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THIS IS THE COFFEE

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"SEAL BRAND"

JAVA AND MOCHA.



Packed in 2 Pound Cans. 15 CANS IN EACH CASE.

CHASE & SANBORN,

BOSTON.

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You Assist Us.. WHOLESALE GROCERY We Protect You TO THE AND JOBBING TRADE,

By dint of steady and persistent advertising in scores of daily and weekly newspapers throughout Canada, and by the recognized uniform quality and excellence of our goods, we have created a demand for everything we make, which necessitates every Wholesale Grocer and Jobber keeping a full stock of our

Wooden Ware, Matches, Indurated Fibre Ware, Washboards, Etc. . .

In addition to these, we have the largest and best equipped Paper Mills in Canada, and are therefore in a position to supply on the most advantageous terms and at the lowest Mill Prices, all grades of

Manillas and Brown Wrapping Paper, Drug, Tea and Toilet Papers, News, Prints, Woodboard, Etc., Etc.

Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Kingston, Hamilton, Victoria, B.C.

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Hull, Canada

Mammoth Works.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT



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

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THE J. B. McLEAN, President. THE J. B. MCLEAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, FINE MAGAZINE PRINTERS

TRADE JOURNAL PUBLISHERS. HEAD OFFIOE: - 10 Front St. E. MONTREAL OFFIOE: - 148 St. James St. E. Desbarats, Manager. NEW YORK OFFIOE: Room 41, Times Building. Roy V. Somerville, Manager. EUROPEAN BRANOH: Canadian Government Offices, 17 Victoria St., London, S.W. R: Hargreaves, Manager.

In The Toronto World of Monday last was published an interview with a local bank director regarding the curse of of over-competition. "Even the saloon business is overdone," said he. "The wholesale dry goods business has been pretty well weeded out, and the houses now in that line are making money. All kinds of shop-keeping is overdone. If we had half the butcher shops, half the bakeries, half the groceries, etc., that line our main business streets, all would be occupied by happy and contented citirens." In regard to a remedy he suggested that some system of doubling up should be adopted.

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As far as bank director's views go re evils of over-competition no one will dispute with him. They are apparent to everyone. But with the remedy he suggests it is different. It is all right in theory, but it loses all its plumes when viewed seriously. There are a thousand and one obstacles in the way of its ever advancing beyond the theoretical stage. Jones on this corner and Smith on that could be no more induced to double up than could a canary be induced to mate with an eagle. Smith, for instance, may have a good business and plenty of capital, while Jones may not have much to boast of in either particular. But even take it for granted that merchants here

and there would join issues, what is to prevent Brown from stepping in and taking possession of the store made vacant by one of them ? Nothing. The last state would then be worse than the first. No. it is just as possible to dam the Niagara as to try by such methods to regulate the number of stores. Nor can it be accomplished by statute. Popular opinion would resent any such interference with the liberty of the subject. There is only one feasible way by which limitations can be placed on people going into business. That is by closing up some of the avenues which now make access to business so comparatively easy. Let wholesalers set a higher standard with regard to capital and experience for those with whom they will open up accounts; inaugurate shorter terms of credit; and offer greater inducements for cash payments. Then it would not be so easy for those to start into business whose qualifications often consist of little else beyond an ambition to be a merchant. It is of little use to talk about reducing the number of business houses while the way into business is so easy of access. What is wanted is to nail up some of the entrances. Then when a weak merchant succumbs it will lessen the possibility of his being replaced by one equally as weak.

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When the grocer sees his wife getting her new spring bonnet he can take it for granted that it is time he got his stock into spring trade shape.

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If it is the early bird that catches the worm, it is the live and progressive merchant that catches the most customers. People appreciate the novel, and the business man who caters to this taste does not, other things being equal, go unrewarded. A grocer in an English

town seems to recognize this peculiarity. At all events he has adopted a novel method of extending his trade. A demand for his teas is what he aims particularly to cultivate. These teas, he claims, are of a superior quality, and, to convince people of the truthfulness of this, he has issued a standing invitation to whosoever will, to come and drink tea with him, or, to put it in his own words, enjoy a cup of really good tea! The tea is dispensed at a side table decorated with plants and fairy lamps. Biscuits were also on the bill of fare. An ideaof how well the free lunch was patronized may be gathered from the fact that a policeman had to be detailed for the special duty of keeping the crowds moving that congregated around the store waiting to partake of the grocer's hounty. It does not appear that the grocer was notified to appear before a magistrate for maintaining a nuisance, as was done in Ottawa a few years ago, when a pushing shoe dealer was fined for attracting a crowd to his store by means of an automaton placed in the window. Occasionally one runs across a retailer who complains that business is not all it might be. How would it be for some of these to turn their hand to imitating the English merchant? Who will try it?

Notwithstanding the high position Canadian cheese occupies in England its reputation has been more or less affected by inferior makes of American cheese, reputed to be Canadian, which have been placed on that market. This fact has been known for some time, but nothing practical in the way of preventing the imposition being continued has been done. Now, the cheese committee of the Home and Foreign Produce Exchange has taken the matter in hand, and it is to be hoped that some good may result. In a letter addressed to

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Prof. Robertson, the committee suggests as a simple remedy that the branding on the skin of the cheese the words "Canadian Produce" and also the date when made be made compulsory. Where there is the counterfeit there must be the real. And while it is a source of satisfaction to know that Canadians possess the real, yet a good deal of the sweets are taken from it when by reason of the spurious the reputation of the original is tarnished. So important has the matter become that one would fancy the cheesemakers would voluntarily attach the brand as suggested by the cheese committee.

The City Council at its meeting Monday night deferred action on the report of the Property Committee recommending a decrease in pedlars' licenses from \$30 to \$10. The retail merchants of the city have thus another two weeks in which to marshall their forces in opposition. Whatever may be said in regard to the street limitations, there seems to be no question about the righteousness of the \$30 fee. There are other places that charge more. If the pedlars only realized it, a substantial license fee is a benefit to those who are already in the business. Competition among pedlars is as excessive as in every other line of business. A fee, therefore, that is something more than nominal will naturally tend to regulate the number of pedlars. With a fee purely nominal there will be what may be termed initerant peddling. Fruiterers, grocers, etc., for instance, who, in the hot weather, may find themselves with a large quantity of fruit and vegetables on hand and which are likely to remain so, would be induced to load up their waggons and send out boys to peddle the stuff from foor to door. In fact, some of the grocers threaten to do so anyhow if the recommendation of the Property Committee is concurred in by the Council.

Montreal business men have been assured by the Quebec Government that interest and taxes not yet paid, in accordance with the demand of the business tax, would not be collected, and that amounts already received as costs of legal notifications would be refunded. The business men of Montreal have had a hard fight to obtain this assurance, and they are to be congratulated upon the result. It shows what business men can sometimes accomplish if united.

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THE CANADIAN GROCER

THE SPRING GREEN FAULT SALES.

The spring trade in green fruit is much quieter than usual so far as ordering for future delivery is concerned, scarcely half the amount of direct orders on Canadian account having been sent to primary markets this year for lemons and oranges as was placed a year ago at the same time. The brokers in Montreal explain this by saying that buyers seem to prefer to take their chances this year on consigned lots and that of the quality to come forward from the Mediterranean this spring almost all of it will be consigned fruit. At present the American markets rule very low both on lemons and oranges, and this fact is expected to divert a lot of fruit to the steamers now picking up cargoes on the Mediterranean for Montreal especially, as prices there have been satisfactory during the past year. The anticipations, therefore, are for a much larger quantity this season than last, although of course nothing definite is known about it or will be until the first boat has passed through the Straits of Gibralter. Already four of the Reaford boats are chartered on this account. The Tremona is now loading at Messina, and after leaving that port will touch at Palermo and possibly Soreato. She will leave Messina very shortly. The Drocona is expected to arrive at Cotania this week, and when she is finished at that port will also touch at Messina, Sorento and Palermo. The Escolona and the Avlona are now on their way, but their cargoes will consist largely of wines, as they will only take a small proportion of fruits.

In connection with these fruit sales a good deal of talk is caused among Montreal fruit brokers by an agitation going in New York to have the sales at that port conducted on the same basis as here, viz., prompt cash. Some of the New York men seem to fear that a change from the thirty day rule at present in vogue there to a prompt cash arrangement will tend to drive trade away from New York to other ports. The Montreal men admit that it may possibly drive some cargoes away from the big port, but after having an experience of both systems in Montreal they hold that the cash basis is far and away the best. It conduces to business on a more healthy basis and prevents speculative buying by weak holders who take a flyer in the hope of turning over their lots before the 30 days are up, and when they can't are in a regular hole, besides entailing loss on the seller. In New York the fear seems to be that it will drive people out of the green fruit business, but this is more of a blessing than an evil, at least Montreal dealers look at it in this light. Speaking of the matter the N.Y. Commercial Bulletin says: "The adoption of the cash system would undoubtedly prove of great benefit to those who are abundantly supplied with capital, as it would lessen materially the number of buyers at the public sales, and there would be less to contend with in the shape of competition upon the "street." A very considerable portion of the green fruit dealers are merchants whose means are limited, and who would be unable to meet cash exactions and at the same time allow their customers the usual 30 or 60 days' credit. Some in the trade are free to confess that their means would not permit them to remain in business if the payment of cash was obligatory upon the purchase of each line of goods that was necessary to keep their assortments intact or when an opportunity was presented to take up stock upon exceptionally favorable terms. The more prominent houses, or those who are backing the cash proposition, claim that the trade of the country can be educated into buying its fruit upon short time, and that within a year the old time system of 30 and 60 days wll have been entirely forgotten. The question arises, however, would all neighboring ports adopt the same policy, or would Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New Orleans take advantage of the system here, and, by increased importations, seek to undermine the trade of New York by granting time to interior buyers. This question certainly deserves serious consideration, as the country is an open market, free to competitors from any section that may have fruit to offer. Without anticipating the action of the auction house to whom the petition is addressed, it is hardly reasonable to expect that the proposition will meet with favor. The petition, however, is yet out for signatures, and we understand has now gone to other markets for the consideration of those who possess auction credit, so when it returns and is presented, the trade will learn how the subject is viewed by the principals to whom it is addressed."

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COFFEE IN HAWAII.

On the mountain sides a brilliant scarlet berry on a small, dark green, smallleaved bush will attract an observant eye. Break open the berry, and imbedded in each half will be found a white seed with a line running lengthwise through the flat exposed surface.

In this unfamiliar guise it will not take you long to recognize coffee, which is r indigenous to the soll. Some exports have been made of this product, and it is found in the Honolulu groceries under the title of Kona coffee. Connoisseurs have pronounced its flavor and aroma equal to the Mocha.

It would doubtless be cultivated to advantage. Successful experiments have also been made in the cultivation of the olive. Limas grow in great profusion and to a fair size.

CHATS WITH BUSINESS MEN.

"No, there is not the rush of customers that there used to be Saturday nights," said an old east-end retail grocer to me the other day. "People are getting more into the habit of leaving their orders or doing their shopping Fridays, and so by the time Saturday evening comes around we have the, greater part of the orders delivered, and where we often used to be compelled to keep open till close upon midnight Saturday nights, we now get through from one to two hours earlier."

"Yes, and I don't see why stores should not be closed every night in the week much earlier than they are," chimed in his good lady. "Say seven o'clock every night except Saturday's when it might be made Io o'clock. I'm sure we would do just as much business. And then look how much nicer it would be. If we closed at seven o'clock we would be given a chance of spending the evenings in social enjoyment or improving the mind. Now we have no time for either one or the other."

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"But say. Hold on a minute," called out the Man of the House as I placed my hand on the latch, "there is another thing that I have noticed, and that is that people don't eat as much as they used to years ago. But I know they dress better. So I suppose they stint their stomachs for the good of their backs."

"That's so," remarked the Lady of the House as she leaned over the counter and peeped at me from around the corner of the show case. "But then I don't know but that they ate too much in the days gone by. People are beginning to find out that they can live just as well—in fact better—on less food than they used to. John, tell Mary to broil a couple pounds of beef-steak for supper." she added, suddenly turning her attention from me to give the message boy the order referred to.

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"I think some change is necessary in regard to the stamping of weights and measures," said a grocer to me the other day, with some warmth. "Two years ago the inspector came around and stamped my measures, and to-day he came around and did the same thing. As a result of this frequent stamping holes have been punched through in some of the measures. I maintain that it is not necessary to keep on stamping the measures. If the inspectors were to periodically visit our stores and satisfy themselves that we had nothing but properly stamped measures in our possession I think the interests of the public would be just as well protected as they are at present. But say," he remarked, after hesitating a moment, "did it ever strike you that some of these inspectors may be interested in destroying the measures? By Jove, they might."

* *

"Well, I'm to get my dollar back at last," said an up town grocer.

"What dollar?" I asked.

"Why, that dollar I was telling you the other day that I had paid out some months ago for a milk permit. Don't you know I told you that I and several others who had paid a dollar to the city for a milk permit had not yet been able to get it back, notwithstanding that we had since taken out the required license. Well, we've been notified that it will be refunded to us," he explained, as he picked up a currant, threw it in the air and caught it in his mouth.

* * *

I had a talk with Chas. B. Watt, secretary of the Dominion Millers' Association, the other day regarding the export flour trade to Great Britain. "I got a letter a few days ago," said he, " and they told me that there was practically nothing doing over there. Do you know that there are thousands of people in England and Scotland that are not eating flour. Owing to the strikes they can't afford such a luxury as flour. O, the outlook over there is not good I can tell you," he added as he buttoned his coat collar around his throat and moved off rapidly.

BYSTANDER.

CANADIAN FLOUR IN JAMAICA.

Mr. N. Weatherston, western freight and passenger agent of the Intercolonial railway, furnishes the following report from a prominent baker in the West Indies on the relative merits of Canadian and American flours, which will be interesting to Canadian millers, who will now be in a position to compete more successfully with flour from the United States. The White Light, Knickerbocker and St. Lawrence are well known brands of American flour which have hitherto had the call in West Indian and South American markets. The Canadian flour on which the baker's report is made is indicated by the private marks N.W., I.C.R. and T .- the brands are withheld for obvious reasons. The following is the report :

"Concerning the Canadian flour. I have used 10 barrels N.W, 5 barrels I.C R., 5 barrels T. As far as looks go I should choose N.W., before White Light. But when it comes to test the flour thoroughly I must confess that I prefer White Light and the reason I do so is that the White Light flour has more spring and gives a far larger loaf than N.W., and also is better in crust. As to the color I believe I should prefer N. W., the bread being in my opinion a shade whiter than White Light flour bread.

"I have alsocarefully tested the other flours and find they produce a whiter bread than either Knickerbocker or St. Lawrence and very nearly the same as Victorioso. As regards spring they are about equal to the above mentioned flours. Had I to choose between I.C.R. and T. I should prefer the latter, for the simple reason that it has the most spring of the three flours used, though it is in my opinion the least white.

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"More or less spring means that the same quantity of four will produce a larger loaf than another flour.

"The flour was worked up with sugar as well as hop yeast of various strengths. The latter is not in use in this colony as a rule.

"I shall test the remaining flour next week, when it will be drier and may work better; still I have my doubts, as fresh flour generally works better than flour that has been in the colony some time. It is not the first Canadian flour that I have used, and I must say that I should like to find out the real cause of its not being so satisfactory, as the flours look remarkably well. First, I thought it was caused by the flour not being packed tight enough in the barrels, but now I feel inclined to think the flour contains too much gluten.

"Anyhow, I shall give the remaining flour another thorough trial, and make an experiment with potato yeast."

It's a long lane that has no turn, and perseverance and study will gradually turn the attention of Jamaicans to Canadian fiour.

CAN CANADA GROW TOBACCO.

There is considerable discussion among tobacco and cigar manufacturers in Montreal as to whether a grade of tobacco suitable to the manufacture of medium grade cigars could be grown in Canada. There are two parties, one who maintain that it can, while another, and by far the largest body, maintain that it can't. There are reports, however, that the minority, despite the fact that they are in the minority, intend, with some other people interested in the growing of tobacco, moving to have the present excise tax on manufactured tobacco abolished, and an import tax on all foreign raw leaf imported imposed instead. They hold that such a course will encourage Canadian farmers to raise a better class of stock. for at the present time no cigar manufacturer who used imported leaf was allowed to make use of the domestic growth at all, nor did they care to do so, owing to its quality. The The parties in favor of the new move, however, say that this can be obviated, and that there is no reason why Canada should not grow and cure a better quality of leaf. On the other hand, the manufacturers opposed to the new move characterize it as ridiculous, and say that it will never amount to anything at all. The idea that tobacco fit for the manufacture of cigars can be grown in Canada they characterize as preposterous and absurd. It does seem a Utopian idea on the on the face of it, but the people behind the new move claim to be in dead earnest about bringing the matter before Government.

CUTTING PRICES.

Now that all the grocerymen are out on the road, and as the columns of this paper are more particularly devoted to that branch of the Knights of the grip, we think it a seasonable time to drop a word or two of advice about the evil of " price cutting." We presume some of our friends will be unkind enough to rise at this point and remark that "example is better than precept," but as we are not in the ring at present, and can afford to sit back and criticise the follies of previous years, we will accordingly treat you to a few leaves from the chapter of our experience. We are taught to believe that "self-preservation is the first law of nature," and although you may here query as to what that has to do with selling sugar an eighth below list price if you follow the text a step farther we will endeavour to explain. Every wholesale house in regulating the yearly salary of their representatives must as a matter of business. affix the amounts according to the rates of profits derived from their individual sales. For instance Mr. A. who sells \$60.0.0 worth of goods at a net profit of 5 per cent. over and above travelling expenses, is a more valuable man from a monetary point than Mr. B. who sells \$120,000 with only 21/2 per cent. net margin.

It does not follow that because one man sells \$1.500 worth of goods in a town where a competitor only sells \$750, that the former is the more capable salesman. Any man can give goods away, and imagine he is doing a big business, but the man who can meet the head of the firm without feeling sheepish over the fine price he sold "granulated" at last trip is the man that holds his situation with each year a raise in salary. That is why we argue that self preservation is applicable to this case, and the sooner a regulation of profits is arrived at among travelling competitors, just so soon will employers see their way to an advancement in each man's salary. -Traveller.

THAT FRENCH TREATY.

The provisions of the new treaty between Canada and France, which are now being considered by Parliament, do not commend themselves to the judgment of the people of this country. By these provisions France agrees to admit certain articles free and others at a minimum duty, which, according to the trade of the year 1891, would sweep away duties amounting to \$30,000 per annum. According to the provisions of the treaty Canada agrees to place French wines upon the free list. The duties imposed on these wines amounted in the year 189.-92 to \$80,000. This looks very much like jughandled reciprocity. At any rate the advantages of the treaty are largely on the side of France. One clause in the treaty is practically the last nail in its coffin. It provides that in the event of Canada arranging a

treaty with any other nation, granting greater trade privileges than those provided in this treaty, France is at once to be placed in the same position as the nation with which the new treaty is made. This virtually kills the treaty, for everyone in this country, from the most pronounced Tory to the ultra Radical, believes that reciprocity between Canada and the United States must sooner or later come, and no Canadian Ministry would for a moment think of jeopardizing the chances of such a reciprocity for the small advantages that are to be gained by the treaty now under discussion.—Critic, Halifax.

RETURNED CREAMERY BUTTER.

Referring to the creamery butter reported by us about three weeks ago as being on the way back from England, one lot has been received from Glasgow and one lot from Liverpool. The butter is said to have been well kept, although the tubs look as though they have been knocked around considerably. Sales however, of these returned goods are being made in this market at 20c. to 21c. to the trade in jobbing lots. One lot of this creamery is said to be selling for owner's account on the other side, some of which cost 23c. per lb., and will show a smart. loss after paying freight and charges both ways. Still, such are the risks which attend the butter trade. These lots will no doubt realize more on this market than in England.-Trade Bulletin.

CANNED VS. FRESH APPLES.

The finest apples grown in the United States are raised in New England and the Middle States. Those from New York and New Jersey are of exceptionally fine flavor. so that we may say that the finest canned apples are those put up in the Empire State and its little neighbor. The thorough canner uses selected fruit generally-a Baldwin or a Rhode Island Greening. Packers of high grade apples sort their fruit and use the greatest care in paring and coring, so that a high grade can of apples should show fruit that is firm in texture, white and of good flavor. If there are bits of core or skin attached to the fruit it should count as of lower grade. The flavor of apples is largely dependent upon climate. The largest apple orchard in the United States is in California, but the fruit is small in size and lacks flavor, and is either shipped to Australia or else made into vinegar. The trade has at command apples packed in gallon cans and in No. 3 tins; also in the shape of apple sauce, which should be put up with the best granulated sugar and made of high grade fruit. Canned apples can be used for any purpose for which fresh apples are used. Naturally, they require less cooking than the fresh fruit, so that they are readily available at almost a moment's notice for pies, puddings, tarts and dumplings, and for this reason are in great favor with housekeepers, many of whom claim that a gallon tin of apples at 35 to 40 cents is much more profitable than fresh apples at 30 cents a peck. They also save the housekeeper time, trouble and fuel, aside from all risk of decay.—N. E. Grocer,

MACLAREN'S IMPERIAL IN THE SOUTH.

Told in the Toronto Telegram: "The Canadian never knows how much national sentiment he has bottled up in his heart until he hears his country slighted in a foreign land. A few Sundays ago I was dining with a friend in Baltimore. Among the guests were four naval cadets from the Annapolis Academy and a judge of the Supreme Court of Maryland. We had some of that Canadian cheese for dessert. It comes from Stratford, and is a first-class article, although I don't go much on cheese.

"But the judge, he was in love with it, and when he tasted it, said : "What I can't understand is how, in such a poor country as Canada, you can produce cheese so much better than ours."

"Well, that started me. 'Poor country.' I said, 'I like that. Why, I never saw a poor country until I travelled in the States.' We then had it good and hot, and those naval cadets seemed to think the more of a fellow for standing up for his own country. And I was right in what I said about the poverty of the Southern States. So far as I can see the poor wretches who have to live in such a country are to be pitied. Eating liver and bacon continually is not living high any more than feeding on hominy is luxury. Down in the South they have hard enough work getting that, and would not get it except on the profits of what they squeeze out of northern visitors and Canadians. Don't tell me any more ghost stories about the prosperity in the United States."

DEEP SEA FISHES OF THE PACIFIC.

About 190 species of deep sea fishes have been obtained by the Albatross in the depths of the ocean on the continental slope of California. These creatures are, as a rule, very soft in body, almost black in color, and many of them covered with phosphorescent spots, by which they can see their way in the darkness. They live in the open sea, from two to five miles below the surface and their soft bodies at this depth are rendered firm by the tremendous pressure of the surrounding waters. In their native haunts the light and heat of the sun scarcely penetrate; the darkness is almost absolute, and the temperature of the water is at the point of freezing. The creatures living at these great depths are not, generally speaking. descended from the shore species of the same region. They constitute groups by themselves, and forms very similar are found in all parts of the ocean from the poles to the equator.

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AUTHORITY FOR SMOKING.

A good story is told by Bishop Williams on Bishop Seabury, the first bishop of Connecticut, in Tobacco.

All who knew him will remember that he was a great smoker, and always travelled equipped with a large tobacco pouch containing a noble supply of his favorite tobacco, and he always carried a wooden case specially made to hold three long clay pipes. He would have as soon forgotten his books and vestments as his smoking impedimentia.

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Among his ardent admirers was an elderly lady of the diocese, a good, charitable soul, but who could not stand the tobacco smoke surrounding the bishop like a halo, and, after mature consideration she determined to tackle her friend on the matter. Finally, one day when he was blowing a great cloud from his pipe, she mustered up courage and said: "Bishop, how can you smoke? It is an unclean habit, ungodly and dissipated, not becoming to a minister and a good man like yourself."

The bishop looked up in well simulated surprise: "Why, my good woman, I thought you read your Bible, and believed its teachings."

"I do, Bishop," was the reply, "but I never saw anything in the Bible which countenanced smoking."

"What !" cried the Bishop, "did you never read the passage which exhorts you to praise God on the pipe? Impossible ?"

The old lady's face was a study as she replied : " Law, now, Bishop ! I've read that passage over and over again, but I never knew what it meant before. Dear me! dear me! I must go right away and explain that passage to Mrs .Blank, who has often condemned your smoking out of sheer ignorance of rightly understanding the scriptures !"

JAPANESE BEAN CHEESE, OR TOFU.

In a series of papers on the leguminous plants of Japan, contributed to American Gardening by C. C. Georgeien, of Kansas Agricultural College, is an interesting description of bean cheese, or tofu. made from the soy bean. It is as follows: "For making bean cheese the Shiromame, or white soy bean, is commonly used. The beans are soaked in cold water for 24 hours, then, while still wet, they are ground between two small millstones turned by hand, the product being not flour, but a thin paste, which is collected in a tub below. To this more water is added, and it is then boiled in a large kettle for an hour. On being removed from the fire it is strained through a bag to remove the hulls, the filtrate running into a tub or vessel of suitable size. Water is stirred into it, and a small quantity of 'bitter brine' (refuse from the salt works, consisting chiefly of chloride of magnesium) is added, about a quart

of 'bitter brine' to every two gallons of dry beans. This causes the legumin to be precipitated; when it has settled to the bottom of the tub, a little pressure is applied by means of a lid, which fits inside the vessel, and is weighted somewhat. When cool the water is decanted off, and the tofu or curd is cut in slices, and is now ready for market. In this condition it is a spongy vellowish white substance, resembling cheese-curd. It is peddled from house to house, and is universally esteemed; but it is always roasted, fried, baked or cooked in some way before it is served."

THAT EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

That strict surveilance some houses keep on their road salesmen is as derogatory to their interests as it is harrassing to their equanimity. To require that a detailed statement, accounting for every cent spent on the trip should be submitted to the scrutiny of the house, is doubtful policy. It implies that a low view of the status of the traveller is taken, whereas the sort of service the traveller is engaged to do, and the extent to which he is thrown upon the guidance of his own judgment, justify the belief that the wholesale trade have a rather high conception of the nature of a traveller's work. He is no mere servant with a specified limited commission to carry out. If he were, it is probable the ways and means whereby he should proceed to do the thing directed to be done would be as clearly defined as the duties themselves. He is an executive agent, entrusted with some of his principals. He has to decide for himself in as many cases as they have to decide-for themselves or their agents. His house must delegate some high authority to him, in the same way as the country must delegate authority to its government, and-to bring the parallel a step further-while he must render an account of the money he spends and receives-as a ministry must so, like a ministry, he should be allowed to put the details of some classes of expenses under the general entry of secret service outlay. There is no doubt the traveller has to be diplomatic in his methods. With one customer expenditures pay in an altogether different direction than that spent in company with his neighbor, and it takes a good deal of human nature to discriminate when a mistake is apt to mean the loss of an order. There is no need to indicate more closely some very necessary expenses that probably, if made self-explanatory or justifiable on paper might wrongly be deemed more condemning than justifying.

All this is said upon the supposition that the traveller has a creditable record that is well known to his firm. If he has, he ought to be allowed to lump his secret service expenses in one entry. The test of whether or not he is worthy of

this confidence will be found in the returns from his work, and it is by this criterion that his expenditures should be judged.-Ex.

7

EVAPORATED APPLES EASIER.

The market for evaporated apples.after remaining inactive for a long time, took a sudden jump in January last, and prices were advanced to a dangerously high point, which checked demand more or less from all quarters, but holders were in most cases confident, and the fruit was held at extreme figures, notwithstanding outlets to a great extent had been narrowed down and almost closed in some cases. The situation remained about this way for a month, when some holders. especially in the interior, commenced to lose confidence, and with increased quantities offered, holders here could not sus tain prices, and they have steadily weakened, falling at a very rapid pace. Within a few days past, prime, which were held as high as 10c. a week or ten days ago, have had sales at 9c., and holders in some instances have been unable to obtain that figure, while a large block has been moved at 9c., the fruit grading better than prime. Some dealers are not inclined to meet the lower ideas of buyers and are asking much higher prices than generally quoted, with the result that they are doing little actual business, and it seems as if further reduction would not be improbable, although the lower prices prevailing has caused some speculative demand to develop, and is likely to create a wider consumptive outlet, which would quickly increase demand sufficiently to check the decline, and might cause a reaction, but as a rule March and April are dull months for dried fruit, and the immediate outlook is not considered favorable. The depression extends to other grades of dried apples, but supply is so moderate that they have not materially declined as yet. Dried raspberries and other small fruits are in light supply, and, while the demand is somewhat limited, considerable strength is shown in some lines, especially raspberries, peaches and fine cherries .- N.Y. Bulletin.

"YELLOWS" WILL COME LATER.

The Delaware peach growers cannot find anything in the present winter to grumble about. The cold periods have been long and the warm ones short, and from present indications the peach buds have not developed sufficiently to endanger them if exposed to severe cold during the early spring. Besides, it is quite likely that the severe cold has destroyed the insects that prev upon the fruit, and the heavy coating of snow has been beneto the earth by the promotion of ficial The outlook, therefore, is that fertility. the customary cry of a failure of the peach crop will not be heard this year, and that the luscious fruit will be abundant and cheap.-N. E. Grocer.

FRESH LOBSTER IN TINS.

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Familiar as are consumers with canned food, they have an imperfect idea as to the economic value of many articles that are preserved in tin cans, fresh at the source of supply ; meats, fruits, vegetables, and particularly canned salmon and lobster. It is not generally known to consumers or to retail dealers that it requires the choicer parts of six lobsters of legal size, viz., 101-2 inches, to fill a one-pound tin. Formerly two were sufficient. If these six fish were bought at retail in any of the city markets they would cost from \$1.25 to \$1.50. The difference which may be saved between the cost of a one-pound tin of lobster and a like quantity of meat, as bought fresh in the open market, in the shell, may be set down in the neighborhood of \$1. When consumers have a keener idea of the saving of time, trouble and expense to be effected by using many sorts of preserved food, they will realize more than ever the extra good value they get when buying tinned lobster at 25 cents per can, rather than its equivalent quantity of fresh lobster. They will have greater confidence in the article when made acquainted with the recent improvements adopted by the canners to keep the fish in the best condition both as to quality and appearance. The best packers are now lining the cans with fine parchment paper, besides soldering the tins on the outside, so that the contents of the can will open without showany signs of discoloration. This will disarm that unreasonable prejudice, which occasionally asserts itself, that the meat is liable to become impregnated with mineral salts through coming in contact with the tin and solder.

The restrictions placed upon the lobster fisheries within recent years by the Canadian government, Newfoundland, and some of our own States, has so narrowed the fishing season that it now covers a period of from four to six weeks of actual working time. The opening of the season is often delayed by the ice, so that frequently fishing does not commence until the middle of the third week in May. If Sundays and stormy days are deducted the packers are left with barely four week's time in which to put up canned lobster. This short season also results in higher prices being paid to the fishermen. In view of these things it is really surprising that canned lobster can be put up and sold at such low prices as now prevail. It is another illustration of what science and skill and steam can do to cheapen food.

The value of the lobster fishery in Canadian waters is about \$2,250,000 annually. In 1891 the pack of lobsters aggregated 14,285,157 pounds, of which 6,-323,628 pounds are credited to Nova Scotia, 3,380,120 to New Brunswick, 960,995 to Quebec, and 3,670,014 to Prince Edward Island. The official report states that in 1891 138,000 traps were used about the last named island, with an average production per trap of equal to 261-2 one-pound cans.—American rGocer.

THE PLEBEIAN PEANUT.

"Peanuts unaristocratic," exclaimed a fashionably dressed, bright eyed young miss to her pretty companion in a Walnut street car the other day. "Well, what if they are? I'm going to have them served at our dinner party salted, and they are perfectly lovely. Salted almonds aren't in it. All you do is to buy the green or unparched peanuts, parboil them, rub off the red envelopes, spread. the blanched nuts on a tin dish, treat them to butter, then brown them for half an hour in a baking but not quick oven, and when they are a light snuff color take them out at once and salt them while hot. Just try that recipe when you get home, and the lowly peanut will become exalted 100 per cent. in vour eves."-Philadelphia Record.

CANDY WITHOUT COOKING.

To make a delicious candy, break the white of one egg into a large flat dish. In one end of the dish put about one pound of the very best confectioners' sugar carefully sifted. Beat the egg, taking up a little of the sugar at a time and beating steadily for about ten minminutes. Before all the sugar is in add a large teaspoonful of some preferred extract, vanilla, lemon, or rose, the first being most generally liked. Beat or stir until the sugar is all in. When done it should stand up in a firm lump and should settle but very little if left standing. Then dust a little fine sugar on a pastry board, cut off with a sharp knife a part of the beaten sugar, lay it on the board and roll it under the hands until perfectly soft and smooth, then make into a roll about as large as a 25 cent silver piece, cut off little round cakes of this about half an inch thick, pat this between the hands until smooth, then place the half of an English walnut on the prepared pat of sugar and press it a little to bring the twain in close contact. Have ready a plate rubbed over with a bit of buttered paper. On this place the candies as fast as made.

They may be set in the oven for a minute or on a shelf above the fire. Many persons put them on buttered paper, but they sometimes stick and tear the paper which adheres to them, and which is objectionable when the confection is eaten.

Sugar prepared in this way may be used to coat fruit. Blanched almonds are rolled in little cakes of it, care being taken to press and roll the sugar so that the nut is entirely covered. Various sorts of nuts chopped fine may be mixed

in with the sugar or fruits, such as citron shredded, seeded raisins cut up fine or candied, and preserved fruits of any sort, care being taken that they are not too juicy, as this would prevent hardening.

Fresh fruits may be put up in this way. If grapes are dipped in the beaten white of an egg and allowed to dry, then rolled in this same beaten sugar, they are delicious. Sometimes the confection is made quite soft, then placed in a hot oven for a moment and allowed to remain until thoroughly scalded through, care being taken that it is not browned. In this way it gets the elastic, firm quality so much liked in what are called French confections.-N.Y. Ledger.

NEW DODGE FOR THE COLLECTION OF DEBTS.

Recently a scheme for collecting debts from delinquents has been devised and used by a collection agency in the Western part of this State. I am told that it has been very successful. The accounts are placed in the hands of the agency, with a certain amount for postage (and if the merchant is green, a membership fee as well), and a series of letters sent out to the delinquents. The letters are similar to those used by hundreds of associations throughout the country.

The succeeding steps, however, are different from those usually taken and show the cunning hand of someone versed in the byways of the law.

If the accounts are not settled when the series of letters has become exhausted, the collection company proceeds to acquire the ownership of the accounts by assignment.

It then begins suit for these accounts in places far distant from the domicile of the debtor, and to ensure the presence of the debtor to prove the claim, issues a subpoena for him.

The debtor usually treats all suits at law with contempt, and expresses his feelings in this way usually: "Let 'em sue and be d-d! I haven't got anything."

In this case, however, he finds a vast difference. In case he does not show up an order of arrest is granted for contempt of court, and that has always brought about a settlement, I believe, up to date. It can readily be seen that this is a great scheme to circumvent the bad debtor.

But alas! some friend or client of Sen- y ator Parson has been hurt, and he has introduced a bill to do away with this terrible injustice to the much abused delinquent!

So much for the prayers of the faithful! The delinquent has always a friend at court, and never, apparently, lacks one at Albany. We shall watch with interest the course pursued by this bill, and shall be glad to report such progress as it may make.

It is yet in committee, and will probably remain there for some time to come. —Harlem in National Grocer.

DAVIDSON & HAY, 36 Yonge Street, TORONTO

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Kurma Package Tea Millar's Paragon Cheese Robert's Jellies and Table Creams

Full Assortment of General Groceries; Always on Hand.

CRITIQUES ISSUE MARCH 24.

A druggist of my acquaintance is very bitter against grocers and all such trespassers on certain preserves. His attention will be drawn to the article on the proposed legislation to make drug selling a sure and certain gold mine.

Our dapper little friend, Mr. Seyler, has laid us under obligations, in that he has, perhaps inadvertently, borne out the truth of our remarks on a late occasion regarding the over use of adjectives in advertisement writing. We commend the whole matter to the common sense of all interested.

Where, oh where, is the cigar trade gone which used to be a very profitable branch of the trade! That the manufacturers have peddled it out of existence is perhaps the truth; nor have they benefited, for of the many boasted industries of our land, this is one which oftenest changes hands.

Now-a-days "bargain days" and "one price" are the strangest bedfellows. A little firmness in the matter of holding to a fixed price when once made is a good, rare quality, and one of a successful business' best props. When you want to have a cheap cut select goods requiring to be sold, and make a fixed

price for them till sold.

The Quebec merchants' tax troubles them very much, and thoroughly bears out the old political (Canadian) saying that "Direct taxation does not go in Quebec."

The French treaty muddle is the biggest set-back Canada has had for a decade. While the various conditions are interesting political situations, the fact remains that Canada's commercial independence has received a very serious chesk in its onward progression. Where Tupper's preferential duties deal with the Motherland was, while he was engaged on this treaty, none venture to say.

Even the particular family which dislikes solder so much is using canned vegetables freely this season.

We read that mackerel is not considered dangerous property at present prices. They will never be dangerous as sellers, although perhaps they may be as eaters.

The native wine men are surely entitled to every consideration. Theirs is an industry which, making use of the pure juice of the grape, offers to the public the finest, best, and least intoxicating of the beverages. If we must have liquor, let it be pure light native wine.

"Anyone who has purchased "milk sugar" for a struggling baby at their druggists will appreciate any threatened increased supply, in the hope that such increase means a decrease in price.

A combination of that story anent rats and eggs and the articles on beans and egg testers would make a good composite story if there was room, but we refrain. Meanwhile we say "next yarn." STRAIGHT MOYUNE.

SIMAIGHI MOIT

THE TEA EXPERT.

The scene was an uptown grocery store. A number of samples of tea were in the cups, and a number of travellers were standing over them sipping and tasting. Just then a city traveller entered, and he was invited to taste and pass his judgment. He accepted. After some hesitation he picked out one or two as being the best, but, according to the judgment of one or two ot the others, his judgment was pronounced to be incorrect. While they were discussing the different points of quality in the different teas another city traveller entered.

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"Hello," said one of those already in the store, "you are just in time. Let's have your opinion on these teas."

He accepted the invitation. (He is one on whose judgment much reliance is placed.) While they are all eagerly watching him he advances towards the cups, takes them up one by one, smells them and lays them down again, but makes no attempt to taste, at which they are all surprised.

"What is the matter ?" said one.

"The teas are spoiled," he replied, turning round, "and I cannot tell which is the best."

"Why; how is that?" they all exclaimed.

"Someone who has previously been tasting had been smoking," he answered. "What nonsense," they said; "none

of us have been smoking-well, except Jack here, and he has just come in."

"Well, then, it must be Jack," rejoined the tester.

"How do you know I've been smoking ?" said Jack, in an excited tone; you never saw me smoke."

"No, sir, I have not," replied the expert, "but I could swear if what the rest of the gentlemen here say is true, you have done it."

"Well, if you never saw me, how do you know ?"

"Simply enough," answered the expert. "The smoke has adhered to your lips and moustache, and from them it has been washed off into the cups, thus permeating the whole of the teas. The other men here, if they are not addicted to the use of tobacco, will detect it as quickly as I. If you will put some fresh tea into fresh cups I will tell you which is the best tea."

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A POPULAR MUSTARD MAN.

J. J. Colman, M.P., of Norwich, England, seems to be as popular in his constituency as the mustard he manufactures is famous in the world. This was demonstrated in a practical manner on the 7th inst., when he was presented with the freedom of the city which he has represented for so many years in the British House of Commons, and has also served in the capacity of mayor.

The scene was a brilliant one, and after laudatory speeches had been made, the roll conferring the freedom was presented. The parchment was deposited in a satin-lined solid silver casket. The casket is a beautiful work of art. The form is oblong, with a square pillar at each corner resting on ball feet. The front panel is richly chased in the Italian style, two female figures being introduced to support the shield engraved with the arms of Mr. Colman. The back panel is similarly chased, only the supported arms are those of the city. The end panels are chased in keeping with the others. The handsome cover is mounted with scroll shields bearing Mr. Colman's monograms. The casket panels are of a soft, white, satin-color, while the shields and arms, the cover, pillars, and other parts are bright polished, making a pleasing contrast. It stands on a velvet plinth on which is a silver shield engraved with the Norwich Arms, and the following inscription :

City of Norwich. ALEXANDER ROBERT CHAMBERLIN, ESQ., MAYOR. Presented With the Honary Freedom of the City,

By the Corporation,

JEBEMIAH JAMES COLMAN, ESQUIRE, M.P., 7th March, 1893.

Mr. Colman, on rising to reply, was received with hearty applause. After a few introductory remarks, he said : I have been so long connected with the city of Norwich that I hardly know how it is I have not been a citizen before. I find the name of Colman on the register of the freemen of the city some few centuries ago. I cannot say whether this was one of my family; but at all events there were some Colmans on the roll of freemen some three or four hundred years ago. If it is quite true it has been on other rolls, and if I had thought of it perhaps I could have brought here a book in which I could find a relative of mine put down as voting in the early part of this century in a ward in Pockthorpe. Probably, too, I could have have found an ancestor of my friend, Mr. Patteson, in the same ward, but I should not have looked for him in the same column. (Laughter.) We have heard of late of the existence of a body of freemen, and I am glad to know that though it is not with any pecuniary interest, I shall be enrolled amongst that ancient and honorable body. It is now some 85 years since I began political life as a representative of one of the wards in this Council Chamber. I thought after a time, when other duties and occupations increased, that it was desirable I should retire, not having sufficient time to devote to municipal affairs. I sometimes wonder whether it would not be a good thing if the Municipal Corporations Association would get introduced to Parliament a bill to confer honorary membership, or something of that sort, on members of Parliament connected with their different localities. I think such a move might be better for our municipal life in the long run.

I cannot, in looking back, but be struck with the enlarged sphere of the work undertaken by town councils. There are now many things which corporations undertake that formerly were not part of their duty, and I must say the tendency seems to be to increase and not to diminish them. In my judgment it is very desirable that it should be so. Then there is the acquisition of various private undertakings which have been acquired by some corporations, and which, in some instances, at all events, have worked very well. There are town improvements which were not thought of fifty or sixty years ago, and could not have been carried out if they had been thought of, but which are now entrusted for the benefit of the community, to our own corporations. In order that this work may be well accomplished we need the co-operation of all classes of our fellow-citizens. For this work I am sure we will need all classes of our fellow-citizens. There has been a disposition I think among some of the leisured and wealthy classes to leave local self-government, but I hope the time will come when we shall see all classes in our town councils-the wealthy and leisured classes not excluding those who are less well off in this world's goods, and those that are poor having no other desire than that the wealthy and more wealthy should be with them. Nowadays there seem to be more bazaars to open, more lectures to attend, and I suppose it is thought the presence of the mayor is desirable to increase the value of those functions in public. There is another thing I notice the mayors have to perform to-day which did not arise when I was mayor. I notice that the mayor is supposed occasionally to perform that operation which I dare say some of you know more about than I do, namely, to "kick off." (Laughter.) If I were mayor I should assume the sheriff was a younger man and that that duty might fall to his share. I believe the only athletic thing I ever had to do was to sit on a horse and see a review of volunteers, and I remember being profoundly thankful when the march past had taken place and I had not fallen off my horse. (Laughter.) It seems to me that our corporations and the city generally are looking a little

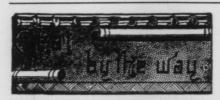
more to the physical training of their citizens, and to the opportunity of physical enjoyment, and therefore are seeking the good of the bodies of men as well as their minds. In the present day there is a very proper desire that our corporation should do more than they have done in former years to provide for the physical welfare and well-being of the people. Perhaps some of these days the mayor will be called upon to take a plunge into a new swimming bath or to ride a bicycle, and, indeed, I am correct in saying that at the present time the London county council has so far looked after the physical enjoyment of the in. habitants of London that they have provided sand-holes in which the children may go and enjoy and amuse themselves. and I am sure they are better occupied that way than in rolling in the mud in the gutter. It seems to me that all this is very desirable work. I am not going to undervalue churches, chapels, or mission-rooms, or anything that improves or adds to the religious welfare of the people, but I am quite sure we ought not to stop there, and it is through town councils and bodies of this kind that movements on behalf of the well-being of the bodies of the people can be best promoted. But I will not ramble on. I thank you heartily for your kindness. I feel that in belonging to this ancient and honorable city I have a distinction which I highly value, and I thank you from the bottom of my heart. (Applause.)

AT

RICE YIELD AND ACREAGE.

The rice crop in Louisiana this year amounts to about 7,50:),000 bushels, of which 6,000,000 bushels have already been received, while the annual receipts at this market, says the Savannah News, are about 60,000 bushels. The receipts up to March 1 this year show a large increase, however, over those received at the same date last year. The comparative mill statement, as received by Mr. W. G. Morrell, shows that the receipts up to March, 1892, were 408,678 bushels, while this year they amounted to 540,131 up to the same time. There is also a proportionate increase in the amount pounded and the amount still on hand. The outlook for the coming year indicates that the crop will be fully as large, if not larger, than that of last season. The greater portion of the ground has been ploughed and harr?w. ed, and is about ready for receiving the seed. Reports from the planters indicate that there will be a somewhat increased acreage this season, though at present it is difficult to estimate exactly what it will be. Planters in this section estimate the yield at about 40 bushels to the acre. The average annual yield is put by the dealers at 55,000 bushels, which would require about 18,750 to 14,000 acres, al though it is estimated that the acr age will be somewhat greater than that the season,-Charleston News and Courier.





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

The membership fee of the Gananoque new Board of Trade is \$2, with an annual fee of \$1.

A Mitchell man advertised a \$20,000 stock, but when the assessor called he said he was only worth \$500.

The new postal law has gone into operation whereby eleven pounds can be carried by mail between England and Canada.

A salmon trout weighing 9¼ pounds was caught in the Delaware river last week. It is said to be the largest ever caught in that river.

A Brockville grocer has in stock a fully developed egg which he proposes presenting to the first woman wearing crinoline in that town.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain are trying to secure legislation similar to that which its sister society in Ontario aims to get.

David Bennett, of Cambellton, averaged \$39.62 per cow for the milk of nine cows sent last season to the Dutton cheese factory, and butter made after the close of the facory.

Beet sugar is not a new thing by any means, but it required nineteenth century ingenuity to make its production commercially practicable. It was produced, in a small way, in 1747.

A 15-year old boy named Harry Sharrock, employed by P. J. Mulqueen, grocer, Wilton avenue and Berkeley street, this city, was thrown from the wagon Saturday and badly injured.

According to a return from the Assessment Commissioner there are 107 licensed peddlers in Toronto; of these 23 are not on the roll and the remainder are assessed for \$149,236 realty and \$4,374 personal property.

Mr. McGregor has presented to the House three petitions praying that the granting of licenses to lake fishermen be abolished, and that the present close season for all kinds of fish except black bass and brook trout be discontinued, and one general close season, to extend from November 20 to April 20, be substituted.

The people of Petrolea are rejoicing to think that the old days of big oil gushers are coming again. Some time ago Mr. S. Stokes struck a well that pumps a good twenty barrels, and a week or so ago Mr. W. C. Mackenzie struck a well at the west end of the town that threw oil clear over the derrick, and is now pumping twenty-five barrels a day.

An agreement has been reached between London, the London and Port Stanley Railway Syndicate, and the Michigan Central Railway Company, whereby the Michigan Central will continue to run its trains over the London and Port Stanley track, while the Cleveland, London, and Port Stanley Company will have station accommodation and terminal facilities at the hands of the Michigan Central. The business men of London the Less are again happy.

John Forbes Michie has applied for probate of the will of the late George Strong Michie, who died in this city, March 12. The estate is valued at \$40,230, of which \$26,500 is the interest in the business of Michie & Co., and \$10,000 life assurance. The estate is bequethed enfirely to the brother and executer, John Forbes Michle, with the provisos that he shall keep a home for his mother and unmarried sisters, and at his death to divide half the amount of the estate equally between his other brothers and sisters.

The large cold storage building erected by the Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Co. at the steamboat dock, Deseronto, will be very extensively availed of by business men in the district. Several creameries in Prince Edward and other portions of the district will utilize it for the storage of butter which can be kept in good condition to await favorable markets, and cheese factories and other interests are already negotiating for space.—Tribune, Deseronto.

The Government laboratory for making polariscopic tests of maple sugar produced under the Bounty Law of New England during the season of 1893 has been formally established in the United States Court House Building in Montpelier, Vt. The N. E. Grocer says that the number of sugar makers licensed this year in the New Hampshire district is 3,900 against 2,742 last season. Of the 3,900 licensed producers this season in the district some 3,700 are located in Vermont.

Fish dealer.—One lobster, two pounds of halibut, and er—is that all to-day, Madam ? Young Mrs. L.—Oh, and please send some nice fresh escalloped oysters.—Ex.

"Where are you going my pretty maid ?"

" I'm going out shopping, sir," she said.

"Can I go with you, my pretty maid ?"

"You're not the shade of green I want," she said.

"They say Chauncy Deporter sometimes gets five hundred dollars for one speech."

"That's nothing. I knew a fellow who got a million dollars for a speech."

"For one speech?"

"Yep. He said, 'I love you' to a rich widow, and she gathered him in."

MORE ABOUT PEPPER.

Recently we intimated that some of the contract deliveries of pepper had giv. en much dissatisfaction on account of poor quality. Singapore growths were due on tenders, but the stock in some cases delivered is said to be made dia large percentage of lower grades and other inferior stuff, out of which very little of useful character can be obtained. The same trick has been played by the shorts on cloves, who, unable to meet their contracts with standard goods have imported from London a mixture of stems and exhausted cloves, nicely col. ored and doctored, and with these goods made delivery on maturing engagements. The effect is unsettling to the market, and there is a good deal of denunciation of the sharp practice, with a possibility that legal methods of redress may be resorted to .- N.Y. Bulletin.

A BUSINESS VAGABOND.

A very dirty and bedraggled specimen of a tramp strolled into a grocery store on Queen street the other morning, and the first man he met was the proprietor. "Can you gimme a dime?" asked the visitor meekly.

"I can, but I hardly think I shall," was the cheerful response. "Why in thunder don't you go wash yourself?" "I can't afford to," whined the tramp.

"Can't you, indeed? Water's plenty, and soap doesn't cost anything." "Don't it?" queried the tramp.

"No, it don't."

The tramp edged over toward the door. "Well," he said, with his hand on the latch. "If it don't, I'd like you to figure out for me what your per cent. of profit is on every bar you sell to your deluded customers," and with that he dodged outside and disappeared.

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Credit is often too cheap and overbuying far too common. Don't be guilty of the one, and don't abuse the other.

One thing in particular should be impressed upon clerks—the necessity of careful attention to small customers



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FOR COOKING PURPOSES



STERILIZED. It makes the most delicious PUDDINGS

CUSTARDS ICE CREAM

DELAFIELD, MCCOVERN & CO.,

9" Hudson St., Sole Agents. NEW YORK. 33 RIVER STREET, CHICAGO. 215 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO. For sale in Canada by JAMES TUENER & CO Hamilton, Ont. 1000 cases Tomatoes 2000 cases Corn 800 cases Apples One Gallon Cana, ALL CHOICE BRANDS

TO ARRIVE IN MAY 2000 punchons Choice New Crop Barbadoes Molasses

L. CHAPUT, FILS & CIE, WHOLESALE Montreal

Your Stock is not Complete

Best and Most Economical Cocoa in Use

CAVERHILL, ROSE, HUGHES & CO.

JUST RECEIVED:

Finest "Namunas" (Indian Green) in half chests, unequalled for blending with Black Tea.

REGAN, WHITE & CO. - - - Montreal

The pure INDIAN TEA of **KEMBLE & CO.,** Calcutta, India, Is "Second to None" for Purity, Strength, and Flavor. TRY IT.

A. DAVIDSON, Canadian Representative. 48 Front St. East, Teronto. OCOAS AND HOCOLATES

Are Standard, and sold by all grocers.

OWAN'S

pedling from door to door absorbing the vitality which ought to go to sustain the heavy rent paying and tax paying business men of the city like me. What good are they to Toronto. They live in hovels and pay no taxes. They don't spend their money here but absorbit like a sponge. They make there andship it over to their own country, and in time hie away themselves to live on the honey they have gathered here. I have known as many as thirty of these people to live in one house with six rooms, both sexes Here's a case for your new made health officer. The fruit and vegetables they have been pedling all day lying in the midst of them, absorbing the poisonous cases which rise from their persons. The bananas are sometimes put under the bed in order, I suppose, to ripen. One lady told me that she got two bed bugs on a handfull she bought from one of them. The pedlars are making it so that a business man can't live and pay the rents and taxes they are expected to do. The consequence is that many of our good business people are leaving the city, and what ate we getting in their place? A lot of good for nothing loafers and spongers on the city.

"That is one of the reasons there are so



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

RY IT. ROYAL SOAP CO., Winnipeg, Man.

is to keep a lut of lazy, good-tor-nothing women from going out to get the fresh air by going out shopping. One of our worthy aldermen is credited with having said that since he has lived outside the city limits he has changed his mind and thinks that they are a great convenience. What good is that man to the city? I would like to know what the aldermen are placed in the Council for, anyway. I always, from a boy, was led to think that they were put there by the people to look after the best interests of the city. But I defy any one of them to show me where by reducing the pedlar's license they are benefitting the city in any way whatever. They are not even going to benefit the pedlars in the long run. "The Italian pedlars are skimming the cream and sending it to their own country. One of these men, I am told, took three thousand dollars with him and came back to make another two thousand. Where I used to sell four barrels of coal oil I now only sell two, and I could give you similar instances right around me. The way business is done in this city is rotten. One of our worthy aldermen says that he has h petition with four hundred names of business men on it praving for a reduction. I would like very much to know who those business men are. Some of the fruit men might want them on the main streets again. Their being on the main streets does not materially matter. It is on the back streets they do the harm. They catch the customers before they get on the main streets Now, so far as the four hundred names goes the secretary of the Grocers' Association could give you two thousand names of business men who want the license raised. What the Council ought to do is to let it stand at what it is. Let it be thoroughly understood that the next time anything is done in the matter it will be raised. That would put a stop to this yearly pedlar nuisance."

TRAVELLER.

C. A. Young, secretary of the Ratepayers' Association, has written Secretary Corrie of the Toronto Retail Grocers' Association promising him the support of that organization in opposing the reduction in the fee for pedlars' licenses. tained that they come from places where cholera is prevalent at the time. Not a single instance was noted in which cholera was disseminated by either oranges or lemons.

BEGINNING BUSINESS.

When the clerk enters into business on his own account he is in a position to appreciate the value of a good reputation for industry, economy and morality, writes a correspondent of Merchants' Review. So long as he remained an employee it mattered little how or where he spent his spare hours, or whether his personal habits were economical or extravagant. But unless he is in a position to buy entirely for cash, these points wll be considered in the mercantile agency reports, and upon the latter will depend the amount of credit that is granted him by the wholesale trade. If he visits the race track or other resorts of sporting men often, the fact is noted, and the least appearance of slowness in settling an account makes the creditor cautious about granting further credit. Similarly if his personal expenses reach an unusual figure, or if he is late in opening the store or in appearing there in the morning, argus-eyed agents of the mercantile information bureaus take note of the fact and report it, to the detriment of the beginner's credit with those whom it is good policy, if not of vital necessity, for him to stand well with. It is not only that future applications for credit may be thus affected; creditors press for the moneys due them, and if circumstances prevent a prompt settlement by the debtor when accounts become due, it is well nigh impossible for him to get an extension of time. Of course all these possibilities will be avoided if the beginner possesses an ample capital, but how many clerks on beginning business in their own names have sufficient means to buy for cash Perhaps not one per cent. of the total number, hence the necessity of the be-ginner paying attention to the points mentioned, which, as we have already said, become of vital importance as a rule only when the ambitious clerk becomes the proprietor of a store.

HUCH BLAIN

On Behalf

J. F. EBY

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nts ady s a beOf the manufacturers and your customers we ask a comparison of the Quality, Flavor, Strength and Price of

Bensdorp's "Royal Dutch"

We do not believe in extravagant advertising, but wish to let the goods speak for themselves. This Cocoa is noted for its Absolute Purity, Delicate Flavor, Great Strength Easy Method of Preparation. It pays you a Good Profit. Try It.

Write for Sample Packages.



EBY, BLAIN & (O., (Mestern Canada)

"Royal Arms" Cheese does not turn soft and mushy. Is always fresh and nice. An excellent digestive. Conveniently put up and without waste. Packed in handsome White Porcelain Jars as shown in above cut. Do you handle Good Cheese, if so buy "Royal Arms."

WHOLESALE GROCERS, TORONTO



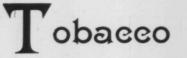
16

Canadian

Grocers

Attention

We can meet your needs with a firstclass article of



The best grocers all over the Dominion are selling our goods, send for sample caddies of different brands.

EMPIRE TOBACCO Co.

MONTREAL

DRY GOODS.

(From the Dry Goods Review.)

Sorting orders are coming in with more briskness than during the past two weeks, and the market has a merrier tone. Some of the houses report a rather dull week ending on the 25th. Others again declare that their experience was a fair trade, with a tightness in collections.

Wm. Parks, of Wm. Parks & Son, cotton manufacturers, at St. John, N.B., has been in the city for a few days. He has been trying to secure a higher price for cotton warps. Dealers will find in this a warning concerning these goods.

Latest reports from London show that ribbons continue firm and manufacturers are not anxious to sell at present prices.

Mr. Burton, of Caldecott, Burton & Spence, is on the continental market at present. He reports an enormous demand from the United States for two tone guipures.

W. R. Brock, of W. R. Brock & Co., is now travelling in Egypt and Palestine. Copies of the Dry Goods Review were sent to catch him at Jerusalem.

John Macdonald & Co. report \$10,000 of an increase last week over the business of the corresponding week last year. NOTES

Two special lines in heavy blue serges in dress goods are shown by John Macdonald & Co. They have also to hand a special shipment of colored surahs. Both these lines are in good demand at present. Shot effects, reps, whipcords, and silk figures are the leading things in dress goods, and this house has a stock fully equal to the demand. Repeats of different lines are continually coming to hand, and stock is kept full and well assorted. Victoria lawns, muslins, Nainsooks, and other midsummer goods are in good exhibit, and prices are low, notwithstanding the recent advances in these lines.

Caldecott, Burton & Spence have received another shipment of guipure laces in creams, beiges and two tones. Their black Spanish and black and cream guipures are moving very fast these days, and dealers seem to recognize that they have the latest novelties in these lines. Oriental laces in white and creams are also moving freely with this house. Their assortment of laces is varied at all seasons, and now when laces are in special demand they are making a successful deflort to keep their stock fully assorted wth all the latest patterns, colorings and qualities. In guipure laces they carry a full range of widths at different prices; in two-tones they have an especially large stock.

W. R. Brock & Co. have a new range of floor ollcloths in the different widths and qualities. They do not carry a very extensive stock, but enough to give their customers a good selection. They are showing a large range of spring and summer top-shirts, which has been extremely successful in catching the trade. Mills are now off this class of goods, and hence stocks are limited, a fact of which buyers should take note.

Wyld, Grasett & Darling are opening repeats of their prints in all classes. Their lines have sold exceedingly well and repeats are heavy. Linen goods are coming to hand regularly; their sales for these lines are increasing.

John Macdonald & Co. are doing a good trade in carpets, curtains, rugs, and other house furnishings. The demand for these goods at this season of the year was never better than it is at present. They have some special patterns in best Brussels which are especially suited for the better class of trade. They are showing a new rug which has the effect of the finest Axminster, but at a much cheaper price. These rugs will undoubtedly be an excellent leader for dealers in this class of goods.

Wyld, Grasett & Darling have just opened a job line of Irish Pointe laces in creams, beiges and two-tones. The prices of these are exceptionally low; they claim that these goods are 30 per cent. below regular prices. Guipures, Torchons, Valenciennes and Orientals are shown in good range. Black Chantilly laces are shown in full ranges and all qualities.

Caldecott, Burton & Spence are showing a very complete range of ladies' waterproofs. Their lines with long capes are very taking; in fact their whole exhibit is marked with freshness and fashionableness.

An enormous shipment of 2,000 dozen of absolutely stainless black ladies' and misses' cotton hose has just been received by W. R. Brock & Co. The ladies' sizes are designated "Buster," the name signifying the quality of the goods as a leader. They are full fashioned, and can be retailed 3 pairs for 50 cents.

A long range of top-shirts is shown by Caldecott, Burton & Spence. They are quoting close prices.

W. R. Brock & Co. are preparing dor April showers with fresh shipments of ladies' men's and children's waterproof coats, mantles and Inverness capes. A special line of ladies' Fife mantles to retail at \$1.50 is worthy of the attention of live merchants.

A phenomenal silk trade is being done by Caldecott, Burton & Spence. Their assortment has a reputation as have also their values.

W. R. Brock & Co. have just received a line of imitation celluloid collars and cuffs that they have control of on the Cnadian market, and which can be retailed at 10 cents each for collars and 20 cents for cuffs per pair. The collars are called "Ohmy," the cuffs "Myoh." They are sending sample dozens to merchants at request.

Wyld, Grasett & Darling are showing some choice lines in dress trimmings in all the latest novelties.

Strap bow ties are the latest in men's neckwear, and Gordon, Mackay & Co. are showing a very handsome line in light and dark fancies, an assortment of which every merchant up to the times ought to carry.

The Eclipse brand of hosiery is sold by Wyld, Grasett & Darling. They carry an immense range, in which may be mentioned fast black, fast cardinal, fast tans and fast greys in ladles' and children's. Cardinals and tans are shown also in cashmere.

A special line of black laced kid gloves to retail at one dollar is shown by Wyld, Grasett & Darling.

Gordon, Mackay & Co. are showing two exceptionally good lines of ladies' gauntlet kid gloves in the popular brown and tan shades, also in black, which they are offering at \$6.50 to \$9 per doz. As this style of glove is in great demand orders should be placed early to avoid disappointment, as leading sizes are selling freely.



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

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, March 30, 1893. GROCERIES.

The feature of trade this week is the excited condition of the sugar market consequent upon Saturday and Monday's advances of 1/8 and 1-16c. respectively. Outside that particular line business has not developed any specially new features. The movement of merchandise is still hampered by the broken condition of the roads. The markets continue to be characterized by a firm tone. Merchants are all in good spirits and regard the outlook as bright. The advance in sugars has stimulated the demand somewhat, but the volume of business doing in this commodity is still small. While coffees are at the moment quiet and steady, there is some uncertainty regarding them. In dried fruits the position remains much about the same as it has for some weeks past. The same applies to syrups and molasses. Teas are scarcely so active, although there is still what might be called a fair business doing in them. Canned goods dontinue in fair demand, with corn seemingly still receiving the most attention from buyers. Green fruits are picking up somewhat, and oranges and lemons are stiffening. Payments, while not bad, might be better.

COFFEES.

Quiet and steady. Business is confined to small lots for the satisfaction of immediate wants. The market is at the moment in a somewhat uncertain condition, and there is considerable difference of opinion in consequence, some holding that prices will rule higher, while others hold to the contrary. In another week or so the atmosphere will probably be clearer. In the meantime there is no speculating in large lots. There are not many good coffees on the spot and demand is light. Good Rios are still quoted at 21 to 22c.

DRIED FRUIT.

Nothing particularly new has developed during the week. Prices rule steady to firm and demand is light. The market for Valencua raisins is strong but there is not much doing in them; prices range from $4\frac{34}{4}$ to $7\frac{12}{5}$ c. the outside price being for layers. Currants continue in fairly good demand and firm at from $5\frac{34}{4}$ c. up. Prunes remain firm and in fair demand; they are quoted at $7\frac{12}{5}$ in casks and from 8c. up to 10c. in cases, the outside price being for fine cases. Dates are quiet and unchanged at $5\frac{12}{5}$ to $5\frac{34}{5}$ c.

RICE AND SPICES.

Rice continues quiet and unchanged at prices ranging from 37% to 10c, outside figure being for genuine Carolina; goathead, finest imported, is quoted at 534 to 6c.

Spices are without change. Ginger is firm at 25 to 27c. for pure Jamaican and 16 to 18c. for African.

SUGAR,

The sugar market has ruled strong and excited all week. Saturday last the refiners announced an advance of $\frac{1}{6}c$. on all grades. On Monday evening they followed this up with another of 1-16c., making a total advance of 3-16c., and prices are firm at these figures. Even at the advance refiners will not make contracts. In consequence of the advance there has been a little more sugar selling within the last few days, but the amount ct business doing in them is still small. Local wholesale houses quote granulated 1/8c. higher at 47/8 to 5c., Paris lump at 5⁵/₈ to 5³/₄c., extra ground at 5⁵/₈ to 6c., pow-dered at 5³/₈ to 5¹/₂c.; yellows sell at from 3⁵/₈ to 4¹/₄c., according to quality. Prices of refined are proportionately lower in Canada than anywhere else, and refiners say that the recent advances have been made on account of higher prices in both cane and beet.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Syrups are in fair demand at steady and unchanged prices. A fair quantity was bought during the week at $3\frac{1}{4}$ c. merely to test the market, and dealers are getting from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ c. a pound.

Demand is also fairly good for molasses, principally at prices ranging from 32 to 37¹/₂ c. per Imperial gallon.

TEAS.

Prices firm and demand continues fairly active, although not so much so as a week or so ago. Low and medium grades seem to be still the ones most in demand, particularly for Ceylons and Assams.

According to the latest advices the London tea market continues to show a strong demand for low price grades of all kinds. Medium to fine remain neglected. A feature of the market is that as common teas harden finer teas become weaker. All the lower sorts of Indian, Chinas and Ceylons are very firm' It is worthy of special note that when really fine teas are to be had at about 2d. per lb. more than the commonest descriptions, common Congous that are barely clean are ruliug at 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}d$, common Indians and Ceylons at 8d. to $8\frac{1}{2}d$, at the same time you can obtain teas of good quality for only 10d. to 11d. Second and 3rd Young Hyson are decidedly firmer and have shown an advance during the last week. The pro-The probability is that they will go still dearer as they are getting into small compass.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

The butter market at the moment is strong. There is a scarcity of all kinds and demand is good. About all the old stock of creamery butter that has been selling at 20c. is cleaned out. Good creamery tubs sell at from 24 to 25c. a pound, rolls at 26c., and pound prints at 27c. These prices, however, are too high for the popular taste, and what people are mostly looking for is dairy butter that sells around 20c. Good dairy tubs are quoted at 20 to 22c. and large rolls at 19 to 20c. Bakers' butter is still scarce and wanted. What they want is a low grade butter at 15c., but failing this bakers do not hesitate much about paying as high as even 20c.

The cheese market continues to rule dull. Stocks are not large, but dealers are anxious to get rid of what they have. Prices range from 11½ to 12c. a pound, but few seem to be getting the outside figure.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—There are a few small lots moving at \$1.40 to \$1.45. A car of medium handpicked in barrels was purchased jointly by some of the dealers at \$1.45. Bushel lots sell at \$1.50 to \$1.60.

DRIED APPLES—Offerings are more liberal than for some time, while demand has fallen off. Dealers are paying 5 to 5%c., although there is not much inclination to pay the outside figure. Dealers' selling prices are 5% to 5% c.

EVAPORATED APPLES—There is still some enquiry heard for car lots, which are not obtainable; 9 to 9½ c. would be paid for car lots.

EGGS—Supply was little short of the demand in the early part of the week, and the feeling was rather steadier in consequence. Demand is good at 13 to $13\frac{1}{2}$ c.

HONEY—There is no material change. Some fairly good sales of buckwheat honey in 3-lb. tins are reported at 5c, but the market continues dull. Dark is quoted in sections at roc. White is quoted at 8c. in 50-lb. tins and at 15c. in sections.

DRESSED POULTRY—The market remains dull and unchanged. Chickens are quoted at 65 to 75c. per pair, ducks 85c. to \$1 per pair, turkeys at 14c. per pound, and geese at 9 to 10c. per pound.

POTATOES—Steady and unchanged, car lots selling on track here at 85c. and bags out of store at 95 to \$1.

ONIONS-Dull and easy at \$1 to \$1.25.

HOPS—The market is still difficult to fathom. Small lots of one, two or three bales sell at 18 to 20c. Yearlings are quoted as before at 15 to 16c. The demand is limited. Brewers have fair stocks on hand and in view of the dull market they do not appear inclined to do anything.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

The market for dressed hogs is dull and easy. There are not many coming in and not many are wanted. No car lots are offering. The ruling price for market hogs is \$775, and this price would probably be paid for car lots. Hogs continue in good demand at firm prices.

BACON-Long clear 10¹/₂ to 11c. Smoked backs are 12¹/₂ to 13c., bellies 13¹/₂c., rolls 10c.

HAMS—In good demand and firm at 13 to 13¹/₂c.

LARD—Pure Canadian is 134c. in tubs, and 134c. in pails. Compound 104 to 11c.

BARREL PORK-U. S. heavy mess is \$20.00 to \$20.50. Canadian short cut \$22. Canadian heavy mess \$20 to \$21.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef fores are $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ c., hindquarters 7 to $8\frac{1}{4}$ c., veal $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 8c., mutton 7 to 8c., lamb 8c. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.

GREEN FRUIT.

The weather of the past week has rather favored the green fruit trade and business is a little more active in consequence. Demand for oranges is good and prices have appreciated for Valencias, while Floridas are scarce The market for lemons is stiffening for good desirable stock, especially for 300's, which size is scarce. Bananas are in good demand and supply is fair. We quote Valencia oranges at \$3.00 to \$5.50 per case, Jamaicas \$2.50 to \$2.75 per box, Floridas \$3 to \$3.75 per box, Palermos \$2.50 per box ; Messinas \$3 to \$3.25 per case; lemons \$3.50 for 300's and \$3.25 per case; lemons \$3.50 to \$2.25 ; pineapples 20 to 30c.,



MARKETS - Continued

20

Malaga grapes \$8 to \$9, fancy cranberries \$10 per barrel, common \$1 per basket; apples, \$1.75 for fancy stock.

FISH AND OYSTERS.

This being the last week of the Lenten season trade shows increased activity. Supply is good. About the only change in prices is a decline of ½c. on haddock, which is quoted at 5½c. Oysters are lower and about one half of the dealers here have stopped handling them for the season. We quote as follows: 7 to 7½c. for trout and ordinary whitefish, 7½c. for Manitoba whitefish, 4½c. per lb. or \$3 per hundred for frozen Lake herring, \$2.50 per hundred for frozen sea herring, Ioc. tor mackerel, 13c. for B.C. frozen salmon, and 17c. for fresh ditto, 5 to 7c. for smelts, 5½c. for had-dock, 4 to 4½c. for market cod, 9c. for steak cod, 5c. for flounders, 6½c. for skinned and boned codfish, \$3 per half bbl. skinned and boned codhsh, 33 per half bbl. for Labrador herring, \$2.75 per half bbl. for shore herring, 11 to 12½c. for Digby her-ring, 4c. for boneless fish, 7 to 8c. for bone-less cod, 7c. for pike, 7c. for pickerel; cis-coes \$1.50 to \$1.75 a hundred, black bass 10 to 12½c. a pound; finnan haddie, 9c.; oys-tere \$1.50 for for the and \$1.75 a fields ters, \$1.25 for stds., and \$1.75 selects.

HIDES, SKINS, WOOL, TALLOW.

HIDES- Market unchanged, carlots moving as before at $5\frac{1}{4}$ c; No. 1 cows' is quoted at $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. Demand 1s good and supply is about as usual at this season.

skins; supply has fallen off and nobody is anxious to buy and prices are easy, \$1.40 being the outside figure. The supply of calfskins is increasing but demand is good and prices higher at 8c.

WOOL-There is a fair demand from the factories, chiefly for small lots. There is no speculative tendency and prices are steady. Reports from the Old Country markets speak of an advance of 10 per cent. in some grades of fine wool. Pulled wools unchanged at 22 to 23c. for supers and at 26 to 27c. for ex-No. 1 and black are unchanged at 20 X tras. to 21C.

TALLOW-The market is easier. There is not much business doing, views of buyers and sellers being apart. Dealers are selling and sellers being apart. Dealers are selling odd barrel lots of rendered at 7½c., but much less would be taken for carlots; they are paying $6\frac{1}{2}c$. Rough is $\frac{1}{2}c$. lower at 21/2C

SEEDS

A good active business is being done in all lines and prices are without material change. Red clover is being jobbed out at \$8.60 to \$9.50. A fair jobbing trade is being done in alsike at prices ranging from \$5.50 to \$8.50, the outside price being for fancy seed Prices for timothy range from \$2.40 to \$2.90, the outside figure being for flail threshed and unhulled, but the chief demand is for the prime to choice article, which is being jobbed at \$2.50 to \$2.65.



While the best for all household use, has peculiar qualities for easy and quick washing of clothes.

We sell it! So do all the best Wholesale Grocers in Canada.

The St. Croix Soap Mf'g Co.,

Branches :

MONTREAL : 17 St. Nicholas St.

TORONTO : Wright & Copp, 40 Wellington St. East. WINNIPEG: E. W. Ashley.

CANNED GOODS.

TORONTO.

SKINS-There is not much doing in sheep. The position remains much about the same as a week ago. Demand keeps fairly good and prices firm. Tomatoes still sell at 90c. to \$1, and demand is fairly good at these prices Further enquiries are reported from England, but the ideas across the Atlantic are still too low for dealers on this side. Peas are in good demand and firm at 90c. to \$1. Corn is in active demand this week at prices ranging from 90c. to \$1 25. Some jobbing houses are making enquiries for lots of corn to replenish their stocks. The salmon situation is strong. Stocks are lighter, but demand at the same time is light. There is no particular feature, in fact there is no movement to create it. Lobster for the seasop is in good demand, that is for the better grades. Prices are firm and likely to remain so ; they range from \$2 to \$2.10 for talls and finest quality and \$2.50 for flats. Canned peaches are getting scarcer, and demand is good. The range of prices is \$2.10 to \$2.25 for 2's, \$3.25 to \$3.75 for 3's. Canned apples are being more enquired after, and stocks of these too are getting low. Prices are firm and range from 85c. to \$1 for 3's and gallons from \$2 to \$2.25. Stocks of all fruits are on the light side and prices are firm with demand fair.

St. Stephen, N.B.,

MONTREAL.

So far as spot business is concerned the canned goods market is extremely dull. Several large sales of salmon are reported for future delivery at \$4.40 to \$4.50 at the coast, which with freight means \$5.10 or \$5.20 delivered here, or \$1.27 1/2 to \$1.30 per dozen. Dealers came to an agreement Friday last also not to sell Canadian sardines at less than \$5, which it is hoped will put a stop to the wholesale cutting which has been going on of late. Corn, beans and peaches are lower, but prices are somewhat nominal.



AGENTS FOB CANADA:--C. E. COLSON, Montreal. D. MASSON & CO., Montreal. ARTHUB P. TIPPET & CO., Toronto, St. John, N. B., and Montreal.

ARCHER, Carpenter and Store Fitter VALUATOR.

VALUATOR, STORE, OFFICE AND SHOW ROOM FITTER. All classes of Store Fittings, Exhibition Cases, Show Cases, etc., from the Cheapest to the Most Elaborate, made well, quick, and at Reasonable Charges. Alterations, Repairs. Estimates Free. Post cards promptly attended to.

Cor. of Adelaide St., Toronto.





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MARKETS-Continued

TORONTO MARKET NOTES.

Granulated sugar is quoted higher at 47% to 5c.

China teas were a little lower at last sale in New York.

Marbot walnuts are higher in Bordeaux and good quality is about exhausted.

Gold medal washed Turkey figs, in bags about 6 pounds, finest grade crown, are selling at 6c.

Sloan & Crowther have just received a carload of Bowlby's preserved apples in fancy quarters.

T. Kinnear & Co. have a few barrels of Labrador herrings, which they are offering at low prices.

Carlo, Neemack & Co., of Leghorn, advise P. L. Mason & Co. that indications point to lower prices in candied peels this season.

Smith & Keighley have worked off a considerable quantity of raw sugars in bags at $3\frac{1}{2}$ c. as a result of the higher prices on refined.

Clemes Bros. are receiving two carloads of Uncas brand of Florida oranges. The fruit is fancy, heavy and juicy and sells at \$3 to \$3.75 according to size.

New maple syrun is expected to arrive on this market next week. In the meantime last year's make is selling fairly well at 75 to 85c., the inside price being for large lots.

There seems to be quite a difference of local opinion regarding the condition of the market for evaporated apples, but most reliable information goes to show that the "bull" interest have the best of the argument. The "bears," however, are pounding the market vigorously.—N. Y.Bulletin.

Gorman, Eckart & Co., London, Ont., in order to introduce their fine quality of baking powder are presenting each customer with a fine steel engraving or an etching for every pound purchased. They report large sales. The orders booked in one week for one-lb. tins only was five tons, or 10,000 tins. Send them a trial order.

Jas. A. Skinner & Co., Toronto, report that owing to orders coming in so rapidly for the New Era Glassware from all points of the Dominion, that they have, up to the present, been unable to fill all orders promptly, but as the manufacturers have put ou extra hands, they hope in another week to be able to supply the demand.

Grocers requiring an assortment of brooms for the spring trade will find a large variety to select from in the different lines manufactured by the well-known firm of Chas. Boeckh & Sons, Toronto. The brushes and brooms made by them are well known throughout the Dominion, both to the trade and consumers, and their goods are always reliable and as represented. Special attention is given to the grading of their stock, and their lines are suitable for every class of trade, from those requiring extra fine carpet brooms down to the common grades for ordinary house or factory use. The workmanship is guaranteed to be first-class in every particular and their brooms are always of uniform size, weight and quality. Dealers will recognize the value of having reliable brands which they can always depend upon. Orders sent through any of the leading wholesale houses will be promptly filled, and buyers should specify Boeckh's brushes and brooms. A price list, fully illustrated, showing the various lines manufactured by this firm, will be sent by mail on application, and special attention is given to letter orders.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, March 30, 1893. GROCERIES.

Business in general groceries is quiet for the reason that most buyers have supplied themselves pretty well for shipment after the 3rd of April when freight rates are reduced. The country roads in this and some other sections also are not setled yet, and on the whole it is a sort of interim spell. There is nothing very new in the conditions either, values generally ruling steady, while it is said that the sugar refineries have decided not to do any further business on the -decline mentioned last week, but stipulate for the former price. It is possible, however, that round lots have been moved this week at the concession. Coffee rules firm and is scarce, while tea is quiet on the whole, but the firm position of values is fully maintained. In molasses Barbadoes has declined to 12c. first cost at the Island. With Lent almost over the fish market is dropping into dullness, while canned goods rule dull, but considerable activity is to note in salmon for future delivery. Dealers have also agreed on a uniform price for Canadian sardines, with a view of stopping the cutting.

SUGAR.

Advices to brokers here quote the raw sugar market firm and refined as strong in New York. In fact sugar has been selling for less proportionately on this market than anywhere else, and refiners say they will accept no more orders at the concession mentioned last week, but it is possible that a round lot could be had still at 4 9-16c. Yellows are quiet and unchanged.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Good bright syrups are in fairly good demand. American selling at 18c. to 21c. and Canadian at 1 3-4c. to 2c. per pound.

There is very little business doing in spot in molasses, in fact, practically all the stock has been closed out. Prices now rule at 30c. A decline of 1c. is reported in Barbadoes at the Islands, the latest quotation being 12c., which is about 29c. here. Between 4,000 and 5,-000 puncheons have been sold on this basis.

TEA.

The market has been quiet during the week between jobbers, no large lots having changed hands, still there has been a fair amount of orders received from the country, and sales of Japans are reported at 12 1-2c. to 14c. for low grade, 14 1-2c. to 18c. for good common to medium, 19 1-2c. to 21c. for fine, and 23 1-2c. to 31 1-2c. for finest. Black teas are steady, and several involces have been sold on English account at 7 1-2d. to 1s. 1-2d. Greens are in fair request at steady prices.

COFFEE AND SPICES.

The coffee market remains very firm, and most of the offerings have been picked up at about last week's prices. Very little if any Rio can be had under 20c., and we quote 19c. to 21c., Maracaibo firm at 201-2c. to 22c., and Java and Mocha 24c. to 28c. These prices are for wholesale quantities.

Spices remain firm, and we quote black pepper 8c. to 9c., Pimento 6 1-2, and nutmegs firm at 50c. and 52 1-2c. to \$1.

RICE.

The rice market does not show any change of importance, a fair jobbing movement being reported at unchanged

(Continued on page 24.)

FLOUR AND FEED.

TORONTO.

The flour market continues to rule dull and easy. Feed is offering more freely, and prices are easier in consequence.

FLOUR.—City millers' and dealers' prices are: Manitoba patents, \$4.35 to \$4.50; strong bakers' \$3.85 to \$4.10; white wheat patents, \$3 50 to \$3.75; straight roller, \$3.15 to \$3.30, low grades, per bag, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Ontario family \$3.35 to \$3.85.

Car prices are : Toronto freights—Manitoba patents, \$4.30 to \$4.50; Manitoba strong bakers' \$3.90 to \$4.25; Ontario patents, \$3.25 to \$3.50; straight roller, \$3.00 to \$3.20; extra, \$2.90 to \$3.00; low grades, per bag, \$1.10 to \$1.25.

MEAL—Oatmeal is \$4.00. to \$4.20 Cornmeal is \$3.25 to \$3.50.

FEED—Bran (ton lots) \$17, ditto (on track) \$15.50, shorts (ton lots) \$17 to \$18; mixed feed \$20 to \$22, feeding corn 57 to 58c., oats $33\frac{1}{2}$ to $34\frac{1}{2}$ c.

HAY-Baled timothy, demand is good and supply fair at \$9.25 to \$9.50.

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

MONTREAL.

The flour market is dull and quiet, while quotations are more or less nominal for business here. We quote as follows: Winter wheat \$4.00 to \$4.25; spring patents \$4.25 to \$4.35; straight rollers \$3.50 to \$3.75; extra \$3.10 to \$3.25; superfine \$2.60 to \$2.90; city strong bakers' \$4 to \$4.15; strong bakers' \$3.90 to \$4.00.



TENDERS

INDIAN SUPPLIES

INDIAN SUPPLIES Stated and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to head of the second at this office up to head of the second at this office up to head of the second at this office up to head of the second at this office up to head of the second at this office up to head of the second at this office up to head of the second at this office up to head of the second at this office up to head of the second at the second at the head of the second at the second at the head of the second at the second at the head of the second at the second at the head of the second at the second at the head of the second at the second at the head of the second at the second at the head of the second at the second at the head of the second at the second at the head of the second at the second at the head of the second at the second at the head of the head of the s

Department of Indian Affairs. Ottawa, March, 1893.

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OUR LATEST LEADER IS

of Glassware, and it leads them all Each contains 39 articles, as follows

3 Large Table Sets, (Sugar, But-ter, Cream and Spoon Holder)

- 6 Half Gallon Pitchers. 9 Large Fruit Bowls, High Foot.
- 6 Large Covered Fruit Bowls, High Foot.

6 Large Cake Stands, High Foot.

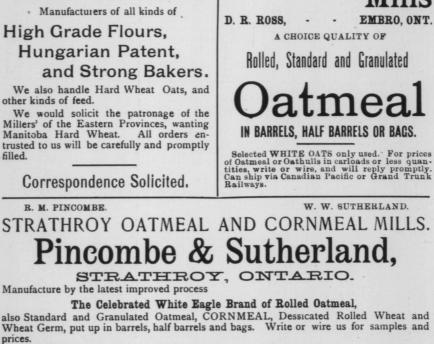
As each article can be sold retail for 25c further comment is uunecessary. Send for a sample case and you will order more.





DRIFT CO.

BRANTFORD



N.B.-The only mills putting up Rolled Oatmeal in Cotton Bags.

IT IS A GREAT SUCCESS.

23

OATMEAL

Dominion Mills, LONDON.

MITCHELL

Write or wire for Thomson's Brands ROLLED OVTS, PINHEAD & STANDARD MEALS.

SPLIT PEAS, POT BARLEY, CORN MEAL, ETC.

All kinds of Chop and Mill Feed.

GENERAL GRAIN DEALER.

Highest price paid for Oats and Peas in car lots.

WALTER THOMSON, London and Mitchell.

Oatmeal

Mills,

Excelsior

Embro

Grocers from all parts of the country report that it is a quick seller from the start. Order a case from your jobber at once. Every customer you sell a bottle to will thank you after using it. Delicious Clam Broth can be made from it in one minute, with Hot water. Three sizes, retails at 25c., 50c., and 90c., in bottles only. Order from James Turner & Co., Hamilton, Ont., or write E. S. Burnham Company, "Manufacturers," 120 Gansevort St., New York, U.S.A. R. H. HOWARD & CO., Toronto. ROBT. MOORE, Travelling Agent, London, Ont.

AND WINE

VINEYARDS C?/um

Brantford and Pelee Island } J. S. HAMILTON & CO'Y, BRANTFORD, ONT Sole Agents for Canada.

N. WENGER & BROS.,

AYTON, ONT.

MILLERS

(Hungarian Process)

BRANDS :

KLEBER, MAY BLOSSOM.

AGENTS:

J. L. SMITH & SON, - Montreal.

The Western Milling Company

(Limited.)

REGINA, ASSA.

Halifax.

EPHRAIM ERB.

MONTREAL Markets Conti

prices. We quote standard \$3.85, choice \$4, Japans \$4.25, Louisiana, \$5.25, and Carolina \$7.50.

DRIED FRUIT.

The market for dried fruit is quiet and unchanged. Stocks are moderate and prices well sustained in the absence of demand.

FISH.

The fish market is quiet. Stocks gen-erally are small. Haddocks are in fair request. We quote: Haddock, 4c. to 4 1-2c.; lake trout, 7c.; whitefish, 7c. to 7 1-2c.; pickerel and dore, 9c.; dried cod, \$5.50; No. 1 green cod, \$7; Labrador salmon, \$13 to \$14; No. 2 mackerel, \$12; halves, \$7; C. B. and N. S. herring \$4.50 to \$4.75; fresh herring, \$2 to \$2.20 per hundred; haddies, 71-2c. to Sc.; Yarmouth bloaters, \$1.50 to \$2; frozen mackerel, 7c. to Sc.

BEANS.

Stocks of beans are much reduced, and prices are higher in consequence at \$1.60 to \$1.65 for choice, and \$1.25 to \$1.50 for ordinary.

HONEY.

Honey is dull and unchanged at 121-2 to 13c. for comb, extracted 5 to 7c.

MAPLE SYRUP. A few cases of new stock are arriving and sell at \$1 per gallon. Old sells at 50c. to 60c.

HOPS.

Hops are dull and easy on time at 15c. to 18c., and growers are consigning with freedom in hope of a sale.

POTATOES.

There has been a steady demand for potatoes, but prices are somewhat easier, although receipts still run light. The softening factor is the prospect of several large lots arriving from the west. We now quote 95c. to \$1.05 in car lots.

EGGS.

The egg market shows further easiness as compared with a week ago. We quote 15c. as the top

BUTTER. Butter is quiet and steady. We quote as follows: Choice fall creamery, 23c.; seconds. 21c. to 22c.; Townships dairy, 21c. to 23c.; Morrisburg and Brockville, 20c. to 22c.; Kamouraska stock, 00 to 20c.; Western, 20c.

TO EXTEND THE USE OF CRANBERRIES.

A meeting of the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association was held at Middleborough, Wednesday. The principal object of the meeting was the discussion of "The Foreign Market." The association proposes to make a display at the World's Fair, and it was also proposed to present the principal restaurants and hotels at the Fair with a supply of berries to be served guests free of charge. An agreement is being largely signed whereby growers will place three per cent. of their three years' crop in the hands of a committee, who will introduce them into toreign markets, together with pamphlets telling their use and preparation. Thus far three per cent of nearly 300,000 barrels have been pledged. More definite action will be taken at the annual meeting in Middleborough in July.

THE RAGE FOR CHEAPNESS.

In an editorial comment upon the manner in which the English food laws are enforced the London Grocers' Chronicle discusses "the rage for cheapness" as a potent cause of the prevalence of adulteration in the grocery trade. It says :

The public, especially the poorer classes, want cheap provisions, and the grocer, in his eagerness to supply the demand, buys goods of a quality that can be sold at low price. Indeed, as we have seen over and over again, he even sells below cost price, as he says, to cope with the competitiou round him. To take only a few instances : There is a large demand for tenpenny and shilling coffee. It must be abundantly clear to any who will consider the matter, that they cannot buy the pure article at such a price, so a mixture of coffee and chicory is produced, which can be sold at such prices, and yet when the seller is summoned, he is most uncertain how the magistrate will decide the case, it very often depending, as Alderman Barrow once said, upon his lordship's liver. Again, a grocer is often asked for sixpenny or eightpenny cocoa. Such an article cannot be sold pure at that price, and so we have prepared cocoa and chocolate powder, manufactured articles, to meet this demand, but the inspector pounces down and tried to get a conviction against the seller, for, as he says, selling to the prejudice of the purchaser, when the latter ought to know that he can only get quality by paying a fair price.

Then again there is our old friend, margarine, which we are glad to see the Glasgow Wholesale Provision Dealers' Association is so vigorously defending against another threatened attack. Now it ought to be and, no doubt, is well know that eightpenny, tenpenny and shilling butter cannot be obtained in winter time, and yet we are safe, we believe, in saying that in working class districts particularly not one-half the purchasers ask for margarine. They do not like the name, and so they ask for butter even though they do not pay butter price. The fact is, in these and similar goods which rang among the uecessaries of life, certain classes of consumers cannot afford to pay the price for the genuine article, and fall back on cheap substitutes, but persist in applying the names of the originals when asking for them. The provision dealer and the grocer know this state of affairs exists. They cannot afford either the time or the risk of offence which the continual explanations would cost, and so they have to go on selling with the haunting dread of being trapped by some "wily" inspector, and then lectured by the magistrate and fined. We must confess we are not quite prepared to say that the law can be amended so as to prevent such unfair prosecutions, and certainly no amendment could be proposed to check inspectors, whose ingenuity and cunning will always find means of laying traps to catch the un-

wary, even though innocent traders, unless it be the total abolition of inspectors-a proposal which we fear is too late in the day now that the world appears to be fast resolving itself into two classes of persons, the inspectors and the inspected. And yet the grievance is a very real and common one. The public demand a low-priced article, and know they get fair value for their outlay, but enterprise in supplying that demand often leads to the police court.

This rage for cheapness is not peculiar to European countries, but exists in the United States, and explains the attitude of the retail grocers of the State of Obioon the pure food question. The fact that it does not exist here also furnishes the trade with a good excuse for objecting to pure food legislation which does not recognize the responsibility of either the consumer, the manufacturer or the jobber, but makes the retailer the scapegoat, demanding from him a vigilance that is impossible and a degree of intelligence and skill that only the educated chemist or highly paid expert can supply.

But while we oppose oppressive and unfair laws for the prevention of the sale of adulterated food, we advise retail grocers not to weakly surrender to the demands of the public for cheap and inferior goods, but to use every opportunity to elevate the standard of quality, if only by infinitesimal degrees, until a better grade of goods is universally demanded. There are three courses open to the dealer. First, he can adopt a neutral attitude, selling the kinds of goods that are demanded, without seeking either to raise or lower the standard of quality. Second, he can stimulare the rage for cheapness by offering cheaper and still cheaper goods, excusing his course with the plea of irresistible competition. Third, he can push the sale of better goods, pointing out their greater relative cheapness, and thus prove a benefactor to his species as well as a most sagacious and far-sighted merchant. The first plan is that which is followed by most small grocers in the large cities. Many grocers, especially the city cash dealers, adopt the second course of action, and are responsible for much of the adulteration that exists, their orders for inferior goods forming a soild foundation for the businesses of a number of manufacturers of proprietary brands of undoubted purity and merit, who are not above putting up goods for retailers under labels of the bogus order. The third plan may appear to be impracticable, but there are few really first class retail grocery businesses of many years' existence in which it is not followed, and it is to the steady adherence to this system of doing business that the success of the leading retail grocers of the country is chiefly due. Disregard the rage for inferior goods, and other things be-ing equal, the foundations of a large and profitable bnsiness can be laid. Succumb to it, and you fill a position which any person of moderate capital and inexperience can occupy equally well, and one which forces you into competition upon equal terms with dealers who have no special claim upon the public and whose business careers are with few exceptions, of the briefest .- Merchants' Review.



PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. William Parkkill continues to improve.

George Musson has returned from New York where he has been on a business trip.

The wife of E. J. Henry, grocer, 781 Queen street west, who has been ill for some weeks, is convalescing.

J. Outher, butcher, 748 Queen street,, is away, and some of his friends are anxious to learn his whereabouts.

Inflammation and congestion was the cause of the death of James Bielby, grocer, Dundas street, which occurred last week. His death was sudden. Mr. Bielby had been in business on Dundas street for several years.

Mrs. Forman, Rainham, Halton county, is dead. Deceased was the mother of C. F. Forman, grocer, of Vancouver, B.C., and of John and A. O. Forman of this city.

Mr. C. C. McPhaden, one of Cannington's progressive merchants, was in the city last week. He reports business quiet in North Ontario, and that the farmers are complaining about the low prices they are getting for everything except clover and pork.

W. Matthews, Toronto, agent for Nixey's, London, has received samples of blue and knife polish which he will show to the trade in Western Ontario shortly. His Nixey's black lead has long had a name for itself in Canada for its excellence, and this should greatly assist the sale of those products of this firm which are new to this market.

The Y.M.C.A. quartet, of which R. M. Corrie, secretary of the Retail Grocers' Association, is leading tenor, sang on Sunday last in the Metropolitan church during the service that was being conducted by Crossley & Hunter. The daily papers spoke highly of the quartet's performance.

Deputy Reeve Caldwell, Barrie, of the "Stat" grocery in that town, spent a few days in the city last week.

A DRUMMER'S DIFFICULTIES.

The following amusing sketch of a rehearsal scene between a Yankee "drummer" or commercial traveller, and one of his employers, is extracted from the Boston Commercial Bulletin: One of these gentlemen, who has recently returned from a trip for Thistle & Co., of this city, did not show a very large exhibit of orders to balance the liberal 'erpense" account allowed him by the firm, and Mr. Thistle, after looking over his returns, said: "Mr. Rataplan, I am afraid you did not approach the dealers in the right way. I used to be very successful in this line. Now, just suppose me to be Mr. Bigher, of Sellout, Illinois, and show me the way you introduce the

house." Accordingly Rataplan stepped out of the counting room, and re-entered, hat in hand, enquiring, "Is Mr. Bigher in ?" "That is my name," answered Thistle, urbanely. "My name is Rataplan, sir. I represent the house of Thistle Brothers & Co., of Boston." Thistle, in his character of western merchant, here rose, offered the salesman a chair, and expressed his pleasure at meeting him. "I am stopping with Overcharge at Stickemhouse, and have a fine unbroken lot of samples which I should like to show you. I think we can offer you some special advantages," etc., Rataplan delivering himself in a neat little speech in professional style. " Very well, very well," said Thistle, "I don't see but that you understand the way to get customers." " Excuse me, Mr. Thistle," said Rataplan, "I am afraid you do not understand the style of western merchants. Just now suppose you exchange places with me, and we repeat the rehearsal." " Certainly," said Thistle, and, and, picking up his hat, he stepped out. Returning, he found Rataplan with his chair tilted back, hat cocked fiercely over his right eye, his heels planted on Thistle's polished desk, and a lighted cigar between his teeth. Thistle looked a little staggered, but, nevertheless, he commenced : "Is Mr. Bigher in?" "Yes he is," responded Rataplan, blowing a cloud of pure Connecticut into Thistle's eyes; "who the deuce are you ?" "I represent the house of Thistle Brothers & Co.," said the astonished employer, coughing about a quart of smoke from his throat. "Are you of that concern, then ?" " No, sir, I'm not," said Thistle. "Well, it's lucky for you that you are not, for I've had two drummers to one customer in my store for the last two months; and if I could get hold of one of the fools that sent 'em out here at this time I'm darned if I wouldn't boot 'em clean out of the town of Sellout." "That'll do, that'll do," Mr. Rataplan," said Thistle. "I have no doubt you did the best you could for the interest of the house. Trade is a little dull."

California Oranges, first car Famous Riverside, Just Received.

96's and 112's \$2.50 Box 126's, 250's and 288's \$2.75 Box 150's \$3.00 Box 176's, 300's and 235's \$3.85 Box DIXON BROS. - Hamilton

NICK-NACKS IN THE GROCERY STORE.

There are a good many articles of small intrinsic value which the average city grocer could easily put in stock, but does not, perhaps, because the idea has never occurred to him, and which would be of great assistance in meeting the competition of dry goods bazaars. There is no need to enumerate such goods; a visit to any dry goods store of large dimensions will furnish the grocer with the required information, and he would disever that the list is quite large. We mean articles that take up little room, that do not present too startling a contrast to groceries, yet sell almost on sight and afford a fair profit.-Ex.

TRADE SALES.

At Suckling's Tuesday the stock of J. Hall, general storekeeper, Owen Sound, amounting to \$6,444, was sold at 52c. on the dollar, to W. J. Creighton, Owen Sound. The stock of Stickles & McBride, general storekeepers, Lisle, was sold at 65c. on the \$ to J. P. Mc-Kay, of Toronto. The stock of John Smillie, tailor, Queen street west, was sold to Nicholas Smillie for 62½ c. on the dollar.

It is rumored that the new postmaster general of the United States will require all newly appointed postmasters to devote the whole of their time to the business of their offices. In the States as here, country postoffices are usually conducted by general storekeepers.



THE MARCH OF MODERN IMPROVEMENT. The cowboy of the near future.

GROCERS .. Balfour & Co. IMPORTERS OF TEAS ..

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE GROCERY TRADE

HAMILTON, Ont., 21st March, 1893

GENTLEMEN :---

Having purchased the stock-in-trade and good-will of their business from Messrs. Stuart, Harvey & Co., (who are retiring from the grocery trade), we beg to advise you that we are prepared to offer Extra values in all lines of Groceries, and to treat buyers in the most liberal manner.

Our stock of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Syrups, Tobaccos, Canned Goods, Fruits and General Groceries is large and complete, and we have every facility for doing your business to your entire satisfaction. Our representatives will call on you regularly, and show samples and quote prices which cannot be beaten. Orders by letter, telephone, or telegraph, will have our special care and attention, and nothing will be left undone to please you, both as to price and quality of goods.

Our shipping facilities are excellent, and all orders will receive the promptest despatch. Produce consigned to us will be sold promptly for the highest price obtainable, and proceeds credited to your account.

Our object is to serve your best interests for the smallest legitimate profit necessary to maintain business.

Soliciting your valued correspondence.

We are, yours truly,

BALFOUR & CO.

AGENTS IN CANADA FOR

The Celebrated "Sally" and "Duff House" Teas. "Barra Cherra" Ceylon—Ibs. and ½ Ibs. Cherry's Pure Irish Mustard. Faulder's Silverpan Marmalades and Jams. "Viking" and "St. Olaf" Brands Norway Condensed Milk. The "Gray Spa" Mineral Water.

WHAT HAVE YOU FOR SALE ?

Have you something that will go off like hot cakes? Look about you for quick articles that will be snapped up the moment they are offered.

'lhat's the stuff you want-something which you can get in early and which will have a splendid run. Booksellers made a great deal of money out of Gen. Grant's book. So many families were hungry for it, and the salesman who got up with the sun and started out early for orders came home handsomely repaid for his venture. Some books are slow, others are fast. The same thing is true of men. He has a gift who can figure out now what is going to be in demand months hence. The smart journalist is ready with a big cheque for early information which will astound when made public. It is understood that the office is always ready to pay well for all early information; so the thing comes to them, and next morning they have its exclusive use. They have something for sale which none of their competitors have. They control the mar-_ ket. Gould, they say, used to pay liberally for secrets which enabled him to "get there" before the other fellow. The first and most important question with all trades should be: Will these goods sell if I take them? Can I turn them over quickly at a profit ? Styles and fashions are very short lived, and the short seasons whimsical. The motto is, "Quick or you'll miss it." Unfortunately, everything one buys does not go off like hot cakes or go up in price. Many things stay, stick and torment-easy to buy and hard to sell. The traders who are here are numerous. This nation and others spend a good deal of money in the secret service business. To be well posted they pay largely. With the individual it isn't very much different. We have to be on the watch or our enemies will tumble us and trample us under foot. Trade and competition are so cruel. No one is figuring specially for your prosperity. There is a wise way of looking out for number one. There is no sin in thinking and planning for to-morrow. If you buy a pig in a poke you'll rue it. Be careful. Be on the lookout for bargains that have the go in them. An author writes twenty books. Only one of them had the hot cake stir in it. The demand was unlversal. You get hold if you can of the universal articles. Trade in them.

"Never pass my door," said a city man once to a farmer, "when you have more of those good turnips for sale." They were the best we ever had on our table, and his butter and eggs were also number one. Here the demand was greater than the supply, and the sales were quick. This farmer doesn't need to linger in the market the most of the day offer ing his produce. Once bought and tasted his goods were wanted evermore. He has the trick. You can cash his bill. Just imitate him, that's all.-The Michigan Tradesman.

SUGAR WEATHER.

When snowballs pack on the horses' hoofs And the wind from the south blows warm, When the cattle stand where the sunbeams

- heat
- And the moon has a dreamy charm; When icicles crash from the dripping eaves.
- And the furrows peep black through the snow.
- Then I hurry away to the sugar bush. For the sap will run, I know.
- With auger and axe and spile and trough To each tree a visit I pay.
- And every boy in the countryside Is eager to help to-day.
- We roll the backlogs into their place, And the kettles between them swing,
- Then gather the wood for the roaring fire And the sap in pailfuls bring
- A fig for your arches and modern ways, A fig for your sheet-iron pan,
- I like the smoky old kettles best, And I stick to the good old plan.
- We're going to make sugar and taffy to-night On the swing pole under the tree,
- And the girls and boy's for miles around Are all sworn friends to me
- The hens are cackling again in the barn. And the cattle beginning to bawl.
- And neighbors, who long have been acting cool
- Now make a forgiving call.
- For there's no love feast like a taffy pull, With its hearty and sticky fun.
- And I know the whole world's at peace with me,
 - For the sap has commenced to run.

P. MCARTHUR.

TRICKS IN TRADE.

Now, for instance, let us suppose you have put up \$10 on ten shares of Manhattan. Forty-nine other customers have done the same. That makes \$500 in the bucket shop.

Manhattan is a fairly lively stock, we'll say, and it closes several points higher than it opened, yet you and your fellows in misfortune lose.

How is that?

Simple enough, my dear fellow. The bucket shop man goes to a member of the stock exchange and tells him that it will be worth his while to break the price of Manhattan one point.

The broker quietly sells 100 shares of Manhattan at one point below the opening price, regardless of the fact that it has since risen one point. This transaction cost him \$200, or two points a share. The bucket shop man pays him this and \$100 more for Thus the bucket shop man loses his trouble. \$300. Subtract that from his \$500 and you see he is still \$200 ahead. Had he allowed the prices to go their course he would have had to return to the customers their \$500 and \$1,000 more, but the quotations on the ticker show his broker's transaction and so the customers can't kick when their margin is wiped out.

TO SMOKE HAMS.

First smoke a barrel thoroughly, as follows : Place a barrel over a pan of coals, keeping a smouldering fire of cobs, from six to eight hours, for a strong smoke. Smoke for four hours if you do not like strongsmoked hams. Prepare a brine as follows For thirty pounds of meat take two pounds of salt, one and a half ounces of saltpeter, one pound of brown sugar, pepper and other seasoning if wished. Cover your hams with this brine in the smoked barrel, and at the end of four weeks your hams are ready for use, smoked evenly throughout and with no waste. Place a weight on the hams to keep them under brine, and they are good all summer. If they are not kept in a very cool place in hot weather, scald and skim your brine, and when cool pour over the hams again

BOOKS FOR BUSINESS MEN.

How to Keep a Store.

.

How to Keep a Store. By SAMUEL H. TERBY. CONTENTS: The Selection of a Business; The Choice of a Locality; On Buying a Stock of Goods; Obtaining Credit on Purchases; Examination, Marking and Arranging of Goods; Advertising a Business; Employment of Clerks; The Art of Selling Goods; Selling Goods for Cash; Selling Goods on Credit; Selling for Cash and Credit Com-bined; Replenishing Stock; Sottling for Purchas-es; Depreciation of Goods; Losses by Fire, Theft, etc.; Keeping Accounts; Expenses; Co-partner-ships; Influence of Social Life on Business; Buy-ing Goods at Auction - Investment of the Profits; Insolvency; Business Qualifications, etc. 12 mo; Extra Cloth, \$1.50.

Ideas for Hardware Merchants. By D. T. MALLET.

By D. T. MALER. By D. T. MALER. This novel book is the only book ever written specially for hard ware men, and every hardware merchant will find i of decided help and of in-transity of the second second second second ware Store; How to Dress a Hardware Store window; How to Select Seasonable Goods and How to Display Them to Best Advantage: How to Make a Success with Hardware; How to Com-pete with "Department Stores." How to Turn a credit Business into a Cash Business; How to Avoid Bad Debts and Increase Trade, How to Secure Low Quotations from Jobbers and Manu-fardware Store; How to Arrange the Fixtures in a Hardware Store; How to Treat and Manage Clerks; How to Keep Your Accounts with the sand Arrange Its Details; How to Arrange Price Lists How to Meet Close Competitors and How to be Enterprising; How to Properly Proportion store Expenses, and thousands of practical hints for hardware merchants. Paper cover, \$1.

Tea and the Science of Blending.

CONTENTS: Early History of Tea; Tea Statis-tics; China, Indian, Ceylon, Java and Japan Teas, describing each variety, make and liquor; Indian Tea Districts, describing each district; Manufac-ture of Tea; Points on Blending; Specimen Blends, with Comments, etc., etc. \$1.

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By N. C. FOWLER. This is the best handbook on advertising and how to do it that has yet been published. Price, cloth \$3.75, half leather \$4.50, full seather \$5.

Self Instruction in Practical Business

Qualifications. By CHAS. S. MCNAIR.

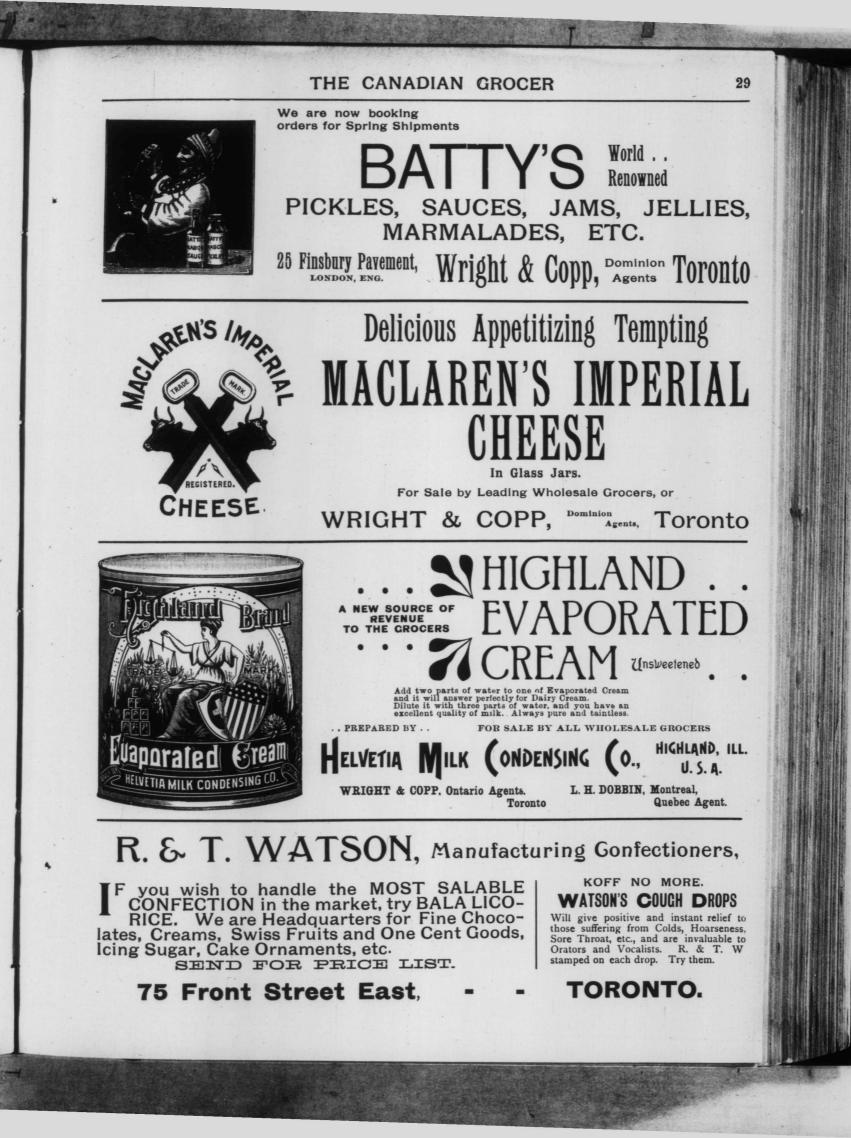
Size, 81 x 11 inches, 256 pages. \$2.50 How to Sell Goods.

By B. F. CUMMINGS.

A Prize Essay, 10c.

The Publishers of this paper have arranged to accept and transmit to the U.S. and Cana-dian publishers, orders for these books. Money should be sent by P. O. Order or register letter to

THE J. B. MCLEAN PUB. CO., LTD., TORONTO.



BUSINESS CHANGES.

DIFFICULTIES, ASSIGNMENTS, COMPROMISES J. A. Morin, general dealer, Kingsley, has assigned.

J. Kennedy, grocer, Point Edward, has removed to Sarnia.

John L. Mowat, grocer, of this city, is retiring from business.

James Stewart, Young's Point, is advertising business for sale.

Andrew Wilson, grocer, Paisley, has assigned to Hector Cowan.

E. C. Moore, liquor dealer, Orillia, has assigned to A. W. Ambrose.

Joseph Morin, boots and shoes, St. Hyacinthe, Que., has assigned.

Boisvert Adolphe, general merchant, St. Croix, Que., has assigned.

Isaie Charbonneau, general store, St. Therese, Que., has assigned.

W. J. Cherney, grocer, Sarnia, has been succeeded by Joseph Kennedy.

G. W. Shipley, general merchant, Ailsa Craig, has assigned to E. B. Smith.

Jacob Porteous, boot and shoe dealer, Galt, has assigned to C. B. Armstrong.

Heintzman & Gaiser, general dealers, Shipka, has assigned to C. B. Armstrong.

A demand of assignment has been made on Simeon Beauchamp, general dealer, Montreal.

A. G. Montgomery & Co., general merchants, Tiverton, have been succeeded by Balantyne Bros.

Johnson & Green, general merchants, Martinville, have assigned, and a meeting of creditors will be held April 5th.

E. A. McEachren, a grocer at 106 Queen street west, has assigned to J. C. McLean. Liabilities are placed at \$800. The creditors will meet at McLean's office on April 3.

Windsor McCammon, general merchant, Binscarth, Man., is asking an extension. F. C. Thorgirsson, in the same line of business at Churchbridge, Man., has obtained one.

The sheriff has taken possession of L. A. Curnett & Bros'. liquor and shoe store, Woodstock, under an execution issued by their father, who is a merchant at Ancaster. The Gurnetts recently sold their stock of groceries to W. J. Griffin, of Smithville.

John P. McMillan, wholesale fruit dealer of Colborne street, has assigned to Wm. Munns. The creditors will meet at the office of C. J. Holman & Co., Bay street, on March 30. The liabilities of the estate are placed at \$2,400, and assets at from \$1,000 to \$1,500.

CHANGES.

W. A. Magee, grocer, St. John, N. B., is selling stock to close business.

George J. Bayley, bankrupt stocks, etc., Petrolia, is advertised giving up business.

J. T. Carswell, general merchant, Douglas, Man., has sold out to G. Draper and J. C. Berry.

Leonie Asselin has been registered proprie-

tor of the firm of J. E. Asselin & Cie., grocers, Quebec.

John F. Taylor, Valiant Shoe Mfg. Co., this city, is retiring from business and advertises business for sale.

J. A. Bernier and Louis Philippe have been registered proprietors of the firm of J. Bernier & Co., grocers, Quebec.

Isaie Laniel, has been registered proprietor of the firm of A. Demers & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, Longeuil.

SALES MADE OR PENDING.

The stock of R. Douglass, grocer, St. John's, Que., is to be sold March 29.

The general stock of W. J. Kinney, Kenilworth, has been sold to H. L. Moore.

The stock of Pierre Moreau, grocer, Montreal, is advertised for sale by bailiff.

The general stock of George Halliday, Arnprior, has been sold at 60 cents on the dollar.

The boot and shoe stock of James Porteous, Galt, is to be sold by auction on the 3rd prox.

The general stock of G. A. Biron, St Telesphore, Que., is advertised for sale the same day.

The Wardsville cheese factory and furnishings were sold by public auction recently. Mr. Jell bought the property for \$300, presumably for Mr. Tuke.

J. W. Jones, of London, has sold the stock of T. Castor & Co., of Port Stanley, consisting of general merchandise, to A. Neighborn, of London, at 55½ cents on the dollar. PARTNERSHIPS FORMED AND DISSOLVED.

Boyle & McQuarrie, general store, Mabou, N. S., have reported to be about to dissolve.

Mr. Shipley has been admitted a partner by John B. Phelan, grocer, Amherst, N. S. Phelan & Shepley is the style of the new firm.

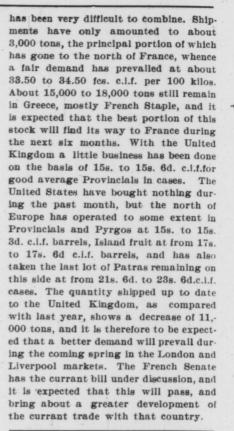
A new partnership has been formed of the Standard Tea and Coffee Co., Montreal. David Tees, jr., and E. W. Bonham are the new partners.

H. E. Moore and W. A. Robertson, North Sydney, N. S., have been registered co-partners under the firm name of Moore & Robertson, general merchants.

THE CURRANT POSITION.

The following is the report of one of the largest currant merchants, dated Patras, March 10, and will show the position of the market at that time:

"Owing to the severe financial crisis which has affected our market during the past month, and to the constant fluctuations in the rate of exchange, business



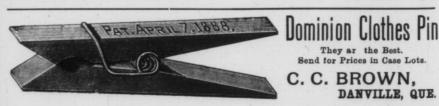


Counter Check Books

A patent has just been issued for a new automatic check book to be known as "Happy Thought." No black leaf required; yet every page copies with exactness and permanency. It is clean and saves time, patience and money. Prices are \$1 per hundred lower than any other check book on the market. Made in any style and size. Samples and price hist free on application.

J. K. CRANSTON, Wholesale Dealer in Store and Office Supplies, GALT, ONT.

Mention this Paper.









Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Canned Goods, Fish, Fruit, Vegetables,

Write for Samples and Quotations.



English Biscuits

All Grocers should keep a supply of Genuine English Biscuits .

NUFACTURED BY

HUNTLEY & PALMERS

Biscuit Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen, Etc.



Reading AND London England

FOR WHICH THERE IS AN EVER INCREASING DEMAND

HUNTLEY & PALMERS have obtained the highest awards given to any English House for Biscuits at all the leading Exhibi-tions since 1851, and at the Paris Exhibition in 1878 they were awarded the "Grand Prix," the only Grand Prize given to the Biscuit Trade and the theoret division in the Exhibition confer. Trade and the highest distinction the Exhibition could confer. The following being the terms of the award :

"Unrivalled House known throughout the world for its enormous production and for the excellent quality of its Manufactures.

For Price List and Terms Apply to:

Reading, and 162 Fenchurch St., London, E.C., England. HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

or to their Representative

MR. EDWARD VALPY, 28 Reade Street, New York.

THE CANADIAN GROCER PRICES CURRENT.

TOBONTO, March. 30, 1893.

This list is corrected every Thursday. The prices are solicited for publication, and are for such qualities and quantities as are usually ordered by retail dealers on the usual terms of credit.

pay are generally obtainable at lower prices.

are under the direct control of the Editor, and are not paid for or doc-tored by any manufacturing or jobbing house unless given under their name; the right being reserved to exclude such firms as do not furnish reliable information.

BAKING POWDER.



.1

Empire, 5 dozen 4 oz cans.... 4 8 "…… 2 16 "…… 3 51b cans …… bulk, per 1b..... COOK'S FRIEND. (In Paper Packages.) of credit. (In Paper Packages.) P Goods in large lots and for prompt prices. All quotations in this department are under the direct control of the Editor, and are not paid for or doc-boing house unless given under their name; the right being reserved to vaclude such firms as do not furnish reliable information. (In Paper Packages.) P Site 1, in 8 and 4 dos boxes... '' 10, in 4 dos boxes... '' 110, in 4 dos boxes... '' 10, in 4 dos boxes... '' 110, in 4 dos boxes... '' 10, in 4 dos boxes... '' 5 lb tins, 4 '' Ocean Ware, ½ lb, 4 '' WAVE 5 lb, ½ '' DIAMOND BAKING POWDER %1b. tins, 4 doz cases..... 1b. " 3 " " 1 lb. " 2 " " BISCUITS. TOBONTO BISCUIT AND CON TIONEBY CO.

TIONEBY CO. Abernethy Arrowroot Butter "Slbs. Cotinge Cotinge Digestive Digestive Garibaldi Ginger Nuts Garband Wafer Lemon Milk Nic Nsc Oyster People's Mixed

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	P. G. FRENCH DRESSING (LADIE	8.)	
	For ladies' and children's boots	and	
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0 09	Is. packages, (91b. boxes) 7s 6d	5 k	
0 12	Jubilee in 1 oz. and 2 oz. round blocks in cartons		
0 10		2 00	
0 10	(9 1b. boxes) 4s 3d	2 00	

Silver Moonlight, Plum-bago Stove Polish (13) lb. boxes)...... 61 lb. in large 1d. pkts, 1 gross 48 3d 1 50 13 lb. in large 1d. pkts, 2 gross F.F. DALLEY & CO. Per gross 9 00 Silver Star Stove Paste Per gross Packed in fancy wood boxes, each box contains 3 doz. CORN BROOMS. ** XXX Hurl 4 2 90 2 65 2 50 2 25 1 85 1 50 3 25 6.6 1X 2X Parlor 4 4 00 3 25 4 00 CANNED GOODS.

Apples, 3's. Per doz gallons. 2 00 Blackberries, 2 00 2 25 Blueberries, 2 1 00 1 10 Beans, 2 0 90 1 00

Peerless PAYS YOU a better profit than any other. Unequalled in Quality. Guaranteed to Please. Washing Compound See our Travellers, or write to Pure Gold Mfg. Co.

Prices Current Continued-

TORONTO

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" Dunbson Blue,	1 50	1
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Strawberries, choice 2's . succotash, 2's Tomatoes, 3's		21
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appota,	150 pieces	
Sweet Fern,	230 "	
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Puzzle Gum	115 pieces	
Bo-Kay	150 "	
Mexican Fruit, 36		
lirtation Gum	(115 pieces)	
Automatic)	
Automatic Futti Frutti Girl	\$ 800 pieces.	
Sign Box (new))	
lutti Frutti cash	box 800 "	

CHEWING GUM.

C. R. SOMERVILLE.

70	C. R. SOME	RVILLE			
00 00 35 60	Mexican Fruit, 36- Pepsin (Dyspepsia), Sweet Sugar Cane,	20-5c.	Bars	ō	20 70 00
80	Celery.	100	14	õ	70
3	Lalla Rookh (all fla	vors) 1	00 "	0	70
õ	Jingle Bell,	150		1	00
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	O-Dont-O,	144			00
13	Little Jap,	100		0	70
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101 18 7	Clock Gum comprisin Gum (assorted flat 'Little Lord Fauntle	vors), a	and 1 lock		
5	guaranteed.)				75
6 8 1	La Rosa (20-10c. piec	es)			40
8	Baby (100-1c. pieces)				65
1	Alphabet (100-1c. pie	ces)			65
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	Love Talk (100-1c. pl	eces)		0	70

CHOCOLATES & COCOAS.

TODHUNTEB, MITCHELL & CO.S
Chocolate- French, ½'s6 and 12 lbs. 0 30 Caraccas, ½'s6 and 12 lbs. 0 35 Premium, 4's.6 and 12 lbs. 0 30 Santo, ½'s,6 and 12 lbs 0 26 Diamond, ½'s,6 and 12 lbs 0 22 Sticks, gross boxes, each 0 0) Cocoa, Homepat'c,½'s, 8 & 14 lbs 30 '' Pearl '' 25
" London Pearl 12 & 18 " 22 " Rock " 30 " Bulk, in bxs
EPP'd.
Cocoa— per lb Case of 112 lbs each 0 35 Smaller quantities 0 371
BENSDORP'S BOYAL DUTCH COCOA.
% 1b. cans, per doz \$2 40 ½ """" 4 50 1 """ 8 50
FBT'S

ć '	b.	cans,	per doz				40 50 50
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ilera 1 20 0 75 1 00 2 40 4 50 8 75 " 1's, " 4 50 " 1 lbs." ... 8 75 Homepathic, 1's, 14 lb boxes ... 0 34 g lbs, 12 lb boxes... 0 34 JOHN P. MOTT & CO.'s high first 1 30 1 00 0 75 0 75 0 75 0 75 0 75 0 75 1 00 1 20 0 65 6 00 6 00 Mott's Sweet Choc. Liquors 21c-31 COWAN COCOA AND CHOCOLATE CO. Cocoas- per doz Hygienic Cocoa in 1 lb tins, 12 24 and 36 lbs in box 7 25 Hygienic Cocoa in 4 lb tins, 12 24 and 36 lbs in box 7 25 Hygienic Cocoa in 4 lb tins, 12 24 and 36 lbs in box 7 25 Hygienic Cocoa in 4 lb tins, 12 24 and 36 lbs in box 7 375 Hygienic Cocoa in 4 lb tins, 12 24 and 36 lbs in box 1 1 40 12 boxes 1 40 12 lb boxes 1 40 12 lb boxes 0 35 Cocoa Essence, pkgs, 2 and 4 doz 12 lb boxes 0 30 Soluble (bulk) No. 1 in 16 and 30 16 boxes 0 0 20 Soluble (bulk) No. 2 in 5 and 10 18 tins. 0 90 Nibs, any quantity 0 05 Chocolates-Queen's lessent, 1 and 16 and 12 lb boxes 0 40 Diamond, 18, 6 and 12 lb boxes 0 24 88. 14 0 28 Mexican Vanilla, 4 and 1 in 6 and 12 lb boxes 0 25 Chocolate Parisien, 5c. cakes, in elb boxes 0 30 Royal Navy, 1 and 34, in 6 and 12 lb boxes 0 30 Royal Navy, 1 and 34, in 6 and 13 lb boxes 0 30 Pure Caracas, (plain) 1 and 3, in 19 lb boxes 0 30 Pure Caracas, (plain) 1 and 3, in 19 lb boxes 0 30 Pure Caracas, plain 1 and 3, in 19 lb boxes 0 30 Pure Caracas, plain 1 and 3, in 19 lb boxes 0 30 Pure Caracas, plain 1 and 3, in 19 lb boxes 0 30 Pure Caracas, plain 1 and 3, in 19 lb boxes 0 30 Pure Caracas, plain 1 and 3, in 19 lb boxes 0 30 Pure Caracas, plain 1 and 3, in 19 lb boxes 0 30 Pure Caracas, plain 1 and 3, in 19 lb boxes 0 30 Pure Caracas, plain 1 and 3, in 19 lb boxes 0 30 Pure Caracas, plain 1 and 3, in 19 lb boxes 0 30 Pure Caracas, plain 1 and 3, in 19 lb boxes 0 30 Pure Caracas, plain 1 and 3, in 19 lb boxes 0 30 Pure Caracas, plain 1 and 3, in 19 lb boxes 0 30 Pure Caracas, plain 1 and 3, in 19 lb boxes 0 30 Pure Caracas, plain 1 and 3, in 19 lb boxes 0 30 Pure Caracas, plain 1 and 3, in 19 lb boxes 0 30 Pure Caracas, plain 2 and 30 lb boxes 0 30 Pure Caracas, plain 2 and 30 lb boxes 0 30 Pure Caracas, plain 2 and 30 lb boxes 0 30 Pure Caracas, plain 2 and 30 lb boxes 0 30 Pure Caracas, plain 2 and 30 lb boxes 0 30 Pure Caracas, plain 2 an COWAN COCOA AND CHOCOLATE CO.

WALTER, BAKER & CO'S

35 Cracked, in bags, 6, 10 and 25 lbs. Breakfast Cocca-Ip bas 6 & 12 lbs., each, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., $\frac{1}{$ Broma In boxes, 12 lbs., each, 1 lb.tins... 45 MENIER FABRICANT DE CHODOLAT. Paris et Noisiel. Per 120 lb. Per 12 lb. case lot. box. box. per lb. 0 36 0 48 0 56 0 66 0 56 0 66 0 74 0 83 Yellow wrapper... Chamois..... Pink Blue... Green Lilac... Bronze... White Glace Premium 0 38 Fancy Chocolates. 0 42 Fingers-40 in a box....per box } \$0 36 \$0 40 20 """" \$ 0.36 \$0.40 Croquettes-Yellow wrap. " 2 70 3 00 Pink "" 3 75 4 20 Croquettes are packed 12 ilb. pack-ages in a box, and 8 boxes in a case. Pastilles-Yellow wrapper per lb \$0 40 \$0 45 Pink " " 0 55 0 60 Each case contains 54 11b recommended Each case contains 54 1 lb packages or 108 1 lb packages. 4 The and 7 95 (W) 4 doz 1 lb tins. Evaporated Cream

16

CLOTHES PINS.

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	gross,	**									

	THE CANADIAN GROCER	37
Somethin NEW IN Biscuits AT 11c. per 11	VANILLA CRIS CINNAMON CR ORANGE CRIS	SPS. ISPS. PS. CRISPS.
Star, 4 doz, in package 0 85 6 1 25 6 1 25 7 4 cotton bags 0 90 COFFEE. Bio	FLUID BREF. JOINSTON'S, MONTREAL Daves, No.1, 2 or time. 420 5425 '' No.2, 4 02 time. 420 503 '' No.5, 2 0 time. 420 503 '' No.5, 2 0 time. 420 503 '' No.5, 2 0 time. 420 503 '' No.5, 2 1b time. 126 01 425 '' Colour laystein. Califor 1 40 170 '' C'' 0 40 40 5 per cent. from list. Horeas to time. 127 pe. dis Fund 126 126 01 126 01 126 '' National time. 126 026 01 100 '' National time. 126 007 007 '' No.5, 2 1b time. 126 01 100 '' National time. 126 007 007 '' No.5, 2 1b time.	Tubs, No. 1 15 50 ************************************

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RICE. ETC. Per 1b Prices current, cont Consomme Bouillon, Baillon, atawny, Mutton Broth, Bice, Aracan \$1 ea, Printanir, Julienne "Patna \$2 Pelli, Vegetable 425 Japan 54 Pelli, Vegetable 56 "Japan 56 Lex & PREMIN'S. per dos "extra Burmah 33 4 ier Sauce, 1 pints 56 50 "Jara extra. 66 64 '' pints 625 650 "Grand Duke. 66 64 LazenBr & Sons Per dos Sago 45 54 all kinds, pints \$25 Goathead 52 56 '' quarts \$25 Goathead 52 56 per lb NUTS. " " Canary 28 30 Brazil 144 14 16 Cocoanuts 5 6 6 Filberts, Sicily 10 10 17 Pecans 10 18 18 18 "Walnuts, Greenoble 15 16 16 16 "Bordeaux 10 11 10 11 "Bordeaux 10 11 11 16 "Marbots, Greenoble 15 16 16 17 18 10 11 "Marbots Law 10 11</t Pickles, all kinds, pints \$ 25 " quarts...... 6 00 Harvey Sance-genuine-hif. pts 3 25 Mushroom Catsup " " 2 25 Anchovy Sauce " " 3 25 101 15 18 ST. LAWBENCE STARCH CO.'S Culinary Starches-St. Lawrence corn starch..... 67 Durham corn starch...... 6 ROOT BEER. 11% Anchovy Sauce Hire's (Liquid) per dos \$2 00 Laundry Starches-PRODUCE. SPICES. No. 1, White, 4 lb. Cartons.... "Bbls... Canada Laundry... Ivory Gloss, siz 6 lb.boses, slid-ing covers. Ivory Gloss, fancy picture, 1 lb packs... DAIRT. Per lb Butter, creamery, tubs. \$0 23 \$0 25 " dairy, tubs, choice 0 19 0 20 " " medium 0 15 0 17 " low grades to com 0 13 0 16 Butter, pound rolls 0 \$0 0 22 " large rolls 0 18 0 20 " store crocks.... 0 18 0 20 Cheese 12 0 123 PETROLEUM. 28 25 27 18 25 25 15 5 to 10 bbl lots, Toronto... Imp.gai Canadian 0 14 \$0 15 Caroon Safety 0 17 0 18 Canadian Water White 00 0 \$2 Amer'n Prime White... Water White... 0 23 "Water White... 0 \$7 000 Photogene 0 \$7 000 packs Patent Starch, fancy pieture, 1 lb. cartons COUNTRY Mace, " 1 00 Mixed Spice, choice to pure. 30 Cream of Tartar, fine to pure 25 SUGAR. 35 STARCH. " less than a bbl 6 Powdered, bbls 51 51 " less than a bbl 52 Extra bright refined 41 Bright Yellow 31 4 Medium 32 4 Brown 35 5 BRITISH AMEBICA STABCE CO BRANTFORD. Wright & Copp, Toronto, Agents,) PROVISIONS. per doz SALT. Bbl salt, car lots 100 Coarse, car lots, F.O.B. 065 " small lots 085 090 Dairy, car lots, F.O.B. 100 " small lots 125 " quarter-sacks 040 045 Common, fine car lots 075 100 Hots 125 Dairy, cat, backs 040 045 Common, fine car lots 05 100 Rock salt, per ton 12 00 Liverpool coarse 075 080 KINGSFORDS OSWEGO STARCH. and us to be of the second s

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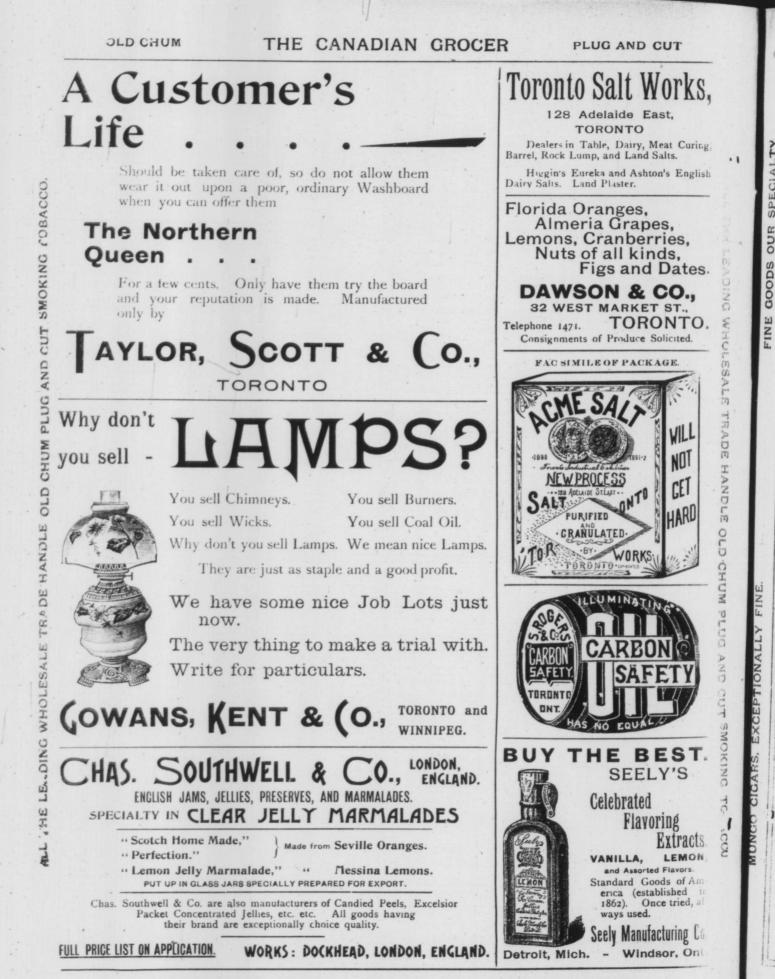
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