

# THE CANADIAN GROCER

VOL. XI

MONTREAL AND TORONTO, APRIL 2, 1897.

No. 14

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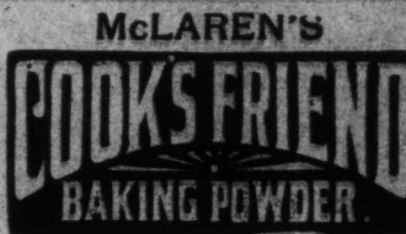
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Prof. of Chemistry and Pub. Analyst,  
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"Rose Brand"  
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# THE CANADIAN GROCER

Vol. XI. (Published Weekly)

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## OYSTER-PLANTING AND OYSTER-FARMING.

By CALVIN DILL WILSON, in LIPPINCOTT'S.

SINCE the beginning men have delighted in the food provided for them by the mollusks, and the shell-heaps which formed the debris of their feasts upon these delicacies remain until now in all regions of the world where Nature has produced creatures of the genus *Mollusca*.

Of all species of the mollusks, the oyster has been and is the favorite. Of these Nature has been so marvellously prolific in their development that they are to be found in abundance in nearly all seas. And the oyster-rocks have yielded a goodly proportion of the food of savage and civilized men in all ages, along the shores of their nativity.

To-day the oyster interest is one of the most important industries; it gives employment to thousands of persons, and millions of dollars of capital are invested therein. There is a constantly growing demand for them, at present much in excess of their natural productive power: so that the increase of the oyster supply is one of the practical questions of the time. By the application of modern methods the oyster-grounds are made to yield far beyond the natural supply; and by proper care they can be made to produce an almost unlimited quantity.

In early days oysters were to be found in lavish abundance along all our coasts. Nearly all the creeks and inlets along the sea-coast of New York State abounded with a fine quality of oysters. In Nieuw Amsterdam, in 1621, "very large oysters" were so common that a market could not be found for them, as any one could supply himself from the beds. In 1671 Arnoldus Montanus, and in 1681 Sir George Calvert, reported that the new settlements had among other advantages oysters a foot long in great plenty. Letters written about the same time contain such statements as these: "At Amboy Point and several other places there is abundance of brave oysters;" "Oysters such as I think would serve all

England;" "We have one thing more particular to us, which the others want also, which is vast oyster banks, which is the constant fresh victuals during the winter to English as well as Indians. Of these there are many all along our coast, from the sea as high as against New York, whence they come to fetch them."

Peter Kalm, who wrote upon the subject in 1748, says, "The Indians who inhabited the coast before the arrival of the Europeans have made oysters and other shell-fish their chief food; and at present, whenever they reach salt water where oysters are to be got, they are very active in catching them, and sell them in great quantities to other Indians who live higher up in the country; for this reason you see the immense numbers of oysters and mussel shells piled up near such places, where you are certain that the Indians formerly built their huts." He also states that the oyster-beds were within view of the town of New York in 1748, and that the oystermen were able to earn eight or ten shillings a day. He says that at this time the value of the oyster-fisheries of the province was much more than ten thousand pounds annually.

Very much earlier, in 1679, Jasper Dankers and Peter Slyter, in a "Journal of a Voyage to New York," spoke of the abundance of oysters in the vicinity of what is now Brooklyn, and say that they found them large and full, many being more than a foot long. Even at this time, New York oysters were exported to the West Indies, either pickled or fried, or embedded in a solid airtight mass of butter; and Kalm says that in 1748 the exportation of fruit and oysters was a large and important business.

The sources of supply are, first, natural beds; second, planting; and third, farming. The second consists in placing the young seed-oysters upon bottoms favorable for their growth. The third, oyster-farming, is the rearing of oysters from the egg.

The natural bed is an oyster-rock. The boundaries of this rock are usually well defined, and few oysters are to be found beyond its limits. The oysters are packed so near together that they cannot lie flat, but grow vertically, side by side. In such a bed it will be found that most of the rock is made up of empty shells, the closeness being so great that one oyster prevents adjacent ones from opening their shells, and thus crowds them out and exterminates them. Nearly every one of the living oysters is fastened to the open or free end of a dead shell, and often a pile of five or six shells is thus united. The second, when young, has fastened to the end of the first, thus getting a little above the others. The first dies, the second continues to develop, and then a third fastens itself to its shell, and so on.

In regions where the oysters are never disturbed by man, it is common to find a hard bottom extending along the edge of the shore for miles and divided up into a number of oyster-rocks, where the oysters are so thick that most of them are crowded out and die long before they are full grown, and between these beds there are areas where not a single oyster is to be found. The intervening area is perfectly adapted for the oyster: when a few bushels of shells are scattered upon it they are soon covered with young, and in a year or two a new oyster-rock is established upon them.

The young oysters are swimming animals, and they are discharged into the water in countless numbers, to be swept away great distances by the currents. At this time they are too small to be seen without a microscope, and the water for miles around the natural beds is full of them. Thus when shells are placed in the barren spaces the spat young ones will cling to them.

The history of the oyster-beds of all countries is the story of their deterioration and destruction. The people, finding them in great abundance, conclude that they are inexhaustible, until they see them consumed. Upon the coast of New England, north of Cape Cod, and upon the coast of New

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AND

## THE SUN PASTE STOVE POLISH



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FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE GROCERS, ALSO THE M'CLARY MFG. CO., LONDON AND TORONTO.

Brunswick, oysters of gigantic size and fine flavor were formerly plentiful, but they have been so completely exterminated by tongs that a well-known naturalist of Boston, Dr. Gould, doubted whether there ever had been any native oysters in this region, notwithstanding that all the early writers spoke of their numbers. Many of these beds were destroyed by the Indians, and others by the early settlers, while a few have survived down to quite recent times.

In the early days of our history it was not uncommon for a man to rake up a sleigh-load of oysters through the ice in a single afternoon at Shediac, New Brunswick. Twenty-five or thirty years ago these beds yielded a thousand barrels a year; now two persons gain a scanty living upon them, and obtain between them about two hundred bushels a year.

The early settlers of New England continually refer to the abundance of oysters at points where not one can now be found. In 1634, William Wood, in a work on New England, mentioned an oyster-bank in the Charles River, near Boston, and another in the Mystic River, each of so great size as to obstruct navigation. Of their size and form he says, "They be great ones in form of a shoe-horn; some be a foot long. These breed on certain banks that are bare every springtide. This fish, without shell, is so big that it must admit of a division before you can well get it into your mouth."

Native oysters were abundant at Wellfleet, on Cape Cod, at the time of the first white settlements. For more than a hundred years the town was famous for its oysters, but they became extinct in 1775, through excessive tonging, although the inhabitants attributed their destruction not to their own rapacity, but to a disease sent by Providence upon the oysters as a punishment for the sins of the fishermen.

There are extant the records of the production of the beds of Cancale Bay, on the northwest coast of France, from 1800 to 1868. These beds comprise one hundred and fifty acres, and from 1800 to 1816 pro-

duced from four hundred thousand to two million four hundred thousand a year. But in that period of the Napoleonic wars the fishing was much disturbed by the presence of the English cruisers, and the oysters increased so that the beds were in some places a yard thick. After the war the fishing improved, and the oysters were removed in immense numbers until 1843. In 1843 seventy million were taken. From that time on there was a constant decrease,—the period of increased productivity being attributable to the enforced rest. In 1868 the oysters had almost entirely disappeared from the beds. In 1870 a total prohibition of the fisheries for several years was enacted.

The experience in regard to the exhaustion of the beds on the west coast of France, in the districts of Rochefort, Marennes, and the Island of Oleron, was similar. In 1866, in the neighborhood of Falmouth, England, there were seven hundred men, working three hundred boats, engaged in the fisheries. Then, under the impression that the oysters were abundant enough to justify the doing away with the closed season, an enactment was made to that effect. The process of exhaustion began in consequence, so that in 1876 only forty boats with forty men could find employment; and they could capture no more than sixty to a hundred oysters a day, while formerly in the same time a boat could take ten thousand.

Oyster-planting is the placing of small or seed oysters upon bottoms which are favorable to their growth. There are many bottoms where there are no natural oysters, simply because there is nothing for them to fasten upon, or because the spat has not been carried there. By planting, the number of oysters is not increased, but the conditions are made favorable for a larger number to reach maturity; for under natural conditions the young oysters fasten themselves so close together and in such great numbers that the growth of one involves the crowding out and destruction of hundreds of others, which might have been saved by

scattering them over unoccupied ground. Planting also adds very greatly to their value, as they grow more rapidly and are of better quality when thus scattered than when upon natural beds. Captain Cox, of New Jersey, cites an instance in which thirteen dollars' worth of small seed-oysters yielded, after they had been planted for two years, oysters which were sold for one hundred and eleven dollars, besides about thirty bushels which were used as food for the planter's family.

A good deal of attention has been paid to planting in Virginia. In some of the northern states all the land which is fit for the purpose is thus occupied. In many states, as in Delaware, a great part of New Jersey, and especially in Rhode Island, the natural beds have been so heavily drawn upon that they long ago ceased to furnish any marketable oysters, and they are valuable now only as a source from which a supply of small oysters can be gathered each year for planting. In these beds the spat is increased in value hundreds of times by the planting system.

The prosperity and rapid increase of population of Staten Island were chiefly due to the encouragement and growth of the oyster-planting industry. At Prince's Bay on the island there has been some planting for more than seventy years. So long ago as 1853 there were three thousand of the inhabitants of that island depending upon this business for support.

Oysters have been planted in York Bay, in New Jersey, since 1810, and a suit was brought about that date in Shrewsbury to determine whether a man has the exclusive right to the oysters which he has planted.

In Rhode Island all bottoms between high-water mark and the ship-channel are public property, to be controlled by the state in such a way as to secure the greatest good to the greatest number of its citizens. In 1865 laws were passed allowing the leasing to private citizens, for a term of years, at an annual rental of ten dollars per acre, of any bottoms which are covered with water



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"	"	U	1896	} Very fine
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California	25-lb. Boxes	40 to 50	—Extra fine	
"	"	50 to 60	"	
"	"	60 to 70	"	

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at low tide and are not within any harbor line, to be used as a private fishery for the planting and cultivating of oysters, whether these lands contain natural beds or not, and efficient laws were enacted for the protection of private rights. By this measure the revenue of the state has been increased, and it is stated that the rentals of the beds will in time pay all the expenses of the state government. Nine-tenths of the annual supply are sold outside the state. It is doubtful whether there is any farming land in the United States which yields as great a profit to the acre as that used for oyster-planting in Rhode Island.

In Delaware there is a law which allows any citizen to appropriate fifteen acres of ground where there are no natural oysters, upon payment of a fee of twenty-five dollars and an annual license-fee of three dollars per ton for the boat used. This system has been the source of great wealth. Nearly half of the million seed-oysters which are annually planted upon these beds are taken from Maryland waters, and they cost the planter less than twenty-five cents per bushel, put down upon his beds. These oysters are taken up within three or four months, and are then sold for more than eighty cents per bushel.

A method of oyster-planting in artificial ponds has been highly developed in France, where it is found to yield an adequate return for the labor and capital invested, as oysters fattened in this way sell for fifty per cent. more than those from the natural beds.

In 1880 the exportation of oysters from the Chesapeake for planting was as follows: three million three hundred and seventy-five thousand five hundred bushels were planted at Wellfleet, Massachusetts, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Portland, Maine, Buzzard's Bay and Vineyard Sound, Narragansett Bay, in Eastern Connecticut, at New Haven, and in New York Bay and Delaware Bay. This practice has existed for many years, and Chesapeake oysters were taken to New York and New Jersey for planting as long ago as 1825. Gould states that forty thousand

bushels were used at Wellfleet in 1840, and one hundred thousand in 1850. It is probable that for the twenty years immediately preceding the war the town of Wellfleet planted on an average fifty thousand bushels of Chesapeake oysters each year.

The exportation of seed-oysters from Chesapeake Bay for planting in Connecticut was carried on on a very extensive scale for more than fifty years, although it has now practically ceased. In those times a large fleet of Connecticut vessels was employed in this traffic every winter, and some stirring traditions remain of perilous voyages during the icy season. In 1879 five hundred and fifteen thousand bushels of seed-oysters were taken from Chesapeake Bay to be planted in Connecticut, and after three years of good management brought about such a change that in the spring of 1883 one firm shipped to San Francisco fifteen millions of young oysters which had been reared on the Connecticut oyster-farms and were used for planting on the Pacific coast. Connecticut is now able to sell seed-oysters to other states, besides sending an immense supply to Europe.

Within recent years much attention has been given to the possibility of increasing the supply of oysters artificially. The oyster is enormously prolific, a single one giving birth in one season to many millions of young. Under a state of nature millions of oysters are born for each one which grows to maturity. One of the most important discoveries of the last fifty years is that it is quite possible to save many of these by artificial means.

Oyster-farming has come to be recognized as one of the great industries, but it is still capable of almost measureless expansion. An oyster is as subject to improvement by cultivation as a vegetable. The cultivation of oysters is therefore a legitimate employment for labor and capital. This industry can be successfully carried on on a small scale and with little capital in shallow waters and near the shore; but in deep

water the investment of a large capital is required.

A successful method of farming consists in placing clean oyster-shells upon the bottom, just before the spawning season, for the attachment of the young, and then placing among these shells a few mature oysters to furnish the eggs. When the young oysters are large enough to handle they are distributed over the bottom. This method has been pursued for more than fifty years in the East River, near New York city. Oyster-farming is also carried on in New Jersey, on Long Island, and in Connecticut. This is a very profitable industry: upon a French farm of five hundred acres sixteen million oysters were taken in six tides.

The whole secret of oyster-culture is to furnish proper bodies for the attachment of the young. Many methods of doing this have been devised and employed. Although the development of this industry on a large scale is quite modern, seed-oysters for planting have been raised on a small scale in Italy for more than a thousand years by the following method: About the beginning of the seventh century a Roman knight, Sergius Orata, undertook the artificial breeding of oysters in Lake Lucrine. The enterprise was successful, and its author in a short time became very rich. The following method is still employed in that region, and we may presume that it is practically the same as that invented by Sergius. Upon the blackish mud are constructed here and there rockeries of rough stones, thrown into heaps sufficiently elevated to be protected from deposits of mud or slime. Upon these rocks oysters taken from the sea are deposited. Each rockery is surrounded by a circle of stakes. The stakes are united by a cord passing from one to another, to which are suspended between each two stakes a small bundle of twigs floating in the water at a short distance from the bottom. When the fishing season arrives the stakes and bundles of fagots are taken up, those oysters are used which are suitable for market, and then the stakes are replaced. The dis-

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*That's why we are forced to make it continually.*

*Our customers can't keep it, either.*

*That's why there's money in it for them. . . .*

How about your supply of this delicious spring appetizer? We always have it freshly made, and your orders either by mail or through our travellers will receive prompt attention.

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covery of a few very interesting ancient Roman pictures of the industry indicates that this method was used so long ago as the days of Augustus.

About sixty years ago an unknown fisherman in the East River, in New York, began practical experiments in this line. The famous French naturalist Coste soon after began his investigations and experiments in France. The American's experiments resulted in the American system of oyster-farming as it exists in Long Island Sound and on the south shore of Long Island. Coste's experiments have led to the development of the French system.

In 1858 Coste stated that out of twenty-three natural beds which formerly constituted a great source of wealth, eighteen had been completely destroyed, and the remainder so impoverished that they no longer yielded enough oysters for planting. In another locality, where thirteen valuable beds had annually yielded a harvest valued at eighty thousand dollars, only three beds remained, and these were so depleted that twenty boats could in a few days carry away all the oysters.

In March, 1858, Coste began the work of replenishing the exhausted beds on the coast of France. In an area depleted by dredging, where the beds had been so completely destroyed that they could not provide spat, six long beds of oysters were planted and buoyed out. The bottoms around these beds were then thoroughly planted with the shells of oysters and other mollusks. Bundles of twigs, six to ten feet long, were then fastened by stone anchors a foot above the bottom, to serve as spat-collectors. Six months later these bundles were found to be completely covered with spat, and twenty thousand young were counted upon one bundle.

Two Government farms were established, with a force of one hundred and twelve persons, and an area of nearly one thousand acres was stocked in the same way. In 1863, during six tides, and upon only half of the restocked lands, sixteen million oysters were taken. Land was ceded by the Government to individuals, and one area of four hundred and ninety-two acres was in a few years stocked with oysters valued at eight million dollars.

The American system has grown up without direct encouragement from the Government, as the result of private enterprise. The French people are generally held to be the originators of the system, but this is an error. Several years before Coste began his experiments, the oystermen of the East River began the practice of shelling the beds at the spawning season in order to increase the supply. Three years before Coste began his experiments, the state of New York, in

1855, enacted a law to secure to private farmers the fruits of their labors, and a number of persons engaged in the new industry on an extensive scale. The industry has grown steadily from that time, and the East River is now the scene of the most painstaking and scientific oyster-culture in the United States.

Thus a modern industry has arisen by which the world is being furnished with an increasing supply of one of its favorite foods. But oyster-planting and oyster-farming are still in their infancy, and are yet inadequate to the immense demand. Year after year these interests are being extended, and the time is not far away when by these methods oysters will be produced in such quantities and at such moderate prices as readily to meet the needs of the world.

#### LATE MR. HUDON.

ONE of the oldest and best known citizens of Montreal died Sunday morning at one o'clock. Mr. Victor Hudon succumbed to that dreaded disease, la grippe, which he contracted during a trip he made to Roberval last January, at the advanced age of 85. He retained his consciousness until the last moment. The deceased was born at Riviere Ouelle, P.Q., August 21, 1812. In 1830 he became a clerk for Mr. Chouinard, Quebec. In May 1832, he removed to Montreal, clerking for Mr. J. B. Casavant, and was afterwards sent by him to St. Cesaire, where he remained five years. He then became a partner of Mr. N. C. Chaffers, St. Cesaire, doing business also at St. Dominique and St. Pie. In 1842 Mr. Hudon returned to Montreal, becoming a partner of his cousin, Ephrem Hudon, in the dry goods and grocery trade. The partnership was dissolved after fifteen years, and Mr. Victor Hudon continued alone, largely extending his import trade. For ten years he also did a heavy business at Havana. In 1872-3, he, with others, erected cotton mills at Hochelaga, under the name of the V. Hudon Cotton Mills Co. He founded the wholesale grocery firm of Hudon, Hebert & Cie., of Montreal. In 1834 he married Marie Godard, of Montreal. He had nine children, three daughters and six sons, three of the latter having entered the Jesuit Order.

Mr. Hudon was a staunch Conservative, always taking the deepest interest in the party's welfare. He has been a member of the Harbor Commissioners' Board for the last forty years, and had to sever his connections with that body last September, when the Conservative members had to give way to their Liberal confreres. For a number of years he was a director of the Jacques Cartier Bank, and always took a deep interest in the growth of the city.

#### THE BASIS OF PROFITS.

A large portion of the community hold the opinion that rich men acquire their fortunes by charging an exorbitant profit for their goods. This is a mistake, says an exchange. Profits are made in two ways, by economy of production and by a profit on the sale. Economy of production does not mean that low wages are paid for labor, but it means that a sharp lookout has been kept against waste; there has been economy of shipment, economy of service in the traveling field, economy and good judgment in the purchase of supplies; these are the factors that, carefully watched, mean a profit to the maker of the goods, without any trespass on good wages.

Then in the sale of goods only a small profit is charged. Competition is too sharp to permit of any other practice. The surplus is not made up from a large profit on a few articles sold, but from a small profit on many articles sold. The consumer is seldom wronged in the matter of profit on merchandise of any class. The dealer who sells 10,000 articles at a profit of 10 cents each has made more money than the dealer who sold 3,000 articles at a profit of 25 cents each. This is the principle on which Vanderbilt laid the foundation of his great fortune. When he opened his freight line into Chicago he cut freight rates squarely in two to begin with. This gave the shipper a big saving, but it at the same time made very much more money for Vanderbilt than if the old rate had been maintained. More people could buy goods because of the reduction this difference afforded.

#### SEEKING INCORPORATION.

The Toronto Biscuit and Confectionery Co., Ltd., is applying for incorporation under the Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada. The capital stock is one hundred thousand dollars, in one thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. The names of the applicants are: A. W. Porte, S. R. Parsons, Mary Elizabeth Porte, Annie Kate Parsons, and George Ritchie, barrister, all of Toronto. The first or provisional directors are to be the said Andrew William Porte, Silas Richard Parsons and George Ritchie.

#### HE EXPECTS TO BE WEALTHY.

With a sigh the grocer learned that he was only making 10 per cent. upon his investment.

"But I must be patient," he murmured. Presently he might have been seen flitting between the sugar barrel and the kerosene tank.

"Little drops of water, little grains of sand," he said.

Suiting the action to the word, a look of hope and courage overspread his countenance.

"I will yet be wealthy," were the words that fell from his lips.

Then he issued forth joyfully, although he knew in his heart that the scales were lying in weight for him.—Up To Date.

... Are you interested in ...

# Jams *and* Jellies ?

Bargains in them the next two weeks.

## :: VINEGAR ::

pure and free from acids and prices away down.

## DRIED APPLES

I am wanting a few carloads of choice stock and pay cash. Send samples and quantity you have.

### R. J. GRAHAM

Belleville - - - - - Ont.

WHY NOT HANDLE THE BEST  
WHEN JUST AS CHEAP?  
A READY SELLER



# ENGLISH ARMY BLACKING

SPECIAL  
LIQUEUR HIGHLAND WHISKY

*Cockburn & Co.*

ESTABLISHED 1796 *Leith & London*  
8, LIME STREET E.C.

Try—  
**COCKBURN'S  
SCOTCH  
WHISKY**

Nothing Finer in the Market

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

**J. & R. McLEA, Montreal**

AGENTS FOR  
THE DOMINION



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

### THE YOUNG MAN AND HIS TIME.

"TIME is money" is an old saying. But this only begins to tell the truth. Time is more than money.

It is learning, wisdom, character, success, power, when put to its right uses. Time makes the men who fill the ages with worth, the institutions that enrich the world, the epochs that glorify history. All great things are the product of time. Longfellow has written a volume of practical wisdom in one line: "Learn to labor and to wait."

Time is the element of labor which gives it success. It is not only labor but its continuance that works success. Spurts of labor, spasmodic smartness, lightning flashes of work are not enough. It is the spurt kept up, the smartness long drawn out, the lightning made perpetual, that accomplishes creditable things. Minutes are little things and small in their results, but minutes held to good uses till they make hours, and hours held on to till they grow into years, and the years made fruitful till they ripen into ages, accomplish the great things in human history.

A few years ago someone started a complaint against our American colleges that they failed to make great men as did the old colleges. And all the papers took it up, and a ringing complaint went the rounds that our colleges had degenerated because they produced no more giants. But after all the papers had become hoarse with their growling, some considerate editor thoughtfully said: "Gentlemen, you are too soon with your complaints. Colleges are to prepare men to grow and do; but no men are heard from as great men in any broad, national sense, till they have been out of college at least twenty-five years; after that they mature into greatness and become widely known." Then he cited the few truly great men of the present century in this country and Europe, noted when they left college and when they attained greatness in any generally accepted sense, and showed that time was a very important factor in the development of greatness.

But Longfellow's gem of wisdom asks us to wait as well as labor—that is, wait while we labor. There is time spent in waiting; not time spent in idleness, but in labor. We must labor without expecting immediate results. The results of labor are slow in coming. Seeds are slow in germinating and slow in their early growths.

This lesson of the value and true importance of time in the make-up of our lives and successes is one of the most difficult for the young to learn. Youth is the ardent season. It is full of fire and zeal. Its imagination is active. "A continual dropping wears a stone." It is not only the dropping but to wait. It is in hot haste for action and

attainment. It tires of old-fogy slowness, and covets quick returns and striking results in every enterprise. Yet the old law holds good that time will have its slow way in all its great results.

All the short cuts to greatness are accidental and not legitimate. They are not to be copied or to be cited as examples. There are some cases of quick success that have the appearance of being secured by some smartness, or short-hand skill, but examine them closely, and they usually prove the old law that time will have its slow hand on all truly great and good results. The cases of success by lottery luck are mere chance affairs, and illustrate no law or principle.

It is always true then that time is one of the essential and important elements that enter into the make-up of strong mind, mature judgment, worthy character and notable success.

They who waste no time are seldom short of time to do everything well that needs to be done at all. Wasted time is the bane of many a life. It is this more than anything else that cuts short preparatory education. Time trifled away, time idled away, time fooled away, is what deprives many a life of success and fills it with shame. This is a point of vast moment to many a young man. The love of fun and frolic, the craving for society, the passion for a good time, so overcome many young men of good abilities and intentions as to dissipate their force of character and cripple every energy for any great purposes or noteworthy pursuits. Their waste of time will make them perpetual weaklings. Looking Forward for Young Men.

### SUGAR STATISTICS.

Willett & Gray make the total stock of sugar in four ports, 298,054 tons, against 302,879 tons last week, and 142,331 tons last year. The six principal ports of Cuba by cable for week: Receipts, 15,115 tons; exports, 10,500 tons; stock, 70,939 tons, against 67,124 tons last week and 43,902 tons last year. Total stock in all the principal countries, 2,879,693 tons, against 2,385,608 tons at same uneven dates last year and 2,360,774 tons at the even date of March 1st last year. Afloats to the United States from all countries estimated 70,000 tons, against 70,000 tons last year. This week's summary of the statistical position shows stocks in the United States and Cuba together of 368,993 tons, against 380,003 tons last week and 186,733 tons last year, a plus of 182,260 tons over last year. Stocks in Europe, 2,510,700 tons, against 2,478,800 tons last week and 2,385,608 tons last year. Total stocks of Europe and America, 2,879,693 tons, against 2,848,803 tons last week, and 2,385,608 tons last year at the same uneven dates. The excess of stock is

now 494,085 tons, against an excess of 512,550 tons last week, and a deficiency of 6,733 tons December 31, 1896. Afloats to the United States include shipments of 23,500 tons last week from Hamburg and Bremen. Freight room has been engaged for 22,000 tons. Shipments include 1,700 tons refined.

### SIMNEL CAKES.

We are pleased to see that an eminent cake firm, whose name is often before our readers' eyes, have turned their attention to "Simnels," the rich cakes which it is a popular custom in some parts of England to consume during mid-Lent. The origin of the custom of observing the fourth Sunday in Lent as "Mothering Sunday," or otherwise "Simnel Sunday," is a question for the antiquarians, and even they may perhaps fail to give a satisfactory answer. It is, at any rate, a very old custom, traceable back to the days before Henry VIII brought about the English Reformation. On the fourth Lenten Sunday the young people used to visit their parents, carrying with them a present for "Mother" in the shape of a cake made with flour that had been blessed by the priest. This was called "Going a Mothering," and the cake a "Simnel" cake. Bury, in Lancashire, is perhaps now the town most famous for keeping up the practice, although at one time it was general in England. In Dorset, too, we believe the old custom lingers. It is also said to be kept up in Britany, which suggests an observance not confined to England in the old days, although it may have been a relic from the times when France was under English rule. It would be a pity the good custom should follow so many cheery old things into the limbo of the forgotten. Grocers have a direct interest in retaining it, since they are the persons to dispense those toothsome Simnel cakes, which ought to be popular enough, custom or no custom.—London Grocer.

"Our 7-lb. pails 'Gilt Edge' marmalade are selling fast," say Lucas, Steele & Bristol; "quality really first-class."

Some very attractive values in "Queen" olives are offering by Lucas, Steele & Bristol. The "Mammoth" is a beautiful bottle.

"We now have our 3, 4 and 5-bar goods packed, the two last in pounds and halves," say Lucas, Steele & Bristol. Can offer handsome special labels for 5-case lots, and will supply attractive tea books. We pack all black or mixed.

The following assortment of Williams Bros. & Charbonneau's pickles are sold by Lucas, Steele and Bristol in cases of two dozen each: 2 sweet mixed, 8 sour mixed, 2 sour gherkins, 2 sweet gherkins, 4 onions, 2 chow, 4 East India.

A

**SNAP IN**

**PRUNES**

TO RETAIL AT 5 CTS. PER LB.

Write for a Sample.

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THE  
**EBY, BLAIN CO.**  
WHOLESALE GROCERS LIMITED

Toronto,  
Canada

**A DELIVERANCE ON EGGS.**

IN their sixth annual circular just issued, D. Gunn, Bros. & Co., have the following to say regarding eggs:

There is every indication that an abundant supply of coarse feed stuffs in Ontario will lead to an unusually large production of eggs this season. Already supplies received in Toronto from various parts of the province are largely in excess of receipts at the same period a year ago, or of any past year, and the rate of increase will, in all likelihood, be continued. With a supply of eggs vastly in excess of requirements, more than usual interest must be centred in foreign markets. An import tax upon eggs of three cents a dozen under the McKinley tariff almost prohibited shipments to the United States, but the duty of five cents proposed by the Dingley bill must entirely close the American markets to Canadian egg-producers. But even were eggs admitted into the United States free of duty, it is doubtful if profitable shipments could be made from Canada to the large centres of consumption in the Eastern States. The egg production of the United States, according to the estimates of most reliable authorities, will be enormous this season, variously estimated at 20 to 25 per cent. more than last year. At the recent convention of the Iowa Egg Dealers' Association buyers were advised that not more than six cents should be paid for eggs for storage purposes. A number of dealers thought that eggs would be bought for less than six cents before the end

of the season. From various other sources it was estimated that there would be fully twenty per cent. of an increase in the production of eggs in the United States this year over any other year. The farmers of the Middle and Western States are willing to sell their corn at from eight to twelve cents a bushel, while eggs at six cents a dozen, it is thought, would mean corn at fifteen or eighteen cents a bushel.

It seems inevitable that the egg dealers of the United States will actively compete with Canadian exporters in the British markets. The immense area of territory from which egg supplies can be drawn will give American exporters a wonderful advantage. In the past ten years the surplus egg supplies of the United States have, in the spring months, been placed in cold storage to await a better market. Enormous sums have been lost in this trade for some years, and several large cold storage companies have signified their intention to very materially curtail their storage operations in eggs. This, along with the anticipated increase in the production of eggs, must compel the Americans to look for other markets to dispose of their surplus stock. Anticipating such competition we should double our efforts. We must meet quantity with quality. The united energies of farmers, packers and exporters interested in the egg industry must be directed to marketing eggs of the best quality at the least expenditure of money. The farmers should be encouraged to improve their breed of poultry, paying special care to the breeds that produce eggs of the best quality, size and general appearance,

so essential for the British market. Many useful suggestions along this line will be found in the proceedings of the Ontario Poultry Association. Farmers and merchants alike must remember that immediate shipments are essential to success in the egg industry. The cellars of the farm house and the country store are poor storehouses for eggs. Delay in shipment means stale eggs, and stale eggs mean ruinous prices. In individual instances storekeepers may have realized better prices by waiting for a favorable turn of the market, and possibly these operations might be repeated, but for every successful holding reported there are a dozen unsuccessful ventures. Taking the whole season into account, or a series of seasons, profits are made in the egg industry by those who make their shipments or sales promptly.

The following table will show the prices of eggs at New York and Toronto on March 15, during the past seven years. The comparison of values is interesting as showing the small difference in quotations in the two markets:

	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897
Toronto.....	16c.	14c.	17c.	16c.	15c.	16c.	11c.
New York.....	24½	14½	18	14½	12	11½	10½

The Eddy Snow Shoe Club, of Hull, P.Q., will hold its annual supper on April 3. There will be a tramp at 8 p.m. and supper will be served at 10 p.m. Sorry we can't be there.

## A WORD ABOUT FRUITS

Your customers have been feeding on apples for such a length of time that they would very likely appreciate a change. We have to offer---



California Evap. Fruits,  
Peaches, Apricots,  
Nectarines, Egg Plums,  
Ruby Prunes, French  
and Bosnia Prunes, Etc.

Canned Fruits of all kinds at extremely Low Prices.

**H. P. ECKARDT & CO.,** Wholesale Grocers **TORONTO**

### GILLARD & CO., LONDON, ENGLAND

MAKERS OF

#### Gillard's New Pickle

PACKED 2 DOZEN IN CASE

Single case lots \$3.40, 5-case lots \$3.30.

#### Gillard's New Sauce

Single dozen lots \$1.75  
Barrels of 12 dozen \$1.60

#### 10 Gold Medals

have been awarded at the Pure Food Exhibitions held in England, giving ample proof of the great purity and delicious properties combined in these articles.

#### NEXT WEEK

at Hamilton the public will be given an opportunity of testing these superior products at the Pure Food Exhibition held in that city. If you are in Hamilton don't miss it.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE GROCERS IN CANADA





J. BAYNE MacLEAN, President. HUGH C. MacLEAN, Sec. -Treas.

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### TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE SHOULD AWAKE.

**M**UCH of a community's prosperity depends on its local board of trade.

A board of trade is essentially a commercial institution. It is the watchman on the tower: watching that none of the community's rights are stolen or ignored; watching for opportunities to sally forth and appropriate trade at outside points. If it is not doing that it is derelict in its duty.

There was a time when the Board of Trade of Toronto was one of the most active and energetic institutions of the kind in the Dominion.

But its former activity appears to be giving way to passiveness. And this seems to be gradually getting more pronounced.

No important schemes having for their object the promotion of the city's and the country's interests are promulgated. On the contrary, there is a general lassitude, which, unless some galvanized influence is brought to bear, must ultimately result in atrophy.

Such things ought not to be. For some years the executive officers of the board have been collected from the very cream of the "Queen City's" business men.

To-day's officers were probably never in the history of the board exceeded in point of business ability. Mr. Edward Gurney, Mr. Elias Rogers, and Mr. A. E. Kemp, the president and two vice-presidents, are men who in their respective business capacities have exhibited more than the usual meed of ability. And yet the Board of Trade over which they preside is apparent-

ly asleep to its own, the city's, and the country's needs.

The officers of the past year and the officers of the present year have not been unmindful of this apathy. Read between the lines of the speeches delivered at the last annual meeting and one will discover that. Then why this apathy? The reason is not far to seek.

The trouble is with the rank and file of the membership.

First the members began to get a little sore because of the financial problems appertaining to the board itself which demanded solution. Then, a great many, instead of taking off their coats, became apathetic and disgruntled. And when they got out of sympathy with the officers of the board they of course got out of sympathy with the objects of the board, ultimately losing sight of them altogether.

Now, whatever evils inimical to the commercial interests of Toronto or the country exist, there appears to be no Board of Trade to rise up in its might and crush them.

Strong and all as the officers may be, they are not strong enough to do alone that which demands the united efforts of the members, any more than they can lift themselves by their boot straps.

Canada has arrived at an epoch in her history when it is demanded more than ever before that the business men of the country should lend their aid in shaping her destinies. And much will depend upon the measure of interest and activity which the boards of trade in the country develop. Toronto is one of the most important commercial centres in the Dominion, and if the Board of Trade in that city is wanting in its duty the country must, to a more or less extent, suffer.

It is to be hoped that the members of the Toronto Board of Trade will awake, and volunteer to follow where their officers shall lead.

### SPECULATION IN TEA.

There has been an active demand of a speculative character for tea in Montreal this week. Low-grade Japans have been the goods in most demand and over 1,500 packages changed hands between Monday and Wednesday on the basis of 15c.

### PROPOSED CANAL-DEEPENING.

**C**ANADA'S inland waterways, natural and artificial, are one of her greatest peculiarities. No country in the world occupies a more enviable position in this respect.

But here and there in the great chain of lakes and canals, which run deep into the heart of the country, are spots upon which the hand of man has yet much to do before we can enjoy to the full the advantages which Nature has bestowed upon us as a nation.

The proposition, therefore, of the Dominion Government, as outlined in the Speech from the Throne the other day, to deepen the St. Lawrence system of canals to a uniform depth of fourteen feet is one which will doubtless meet with the general approval of the business men of the country.

Stretching from the Straits of Belle Isle to Port Arthur, at the head of Lake Superior, is a continuous navigable waterway of 2,260 miles. Included within this distance are eight canals, aggregating 71 miles. At present the depth of water in these canals ranges from 9 to 22 feet. The Sault Ste. Marie canal is 22 feet, the Welland 14 feet and the St. Lawrence river system 9 to 14 feet.

It will thus be seen that as long as some of the canals on the St. Lawrence proper have only nine feet of water on the sills the system itself is to all intents and purposes only a nine-foot one.

A nine-foot system is practically the same as was designed when the construction of the River St. Lawrence canals was in contemplation.

In 1871 it was decided to make the navigable depth 12 feet. Subsequently 14 feet became the idea. And it is this idea that the Government proposes to carry out.

Canal building on the St. Lawrence river began in 1821 with the Lachine canal, the original locks only giving a depth of five feet.

The total amount spent by Canada up to June 30, 1895, for canal construction and enlargement was in round figures nearly \$70,000,000, and of this sum nearly \$24,000,000 was on the St. Lawrence river canals. Our revenue from canals since

Confederation has aggregated about \$10,500,000.

The tonnage passing through the St. Lawrence river canals amounts to nearly two millions annually and the freight averages about one million tons, besides nearly sixty thousand passengers.

With fourteen feet of water throughout, this system of canals would have greater utility, for breaking of bulk at Kingston would be avoided in many instances where it is now compulsory. Then we may naturally expect to see follow increased traffic and enlarged tonnage.

As the nine-foot and twelve-foot canal system have been compelled to give place to the fourteen-foot, so we may ultimately expect to see the last named give way to a twenty or twenty-five-foot canal. In fact, the agitation for it has been heard in the land for some years. But the size of our pocket bids us be patient in this respect.

Revised version of Horace Greely's advice: "Go west, young man, and blow up with the cyclone."

#### CURRENTS AGAIN ADVANCE.

INCREASED strength is being shown by the Grecian currant market, a cable received in Toronto on Wednesday announcing a further advance of 9d. per cwt. in fine Filiatra fruit.

Strong as the market is, it is quite possible that next season will see it equally as strong. Owing to the calling out of the reserves in Greece, all men between the ages of 21 and 30 years are with the regular army that is now eagerly awaiting an opportunity of jumping at the throat of their hereditary foe, the Turk.

As a result of this it is estimated that fully one-half of the vine and currant plantations have not yet been cultivated. Judging from the present condition of affairs, these men are not likely to get back to their accustomed avocations for some time.

The stocks of currants in Greece available for export were only 10,000 tons a month ago, and the statement which found circulation in England, to the effect that the Greek Government might throw upon the consuming market the currants collected under the retention bill, has been emphatically denied.

#### MOLASSES ADVANCING.

THERE appears to be considerable divergency in the advices from Barbadoes regarding values on new crop molasses.

It will be remembered that after the opening price had been cabled the market declined 3c. to 8c. from 11c., the opening figure.

Within the past ten days, however, the advices have been of a firmer tenor, a recovery of 1c. having been already chronicled in these columns.

Even at this advance some of the best commission men in Montreal remark that it is curious that they cannot get an order accepted at the Islands.

One big commission house has had an order for 5,000 puncheons at the Islands for some time, the limit being above the market, and has received no intelligence of its acceptance.

These facts do not argue that sellers at primary sources are in any great hurry to realize. On the other hand, it is equally true that Canadian importers this spring are equally indifferent about ordering.

This time last spring quite a few contracts had been placed, but THE CANADIAN GROCER saw four of the leading commission men in Montreal, and most of the big jobbing houses who do a large trade in molasses, and could not hear of a single important deal having been put through.

Late advices to hand from Barbadoes state that the more independent feeling manifested by holders there is due to the active demand from United States buyers, both for the crop on that island and at Porto Rico as well.

This demand is caused by a desire to import all the molasses necessary into the United States before the Dingley bill with its 3c. duty per pound on molasses becomes law.

#### THE PRICE OF DRESSED HOGS.

A comparison of the price of dressed hogs a year ago with the figures ruling to-day gives one an idea of the strength of the market in this particular.

A year ago dressed hogs were quoted at \$4.65 to \$4.75. To-day, packers' light hogs

are quoted at \$6.60 to \$6.75 per hundred pounds, and heavy hogs at \$5.50 to \$5.75.

In other words, dressed hogs are from \$1 to \$2 per hundred pounds dearer than they were a year ago at this time.

We have to thank the activity which our hog products are meeting with in Great Britain for this appreciation in the value of Canadian hogs.

Speculation is all right as long as it does not cause speculation.

#### CHEAP CONGOU DEARER.

One result of the new tea inspection law which goes into force in the United States on May 1 is a momentary stiffening in the price of low-priced Congou teas on the Canadian market.

It is expected that under the new law a great deal of the cheap teas which now find entrance into the United States will be denied admittance. Consequently, there is a rush to get as many of these teas as possible into the country between now and the coming into operation of the more stringent law.

As the Canadian market has been searched for cheap Congou, and a good many have been taken across the border, the price of this article on the spot has appreciated somewhat in value.

When a man becomes a convert to cash he forsakes the evil ways of the credit system.

#### DELAYED TARRAGONA ALMOND SHIPMENTS.

Some of the importers who ordered Tarragona almonds lately will not get their shipments till about six weeks later than they anticipated. At any rate, that is their fate as far as the lots transferred at Liverpool from the steamship Australia to the Cambrian are concerned.

It seems that the latter boat, which broke her shaft while in mid-ocean and put into the Azores, has been, according to information just received in Toronto, ordered by the underwriters to be towed back to Liverpool for repairs. It is probable that she will again sail about April 5.

In the meantime stocks of Tarragona almonds in Toronto are much reduced, and enquiries for supplies are numerous.

**THE BEAN MARKET CONDITION.**

THE situation of the white bean market in Canada is anything but satisfactory. On account of the floods in the bean-growing district of Western Ontario last season a great many damaged beans were put upon the market. This, of course, affected the export trade.

Then Michigan produced an enormous crop last season, negating our opportunities on the United States market, to which we in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, exported nearly \$250,000 worth of beans.

The British market has not been a good one for Canadian beans this season either, and primarily for two reasons. The chief reason is the large quantity of California beans that have been shipped to that market owing to the low freights ruling. Another reason is the lack of uniformity in the Canadian beans which have been placed on the British market, shipments often not coming up to samples.

Early in the season there was a demand for Canadian beans in the United Kingdom, but the unsatisfactory character of the quality curtailed it.

Shippers in Canada could not have prevented the competition of the California product, but they could have prevented, by the exercise of ordinary care, the sending of inferior quality beans to the British market. But they did not, and the country is compelled to suffer in consequence.

**CANNERS AND FREIGHT RATES.**

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Packers' Association is being held in Toronto as we go to press. The chief object of the meeting is to consider freight rates.

The packers have one particular grievance in this matter, and that is the long haul to Halifax.

The rate for this haul is two cents per hundred pounds more than the special rates which the packers formerly enjoyed.

Naturally, this rate affects both the trade of western packers with the Maritime Provinces and their export trade. And, of course, they are not at all pleased with the condition of affairs.

It is to be hoped that the railway companies will be as liberal as possible with the

packers. One of the leading packers told THE CANADIAN GROCER that if the railways would accord the packers the Baltimore and Philadelphia rates he could largely increase his export trade in canned goods to Great Britain.

**EXCITEMENT IN TOBACCO.**

There has been a great deal of excitement in tobacco during the past week or ten days.

The idea obtains among a great many that the Government will increase the duty on that article, and they are accordingly free buyers.

The Customs duty on cut tobacco is 45c. per lb. and 12 1/2 per cent. ad valorem, and on manufactured tobacco 35c. per lb. and 12 1/2 per cent. Unmanufactured tobacco for excise purposes is free.

Our imports of cut tobacco last year for home consumption were \$36,850 pounds, valued at \$17,133, on which the duty paid aggregated \$18,717, or 109 per cent. All other manufactures of tobacco, 40,173 pounds, valued at \$15,562, on which the duty paid was \$16,002, or nearly 103 per cent. The imports of free tobacco for excise purposes were 9,850,441 pounds, valued at \$1,347,377.

The quantity of Canadian tobacco taken for use in 1895 was 596,741 pounds, and the average for the past 13 years, 553,083. The consumption per head in 1895 was 2.16 pounds, against an average of 2.17 pounds since Confederation.

The Inland Revenue duty on manufactured tobacco is 25c. per pound when made from imported leaf and 5c. per pound when made from Canadian leaf.

**CANNED GOODS FOR ENGLAND.**

The Delhi Canning Co. is this week shipping a carload of canned tomatoes and apples to the English market. Since last fall this firm has been shipping on an average two carloads per month to that market.

"We are getting," said Mr. Ferguson, "3d. per dozen more for our goods on the English market than are the United States packers. If we were not we could not do business there, on account of the higher freights that are against us."

**SULTANA RAISINS.**

The prospective change in the United States tariff on foreign fruits has caused the development of a firmer tone on that market for Sultana raisins.

In spite of that fact, however, dealers in Toronto have found it necessary, during the last few days, to make purchases in New York on account of the moderate character of the stocks on the local market.

Sultana raisins in the primary market continue firm on account of the reduced stocks held there.

The Produce Markets' Review, London, of March 20, in referring to the Sultana raisin market said: "The better kinds of the rain-damaged fruit have been more enquired for and are quite firm, but the lower kinds are more or less neglected."

**TO TAX DEPARTMENT STORES.**

In the Ontario Legislature on Wednesday, Mr. Middleton introduced a bill respecting department stores. It provides that the Council of any city having a population of 30,000 or over may pass bylaws for imposing a special tax upon stores carrying on more than three distinct kinds of business. The tax is to be in respect of each additional class of business, and in fixing the tax the same is to be regulated by bylaw so as to provide for a uniform tax, irrespective of each additional class of business, or the same may be graded in such manner as may be proper. The bylaw requires a two-thirds vote of the members of the Council, and the Act is not to take effect until January 1, 1898.

**TAKING GOODS OUT OF BOND.**

Although it has been said that the Laurier Government would not bring about many changes in the tariff, many merchants at Montreal are clearing sugars and liquors at a lively rate, while large purchases of tea are being made in the anticipation of a free breakfast table being made a thing of the past. Up to Saturday the Customs receipts for the month of March had reached \$785,464, or about \$300,000 ahead of those for the same period of last year. For the last four days the receipts were as follows: March 24, \$73,621; March 25, \$72,058; March 26, \$40,524; March 27, \$120,808. Of the last mentioned amount, about \$100,000 represented sugar, as the total amount of raw sugar cleared at the port of Montreal for the week ending March 27 reached no less than 41,207,105 lbs.

# A Trade Winner ...

OUR

## CROWN BRAND FLAVORING EXTRACTS

— are growing in favor every day.

There is reason in this. It is simply owing to the fact that we are so careful in the manufacture that our Extracts cannot be surpassed by any for purity, strength and flavor. We make a large variety. Not only the standard Lemon and Vanilla, but almost every fruit, flower and spice flavor known can be had for the asking.

**The point is--**It will pay you to push the sale of this line. The goods will please your customers and win trade for you.

---

## Robert Greig & Co.

456 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

# MARKETS AND MARKET NOTES

## ONTARIO MARKETS.

TORONTO, April 1, 1897.

### GROCERIES.

THE feature of the wholesale grocery trade the past week has been the development of a keen demand for tobaccos consequent upon the anticipation of an increased duty on this article. Business in this particular line is much larger than usual, and one house informed THE CANADIAN GROCER that its sales of tobacco for the week were about equal to that of an average three months. Whiskies, too, are in brisker demand for the same reason, and enormous quantities are being taken out of bond in order to prepare for eventualities. A speculative demand, although not nearly as pronounced as in tobaccos and whiskies, has also sprung up for sugar. The speculative demand for teas continues to ease off, although desirable spot lots are still meeting with a fair request. Canned goods are steady with the demand moderate. Nothing new has transpired in foreign dried fruits. Currants continue firm. Oranges are steady, with those of Valencia growth slightly dearer in Liverpool. Outside the speculative buying noted, business is quiet owing to some extent, no doubt, to the bad condition of the country roads. Payments are slow.

### CANNED GOODS.

There is not a great deal of business doing in canned vegetables, but prices are holding firm. "Even that drug on the market,

corn, has stiffened up a little," remarked one dealer. There is, no doubt, a better feeling in regard to corn, the decks having been pretty well cleaned up of the low-priced goods which were on the market. Packers, who a short time ago were asking 50c. are now demanding 55c. per dozen. No transactions are, however, reported. Enquiries for canned fruits are beginning to be heard. It is mostly for peaches, however, the pack of which last season was small. Canned lobster is scarce and dear. Salmon keeps firm, but there is not much doing. We quote standard brands: Tomatoes, 75c.; corn, 60 to 70c.; peas, 70 to 80c. for ordinary; sifted select, 90 to \$1; extra sifted, \$1.25 to \$1.40; beans, 65 to 95c.; peaches, \$2.50 to \$3 for 3's, \$1.65 to \$2 for 2's; raspberries, \$1.50 to \$1.80; strawberries, \$1.65 to \$1.95, according to brand and quality; blackberries, \$1.70 to \$1.90; cherries, \$2 to \$2.25; apples, 3's, 70 to 95c.; gallons, \$1.65 to \$2.25; salmon, "Horseshoe," \$1.50 to \$1.55; cohoes, \$1.15 to \$1.25; canned mackerel, \$1.20 to \$1.30; lobsters, \$2.25 to \$2.40 for tall tins; flats, \$2.85 to \$2.90; 1/2-lb. flats, \$1.60 to \$1.65; Canadian canned beef, 1's, \$1.20 to \$1.30; 2's, \$2.25 to \$2.40; 6's, \$7.75 to \$8.25; 14's, \$15 to \$16.

### COFFEES.

Some cheap grades of green Rio coffee are offering, although there does not appear to be a great deal of business doing. Wholesalers report the demand fairly

good. Jobbers quote green in bags: Rio, 14 to 16c., according to grade; East Indian, 27 to 30c.; South American, 21 to 23c.; Santos, 19 to 22 1/2c.; Java, 30 to 33c.; Mocha, 27 1/2 to 30c.; Maracaibo, 18 to 20c.; Jamaica, 19 to 22c.

### SYRUPS.

There are no large supplies, but the demand is light. We quote: Dark, 23 to 25c.; medium, 28 to 35c.; bright, 32 to 42c.; corn syrup, 3 to 3 1/4c. per lb.

### MOLASSES.

No change has taken place since our last. There is not much business doing. We quote: New Orleans, barrels, 23 to 35c.; ditto, half-barrels, 25 to 37c.; ditto, fancy, 50 to 55c., in barrels and half-barrels; Barbadoes, 31 to 35c.; half-barrels, 33 to 35c.

### SUGAR.

There is some speculative buying of sugar to be noted, but it has not yet assumed striking proportions, few of the Toronto wholesalers apparently having any disposition to take a hand in the business. Wholesalers in Hamilton and London appear to be much more venturesome in this respect. The ordinary demand is light. "Business," remarked the representative of one refinery, "during the past month was good, and for the three months I should say it is little, if anything, behind that of last year for the same period." In New York on Monday granulated sugar advanced 1/2c and yel-

## Washboards

OUR LEADING LINES ARE

BANNER GLOBE  
S.B. GLOBE  
GENUINE GLOBE  
AND  
SPECIAL STAR

We will be pleased to make a sample shipment . . .

WALTER WOODS & CO.  
HAMILTON

## OTHER FIRMS

Are not content with copying our package, but are using the identical words on our labels. Imitation is the sincerest flattery, but do not be deceived, as Meadow Sweet Cheese has the largest sale of any package cheese in England and United States, and the sales in Canada are growing every day.

Sold retail in 10c. packages, and 15 and 20c. pots, allowing 30 per cent. profit to the Grocer.

Write to

Meadow Sweet Cheese Co.

P.O. Box 2321, Montreal

For Price List.

## Teas Come and Teas Go

BUT . . .

## "SALADA"

CEYLON TEA

goes on increasing in popularity with the grocer, and with the consumer. Because it is the finest of all Teas, and it is guaranteed to give you better satisfaction than any other, or you can return it.

## SALADA TEA CO.

25 Front St. East - - TORONTO  
15 Niagara St. - - - BUFFALO  
318 St. Paul St. - - - MONTREAL

Best for Wash Day

**SURPRISE SOAP**

Is not Cheap  
Nor is it Dear

Best for Every Day.

A first-class soap is economical.  
Experience proves it. . . . .

You know it and can recommend **SURPRISE** to your customers  
to be worth what it costs. . . . .

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

**THE ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO.**  
ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

lows 1-16c. per lb. The local sugar market rules firm at unchanged prices. Wholesalers quote granulated at 4 3-16 to 4 1/4c. for 5 barrels and over, and at 4 1/4 to 4 5-16c. for less than 5 barrels; 3 1/2c. per lb. upwards for yellows; Demerara crystals, 3 3/8c.

## SPICES.

The spice trade is quiet and prices unchanged. We quote: Pure Singapore black pepper, 10 to 12c.; pure white, 18 to 25c.; pure Jamaica ginger, 23 to 25c.; cloves, 15 to 20c.; pure mixed spice, 25 to 30c.; cream of tartar French, 25 to 27c.; do. best, 28 to 30c. per lb.; allspice, 14 to 18c.; cassia, quoting 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c. for choice to fancy stock.

## NUTS.

Sicily filberts are cabled 3s. to 4s. dearer. Locally there is nothing new to note. We quote: Brazil nuts, 11 to 12 1/2c.; Valencia shelled almonds, 18 to 22c.; Tarragona almonds, 9 1/2 to 11c.; peanuts, 10 to 12c. for roasted and 7 to 10c. for green; cocoanuts, \$4.50 to \$5 per sack; Grenoble walnuts, 12 1/2c.; Marbot walnuts, 9 1/2 to 11c.; Bordeaux walnuts, 8 to 9c.; Sicily filberts, 10c. for sacks and 10 1/2 to 11c. for small lots; Naples filberts, 11c.; pecans, 12 to 12 1/2c.

## RICE, TAPIOCA, ETC.

Business is quiet. We quote: Rice, Standard "B," 3 1/4 to 3 1/2c.; imported Japan, 5 1/4 to 5 3/4c.; tapioca, 3 1/4 to 4 1/2c.; sago, 3 1/2c.

## TEAS.

There is a good demand for spot teas of all kinds, but these teas have been pretty well picked over. There is a stronger market for cheap Congous, in sympathy with the United States market, where an effort is being made to secure all teas of this description before the new inspection law goes into force. Ruling prices on the Toronto market to retailers are: Young Hyson, 18 to 21c. for low grades, 24 to 27c. for mediums, and 30 to 45c. for high grades; China Congous, 14 to 18c. for mediums, and 25 to 55c. for high grades; Japans, 15 to 20c. for mediums, 28 to 35c. for high grades; Indians and Ceylons, 18 to 22c. for mediums, and 30 to 65c. for high grades.

## FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS.

Fine Filiatra currants were on Wednesday cabled 9d. dearer in Patras. Locally, the market is firm, with the demand good for the season. We quote: Provincials, 4 3/8 to 4 1/2c. in bbls.; fine Filiatras, in bbls., 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c.; do., half-bbls., 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c.; Patras, 5 to 5 1/4c. in bbls., 5 1/2 to 5 1/4c.

in half-bbls., and 5 1/2 to 5 1/2c. in cases; Vostizas, cases, 6 to 8c.

Valencia raisins are still neglected. We quote: Off-stalk, 5 to 5 1/4c.; fine off-stalk, 5 3/4 to 6c.; selected, 6 3/4 to 7c.; layers, 7 to 7 1/2c.

California loose muscatel raisins are quiet and unchanged. We quote: 3-crown, 7 1/2c.; 4-crown, 8 to 8 1/2c.

Figs are in fair demand for shipment to outside points, but there is not much demand locally. We quote: 10 oz., 7 1/2c.; 10 lb., 9 to 10c.; 18 lb., 10 to 12c.; 28 lb., 11 to 13c.; taps, 3 1/4 to 3 1/2c. net; natural, 4 1/2c. in bags, and 7c. in boxes.

Dates continue quiet. We quote: 5 1/2 to 6c. for Halloween and 5 to 5 1/4c. for Kadrowee.

There is nothing new to note in prunes, the demand being moderate. We quote: Bosnias, U's (110 to 113 half kilo), 6 to 6 1/2c.; C's (85 to 90 half kilo), 7 to 7 1/2c. per lb. California, 90 to 100's, 6 1/2c. per lb.; 70 to 80's, 7 1/2c.; 60 to 70's, 7 1/2 to 8c.; 50 to 60's, 8 to 8 1/2c.; 40 to 50's, 9 1/2 to 10 1/2c.; 30 to 40's, 12 1/2 to 13c.; "Ruby" prunes, 7 1/2 to 8c.; French, 4 1/2 to 5c.

California evaporated fruits are in much the same position as a week ago. We quote: Peaches, 7 to 10 1/2c. per lb., accord-

**BUTTER AND EGGS**

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

**J. A. McLEAN,**

Successor to GRAHAM, McLEAN & CO.

77 Golborne St. TORONTO.

**VINEGARS**

Made under Government Supervision. Absolutely pure.

**BADGEROW SCOTT & CO.**

79 and 81 JARVIS ST. TORONTO.

**E. NICHOLSON**

124 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Successor to

**W. F. Henderson & Co.**

Wholesale Commission Merchants and Brokers.

Correspondence solicited from Manufacturers and Importers.

Jobbing Trade only supplied.

References: R. G. Dunn & Co., Bank of Ottawa. All Wholesale Grocery Houses in Winnipeg.

**J. F. ROGERS**

16, 18 and 20 FRANCIS STREET TORONTO

**PORK PACKER, Etc., Etc.**

Importer and dealer in best brands of

**English Sheeps' Casings**

AND

**American Hogs' Casings**

MANUFACTURER OF

**BOLOGNAS, ETC., ETC**

Kettle-rendered Lard of best quality

Preservatives and Seasonings a specialty.

DO YOU HANDLE

**BANANAS ?**

We have them.

ALSO...

"Date Palm" NAVEL ORANGES

VALENCIA ORANGES

MESSINA LEMONS

**CLEMES BROS., - Toronto**

51 Front Street East.

ing to quality; apricots, 6½ to 15c.; pears, 5½ to 10½c.; egg plums, 5½ to 11c.; silver prunes, 8½ to 13½c.

Stocks of Sultana raisins on the spot are light, and there is a firmer tone in sympathy with the outside markets.

GREEN FRUIT.

Business has improved during the last few days, the demand being good for oranges, lemons and bananas. Marmalade oranges are about cleaned out, while Valencia oranges are cabled 9d. dearer in Liverpool. New cucumbers are on the market this week, and they sell at \$1.75 per dozen. A great many apples are still being exported, 40,000 barrels being shipped from Canadian and United States ports last week. The improvement on the local market noted last week has been maintained. We quote: Oranges—Valencias, ordinary, 420's, \$3.75 to \$4 per case; large 420's, \$5.75 to \$6; 714's, \$4.50 to \$5 per case; marmalade oranges, \$3 to \$3.50. California navels, \$3 to \$4.50 per box, according to size. California Tangerines, \$2.75 per box. Lemons—Messinas, \$2 to \$2.75 per box for both 300's and 360's, and \$2.25 to \$2.50 for choice; cocoanuts, \$3.75 a sack and 60c. per doz. Apples—Baldwins and Greenings, \$1.50 per bbl.; Spies, \$2. Onions, \$1.50 per 80 lb. bag for Danvers. Cranberries, Jerseys, \$5 to \$7 per bbl. and \$2 per case; bananas, \$1.50 to \$2. Pine apples, 20 to 25c. each. Strawberries, \$2.75 per case for pints. Cucumbers, \$1.75 per dozen.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

BUTTER—The market is in much about the same condition as a week ago. A great deal of poor stuff is on the market, while choice dairy butter is scarce and wanted. Creamery butter is more plentiful and prices are lower in consequence. We quote: Dairy butter—Tubs, 13 to 14c. for good to choice; low-grade to medium, 7 to 9c.; large rolls, 13 to 15c. for good to choice, and 7 to 10c. for low-grade to medium; pound prints, 15 to 16c. for good to choice. Creamery—Tubs, 18 to 19c.; 1-lb. blocks, 19 to 20c., according to make.

CHEESE—The situation is practically the same as a week ago. The demand is light. We quote September and October makes at 11 to 12c. per lb. and fodder cheese at 10 to 11c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS — The market is dull. Ordinary mixed lots are quoted by wholesalers at 40 to 50c. per bushel, and choice hand-picked at 75 to 80c.

The Following Brands Manufactured by

**The American Tobacco Co.**

OF CANADA, Limited.

Are sold by all the Leading Wholesale Houses.

CUT TOBACCOS . . . .

OLD CHUM.

SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA.

OLD GOLD.

CIGARETTES

RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT.

SWEET CAPORAL.

ATHLETE.

DERBY.

**Bright & Johnston**

Wholesale Fruit Importers and Commission Merchants.

Consignments Solicited. . . .

140 Princess St. Market Square WINNIPEG

**MORROW & EWING**

General Commission Merchants

13 St. John St., MONTREAL

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

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

also have on hand full lines of

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

Samples and particulars on application. Wholesale supplied only.

**BUTTER**

Brisk demand for all good Roll Butter. Selling at 13 to 15c. for large Rolls and Pounds

**EGGS STEADY AT 11<sup>c</sup>.**

Correspondence invited. Consignments solicited

**Rutherford, Marshall & Co.**

62 Front St. East, TORONTO

JAPAN MOUNT ROYAL JAVA  
**RICE**  
MILLS BRAND  
PATNA BURMAH  
D. W. Ross Co., Agents.

**G.F. & J. GALT**

PACKERS OF THE

**BLUE RIBBON TEAS**

42 SCOTT ST. TORONTO. CELEBRATED

We make the **Best Biscuits**

Our output in "SODAS" last year exceeds all other years. We believe every Grocer could handle them to advantage.

**Jas. McLauchlan & Sons**

*Biscuit Manufacturers*

**Owen Sound.**

**DRIED APPLES**—Dull. Contracts for export made some time ago are being filled, but there does not appear to be any new business in this respect. Choice are quoted by wholesalers at 2 to 2½c., and fancy at 2½ to 3c.

**EVAPORATED APPLES**—A good many are being put into cold storage for next season. The market is dull and weak. Offerings are free at 3c. f.o.b., but exporters do not appear willing to pay more than 2¾c. Mail advices state that evaporated apples are selling in London as low as 3½c. per lb. Wholesale quotations are: Quarters, 2¾c.; sliced, 3c.; best brands, 4c.

**HONEY**—Quiet. We quote: Comb, 80 to 90c. per dozen for dark and \$1.50 to \$1.75 for light; strained, 6 to 7c. per lb.

**EGGS**—Receipts are liberal. The demand, while good, is not equal to the supply, and prices are lower at 9c. for five-case lots and 9½c. per dozen for single cases. A further slight decline is looked for, but the fact that pickling will soon begin will naturally prevent a great reduction taking place.

**POULTRY**—Still scarce, with the demand good. We quote: Chickens, 40 to 70c. per pair; turkeys, 10 to 11c. for bright stock; geese, 7 to 8c.; ducks, 70 to 90c.

**POTATOES**—Are offering freely, with carload lots changing hands at 20c., and small lots out of store are quoted at 25 to 30c. per bag.

**MAPLE SYRUP, ETC.**—Shipments of new season's syrup have been arriving this week, and there is a good enquiry for it. Quantities coming forward are small yet. There has been a good demand for sugar, which is quoted higher. We quote new syrup at 80, 85 and 90c. per tin, and sugar at 9c. per lb.

**FISH AND OYSTERS.**

The fish trade continues quiet with prices as before. We quote: Manitoba white fish, 5½ to 6c.; ditto in kegs,

\$4.50; frozen trout, 5c.; ditto in kegs, \$4.50; pickerel, 6c. per lb.; haddies, 6c. per lb.; Labrador herring, \$4.50 to \$5 per bbl. and \$2.75 per half-bbl.; split herring, \$4.50 per bbl. and \$2.50 per half-bbl.; boneless fish, 3½ to 4c. per lb.; pure cod, 6½ to 6¾c. per lb.; ciscoes, \$1.25 per 100; haddock, 4½c. per lb.; steak cod, 6c. per lb.; frozen herring, 4c.; sea herring, \$1 per 100; fresh water herring (heads off), \$2.50 per keg; smelts, 6 to 9c. Oysters are quoted at \$1.20 for standards, and \$1.50 for selects.

**SALT.**

Trade continues moderate. We quote at Toronto: In carload lots, \$1 per bbl. and 60c. per sack; in less than carload lots, \$1.05 per bbl. and 65c. per sack. At the wells we quote: F.O.B. barrels, 70c.; sacks 50c. for points west of Toronto, and 45c. for Toronto and points east of Toronto.

**PROVISIONS AND DRESSED HOGS.**

Trade in meats continues good in all lines, the increased prices having stimulated business. Our quotations are, as a rule, higher than they were a week ago. Lard is in good demand, with stocks low. The market has been active in dressed hogs, which have been selling at \$6.60 to \$6.75 for light weights and \$5.50 to \$5.75 for heavy weights.

**DRY SALTED MEATS**—Long clear bacon, 7c. for carload lots, and 7¼ to 7½c. per lb. for ton lots and cases; backs, 8c.

**SMOKED MEATS**—Breakfast bacon, 11c.; rolls, 7½ to 8c.; hams, large, 22 lbs. and over, 10½ to 11c.; medium, 15 to 20 lbs., 11½c.; small hams, 11¾c.; backs, 10 to 11c.; shoulder hams, 7c.; all meats out of pickle, 1c. less than above.

**LARD**—Pure Canadian, tierces, 6¼ to 6½c.; tubs, 6½ to 6¾c.; pails, 6¾ to 7c.

**BARREL PORK**—Canadian heavy mess, \$12.50; Canadian short-cut, \$13 to \$13.50; clear shoulder mess, \$11 to \$11.50.

**GRAIN, FLOUR, BREAKFAST FOODS.**

**GRAIN**—Prices are lower for wheat than a week ago, and receipts are light. We quote: Wheat, 75 to 76c. for white and 73 to 74c. for red, and 62½ to 63c. for goose; oats, 22 to 23½c.; peas, 41 to 42c.

**FLOUR**—Business is light and prices unchanged. We quote in carloads on track, Toronto: Manitoba patents, \$4.70; Manitoba strong bakers', \$4.30; Ontario patents, \$4.30 to \$4.50; straight roller, \$3.85 to \$4, Toronto freights.

**BREAKFAST FOODS**—Oatmeal is 10c. dearer. Business continues quiet. We quote: Standard oatmeal and rolled oats, \$2.90 in bags and \$3 in bbls.; rolled wheat, \$2.50 to \$2.60 in 100-lb. bbls.; cornmeal, \$2.25; split peas, \$3 to \$3.25; pot barley, \$3 to \$3.25.

**HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.**

**HIDES**—Are unchanged, with cured quoted at 7¼ to 8c. Dealers pay 7c. for No. 1, 6c. for No. 2, and 5c. for No. 3.

**CALFSKINS**—Market is dull at 7 to 8c. for No. 1, and 5 to 6c. for No. 2. Sheep and lambskins, \$1.10 to \$1.20.

**WOOL**—The market is quiet and prices unchanged. Combing fleece nominal at 21 to 22c. and rejections 17c. Pulled supers are 20 to 21c., and extras at 22 to 23c.

**PETROLEUM.**

A moderate business is reported. We quote in 1 to 10 bbl. lots, imperial gallon, Toronto: Canadian, 15c.; carbon, safety, 17c.; Canadian water white, 17c.; American water white, 19c.; Pratt's astral, 18½c. in bulk.

**MARKET NOTES.**

Eggs are down to 9 and 9½c.

New maple syrup is on the market.

A further advance has taken place in hog products.

Peek Bros. & Winch, Ltd., have advised their Toronto agent, Mr. W. H. Halford, that they have established a business in

**WE ARE  
PAYING  
CASH  
FOR**

**DRIED  
APPLES**



**W. B. BAYLEY & CO.**  
EXPORT BROKERS

46 FRONT ST. E. **Toronto**



## To Our Gentle Readers...

To those in fact, who, fretted and worried by the ever-present mental and physical strain entailed in the effort to procure Japan Teas of uniform quality, and which stand the crucial test of being approved by the wives and daughters of their customers, we come like the soft strains of an Evangel, and tell them of the freedom from anxiety which will follow their limiting future purchases of Japans to Teas fired, prepared and shipped by

### SMITH, BAKER & CO., YOKOHAMA

These Teas can be had from all the most enterprising Merchants in the Wholesale Grocery Trade.

IN LONDON—From Edward Adams & Co. T. B. Escott & Co. A. M. Smith & Co. Etc.

IN HAMILTON—From T. B. Greening & Co. W. H. Gillard & Co. MacPherson, Glassco & Co. Balfour & Co. Duncan Bros. Lumsden Bros. Etc.

IN TORONTO—From Davidson & Hay Ltd. H. P. Eckardt & Co. John Sloan & Co. Etc.

IN MONTREAL—From Hudon, Hebert & Cle. Tees, Willson & Co. P. S. Doyle & Co. L. Chaput, Fils & Cle. Rutherford, Durand & Co. Etc.

In fact, you can procure samples and supplies from the best Tea judges in Canada, all of whom will testify to the quality.

## SALMON FAMINE

Statistics to hand from Victoria, B. C., show that the total shipments in 1896 to Eastern Canada have been alarmingly small as compared with previous years:—

1896	-	-	51,000 Cases.
1895	-	-	79,288 Cases.
1894	-	-	76,009 Cases.
1893	-	-	114,792 Cases.

So that in 1896 Eastern Canada only received 51,000 cases, as against 114,792 cases in 1893—or less than one-half.

In buying Cohoe Salmon ask for GOLDEN EAGLE or GOLDEN OREOLE, or when buying Sockeye Salmon ask for EMPRESS QUEEN BRAND, and insist upon getting it.

## Lightbound, Ralston & Co.

IMPORTERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS

MONTREAL.

TORONTO.

LONDON.

Colombo, Ceylon, and have made arrangements with some of the largest plantation owners there for handling their products.

Fine Filiatra currants were cabled 9d. higher in Patras on Wednesday.

Sugar in New York advanced on Monday  $\frac{1}{8}$ c. for granulated and 1-16c. for yellows.

The Eby, Blain Co., Ltd., report that they are open to buy dried apples and invite correspondence.

The average weight of the dressed hogs cut up during the past three seasons by D. Gunn, Bros. & Co., pork packers, Toronto, were: 1895, 165 lbs.; 1896, 168 lbs.; 1897, 163 lbs.

#### QUEBEC MARKETS.

MONTREAL, April 1, 1897.

##### GROCERIES.

THE week has been a fairly active one in the grocery market. The absorbing topic at present is the possibilities in regard to tea, sugar and molasses in a tariff sense, which has led to a regular rush of business at the Custom House. Sugar is unsettled for this reason and molasses is firm at the Islands, while there have been some large speculative purchases of Japan teas. Other lines have been quiet, with easiness strikingly noticeable in several staple lines of canned goods, as noted elsewhere below.

##### SUGAR.

The sugar market maintained the firm feeling noted last week, and refiners, if anything, are more conservative than they were last week in refusing to book orders ahead. Another notable feature of the week are the heavy declarations of raw sugar that have been made at the Custom House lately. In a word the market is in an unsettled, nervous condition and will be so until the new tariff provisions are known to a dead certainty. The actual movement, therefore, is of moderate volume and jobbing prices are firmly held as quoted last week: Granulated,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  to  $4\frac{3}{8}$ c., and yellows,  $3\frac{3}{8}$  to  $3\frac{7}{8}$ c.

##### SYRUPS.

Business in syrups continues quiet, and the market is without new feature, prices remaining as last quoted at  $1\frac{3}{8}$  to  $1\frac{7}{8}$ c., as to quality.

##### MOLASSES.

The advices from the Islands on molasses are of a very firm tenor, and the market there shows a tendency to advance. On spot the fact has no influence on buyers, who have as yet not placed a single contract. In fact, there is considerable uncertainty about the future situation at the Islands, some agents claiming that they had offered to buy these above the market without getting any goods. In a jobbing way we quote 30 to 31c.

##### RISE.

The rice market continues steady with a quiet demand. We quote: Crystal Japan, \$5 to \$5.25; standard B., \$3.50; Patna, \$4.50 to \$5.25; Carolina, \$6.75 to \$7.75; choice Bermuda, \$4, and Java kinds, \$4.25.

##### SPICES.

The spice market maintains its firm feeling under a fairly good demand. We quote: Pure black pepper, 8 to 10c.; pure white, 12 to 15c.; pure Jamaica ginger, 20c.; cloves, 15c.; pure mixed spice, 25 to 30c.; cream of tartar, French, 25 to 27c.; do., best, 28 to 30c. per lb.; all-spice, 10 to 14c.; nutmegs, 35 to 75c.

##### COFFEE.

The coffee market rules quiet. A few lots of Maracaibo at 15c. were the only business of importance noted. Other descriptions of stock were steady and unchanged. We quote: Maracaibo,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  to 19c.; Santos, 15 to 18c.; Rio, 15 to 16c.; Mocha, 24 to 26c., and Java, 22 to 27c.

##### TEAS.

The tea market rules quiet but steady, with a fair enquiry for all grades. Stocks generally are light, and this is notably the case with the cheaper goods, which are picked up readily by buyers whenever offered. We quote: Young Hysons, 13 to 18c. for low grades, 25 to 28c. for mediums, and 30 to 45c. for high grades; China Congous, 12 to 18c. for mediums, and 25 to 55c. for high grades; Japans, 15 to 21c. for mediums, 28 to 35c. for high grades; Indians and Ceylons,  $16\frac{1}{2}$  to 20c. for mediums, and 30 to 65c. for higher grades.

##### DRIED FRUIT.

There is no change in raisins, which rule steady for Valencias, as follows: Ordinary off-stalk,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. fine,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  to 6c.; and selected,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  to  $6\frac{1}{2}$ c., with layers,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  to 7c.

California raisins are firm, and to replace any stock here calls for full figures. Holders, therefore, are stiff at  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to  $6\frac{3}{4}$ c. for 2-crown, 7 to  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. for 3-crown, and 8 to  $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. for 4-crown.

Currants remain firm. We quote: Provincials, bbls., 4c.; half-bbls.,  $4\frac{1}{4}$ c.;

### You Know it is Lent

• And we want you to know that we sell . . .

## GOLDEN HADDIES

The most **POPULAR** canned fish put up, and for which there is a big demand during **LENTEN SEASON**. Only the **VERY BEST FISH** are used, and they are smoked and packed immediately after being caught.

**Delicious, Delightful and Delicate**

Put up in full pound cans

## NORTHROP & CO.

Packers' Agents, ST. JOHN, N.B.

## LEONARD BROS.'

Montreal House

Are offering their usual large variety of

## Fresh Frozen Fish

FRESH AND SALT WATER

Ask for Quotation

24 and 26 Foundling Street

MONTREAL

## ALFRED POWIS

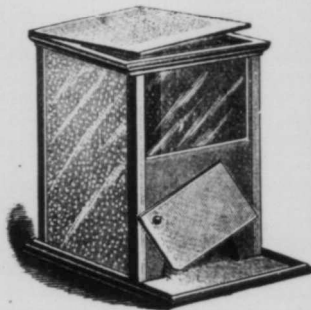
BROKER  
HAMILTON, ONT.

is prepared to purchase a limited quantity of first-class

## DRIED APPLES

Must be Bright and Dry.

WRITE STATING PARTICULARS.



### MARSHALL'S

Saratoga Potato

## CHIPS.

Grocers sell them.

Manufactured by . . .

**JOHN E. MARSHALL**

118 Commercial St.,  
Boston.

D. H. RENNOLDSON,  
Agent in Montreal.



**BEARDSLEY'S SHREDDED CODFISH**  
TRADE MARK

Ready for the table in 10 minutes.  
No Soaking. No Boiling. No Odor.

SELLING AGENTS: J. Harley Brown, London; R. Thomson, Hamilton Chambers, 17 St. John St., Montreal; J. E. Huxley, Winnipeg; Hunter White, St. John, N.B.; H. F. Baker, Halifax, N. S.; W. H. C. BURNETT, General Western Manager 509 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill. **J. W. BEARDSLEY'S SONS, New York, U.S.A.**

**The** must be good, safe and profitable enough for every Grocer to handle.  
**World's** **COTTAM'S BIRD SEED** occupies this unique position. Embodying the most recent and valuable discoveries for birds, covered by 6 patents, we guarantee 1-lb. packet of C. B. S. better value than 2½ packets of any other brand selling at the same price. This is why C. B. S. is so popular from one end of the Dominion to the other. All wholesalers.

**APPLES**  
FOR EXPORT.

We are in position to handle all your apples in Great Britain, and as we have engaged considerable space to Liverpool, we can save you money in freight rates.

**DAWSON & CO.**  
32 WEST MARKET STREET  
TORONTO.

GEORGE McWILLIAM. FRANK EVERIST.  
TELEPHONE 645.

**McWILLIAM & EVERIST**  
GENERAL FRUIT  
Commission Merchants  
25 and 27 Church street,  
TORONTO, ONT.

Consignments of FRUIT and PRODUCE SOLICITED. Ample Storage.  
All orders will receive our best attention.

**CHEESE.**

The English markets have been advancing for some days and Cheese will be higher. We have:

- CHOICE FALL MADE
- LARGE SIZE CHEESE
- TWIN CHEESE
- STILTON CHEESE
- "STAR" CREAM CHEESE
- "PEPSIN" CREAM CHEESE
- "MEADOW SWEET" CHEESE

Write for quotations.

**F. W. Fearman**  
HAMILTON  
HAMS, BACON, LARD.

cases, 4¾c.; half-cases, 4½c.; Filiatras, ditto; Patras, 5½ to 6c., and Vostizzas, 6½ to 8c.

Prunes continue steady. We quote: French, 5 to 15c., as to grade; Austrian, 6 to 8c., and Californias, 10 to 11c. for 40 to 50's.; 9 to 10c. for 50 to 60's.; 8 to 9c. for 60 to 70's.; 7 to 8c. for 70 to 80's., and 6½c. for 90 to 100's.

Figs are unchanged at 8 to 12c., and dates at 5 to 6c.

Evaporated fruits are quiet and unchanged.

CANNED GOODS.

The canned goods market is rather dumpy at present, and it is now feared that there will be an overstock of many lines. Tomatoes are the one exception in this connection, stocks of these being almost exhausted, and none are now obtainable from first hands under 75 to 80c. Peas and corn, however, are rather heavy in feeling, and beans are the same way. Salmon are weak and 10 to 25c. lower. Fruits also give indications of easiness. We quote: Tomatoes, 75 to 85c.; corn, 60 to 90c.; peas, 80 to 90c.; beans, 70c. up; peaches, \$1.50 to \$1.80 for 2's; raspberries, \$1.40 to \$2; strawberries, \$1.80 to \$2.45, according to brand and quality; blackberries, \$1.90 to \$2.20; cherries, \$2.40 to \$2.45; apples, 3's, 85 to 90c.; gallons, \$1.55 to \$1.65; pumpkins, 75 to 85c.; salmon, "Horseshoe," \$1.40 to \$1.45; "Clover Leaf," \$1.35; "Lion," \$1.37½ to \$1.40; Lowe Inlet, \$1.30, in tall tins; cohoes \$1.05 to \$1.15; canned mackerel, \$1.25; Canadian canned beef, 1's, \$1.20 to \$1.25; 2's, \$2.15 to \$2.25; 6's, \$6.75 to \$7; 14's, \$14 to \$15; lobsters, \$8.50 to \$11 per case; French sardines, \$10.25 to \$11 extra brands; ordinary brands, \$8 to \$9; Canadian brands, \$4.25.

FISH.

There is little new in fish except to state that demoralization still exists. In fact, the Lenten demand this spring has been a decided disappointment. Values are nominal in every line in the absence of any transactions worthy of reporting and it is certain that large stocks of pickled fish will have to be carried over.

GREEN FRUIT.

The green fruit market continues much as

Why not sell your customers the best?

One trial will convince you that

**BROCK'S BIRD SEED**



is the cleanest, best and most nutritious seed in the market. All wholesalers.

**NICHOLSON & BROCK - TORONTO**

**E. T. STURDEE**

Mercantile Broker,  
Manufacturers' Agent,

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

**BUTTER**

Good demand for choice Roll Butter. If you have any on hand, let us hear from you. . .

**The WM. RYAN CO. Ltd.**  
70 & 72 Front St., East  
TORONTO

**S. K. MOYER,**

COMMISSION MERCHANT

Wholesale Dealer in . . .

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

76 COLBORNE ST.,  
TORONTO, ONT.

**YOU** will ensure prompt returns by sending your produce to us. Our experience of a QUARTER OF A CENTURY ought to help you to secure best results.

**D. GUNN, BROS. & CO.**

Commission Merchants

76-80 Front Street East, TORONTO

**FRESH ARRIVALS**

FANCY CALIFORNIA WASHINGTON NAVELS  
BUDDED SEEDLINGS  
SEVILLE (Bitter) ORANGES for MARMALADE  
Fine Quality VALENCIAS 420's and 714's  
Extra FANCY LEMONS

All above are of fine quality and free from frost.

**HUGH WALKER & SON**  
GUELPH, ONT.

it was last week, demand being fair and prices steady. We quote: California oranges, \$2.70 to \$4.50 per box; Valencia oranges, \$3.50 to \$4 per box; lemons, \$1.75 to \$3 per box, and \$7 to \$9 per chest; cranberries, \$1 to \$4 per bbl.; Spanish onions, 85c. per crate; Malaga grapes, \$7.50 to \$8; bananas, \$1.75 to \$2.25 per bunch; pineapples, 20 to 35c. each.

#### APPLES.

The apple market continues steady with a fair demand at \$1.50 to \$2.25 per bbl., according to quality.

#### DRIED APPLES.

There is no change in dried apples, which sell slowly at 3c., and evaporated at 3½c.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

**EGGS**—Owing to continued heavy receipts of new laid eggs and the already large stocks on spot, the tone of the market was weaker and prices are lower. The demand was fair, and sales were made at 10½c., while this figure would probably be shaded for round lots. Lined and held stock are dull.

**MAPLE STOCK**—There was a fair demand for new maple syrup, and prices rule steady at 55 to 60c. per tin, and at 5 to 5½c. per lb. in wood. The demand for sugar is good, and all offerings so far have met with a steady sale at 8 to 8½c. per lb., and bright old at 7 to 7½c.

**BEANS**—Business in beans continues slow, and prices are unchanged at 55 to 60c. in car lots, and 65 to 70c. in a small way.

**POTATOES**—The market for potatoes is quiet and about steady at 35 to 40c. per bag in car lots, and at 45 to 50c. in a jobbing way.

#### PROVISIONS.

There was no important change in the provision market. A fair trade is reported on local and country account for hams and bacon, and prices rule firm. We quote: Canadian pork, \$12 to \$13 per bbl.; pure Canadian lard, in pails, 6 to 6½c., and compound refined 4½ to 5c. per lb.; hams, 9½ to 11½c., and bacon, 10½c. per lb.

#### FLOUR, MEAL AND FEED.

In flour the demand is widening, and the indications at the moment are that a fair week's business will be put through on local account. There is a steadier feeling in Manitoba grades, while Ontario brands show no important change. Further cables from abroad were received to-day, but no sales made. We quote: Winter wheat patents, \$4.30 to \$4.50; straight rollers, \$3.90 to \$4.10; and in bags, \$1.90 to \$1.95. Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$4.60 to \$4.80; and strong bakers', \$4.25 to \$4.50.

The demand for feed continues good and the market rules active and firm, with prices tending upward. Sales of Manitoba bran

were made at \$12, and shorts at \$13 per ton, including bags.

Business in oatmeal was quiet and prices show no change, rolled oats being offered at \$2.70 to \$2.80 per barrel, and at \$1.35 to \$1.40 per bag.

The demand for baled hay is improving and a fair amount of business is doing at firm prices. No. 1 sold at \$9 to \$9.50, and No. 2 at \$8 to \$8.25 per ton, in car lots on track.

#### CHEESE AND BUTTER.

Cheese remains much as it was. Receipts of fodder stock are coming in and selling to the local trade at 9¼c. There has been no business in them for export.

Butter continues steady. Fresh creamery sells readily on local account at 20½ to 21c. and roll dairy is steady at 13 to 14c. Held creamery is slow of sale.

#### MONTREAL NOTES.

The feeling in canned salmon is heavy, as attested by a sharp decline of 10 to 25c. per dozen this week.

Declarations of raw sugar and molasses at the Custom House here this week have been unusually heavy.

Although 9c. is the nominal first cost at the Islands for Barbadoes molasses, it is claimed that 10c. has been refused.

There has been an advance here in canned tomatoes, and none are now obtainable from first hands for less than 75c.

The demoralization in fish continues and the Lenten demand this season has been a complete disappointment. Large stocks of pickled fish will have to be carried over.

Ward Bros., grocers, have just moved to the northeast corner of St. Lawrence and Sherbrooke streets, where they will have much more commodious premises and be able to carry a much larger stock to meet the requirements of their growing business.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK MARKETS.

##### OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN GROCER.

ST. JOHN, N.B., April 1, 1897.

**T**HERE continues to be a steady improvement in business. St. John, on account the regular schooners running to Annapolis River and Nova Scotia Bay ports, has a larger trade in those sections than Halifax, as goods sold from there have to go by rail, making freight much higher. These schooners do not run in the winter, so that when they make their first spring trips—as they are now doing—it means active business. Indiantown, which is quite a large section of St. John City, is particularly interested in St. John River trade; therefore, during the winter business is very quiet there. Now, as the river is about to

open, it becomes a very active part of the city. In markets there is little of particular interest. During the week pork products have become firmer. In many goods values rule lower than last fall, and holders of large stocks bought at that time find themselves at a disadvantage. There are very few exceptions.

**OIL**—About the only article for which there is any demand is lubricating oil, and that chiefly for late delivery. Lubricating oil would not be as much affected by a change of duty as the burning oil. Dealers are careful not to carry large stocks. We quote: Best American burning oil, 19½ to 20c.; Canadian, 18¼ to 19c.; prime, 16 to 17c.

**SALT**—There is quite a large quantity of English coarse and fine salt afloat for here. Prices keep low, but tend higher owing not only to higher freight charges (and freight plays a large part in the cost of salt) but also salt itself tends higher. A better demand is noticed for Canadian salt. Only fine salt comes here from Ontario. We quote: Coarse, 43 to 45c.; Liverpool factory-filled, 90c. to \$1; Canadian fine, 90c. to \$1 per bag; 5-lb. bags, in bbls., \$3 to \$3.25; 10-lb. bags, in bbls., \$2.85 to \$3; butter and cheese salt, bulk, \$2.60 per bbl.; 20-lb. wood boxes, 20c. each; 10-lb. wood boxes, 12c. each; cartoons, \$2 per case of 2 doz.

**CANNED GOODS**—There is a fair, steady sale. Stocks being quite ample, goods are going lower than they could be replaced, but in peas, peaches and tomatoes higher prices are sure to come very shortly; in fact, many dealers have already advanced their prices. Quite a demand for baked beans is noted during the week. Some of our Canadian packers are now putting them up in sauce and they find a ready sale. There begins to be a larger sale for canned meats. Values show no change, though, owing to the large quantity of the Canadian packed now sold, and the fact that they cost lower prices, they appear less. Oysters find a better sale. Salmon for fall delivery are being offered. Lobsters are still scarce and high, with no prospect for lower prices. We quote as follows: Corn, 65 to 70c.; peas, 75 to 90c.; tomatoes, 80 to 90c.; gallon apples, \$1.80 to \$2; corned beef, Canadian, \$2.25 to \$2.35; American, 2-lb tins, \$2.40 to \$2.50; 1-lb tins, \$1.30 to \$1.50; oysters, 2's, \$2 to \$2.20; 1's, \$1.45 to \$1.65; peaches, 3's, Canadian, \$2.75 to \$3; 2's, \$1.90 to \$2; pineapple, \$2.25 to \$3; salmon, \$1.30 to \$1.40; lobsters, \$2.20 to \$2.25; hardies, \$1.15 to \$1.25; clams, \$5 for 4 doz; chowder, \$2.60 to \$2.75 for 2 doz.; scallops, \$5.50 for 4 doz.; Digby chickens, \$1 per doz.; kippered herring, \$1.10 per doz.

**GREEN FRUIT**—Owing to quite large ar-

**Smoked Hams**  
**Smoked Rolls**  
**Pure Lard**

UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY  
 SAMPLE ORDER SOLICITED

**PARK, BLACKWELL & CO., Ltd.**  
 Wholesale Pork Packers  
**TORONTO**

**Brooms That Pay**

We make good Brooms. Dollars and cents and brains and sense can't turn out better Brooms for the same amount of money. They last. They pay you a good profit. They pay you every way. They pay your customers because you hold their Broom trade—for all time. Mutual satisfaction—all around. 127-page Catalogue (illustrated)—free.

Brushes  
 Brooms  
 Woodenware

Montreal Branch  
 1 and 3 De Bresoles St.

**Chas. Boeckh & Sons**  
 Toronto, Ont.



**The Club Coffee**

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

**Ewing, Herron & Co.**  
 Coffee and Spices  
 Montreal.

Ask our Travellers to show you our LEADERS in BULK

**Ceylon and Young Hyson**

**TEAS**

SPLENDID VALUES.

Agents in Canada for ENGLISH BREAKFAST HOPE TEA.

Pounds and Half Pounds. ♦ Once Tried Always Used.

**BALFOUR & CO., HAMILTON**

**Success in Selling**

Depends upon the quality of the article sold . . . .

**In Tomato Catsup**

There is none better than we make. Put up in glass or wood.

Write for quotations.

**T. A. LYTLE & CO.**  
 Vinegar Manufacturers  
**TORONTO**

**MOLASSES**

**GOLDEN GATE CHOICEST**

**NEW ORLEANS**  
 Imported

Also MEDIUM and LOW GRADES.

**WARREN BROS. & CO.**  
**TORONTO.**

**"Kincora"**

. . Ceylon TEA

For strength, flavor and uniformity of quality it has no equal.

**JOHN SLOAN & CO.**  
 Wholesale Agents  
 25c. 40c. 50c. **TORONTO**

**A Certainty**

is better than an uncertainty at any time. Don't experiment on your customers any more than you have to.

**Excelsior Coffee**

has always been a favorite, and it is a profitable article in constant demand. Why should it be necessary to have your good trade experimented on with new brands having no reputation?

**Todhunter, Mitchell & Co.**  
 Coffee Importers and Roasters  
**TORONTO**

BUY

**Ivory Bar Soap**

THE BEST MADE

SPECIAL VALUE

**PRUNES**

SPHINX  
 UNICORN  
 CALIFORNIA

**PERKINS, INCE & Co.**  
**TORONTO,**

## For the Whitest, Lightest and Sweetest Cakes

USE

# Ocean Wave Baking Powder



Manufactured by the

**HAMILTON COFFEE AND SPICE CO.**  
HAMILTON, ONT.

## OUR STANDPOINT

In pushing our biscuits we admit there are already excellent brands on the market. We nevertheless have solid practical reasons for considering that

## Jamieson's Biscuits

are better, and this view is being convincingly confirmed by daily extensive and extending demands—the true touchstone of merit.

The Manufacturer, R. E. Jamieson, Ottawa

rivals of green apples, prices are rather lower. While there is a fair demand, it is for a limited quantity. For a few extra cranberries a good price has been obtained, but the trade is flat. Lemons are very low and quality is good. There is no doubt as the season advances prunes will be higher. California oranges show no change in price. As noted in THE GROCER last week, the good quality of the Valencias now coming is affecting the demand for Californias. A car of American cabbage arriving this week brought a fair price. Strawberries are arriving in rather larger quantities, but sale is as yet light. There is no change noted in prices this week. We quote as follows: Messina lemons, \$2.75 to \$3.50; oranges, Valencia, \$3.25 to \$5; California oranges, \$3.75 to \$4.50; bananas, \$1.75 to \$2.25; apples, \$1 to \$2 per bbl.; cranberries, Cape Cod, \$4 to \$6 per bbl.; bog cranberries, native, \$3 to \$4.

**DRIED FRUIT**—Dealers have bought evaporated apples rather more freely during the past two weeks. It is difficult to get satisfactory stocks and prices keep very low. A number of samples offered, owing to poor quality, found no buyers at any price. Some 4-crown loose Muscatels were offered very low from New York this week. California prunes, owing to the low prices and also the small stock of French here,

are finding better demand. They are offered about a cent below last year's prices. Raisins, though lower than earlier in the season, are still well above the price of last year. Onions are rather higher and firm. Very few off-stalk Valencias are here, but a few layers are still in the market. Dates and currants held firm. We quote: Valencias, 5 to 6c.; California L.M. 3-crown, 7½ to 7¾c.; London layers, \$1.75 to \$2; currants, cases, 4¾ to 5c.; bbls., 4¼ to 4½c.; cartoons, cleaned, 7 to 7¾c.; bulk, cleaned, 6¼ to 6½c.; prunes, boxes, 5 to 10c.; dates, 4½ to 5c.; dried apples, 3 to 3½c.; evaporated apples, 5c.; onions, \$3; cocoanuts, \$4 to \$4.50 per 100 lbs.; figs, 10 to 12c.; Sultana raisins, 7½ to 9c.; Valencias, layers, 6½ to 7c.; Malaga loose muscatels, 6 to 6½c.; 4-crown L. M. Californias, 8½ to 9c.; seeded muscatels, 1-lb. cartoons, 12 to 13c.

**SUGAR**—There is a good business doing. Prices are held firm and higher prices expected as well as an advance in duty. Dealers have bought largely. Some sugar is still here bought before the last advance in duty. At that time it was held for a five-cent price that did not come. We quote: Granulated, 4½ to 4¾c.; yellows, 3½ to 3¾c.; Paris lump, 5¼ to 6c.; powdered, 5½ to 6c.

**MOLASSES**—While there continues to be

some demand for New Orleans the arrival of new West India goods tends, at least for the time, to stop the importation of the other. There is, however, some demand for it even now. A cargo of Porto Rico is on the way here, and the West India steamer to arrive this month will have a full cargo of Barbadoes, bought at a low price. Buyers are backward. We quote: Barbadoes, 25 to 28c.; Porto Rico, 27 to 28c.; New Orleans, bbls., 26 to 28c.; Antigua, 24 to 26c.; syrup, 36 to 38c.

**DAIRY PRODUCE**—New cheese are offered here for April shipment. The present stock is very light, with prices rather higher and very firm. As foretold by THE CANADIAN GROCER, eggs have stiffened in price and retailers find themselves buying and selling eggs at the one price. Stocks are light and prices firm. Butter is dull, but for best quality there is a fair demand at market price. Stock has been very plentiful this season, dealers refusing large quantities even in exchange for tea from regular customers. The great difficulty is the poor quality of the larger part of the country butter coming to hand. We quote: Dairy tubs, 14 to 17c.; creamery, 20 to 21c.; prints, 20 to 22c.; eggs, 12 to 13c.; cheese, 11½ to 12c.

**FISH**—Gaspereaux are beginning to have attention, but the quantity yet caught is

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**A BLACKSMITH . . .**



knows more about blacksmithing than a philosopher; so do experienced cheese manufacturers understand their business better than others.

**Look at this Jar**

Then remember those relics of the past, the poor rubbish you used to sell. **MacLaren's Imperial Cheese** contains more cream than any other cheese ever offered to the public. It always retains its fine fresh flavor, and every particle is fit for use.

**A. F. MacLAREN & CO. - TORONTO.**

**Heinz's Pickles.**

Heinz's Tomato Ketchup is made of the best varieties of tomatoes, grown in localities possessing soil and climate adapted to their perfect development. The fruit is allowed to remain on the vines until fully ripened. It is cooked at once, and filled immediately into bottles, thus preserving the full natural flavor. Only sufficient spices are added to tone. It is a superlative relish for steaks, roasts, etc.

For sale by \_\_\_\_\_

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

**MEDALS--**  
PARIS  
CHICAGO  
ANTWERP  
ATLANTA, Etc.

The **GENUINE**  
always bear this  
Keystone trade-mark.



small and prices keep high. A few frozen herring and cod still arrive, but the season is almost over. Lobsters are very scarce. Dry cod are dull, and there is no change in price. Boneless fish season is over. Pickled herring is very dull, with light stocks. Fresh haddies are scarce, and have to be imported from Boston to fill demand for smoked haddies. Smoked herrings keep low, but stock is quite light. We quote: Large cod, \$3.25 to \$3.50; medium, \$2.75 to \$3; pollock, \$1.15 to \$1.25; bay herring, \$1.30 to \$1.35 per half-bbl.; smoked, new, 5 to 6c.; shad, half-bbl, \$4.50 to \$5.50; boneless, 2½ to 8c.; bloaters, 50 to 65c. per box; kippered, 95c. to \$1 per box; Barrington, \$3.25 per bbl.; Shelburne, \$3.50 per bbl.; frozen herring, 55 to 60c. per 100, frozen cod, 2 to 2½c. per lb.; lobsters, 4 to 12c. each, small.

**PROVISIONS**—There is a very firm feeling in all lines, and quite a good trade is doing. We mark up clear pork, and it is still lower than outside markets would admit, though the feeling is hardly as firm. Smoked meats show a wide range, particularly hams. Local curers find it hard to get enough hams to supply the demand. We quote: Clear pork, \$14 to \$15; mess, \$12 to \$13; plate beef, \$12 to \$13; hams, 11 to 12c.; rolls, 7½ to 8c.; pure lard, 7 to 7½c.; compound, 6½ to 7c.

**FLOUR, FEED AND MEAL** — Flour is steady, but buyers here still look for lower

prices. Stocks here are not heavy. Oatmeal seems easy, but with oats higher, firmer prices are looked for. Cornmeal holds the slight advance of a week ago. In beans there is no change. Wholesale men are well stocked. Seed shows no change for the week; demand is active and prices firm. Middlings and bran show quite an advance, and are hard to get. Demand for this market is not large. We quote as follows: Manitoba flour, \$5.15 to \$5.20; best Ontario, \$4.60 to \$4.70; medium, \$4.35 to \$4.40; oatmeal, \$3.15 to \$3.20; cornmeal, \$1.80 to \$1.85; middlings, car lots, in bulk, \$15 to \$16; bran, do, do, \$14 to \$15; hand-picked beans, 85 to 90c.; prime, 70 to 80c.; oats, 32 to 33c.; hay, \$11 to \$12; barley, \$3; round peas, \$1.15; split peas, \$3.10 to \$3.25; yellow eye beans, \$1.50.

**ST. JOHN NOTES.**

W. J. Alexander, of Dorchester, has assigned.

The St. John Indian famine fund so far amounts to \$2,696.

The C.P.R. is now shipping flour to Cape Breton via St. John rather than via Boston, as formerly.

Elser Boon and Thomas Fowler, of Fredericton, intend to start a general grocery business there about May 1st.

W. J. Mills and Hurley White, both of S. H. White & Co., Sussex, have returned from their trip to the West Indies.

Four hundred and fifty-six packages of live lobsters, shipped from Yarmouth to Boston, were quoted at \$18 per crate.

J. R. Ayer, of Sackville, whose offer of 25 per cent. was refused by his creditors, has submitted an offer of 35 per cent. which it is likely will be accepted.

The need of a large refrigerator in the city market has been a want long felt and it is now to be supplied. Kane & McGrath are fitting up one that will hold over a car of fresh beef.

Mr. W. J. Atwood, of Atwood & Co., wholesale fish merchants, Boston, was in the city this week. He is looking after fresh fish shipments, particularly salmon. From St. John he went to the north shore points, such as Chatham, Loggieville, etc.

Mr. W. A. Robertson, of W. A. Robertson & Co., fish dealers, St. Andrew's, has bought out the business of Hunt, Barnes & Co., of Montreal, where he will now reside. His present partner, Geo. Gardner, will manage the St. Andrew's end of the business.

On account of the large quantities of cheese and butter now made in Prince Edward Island for export to Great Britain, strong efforts are being put forth to secure direct steamship service and to have it fitted with cold storage; also to have cold storage warehouses on the Island, that these goods may not have to be sent to Montreal as is now often the case. The fruit growers are also taking an interest in the matter. An effort will be made to get a subsidy from the Dominion Government. The Island people are forming a company to build a cold storage warehouse, and already \$10,000 in \$25 shares has been subscribed.

**HINTS TO BUYERS.**

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

**T**HE EBY, BLAIN, CO., LTD., are offering rice at special prices for the coming week.

Royal salad dressing in stock with the Davidson & Hay, Ltd.

Warren Bros. & Co. have a large shipment of green Rio coffee arriving.

A large shipment of layer Valencias arrived for the Eby, Blain Co., Ltd.

Dawson & Co. have arriving this week 160 cases of large-sized Valencia oranges.

Kieler's 7-lb. tins marmalade (new make) is in stock with the Davidson & Hay, Ltd.

The Eby, Blain Co., Ltd., are making a special push on Cunningham, De Fourier potted game delicacies.

The Davidson & Hay, Ltd., are quoting finest natural figs in 25-lb. boxes at bargain figures.

The Pure Gold Manufacturing Co. is in receipt of a good many orders for flavoring extracts for spring shipment.

The Eby, Blain Co. Ltd. are in receipt of a shipment of "Etolia" French prunes, in 55-lb. cases. They can be retailed at 5c.

The Hudson Bay Company, of Winnipeg, have just put in a stock of canned "Golden" haddies, and are now prepared to supply their customers.

The Davidson & Hay, Ltd., offer "Washington" concentrated lye, 100 per cent. strength. This is attractively put up. Lye that comes to the retailer at a cost that will allow him a good margin.

John Sloan & Co. have in stock and arriving large shipments of Indian and Ceylon teas. Some of these teas were bought when the market was low, and they are showing excellent value.

D. Gunn, Bros. & Co. report that their trade in butter and eggs last month was larger than in any previous March in the history of the firm. They also report a good demand for their special picnic shoulder hams.

New season's marmalade (Southwell's) will be in this week by steamer via Boston to Frank Magor & Co., Montreal. They will also carry a stock of this favorite brand in Toronto for the convenience of their western trade.

Frank Magor & Co., Montreal, are sending out this week some handsomely framed

show cards for Keen's mustard. "The Dogs" (fox-terrier and pups) are in great demand, and when recently in Toronto Mr. Magor booked requests for nearly one hundred.

The genuine Seville orange marmalade is having a large sale with W. H. Gillard & Co., for whom it is manufactured exclusively. This firm believes in putting a first-class article on the market, and nothing but pure extra standard granulated sugar and the Seville orange are used in its composition.

At the Pure Food Exhibition to be held in Hamilton next week the public will be given an opportunity of testing and satisfying themselves as to the superior merits of Gillard's New Pickle and Gillard's New Sauce. Eight gold medals have been awarded these articles at the pure food exhibitions held in England within the past year.

The Tillson Company stated to a representative of THE CANADIAN GROCER that they have had exceptional success with their "Gold-Dust" cornmeal. They have been able to accomplish the very difficult operation of taking out even the minutest black specks which form at the germ end of the corn, and their trade has increased four fold in the past year for "Gold-Dust." Such success must be gratifying to the firm.

**LATE ADVERTISEMENTS.**

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

Fancy evaporated apricots and peaches are selling rapidly with the Davidson & Hay, Ltd.

The Eby, Blain Co., Ltd., report the arrival of several lines of fine Indian and Ceylon teas, which they are offering at remarkable prices.

The Eby, Blain Co., Ltd., report the largest sales for this week of "Kolona" Ceylon tea of any week since its introduction to the trade.

"We still have a stock of No. 1 Labrador herrings in half-barrels, and dried fish, on which we can give rock-bottom prices for the next two weeks," say the Eby, Blain Co., Ltd.

**LARGE WHISKEY CONSIGNMENTS.**

Within the last fourteen days there have been forwarded from Parkmore Distillery to Messrs. James Watson & Co., Ltd., Dundee, thirty-two wagons with 577 casks, containing 30,000 gallons, and it was only in the month of December last that two special trains conveying over 35,000 gallons, were sent from the same distillery to Messrs. Watson. —Elgin Courant.

Chard, Jackson & Co., Montreal, are agents for the above celebrated firm.



# Crosse & Blackwell

CELEBRATED FOR

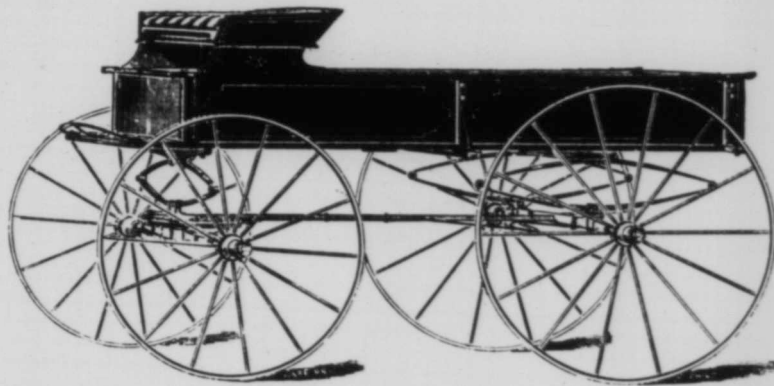
**Jams,**  
**Pickles,**  
**Sauces,**  
**Potted Meats,**  
**Table Delicacies.**

—SOLD BY—

**All Grocers in Canada**



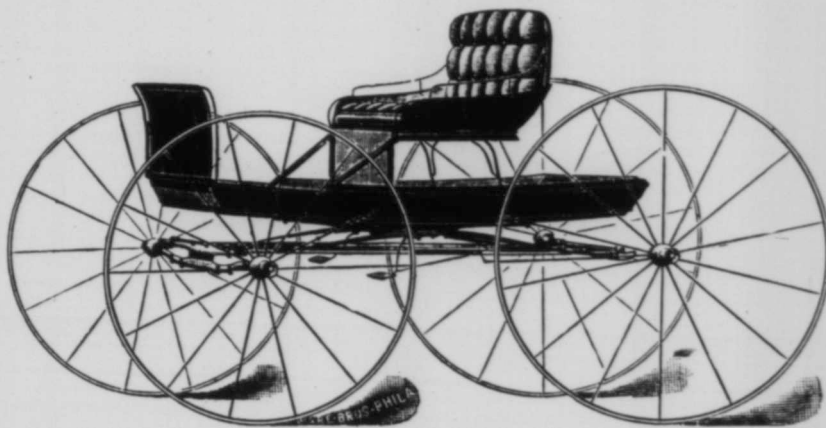
Success in Business is Attained  
 by Embracing Opportunities  
**HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY**



*Have you a Delivery Wagon?*

*Don't You Want One?*

These wagons are built by Wm. Gray & Sons, of Chatham. Each vehicle bears their name-plate and guarantee for one year.



*Or do You Prefer This?*

*For General Business Purpose?*

We have purchased a large number of these vehicles at a price enabling us to give merchants the benefit. We sell either of the above with a bill of our **Coffee, Baking Powder and Pure Ground Spices.**

We fully appreciate that spices with premiums offered by many manufacturers are, as a rule, cheap trash full of injurious adulteration and unfit to buy or sell. Every package of spice we ship we **guarantee absolutely pure** and ground from the best whole goods.

WRITE US FOR PARTICULARS.

**The TORONTO COFFEE & SPICE CO. Ltd. Toronto**

## MANITOBA MARKETS.

WINNIPEG, April 1, 1897.

**A** STEADY thaw has maintained for the past week. Saturday there was a heavy fall of snow for about two hours, but by night it was almost all melted. The snow is disappearing rapidly, but so far there is no sign of a flood, though preparations for its possible advent are being made by those who carry large stocks in basement warehouses. Trade has increased in activity somewhat since last week and there are some changes in prices.

**SUGAR**—The general feeling is that there will very possibly be a rise in duty and a consequent advance in price and wholesale men are protecting themselves as much as possible against these contingencies.

**SYRUP**—Practically no change; the demand is quiet and the market dull.

**CIGARS**—The feeling in regard to Havana goods is that there will be an increase in duty, and taking this with the advance at the factories in Cuba it will mean that Havana goods are going to be very high. A possible advance of \$5 is also anticipated in domestic goods.

**TEAS**—It is still thought here that the Government will impose a specific duty on tea, but as no new importations can reach here before the 1st of July and all the present stocks are out of bond, it will not affect one house more than another.

**DRIED FRUITS**—The only change to be noted is that prunes are slightly lowered in price.

**GREEN FRUIT**—Market has improved since last week; demand is brisker and for larger quantities. Navel oranges, \$4.75 for first counts, and \$4.25 for second grade. Seedlings, \$3.50 per box, or \$3.25 for five-box lots. Lemons, \$4.50 per box, and demand good. Apples of good quality are still plentiful and range from \$3 to \$3.75, according to quality. In the whole course of Manitoba's history there have never been so many good apples on the market and such a brisk demand for them. This state of things has very materially affected the evaporated and dried fruit trade all winter.

**CANNED GOODS**—In both fruit and vegetable the market is firm. Tomatoes have advanced about 10c. per case since last week, and are now selling best brands at \$1.90; ditto good seconds, \$1.80. Corn stands at old price of \$1.50 per case. Peas are scarce and firm. Stocks of canned goods are not large, but are exceptionally well assorted.

**EGGS**—Manitoba eggs are beginning to come in, though as yet the quantities are not large; price for Manitobas, 17c. Considerable stocks from Manitoba are now in the city and are selling from 16 to 17c., but it is thought it will not be needful to im-

port any further supplies from the American side.

**BUTTER**—Supply is short for first-class dairy and there is hardly any creamery offering. Good dairy, in tubs, 14 to 16c.; any creamery offering sells at 23c.; first-class dairy, in rolls, 17 to 20c.

**CHEESE**—Stocks light. Good September make, 9½c. per lb. for large and 9¾c. for small cheese.

**CURED MEATS**—Market very firm in all lines, a strong advance having taken place within the last week from ½ to 1c. per lb., according to cut. Hams, assorted sizes, 10 to 10½c.; bacon, bellies, 10 to 10½c.; backs, 9 to 9½c.; short, spiced rolls, 7 to 7½c.; shoulders, 6 to 6½c.

**LARD**—Firm at recent advance. Prices are: Pure, \$1.55 to \$1.60 for 20-lb. pails, and \$3.50 for 50-lb. pails; pure leaf lard, 3, 5 and 10-lb. tins, \$5.75 per case of 60 pounds.

## HALIFAX TRADE GOSSIP.

**T**HE fish market is in much better position than for some time. Cod is actually scarce, and while the large Newfoundland stocks continue to bear the market abroad, our shippers, in a small way, are forcing up prices. The outlook is decidedly better. The quality of spring mackerel, 1896 catch, is in excess of requirements, and values are \$3 below what was asked late in the fall. Every dealer is losing money on that article. New grocery cod will be on the market in April. Grocery herring are scarce. The market is bare of all varieties of smoked herrings. Quotations are: Dry cod, from vessels, tol quol, shore, prime, \$2.50 to \$3.50; small bank, \$2.50 to \$2.75; large do, \$3 to \$3.25; bay, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Labrador, \$2.50; haddock, \$1.75 to \$2; hake, \$1.75; pollock, \$1.75; shore cod, from store, large, hard, \$4 to \$4.50; herring, Bay of Islands, split, No. 1, \$1.50; Labrador, No. 1, \$6; do, No. 2, \$4; shore, No. 1, large, split, fat, \$3.25 to \$4; alewives, No. 1, \$2.75; mackerel, No. 1, \$15.50; No. 2, \$13.50; No. 3, \$7; salmon, No. 1, \$13; No. 3, large, \$11; No. 3, small, \$9.

There is very little change in produce. P. E. Island potatoes are worth from 28 to 40c. and Nova Scotia 30 to 35c. P. E. Island oats are worth 30 to 32c., Nova Scotia 30 to 35c. and Canadian 26 to 28c.

Tea is coming in as freely as ever. Large consignments were received again this week. Everyone is stocked up. Duty or no duty, there will be no change in price on that account and certainly no additional revenue for the next two years.

Eggs are still on the down grade. Stocks

are heavy. They are jobbing in case lots at 10c. for extra fresh stock.

Cheese is still booming. The quotation is 12½c. and for jobbing lots 13c. is asked.

The flour market, if anything, shows an improvement. Travelers for western millers say sales are better than last month. Quotations are: Hungarian patent, Manitoban, \$5.30 to \$5.40; Manitoba strong bakers', \$4.90 to \$5; Canadian pastry, \$4.80 to \$5; 75 p. c. roller patents, \$4.40 to \$4.50; 80 do, \$4.30 to \$4.40; 90 do, \$4.20 to \$4.30; straight, \$4.15 to \$4.25; extra, \$3.90 to \$4.

Provision dealers report an improved market, especially in fresh goods. P. E. Island mess pork hangs at the old quotation of \$12, and American at \$13. P. E. Island hams are worth 11c., and rolled bacon 9c.

There is very little movement in molasses. Some low-grade stocks went off on Boston account last week. Quotations are: Antigua, 24c.; St. Croix, 25c.; Porto Rico, 29 to 32c.; Trinidad, 26c.; Barbadoes, 26c.; Demerara, 39c.; St. Kitts and other low grades, 25c.

There is no change in the sugar market. Quotations are: Yellow "C," 3¾c.; yellow "X C," 3½c.; standard, 3½c.; extra "C," 3¾c.; standard "A," 3¾c.; granulated, 4¼c.; pulverized, 6c.; cut loaf, 6c.

Poultry is rather plentiful and cheap. Turkey is jobbing at 11 to 12c.; geese at 50 to 65c. each, and chickens and fowls at 30 to 45c. per pair.

Gunn & Co., Ltd., the new concern incorporated at the last session of Parliament, and which embraces the commission firm of Bent, Brightly & Page, and the milling firm of A. Gunn & Co., is putting its stock on the market. The capital stock is \$70,000.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. Ed. White, of Peek Bros. & Winch, London and China, who, it will be remembered, passed through Canada last autumn on his way to London, was last week in Toronto en route to China. Mr. White was not alone this time, for he had taken unto himself a wife while in England, and Mrs. White was accompanying him back.

Mr. J. H. Devaney, who has for some years been "on the road" for the Eby, Blain Co., Ltd., severed his connection with that firm on Wednesday, and on the following day associated himself with G. F. & J. Galt, of Winnipeg and Toronto. Mr. Devaney will represent the Toronto house of that firm east and north of Toronto for "Blue Ribbon" and the various other teas for which it is the Canadian agents. Mr. Devaney's numerous friends in the north and east will no doubt be pleased to see him again courting their trade.

## FISH GOSSIP.

THE St. John's, Nfld., correspondent of The Fishing Gazette says: There is no doubt that the proposed higher duties on fish, if adopted, will affect the trade of these provinces in fresh salmon, smelts, halibut, bass and mackerel, and also the trade in smoked alewives and other kinds of smoked fish, as well as pickled herring and mackerel. Trade in dry cod-fish and pollock from Nova Scotia would also feel the effects.

This market is at present overstocked with fresh fish. One schooner went back down the bay with part of her fare last week. But others have come in, and a lot of eight tons of frozen cod and haddock that arrived to-day will require considerable time to be disposed of, as the weather is mild and the fish can only be peddled out in small lots. No dealer will buy any large quantity. The market for dry and pickled fish is quiet, with supplies ample and more stock dropping in from week to week.

The lobster catch has been small, and last sales reported down the bay were at 20c. each for lobsters 10½ inches and up, for the United States market.

The city oyster saloons now get their oysters in ten-barrel lots by steamer from Boston. The steamers now make two trips per week, and each cargo list contains some north shore salmon, bass, a few lobsters and generally some dry fish for shipment south, the latter coming from Nova Scotia.

A few thousand alewives have been taken in the harbor, and the first of the run sold at \$3 per hundred.

## SMALL LEAKS SINK THE SHIP.

A few reasons why some families are always poor. Scraps of meat, says a contemporary, are thrown away. Brooms and mops are not hung up. Cold potatoes are left to sour and spoil. Lights are left burning not in use. Vinegar and sauce are left standing in tin. Silver spoons are used in

scraping kettles. Mustard is left to spoil in the cruse. Tin dishes are not properly cleaned or dried. Good new brooms are used to scrub kitchen floors. Apples decay for want of sorting over. The tea canister and coffee are left open. Soap is left to dissolve and waste in water. Woodenware unscaled is left to warp and crack. Sugar, tea, rice and coffee are carelessly spilled. Dish towels are used for dishcloths, napkins for dish towels and towels for holders. Bones of meat and the frames of turkeys and chickens are thrown away when they could be used in making soup. More coal is burned than necessary by not closing the dampers when the fire is not used. Bread crumbs are thrown away when they can be made into puddings and various other dishes both appetizing and nutritious.

## ADULTERATION.

A Manchester, Eng., merchant, who, according to Pearson's Weekly, was taking baking powder in bulk from a certain firm, called at headquarters the other day to say that there was something wrong with the goods.

"I don't think so," was the reply. "We make the best article sold in England."

"I think we ought to have a more perfect understanding," continued the dealer. "Now, you adulterate before you send it to me, then I adulterate before I ship, then the retailer adulterates before he sells, and the consumer can't be blamed for growling. I wanted to see if we couldn't agree on some schedule to be followed."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, I suppose you put in 10 per cent. of chalk, then I put in 20 per cent. of whitening, then the retailer puts in 30 per cent. of flour. That gives the consumer 40 per cent. of baking powder, and unless he's a born grumbler he'll be perfectly satisfied. You see, if you adulterate 50 per cent. on the start, and I adulterate as much more, and the retailer adulterates as much as both together, it's very hard for the consumer to tell whether he's investing in baking powder or putty. We might give him something for his money, if it's only chalk."

## HONEY HELPS DIGESTION.

MUCH of the difficulties which people suffer from indigestion would be removed if honey were more generally eaten than it is, says an exchange. Cheap as this sweet has lately become, we are surprised that people do not have more of it on their tables. In combination with starchy foods like bread, honey enables them to be digested much better than is possible with the other more common combination of flour, sugar and butter made into cake. These are all carbonaceous, and, because of that fact, hard to digest. Honey is also a sweet carbon, but it is the nectar of flowers partially mixed with gastric juices by the bee which gathered it. The honey is therefore a sweet that is partly prepared for digestion, and to that extent relieves the labor of the stomach.

It will be objected, says an exchange, that honey is found very hard to digest by many people. But this is usually either because the honey is eaten with the comb, which is almost indigestible, or the person thus suffering from dislike of this sweet has, at some time in his or her life, eaten far too much, and thus has created a dislike that did not originally exist. Strained honey eaten moderately with whole wheat or graham bread is not likely to injure any normal stomach. The very white bread made from the starch only of wheat flour is not so good and should only be eaten in moderation. Both the honey and flour are exclusively carbonaceous, and though the honey is a help to digestion, it may not be quite sufficient help for so big a task. In the graham or whole wheat bread the nitrogenous parts of the wheat, the gluten and germ, are preserved. They give strength, which the white wheat flour will not, and thus enable all the bodily organs to perform their work. Excellent as honey is, it cannot furnish strength directly, though it will do so if eaten with such nitrogenous food as the system requires and which the honey helps to digest.

## WILLIAMS BROS. &amp; CHARBONNEAU'S

East India Pickles  
Spiced Mix Pickles  
Sweet Mix Pickles  
Spiced Gherkins

Chow-Chow  
Pearl Onions  
Sweet Gherkins  
Mrs. Jones' Catsup

IMPERIAL PINTS AND HALF-PINTS

Every up-to-date grocer should have them.

A. E. RICHARDS & CO.

SELLING AGENTS

HAMILTON, Ont.



OUR . . .

**“VICTORIA” BRAND  
JAPAN TEA (Registered)**

Is the best value ever offered on the market for so low a price. . . .

Write for sample and price. It will pay you.

**LAPORTE, MARTIN & CIE. IMPORTERS Montreal**

They are all Coming  
to Them



**CEYLON TEAS**

Why ?

Because they are

Pure  
Healthful  
Clean  
Economical  
and  
Profitable

**EXPORT APPLE TRADE.**

THE apple shipping season is now nearing its close. Ordinarily, the season practically ends at this time of the year, but owing to the unusually large crop of apples last year, up till now there has been a considerable quantity of fruit shipped, but from this time on it is expected that the volume of business will show a material decline every week.

The shipments of apples this season are by far the heaviest on record. An idea of the trade can perhaps be obtained when it is stated that the total shipments for the season from this country and Canada up to Saturday last were more than 1,300,000 barrels greater than those for any entire previous season, aggregating in round numbers, according to figures furnished by local freight brokers, 2,780,000 barrels. This total is nearly double that for any previous entire season, the heaviest previous year's shipments having been about 1,450,000 barrels, in 1891-92. The following table, prepared by Frederick S. Cortis, a local freight broker, is of interest, as showing the total shipments for several seasons past :

SHIPMENTS OF APPLES FROM UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	Barrels.		Barrels.
1880-81	1,323,806	1889-90	677,762
1881-82	239,252	1890-91	451,285
1882-83	395,594	1891-92	1,450,336
1883-84	81,532	1892-93	1,203,538
1884-85	76,210	1893-94	174,841
1885-86	885,273	1894-95	1,438,155
1886-87	807,924	1895-96	751,255
1887-88	608,421	Boxes	15,471
1888-89	1,407,409	96-97 to March 20	2,784,114

The following table, compiled by Joseph A. Brown, a freight and insurance broker, shows the total shipments for the season classified according to the points of export, with comparisons for previous years :

SHIPMENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO POINT OF EXPORT.

	1896-97	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
New York	560,875	229,650	222,375	20,725
Boston	980,750	85,125	522,950	4,850
Port and	188,725	140,960	156,120	48,763
Philadelphia	1,370			
Montreal	698,450	127,050	272,727	57,125
Halifax	341,530	116,725	263,950	36,127
St. John	6,695			
Total	2,778,395	749,510	1,438,122	176,590

The season taken as a whole has been one of flooded markets and exceptionally low prices. In the fall shippers hurried over their fruit, fearing that if held it would have to be sold at still lower figures. In January of this year there was some improvement, but later a reaction set in and prices here range about \$1.50 to \$2, which, at this season of the year, is very low. Many instances have occurred where the shipper received no return whatever, but was obliged to advance money to pay charges. In the early part of the season also the general export grain movement caused a general advance in ocean freight rates, still further narrowing the margin of profit of the apple porter. One of the most encouraging features of the trade this season is the in-

creased shipments to continental markets. Germany in particular was a heavy purchaser. The extra demand was primarily due to a shortage of the European apple crop, and it is admitted that with a normal production in Europe the market for American fruit on the continent will be considerably restricted. The American apple, however, it is stated, has gained a foothold, particularly in Germany, and many local shippers are of the opinion that with proper attention a steadily increasing trade with that country can be developed.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

**POSITION OF CALIFORNIA PRUNES.**

Reports from all parts of the country tend to show that stocks of California prunes are very much smaller than they were at this time a year ago. At this date last year New York's tributary markets were sellers instead of buyers, most if not all of them carrying stocks which they considered were too heavy to be disposed of through ordinary consuming channels. Before the end of the season they turned buyers again, and the new season opened with the market more closely cleaned up than ever before.

During the past six months or more local trade in prunes has been reported as unsatisfactory, and prices have had a downward tendency, partly because of the absence of anything approaching speculative interest, and partly on account of liberal and ever urgent offerings of southern California prunes at low prices. While at no time has there been an approach to activity in the market, the quiet but steady demands of consumption appear to have absorbed the bulk of the supply, both here and on the Coast, with the result that at the opening of the spring season the supply on hand is comparatively small. In this market it is estimated that there are not more than 60 cars in all hands, against 125 cars at the same date in 1896, while mail advices from San Francisco indicate that the supply left in the San Joaquin Valley does not exceed 35 cars, and that the quantity held in the Santa Clara Valley is about 50 cars. Even at the present rate of consumption it is conservatively estimated that the stocks all told in the various markets will be used up by the beginning of June. As April and May are the months of largest consumption in the first half of the year, holders of prunes are beginning to look upon them as good property, and consequently the tone of the market is hardening, though as yet there has been no quotable advance in prices. Latterly, the demand has improved, particularly for 50's, which are being taken in place of 40's, the supply of which is reported to be very light.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

**ARTICLES WANTED.**

AS WE ARE ABOUT STARTING ROASTING coffee, we are in need of a roaster. Parties having one for sale will kindly advise Sutherland & Campbell, Winnipeg, giving price and capacity. (15)

**WANTED** Consignments of **BUTTER, EGGS & POULTRY**

Quick returns guaranteed. **CHAS. J. GRAHAM,** Produce and Commission Merchant, 88 Front Street East, TORONTO.



**DON'T BUY A refrigerator until you have seen the**

**EUREKA**

It is built on scientific principles, and of best materials.

A catalogue will give you all details.

ADDRESS: **Eureka Refrigerator Co.,** 54 Noble Street, TORONTO.

**A Touch  
A Rub  
A Shine**

That's the **QUICKSHINE STOVE POLISH**

Manufactured by

**Alpha Chemical Co.**

BERLIN, ONT.

For . . . . .

**10 cents**

We will mail you a valuable little book on

**BUYING SELLING AND HANDLING OF TEA**

This is a complete and useful work, which every grocer should have in his possession.

**The MacLean Publishing Co.**

26 Front St. West, Toronto.

**STORE LOAFERS.**

Editor CANADIAN GROCER.—It is easier to pull down than to build up, therefore it is also easier to see faults in others than in ourselves. It is about the faults in others I want to speak. I am, as you know, on the road most of the time and see all sorts of groceries and grocers, and it is to bring my kicks before the minds of the latter that I am doing this kicking.

1st kick: Why do so many merchants allow their stores to be the meeting ground for so many loafers? I was in a really nice general store last week and counted six men seated around the stove. When I advanced to introduce my wares the animated discussion that was going on when I entered was stopped, and every price I quoted was eagerly devoured by the gang of loafers who were doing their best to kill the microbes in that store with tobacco smoke. While I was there two women entered, but upon seeing the wide-mouthed audience they turned and went out again. Half an hour afterwards I was in another store and these same two women were buying a dinner set and some groceries, and did in fact spend about \$21. I was anxious to know if my surmise as to their reason for leaving the other store were correct, so asked them, and they replied: "We hate to have a lot of men gazing at us when buying."

2nd kick: I have often had to show my wares to a merchant in his place of business, and frequently one of his customers or hangers-on will lounge over the counter, and with eyes and ears open take in all the prices and terms I give the merchant. Why won't the merchants stop this? It is a cause of common complaint among travelers. The traveler can't tell the bore what he thinks of him, because he might be offending "a good customer." More kicks next week.

KICKER.

**SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.**

One of the largest retail grocers in New Haven, H. M. Tower, writes as follows, to Morse Bros., Canton, Mass.

On Feb. 15, 1897, there was sold direct to families from our store 436 boxes of Sun Paste stove polish under the following guarantee, namely, that if Sun Paste was not as good or better than any paste polish that they had ever used, we would give them their money back for the partly used box. Now remember this, out of those 436 boxes there was not one returned. On the contrary several ladies have voluntarily told me that it was the very best that they have ever used. In thirty days we have sold this paste to more than 600 different housekeepers, and in no instance have we had a customer refuse to take it the second time; these are facts that a good housekeeper should remember.

Signed,

H. M. TOWER, Grocer,  
379 Congress Ave.,  
New Haven.

**BUSINESS CHANCE.**

A FINE BUSINESS OPENING FOR PARTY with cash; a first-class, well-paying general store business in a prosperous town in one of the best districts of Manitoba is offered for sale by party wishing to leave the country; turnover about \$25,000; good profits; stock about \$9,000. For particulars apply to John MacDonald & Co., Toronto. (15)

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

**ENAMELLED MEASURES**

In ½ pt., 1 pt., 1 qt., 2 qt. and 1 gal. sizes.

GOVERNMENT STAMPED



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

**The McCLARY MFG. CO.**

LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER.



**AN AUTOMATIC SELLING MACHINE . . .**

To sell

**Adams' Tutti Frutti**

For full particulars, apply . .

**Globe Automatic Selling Co.**

13 Jarvis Street, - TORONTO, ONT.

The largest Bedding Factory in Canada.

FEATHERS  
BED PILLOWS  
MATTRESSES  
HAIR  
AND  
FIBRE  
EIDERDOWN  
QUILTS



For prices and samples write to the Manager at  
290 Guy St., MONTREAL

**THE ALASKA FEATHER & DOWN CO.**

**BUSINESS CHANGES.**

DIFFICULTIES, ASSIGNMENTS, COMPROMISES.

**A.** TORRANCE, general merchant, North Bay, has assigned to P. Larmouth, Ottawa.

A. E. Fox, grocer, Coaticook, Que., has assigned.

A. Girard, grocer, St. Gervais, Que.; judicial assignment.

W. J. Alexander, grocer, Dorchester, N.B., has assigned.

John O'Donnell, grocer, Quebec, has made a judicial assignment.

Geo. Turcotte, general store, St. Julie, is offering to compromise at 50c. on the dollar.

The estate of Margaret H. Young, groceries and provisions, Toronto, is to be wound up.

R. Michaud & Co., general merchants, Lachine; Kent & Turcotte appointed curators.

Victor Beaulac, general store, St. David, is offering to compromise at 70c. on the dollar.

J. A. K. Plante, general merchant, Valleyfield; Lamarche & Benoit appointed curators.

Hugh Smith, general store, Flatlands, N.B., is offering to compromise at 50c. on the dollar.

Geo. Leduc, general merchant, St. Anne de Bellevue, is offering to compromise at 25c. on the dollar.

Job White, biscuit manufacturer, St. John's, Que., has assigned, and a meeting of creditors is to be held 3rd inst.

M. McDonald & Co., teas, Cornwall, have assigned to Sheriff McNab, and a meeting of creditors will be held on the 3rd inst.

PARTNERSHIPS FORMED AND DISSOLVED.

English Bay Canning Co., Vancouver, have dissolved.

Bail & Sabourin, general merchants, West Shefford, Que., have dissolved.

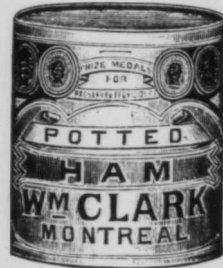
Macintyre Bros., grocers, Kincardine, have dissolved. Solomon Macintyre continues.

Decary Freres, grocers, Montreal, have dissolved. Business will be continued by E. Decary under same style.

E. G. Henry, groceries, boots and shoes, Drayton, has admitted Thos. Henderson as partner under the style of Henry & Henderson.

D. Dentremont & Co., general merchants, Metaghan, N.S.; new co-partnership formed by S. D. Dentremont & Co. and Joseph Corneau.

F. Hulbird and M. Stevens have formed a partnership to carry on business as general merchants in East Farnham, Que., under the style of Hulbird & Stevens.

**TO THE TRADE**

Try a case of

**CLARK'S TOMATO SOUP**

It will please your customers.

**SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALERS****W. CLARK, Montreal**

Dessault & Normandin, general merchants, Granby, have dissolved. Normandin & Fleury is the name of the new firm of general merchants in the same town.

Schultz & Hansen, general merchants, Greta, Altona, Winkler and Morden, Man., have dissolved. They have been succeeded at the two first named places by Schultz & Stiefel.

SALES MADE AND PENDING.

John Templeman, grocer, Ottawa, is advertising business for sale.

The assets of T. Dudevoir & Co., grocers, Maissonneuve, have been sold.

G. Stewart, general merchant, Methven, is advertising business for sale.

The assets of J. Racette, general merchant, St. Julienne, have been sold.

H. J. Lehman, general merchant, West Montrose, is advertising business for sale.

The stock of the late W. C. Wilson, grocer, Woodstock, is advertised for sale by auction.

The general stock of J. A. Gagnon, St. Moise, Que., has been sold at 42c. on the dollar.

The stock of E. Dupuis, general merchant, St. Julienne, has been sold at 30c. on the dollar.

The general stock of L. Beaudin, St. Isidore de Laprairie, has been sold at 39c. on the dollar.

The general stock of Boursier & Co., St. Martine, Que., has been sold at 57¼c. on the dollar.

The stock, etc., of Margaret H. Young, groceries, etc., Toronto, are advertised for sale by tender.

The stock of H. & S. Desmarais, general store, Richmond, Que., has been sold at 55c. on the dollar.

The stock of C. Pelletier, general merchant, Petit Matane, Que., has been sold at 55c. on the dollar.

The stock of the estate of J. L. Morse, general merchant, Williamston, N.S., has been sold to Byron Morse.

The stock of Mrs. J. B. Magnon, general store, Pointe Aux Trembles, Portneuf county, has been sold at 58¼c. on the dollar.

E. N. Laval & Co., general merchants;

stock at St. Fabien sold at 65c. on the dollar and that at St. Phillippe de Neri at 60c on the dollar.

Joshua Anderson, general merchant, Oakville, Man., is advertising business for sale. So are Pineo & Merrick, general merchants, Virden, Man.

CHANGES.

W. P. Walker is starting a grocery store in Cardinal.

A. Dumont is starting a grocery store in Montreal.

Lalande & Frere is the name of a new firm of grocers in Montreal.

A grocery store is being started in Montreal by E. Duchesne.

Harbic & Bergeron have opened a general store in Hawkesbury, Ont.

A. Colderano, fruits and confectionery, is starting business in Ottawa.

Jackson & Co., general store, Port Dover, style changed to H. B. Barrett & Co.

Lazenby Bros., general merchants, Hatzic B.C., have been succeeded by V. Ross.

D. Chisholm, general merchant, Antigonishe, N.S., has sold out to Chisholm Bros.

J. C. Downs & Co., grocers, Stanstead Plain, Que.; Joseph C. Downs registered proprietor.

John White has been registered proprietor of the firm of John White & Co., grocers, Montreal.

Rendell & Co., general merchants, Greenwood City; Powell's interest sold to J. J. Caulfield.

J. E. Shaffner, general merchant, Lawrencetown, N.S., has been succeeded by J. & E. Shaffner.

Croil & McCulloch, general store and creamery, Wales, have opened a branch at Osnabruck Centre.

W. Brown & Sons, general merchants, Pointe Fortune, Que., have opened a branch at St. Eugene, Ont.

Neil & Co., general merchants, Lucknow, are giving up business. So is E. McGrimmon, grocer, St. Thomas.

S. Luzon has started a grocery store at Ste. Cuneconde. A. Vidal, a grocer of the same place, has sold out.

Begin & Labrecque will begin business in Levis on May 1st as grocers. Auguste Lavergne will also open a grocery store there on the same date.

DEATHS.

John Collison, grain, Harriston, is dead.

Benjamin Woodill, groceries and liquors, Sydney, N.S., is dead.

J. H. Lawrence, groceries and furniture, Maple Creek, N.W.T., is dead.

COX'S

Agents for C. E. D. M. ART.

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**COX'S GELATINE** Always Trustworthy.  
ESTABLISHED 1725.

Agents for Canada:  
C. E. COLSON, Montreal.  
D. MASSON & CO., Montreal.  
ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO.,  
Toronto, St. John, N.B., and Montreal



**GALOPS CANAL**  
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO THE UNDERSIGNED, and endorsed "Tender for the Cardinal section of the Galops Canal," will be received at this office until 16 o'clock on Saturday the 17th day of April, 1897 for the works connected with the enlargement of the Galops Canal.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on and after the 31st day of March, 1897, at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, and at the Engineer's office at Cornwall. Printed forms of tender can also be obtained at the places mentioned.

In the case of firms there must be attached to the tender the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same, and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$150,000 must accompany the tender. This accepted bank cheque must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The accepted bank cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Contractors are specially notified that the condition requiring the works to be wholly completed by the 31st day of January, A.D. 1899, will be rigidly enforced and all penalties for delay exacted.

By order,  
J. H. BALDERSON,  
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,  
Ottawa, 20th March, 1897.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

(15)

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

COARSE BUTTER TABLE } **SALT** { ROCK CHEESE PACKER'S  
**VERRET, STEWART & CO. - MONTREAL, Que.**

TRY A PACKAGE OF OUR "CLUB HOUSE"

A Perfect blend of the finest

**INDIA and CEYLON TEAS**

For which we are sole agents in America.

It will please your customers.

**J. F. RAMSAY & CO.**

Wholesale Importers

14 and 16 Mincing Lane

**TORONTO**

**PUREST AND BEST**



**Windsor Salt**

ALWAYS GIVES SATISFACTION

and costs no more than inferior brands of salt.

For Sale by all Wholesale Grocers.

**WINDSOR SALT CO. Ltd., Windsor, Ont.**









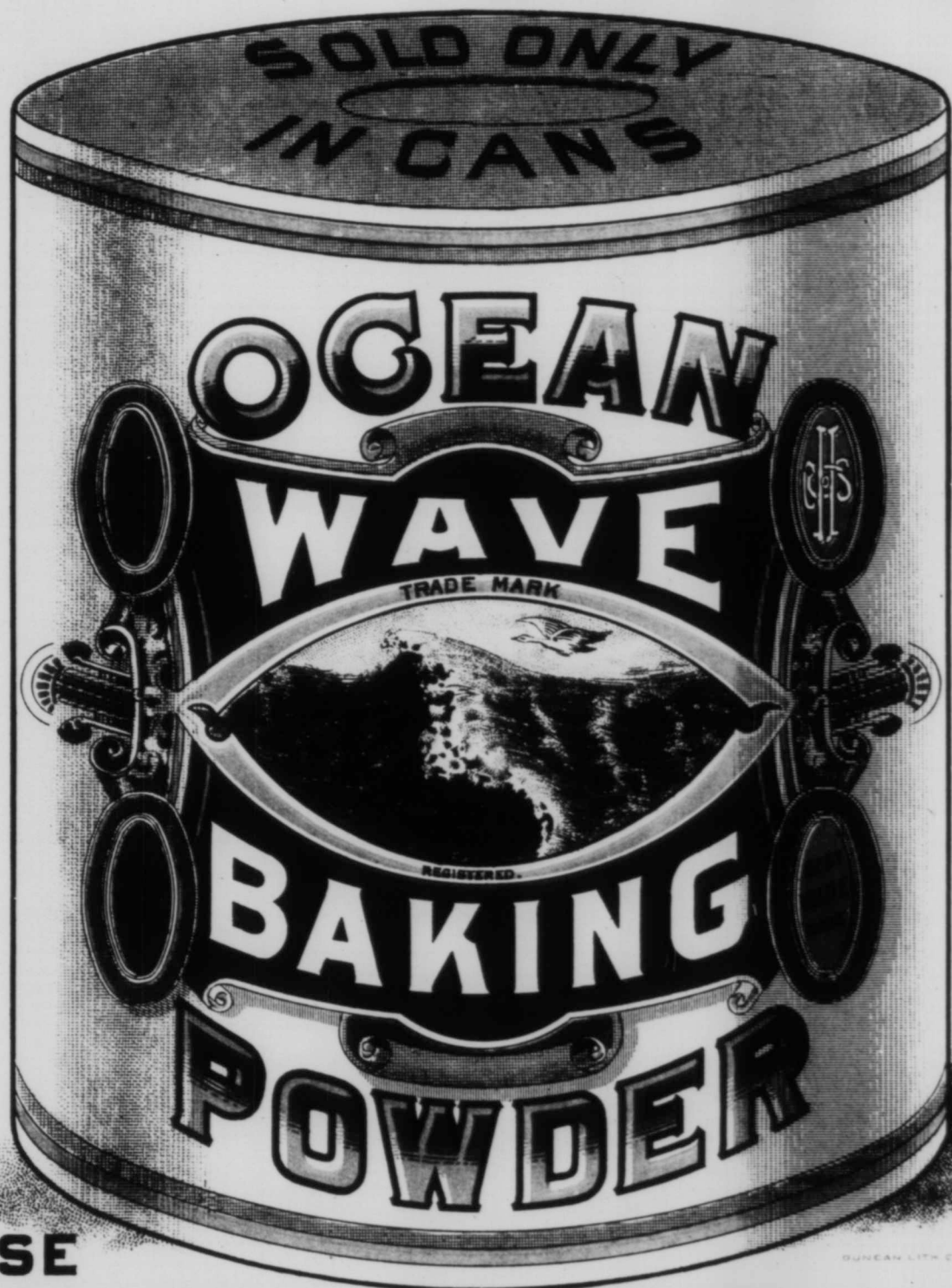


FOR THE

LIGHTEST

WHITEST AND

SWEETEST CAKES



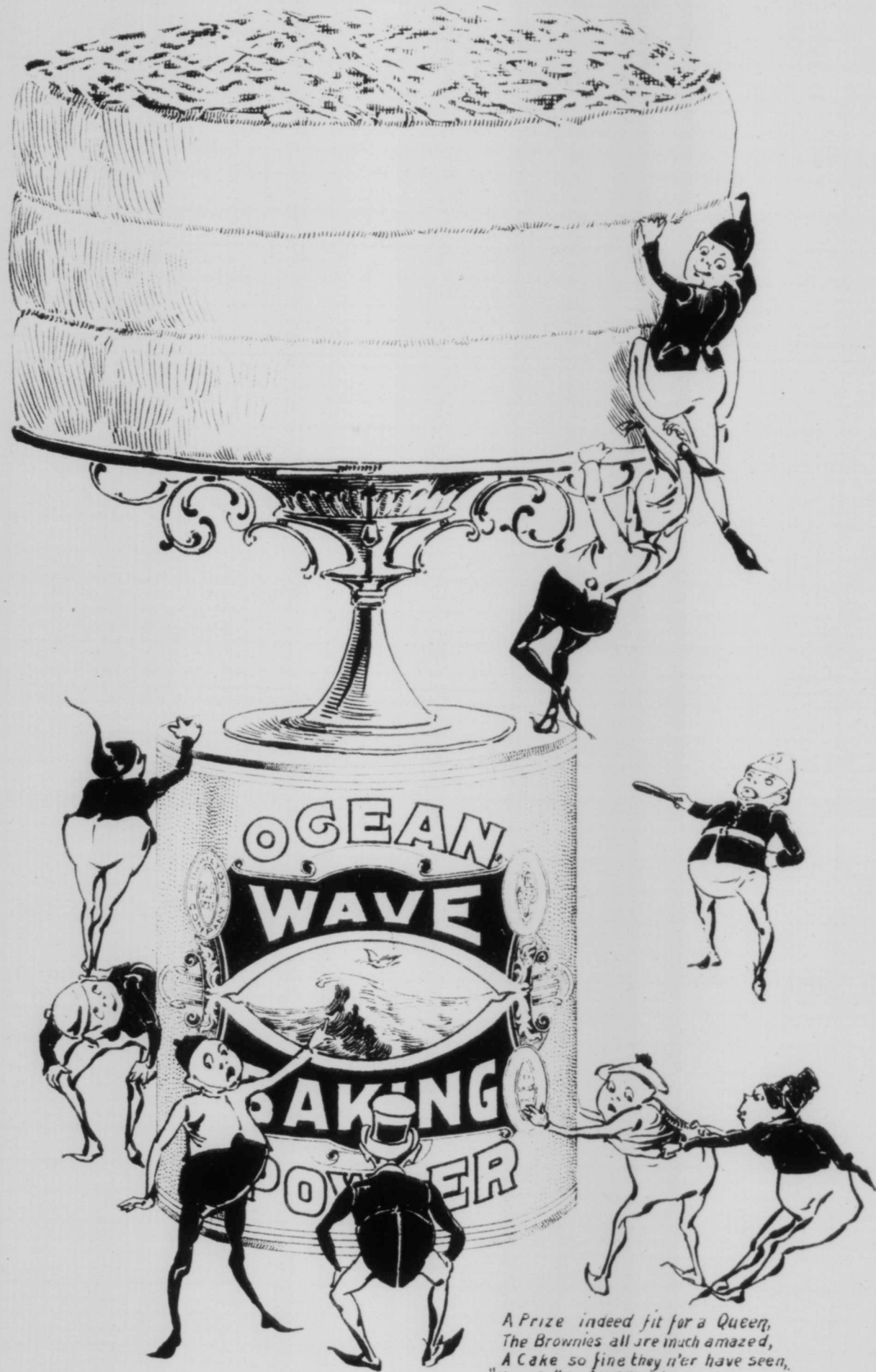
USE

**OCEAN WAVE BAKING POWDER**

**PLEASES EVERYBODY**

MANUFACTURED BY  
**HAMILTON & SPICE CO**  
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A Prize indeed fit for a Queen,  
 The Brownies all are much amazed,  
 A Cake so fine they n'er have seen,  
 "Heres To" the POWDER with which twas raised.

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"NEVER TURN A WHEEL" WITHOUT IT  
CAN'T YOU SELL?

PEERLESS  
**MACHINE OIL**

Best general purpose oil known. Specially adapted to farmers' trade. Best advertised and most used. If our travelers have missed you send for samples and prices.

The QUEEN CITY OIL CO., Ltd.  
Samuel Rogers, President. Sole proprietors, Toronto, Ont.  
30 Front Street East.

**DURABLE PAILS AND TUBS.**



TRY THEM

The Wm. CANE & SONS MANUFACTURING Co  
OF NEWMARKET, ONT.,

The goods are hooped with Corrugated Steel Hoops, sunk in grooves in the staves and cannot possibly fall off. The hoops expand and contract with the wood. **BEST GOODS MADE.**

Represented by  
Chas. Boeckh & Sons, Toronto,  
H. A. Nelson & Sons, Montreal.

THE  
**Oakville Basket Co.,**

MANUFACTURERS OF



- 1, 2, 3 bushel grain and root baskets.
- 1, 2, 3 satchel lunch baskets.
- 1, 2, 3 clothes baskets.
- 1, 2, 3, 4 market baskets.
- Butcher and Crockery baskets.
- Fruit package of all descriptions.

For sale by all Woodenware Dealers

Oakville, Ont.

**"Bovril Limited"**

OF LONDON, ENG.,

Having purchased the business of The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., of Montreal, are now in a position to offer all their products on the Canadian market.

Head Offices in Canada: 27 ST. PETER ST., MONTREAL

Correspondence Solicited

*The Dry Goods Review*



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

**CLUBBING RATES**

The Dry Goods Review and  
The Canadian Grocer

\$3.00

Send for Samples.

**THE DRY GOODS REVIEW**

TORONTO . . . .

. . . . MONTREAL

**INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE  
CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION**

**The right man**

to fill a responsible place in business is the one who looks ahead and provides for future contingencies.

**The right man**

to have the responsibility for the welfare of his wife and family is he who makes provision for their comfort in case of his death.

**The right man**

knows that to insure his life is the only way to make such provision, and he knows that . . .

**The right policy**

is the **UNCONDITIONAL ACCUMULATIVE** Policy of the

**CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION**

It contains one condition only--that is the payment of the premium. Rates and full information will be sent on application to the Head Office or to any of the Agents of the Association.

HEAD OFFICE--TORONTO.

J. K. MACDONALD,  
Managing Director.

W. O. MACDONALD,  
Actuary.

**THE "GENUINE"**



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



HEAT WILL NOT BREAK IT.



EVERY CHIMNEY NICELY WRAPPED AND LABELLED.



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



**COWANS, KENT & CO., - TORONTO**

**The Standard of Excellence**

Is an enviable record for any product to attain, and as applied to Gelatines is synonymous with



**KNOX'S GELATINE**

**The Only Pure Gelatine Made.**

It received the highest medal at the World's Fair for strength, purity and good flavor. My reputation and my capital stand back of my Gelatine, and I authorize grocers to guarantee satisfaction or money back.

**MAKES 2 QUARTS JELLY**

Write for Liberal Offers.

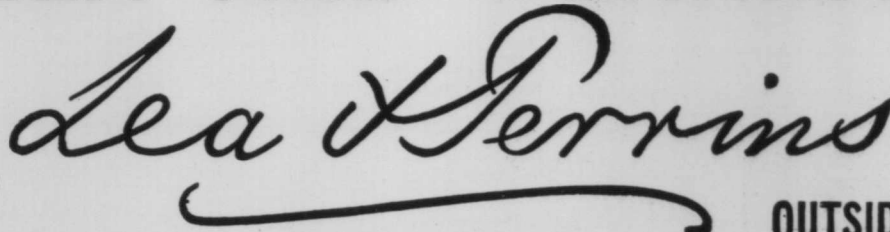
Agents—

- A. E. Richards & Co. - Hamilton
- William H. Dunn - Montreal
- Beattie & Elliot - Quebec
- C. & E. MacMichael - St. John
- Alfred D. Hossack, Vancouver, B.C.
- H. F. Baker - Halifax, N.S.

**C. B. KNOX,**  
JOHNSTOWN, N.Y.

**LEA AND PERRINS'**

Observe that the SIGNATURE



Is now printed in blue ink diagonally across the

**OUTSIDE WRAPPER**

Of every Bottle of the

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Limited, London; and Export Oilmen generally, RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

ORIGINAL . . . WORCESTERSHIRE

**SAUCE.**

AGENTS—J. M. Douglas & Co., and Urquhart & Co. Montreal

**The Hilliard House, Rat Portage**  
The favorite Summer Resort of the West. Strictly First-Class. Special Rates to Tourist Parties. LOUIS HILLIARD, Proprietor.

**EPPS'S COCOA**

The most nutritious Cocoa  
1/4 lb. Tins. 14 lb. Boxes

**EPPS'S COCOAINE**  
or COCOA-NIB EXTRACT.

A light, refreshing beverage.  
1/4 lb. Tins. 6 lb. Boxes.

Special Agent, **C. E. COLSON, MONTREAL**

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

ESTABLISHED 1849.

**THE BRADSTREET MERCANTILE AGENCY**

THE BRADSTREET COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.  
Executive Offices, NOS. 279, 281 AND 283 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Offices in the principal cities of the United States, Canada, the European Continent, Australia and in London, England.

The Bradstreet Company is the oldest and, financially, the strongest organization of its kind—working in one interest and under one management—with wider ramifications, with more capital invested in the business, and it expends more money every year for the collection and dissemination of information than any similar institution in the world.

TORONTO OFFICES—McKinnon Building  
Cor. Jordan and Melinda Sts.  
THOS. O. IRVING, Superintendent.

**Oakey's**

**'WELLINGTON' KNIFE POLISH**

The Original and only Genuine Preparation for Cleaning Cutlery.

**JOHN Oakey & Sons, Limited,**

Manufacturers of Emery, Black Lead, Emery and Glass Cloths and Papers, etc.

Wellington Mills, London, England

REPRESENTATIVE IN CANADA:

**JOHN FORMAN, 650 Craig Street, MONTREAL**