter,

have been succeeded by W. C. Hazlewood.

S. M. Beattie & Go. grocers, and dealers in fancy goods, Creemore, have sold out to a Mr. Purvis.

A partnership has been registered between A. Lapointe and Delle Georgina Lapointe, to do business as provision dealers in Quebec.

J. W. Phillips, grocer, and flour and feed dealer, Hepworth, has been succeeded by A. C. Willett.

SALES MADE OR PENDING.

The stock of Wm. Kenney, grocer, etc., Sarnia, is advertised to be sold by auction, May 23.

At Suckling's auction rooms Tuesday the stock of Jennings & Co., Simcoe, amounting to \$23,400, was sold to Oscar Henry, of Simcoe, for 60c. on the dollar. The stock of R. & T. Gray & Co., Duntroon, amounting to \$2,260, was sold to Henry Marshall for 53c. on the dollar.

DEATHS.

John Roper, grocer etc, Calidonia, is dead.

John O'Reilly, general merchant, St. Eugene, Ont., is dead.

J. C. Steen, of the wholesale liquor firm of G. A. Bigelow & Co., Nelson, B.C., is dead. FIRES.

J. Milne & Son, grocers, etc., Stirling, have been partially burned out.

W. M. Boyd, druggist, and A. W. Dalton, general merchant, Carberry, Man., were victims of the recent fire that visited that place.

The appraisers have got through their work at the scene of the recent big fire at the Grant-Lottridge brewery, Hamilton. At first it was expected that the loss would be $5_{50,000}$ to $6_{60,000}$, but many thousands of bushels of barley that were supposed to have been totally runed were found to be fit for use, having only to be dried again. The loss has been fixed at $3_{30,606}$, made up as follows :-On buildings, $1_{1,325}$; on plant and machinery, 1_{281} ; on stock, $5_{27,000}$; total, $3_{30,606}$.



ealers ut to a

tween pointe, 1 Que-

d feed led by

r, etc., action,

lay the unting ry, of stock mounthall for

na, is

it, St.

or firm s dead.

tirling,

Dalton, , were

their their the at the a. At ould be ands of to have e fit for 1. The e up as

i27,000;

n plant

BERS

). : & CO.,

)

It is more honorable to have built a dog-house than to have dreamed of building a palace.

BOOKS FOR BUSINESS MEN.

Ideas for Hardware Merchants.

By D. T. MALLET.

This novel book is the only book over written especially for hardware men, and every hardware merchant will find it of decided help and of in-trinsic value. It tells How to Advertise a Hardvare Store; How to Dress a Hardware Store Window; How to Select Seasonable Goods and How to Display Them to Best Advantage: How to Make a Success with Hardware ; How to Compete with "Department Stores;' How to Turn a Credit Business into a Cash Business; How to Avoid Bad Debts and Increase Trade; How to Secure Low Quotations from Jobbers and Manufacturers; How to Arrange the Fixtures in a Hardware Store; How to Treat and Manage Clerks; How to Keep Your Accounts with the Least Labor; How to Systematize Your Business and Arrange Its Details; How to Arrange Price Lists How to Meet Close Competitors and How to be Enterprising; How to Properly Proportion Store Expenses, and thousands of practical hints for hardware merchants. Paper cover, \$1.

How to Keep a Store. By SAMUEL H. TERRY.

CONTENTS: The Selection of a Business; The Choice of a Locality; On Buying a Stock of Goods; Obtaining Credit on Purchases; Examination, Marking and Arranging of Goods; Advertising a Business; Employment of Clerks; The Art of Selling Goods; Selling Goods for Cash; Selling Goods on Credit; Selling for Cash and Credit Combined; Replenishing Stock; Settling for Purchases; Depreciation of Goods; Losses by Fire, Theft, etc.; Keeping Accounts; Expenses; Co-partnerships; Influence of Social Life on Business; Buying Goods at Auction : Investment of the Profits; Insolvency; Business Qualifications, etc. 12 mo, Extra (Loth, \$1.50. 300 Ways to Dress Windows. By HARRY HARMANN.

Fully explained. For grocers, general dealers and all lines of business. 250 pages, 150 illustrations. Price, post paid, \$1.75 This includes a nickel hammer and a pamphlet on show windows. SENT FREE, a sample of Bon Ami; cleans windows, show cases, brass, etc., with a 44 page catalogue of window supplies.

Building Business.

By N. C. FOWLER.

Nath'l C. Fowler, jr., the eminent advortising doctor and expert at business, has writen a book all about advertising in daily papers, weeklies, magazines, religious and agricultural papers, in street cars, signs, lithographs, novelties, calendars; about cuts and how to use them; window dressing; store decoration; points on selling; keeping accounts; everything about publicity and business outside, written from the merchant's standpoint-a book worth its price to the man who spends \$25 for printing, and the more to the extensive advertiser and merchant; 177 great advertisers answer the vexed questions of advertising, presenting individual and collective opinion of positive value-most important chapter writ-Cloth \$3.75, half leather \$4.50, full ten. leather, \$5.

Self Instruction in Practical Business Qualifications

By CHAS. S. MCNAIR. Size, 81 x 11 inches, 256 pages. \$2.50

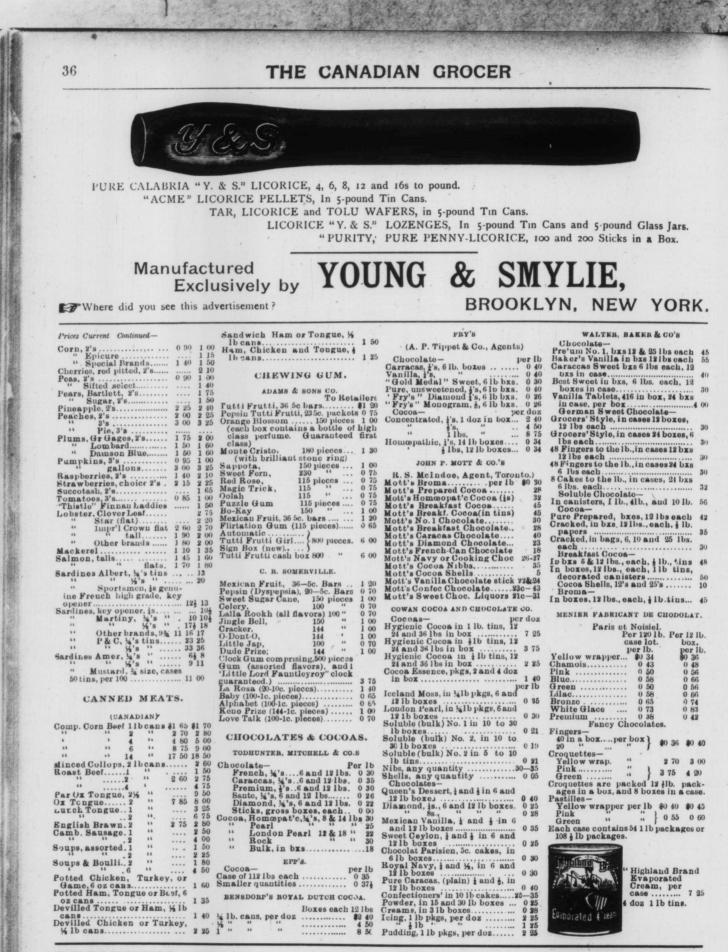
How to Sell Goods. By B. F. CUMMINGS. A Prize Essay, 10c.

METHOD IS THE SECRET OF SUCCESS. The Publishers of this paper have arranged to accept and transmit to the U.S. and Canadian publishers, orders for these books. Money should be sent by P. O. Order or register letter to

THE J. B. MCLEAN PUB. CO., LTD. 10 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO.







RECKITT'S Blue and Black Lead

ALWAYS GIVE YOUR CUSTOMERS SATISFACTION.



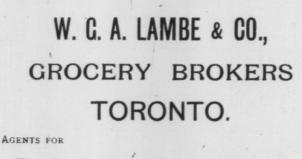
THE CANADIAN GROCER Silver Gloss Starch-Less trade di 40-lb boxes, 1, 2 and 4 lb. pack'g's 40-lb " t lb. package. 40-lb " t lb. 40-lb " assorted 1 and 1 lbs. 6-lb " silding covers. Chicken Gumbo, Oy Tail, Mul-ligatawny, Mutton Broth, Beef, Vegetable, Printanier, Julienne, Vrmicelli, Noo-dle, Consomme, Bouillon, Pea Assorted Chicken Gumbo, Oy Tail, Mul-ligatawny, Mutton Broth, Beef, Vegetable, Frintanie, 425 Julienne, Vrmieelli, Noo-dle, Consomme, Bouillon, Pea Assorted Per doz Worcester Sance, ‡ pts. \$25 6485 76 Pickles, all kinds, pints \$25 6 Harvey Sauce-genuine-hlf. pts \$25 Anchovy Sauce " 3 25 Hire's (Liquid) per doz \$200 Per 1b 82 31 ... 42 ... 5 RICE, ETC. Prices current, continued. CHERRY'S IRISH Pure in 1 lb. tins..... Pure in 1 lb. tins Pure in 1 lb. tins assorted 1 and 1 lbs. sliding covers..... 0 42 5-1b " sliding covers...... 38 to 45 lb boxes...... Oswego Corn Starch-for Puddings Custards, etc.per lb NUTS. ST. LAWBENCE STARCH CO.'S \$2 00 Culinary Starches-St. Lawrence corn starch..... Durham corn starch..... SPICES. bbl lots, Toronto... Imp. gai Countray Canadiau 0 13< \$0\$ 13\$</td> 6 Carbon Safety 0 175 0 18 Canadian Water White 0 10 20 Photogene 0 22 20 Photogene 0 22 Potagene 80 0 90 (For prices at Petrolia, see Market 0 19 1892 0 13 Report.) 0 13 90 12 0 20 STARCH. BRITISH AMERICA STARCH CO BBANTFORD. E Honey, extracted. Pe PICKLES. SAUCES, SOUPS. 0 05 0 08 0 10 0 15 "less than a bol. Extra bright refined 5 Bright Yellow. 4 Medium 4 Brown 4 Dark yellow. 4 THE T. A SNIDER PRESERVE CO., CINCINNATI. PROVISIONS. Wright & Copp, Agents, Toronto. per doz SALT.

40-lb boxes, 1, 2 and 4 lb pack'g's 36-lb " 3 lb. packages 12-lb " 38 to 45-lb boxes.

THH VITAL PRINCIPLES OF

No. 1, White, 4 lb. Cartons "Bols Canada Laundry Vory Gloss, six 6 lb.bozes, s ing covers Vrory Gloss, fancy picture, packs Patent Starch, fancy pictur lb. cartons vorine Starch in cases o packages	lid- 11b e, 1 f 40	53 5 5 5 5 4 7 7 7 7 7 00
SUGAR. c.	per	lb
ranulated " 50 lb, boxes tra Ground, Pbls " less than a bbl wdered, bbls " less than a bbl tra bright refined right Yellow edium "	55 : : : :58 : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	56666 :6 :5444
0WII	- 5	-6

GILIIAI		
Bbl salt, car lots		1 (
Coarse, car lots, F.O.B		0
" small lots	0 85	0 9
Dairy, car lots, F O.B		1 (
" small lots		1 :
" quarter-sacks	0 40	0 .
Common, fine car lots		0 1
" small lots	0 95	1 (
Rock salt, per ton		12 (
Liverpool coarse	0 75	0 8



The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co., MONTREAL.

BEEF and WHEAT

A FOOD AND

A TONIC

with HYPOPHOSPHITES

Kingsford's Oswego STARCH. STRONCEST. PUREST. BEST "THE ORIGINAL" FOR THE TABLE. "Silver Gloss" Kingsford's (Others so-called are imitations of our brand) Corn Starch. Pure Starch.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING JOBBERS IN CANADA. T. KINGSFORD & SON

OSWEGO, N.Y.

PUT UP BY The Johnston Fluid Beef Co.



7

47

71

1h

56666

54444

 $\begin{array}{c} 00 \\ 65 \\ 90 \\ 00 \\ 25 \\ 45 \\ 75 \\ 00 \\ 00 \end{array}$

0 80

IT.

S

.

G

N

The St. Lawrence . Sugar Refining Co's

40



GRANULATED and YELLOWS ... ARE PURE ... and SYRUPS ...

THE CANADIAN GROCER

No Blueing Material whatsoever is used in the manufacture of Our Granulated

THE CANADA SUCAR REFINING CO'Y [LIMITED],

MONTREAL.

Manufacturers of Refined Sugars of the well-known Brand

Redha

Of the Highest Quality and Purity, made by the Latest Processes, and the Newest and Best Machinery, not Surpassed Anywhere.

Lump Sugar, in 50 and 100 lb. boxes. "Crown" Granulated, Special Brand, the finest which can be made Extra Granulated, very Superior Quality. "Cream" Sugars, (not dried.) Yellow Sugars of all Grades and Standards. Syrups of all Grades in Barrels and Half Barrels. Sole Makers of high class Syrups in tins, 2 lb. and 8 lb. each.



