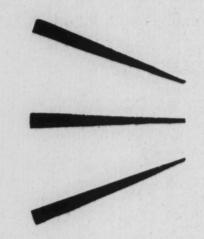


EDDY.

The Wholesale Grocer and Jobber



Established 1851

Who does not deal in **EDDY'S** matches might as well be without a stock of tea and sugar.

Incorporated 1886

In addition to their merits they are extensively advertised in the leading newspapers throughout Canada, and have made a reputation for themselves that extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

AND SO PRODUCE THE RESULT WANTED . . .

It pays to handle them.

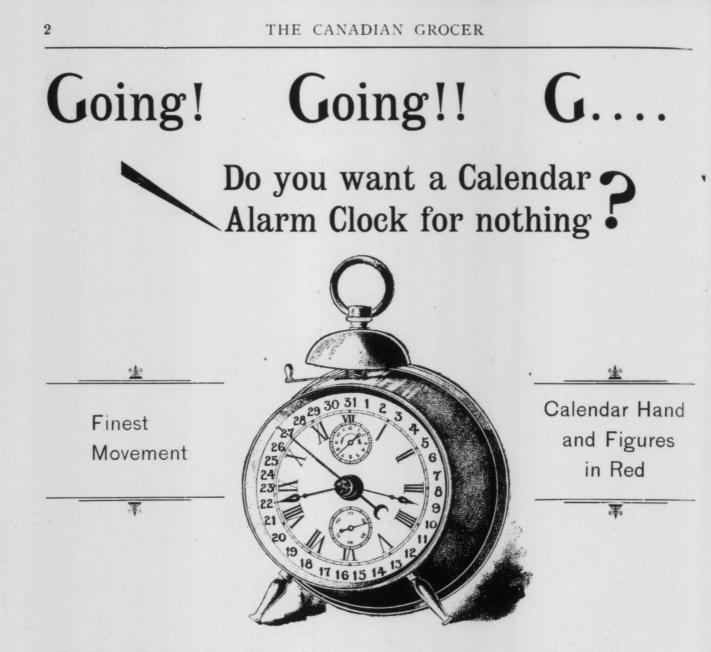
BRANCHES

Toronto, 29 Front St. West Montreal, 318 St. James St.

AGENCIES

Quebec, F. H. Andrews & Son Hamilton, Alfred Powis Kingston, J. A. Hendry St. John, A. P. Tippet & Co. Halifax, John Peters & Co. Winnipeg, Tees & Persse Vancouver, Jas. Mitchell





If you do, order a box of

Somerville's Aberdeen Clock Gum.

Price is \$4.75 per box. Box contains \$6.00 worth of Chewing Gum, and the clock is given extra. These clocks are nearly all gone and this is the **last time this offer will appear**

C. R. SOMERVILLE, - London, Ont.







Guaranteed Yearly Circulation : 320,000 Copies.

Vol. VIII.

OU

ada.

Ont.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL, APRIL 6, 1894

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

HEAD OFFICE : 10 Front St. E. MONTREAL OFFICE : 148 St. James St. E. Desbarats, Manager. NEW YORK OFFICE : Room 41, Times Building. Roy V. Somerville, Manager.

EUROPEAN BRANCH : Canadian Government Offices, I7 Victoria St., London, S.W. R. Hargreaves, Manager.

John Cameron, General Subscription Agent.

XCESSIVE freight rates has long been a drawback to the Canadian export cattle trade. Even in the days before England placed an embargo on our cattle the American exporter often had, from this reason, the advantage of the Canadian exporter on the Liverpool and London markets, notwithstanding that the former could not take his cattle there on the hoof. The rates were against the Canadian exporter in regard to both the railway and steamboat freights. At that time the latter difficulty could be overcome to some extent by shipping from Boston ; but the fact that this meant the slaughtering of the cattle as soon as they were landed in Liverpool, deterred shipment of Canadian cattle being general from that or any other American port. And now that Canadian exporters would, if they could, ship by the way of some American port, on account of the much lower freights, they cannot, owing to the regulations instituted by the Harrison administration, prohibiting the transportation of Canadian cattle across United States soil. Cattle men assert that the excessive freight rates levied by the Canadian steamship lines is a greater deterrent to the cattle industry than even the embargo placed against our cattle by the British Government a year or two ago, and at the moment are more anxious for relief in the one instance than in the other. * *

The Canadian export cattle trade, instead of being handicapped by excessive freight rates in the competition for the English market, should be given every encouragement. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, we exported 99,904 cattle valued at \$7,402,208 to Great Britain, and the year before the respective figures were 101,426 and \$7,481,613. As our total exports last year of horses to all countries were in value but \$1,461,157, swine but \$146,090, sheep but \$1,247,855, it is easily seen that the cattle trade is far more important than these other three classes of animals combined. In fact, in importance the cattle export trade only ranks below that of lumber, grain and cheese. How to remove the anomaly which is now stunting its growth is a delicate question to decide. Wm. Mulock, M.P., proposes to do so by relegating to the Goveror-in-Council the duty of fixing the rates ; and the cattlemen, at a meeting held a few days ago in Toronto, endorsed the bill which that gentleman has introduced in Parliament. Steamship lines are public carriers, and being such, it seems only proper that the Government should interfere as far as in it lies when said steamship lines are extorting arbitrary rates from shippers for the carrying of cattle or any other kind of freight. * *

Flat, stale and unprofitable has been the. condition of the egg market during the last two or three months, but more especially during the last couple of weeks. The causes have been many. As pointed out before, much larger quantities of pickled and held eggs were in stock than formerly, which, on the approach of the spring season, were rushed on the market, to the detriment of prices.

Then hens, too, did better work during the winter than was customary, while the American market was closed to their product and to send to the English market was unprofitable. The warm weather of the last few weeks stimulated the Canadian hen to renewed efforts, causing offerings of new laid eggs to be made in larger quantities and earlier than usual, while there was no corresponding increase in the demand, until last week prices dropped to the unusually low figure of 10c., and held stock could have been bought at half that sum. Some holders of pickled stock, tired of the prices ruling, have for the time being retired from the market until there is a turn in the tide.

*

Canada has not been alone in regard to the peculiarity of the egg market. In New York much the same conditions have prevailed The greatest egg producing sections of the United States are in the South and West respectively, and in these sections the production has been so large on account of the warm weather that the distributing markets have had more eggs than they could take care of, New York especially being in this condition. The receipts in that city for one week alone aggregated the enormous total of 4,226,720 dozen or 50,720,640 eggs, while prices ruled from 3 to 31/2c. per dozen lower than a year ago.

*

The recent cold snap that swept over the North American continent a few weeks ago appears to have done much damage. In the Southern States, where the buds of the fruit trees were more advanced than usual on account of the warm weather, much injury has been worked, the peach trees being particularly heavy sufferers. In Canada, as far as can be gathered, little or no damage has been done the fruit trees, the buds not having developed sufficiently. Fall wheat, however, has suffered materially, it is said.

THE TEA TARIFF.

THE new tariff in its relation to tea is still the subject of much discussion among brokers and wholesalers.

As to what its ultimate effects will be on the trade there is some difference of opinion, but all are agreed that the new regulations will create some inconvenience for a while at least, and discriminates against Indian and Ceylon teas.

"It will make a difference of 10 per cent. even on teas imported direct," said one tea man, "for the simple reason that the London values will be unchanged, competition there having been so keen that they cannot afford to sell closer than they have been doing. A tea costing, say 34c. now, under this new order of things will cost 31/2c. more, while cheaper teas will, of course, cost relatively less, the duty being an ad valorem one. To my mind, if they wanted to put on a duty at all, it should have been specific. The only way they can do business with India and Ceylon is on standard, and there is where a good deal of difficulty will be encountered. For instance the sample would have to be sent to the country of growth and matched, and then the growers would have to cable whether they could match it or how near they could do so. Then there is the letter of credit, for the use of which there is the customary charge of 1 per cent. Next there is the increased cost of cabling. To London you can send for 25c. per word, but to India the charge is much higher. Then there will be the inconvenience of waiting so long for your tea after ordering it. In fact I think that after having tried the direct importations for a while people will find it more to their advantage to pay the 10 per cent. duty and buy in London. The only way in which I can see any hope of doing a satisfactory trade with India and Ceylon is on consignment."

"Some English houses are already talking of shipping direct on consignment," remarked another tea man. "The London merchants thoroughly understand the requirements of the trade here, and are consequently in a better position than Indian or Ceylon houses to know what teas to send to this country. The expense on tea from the time it lands in England until it is transhipped again is reckoned at ½d. per pound. Much of that would be saved by direct shipments, because there would be no warehousing and auction fees. or English brokers' expenses. But if the people here want to buy direct from India or Ceylon they will have to buy on letters of credit and pay the interest on the goods from the time they are ordered until they arrive here."

"London is the great tea centre of the world," remarked a tea broker, "and the bulk of the Indian and Ceylon teas are shipped there; in fact, most of the tea gardens in those countries are owned by houses there; and it is in that city that the best selection is to be had. You see, it is like this : London is the great distributing centre. Teas of all grades going there are sure to find an outlet somewhere, for what may not suit Canada may do for Spain or some other country, and so on. Now, it stands to reason that if we go direct to the gardens we cannot get as good satisfaction. And what will be the result if teas are consigned here? Simply that some of them will not suit us ; and this not being a distributing centre they will have to lie here or be shipped to England. Then to import direct means that we will have to wait at least two months for the teas to arrive, even if we order by cable, and then cabling to India means the eating up of a good deal of the profits."

"We have figured it out," said a representative of a tea house, "and we have come to the conclusion that it will be six of one and half a dozen of the other which way we bring in Indian and Ceylon teas. If we buy them in London we shall have to pay a duty of 10 per cent., and if we import direct the incidental extra expenses, such as interest, cabling (which is \$1.25 per word), etc., will bring the cost up to about what it would cost to buy in London. In a word, we estimate that retailers, under the new tariff, will have to pay about 2c. per pound more for Indian and Ceylon teas than they do now. Yes, Indian tea could be brought overland via China, and from Hong Kong to Canada via C.P.R. steamers. We, in fact, have already experimented, but the expenses, particularly on account of the Chinese overland charges, are so much greater that we don't care to repeat the experiment."

"There will be a little inconvenience for a time," said one tea broker whom THE GROCER interrogated, "but I don't see why Indian and Ceylon tea should be dearer than now after the direct import trade gets fairly started. Some houses have been importing more or less for some time, and others are making arrangements to do so. Of course, for a while people may have to pay more for their tea."

MONTREALERS AND THE TEA DUTY

HE difficulty of revising a tariff in a manner that will be satisfactory to

everyone is being forcibly demonstrated just now, and in no place is this more the case than at Montreal, the commercial metropolis of the country.

If there is one point more than any other in the new tariff that is raising a rumpus, our Montreal correspondent found it to be the clause regarding the question of a duty on teas.

This, as everyone knows, provides that " all teas, when not imported direct without transhipment from the country of growth," shall be charged a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem. This, THE GROCER correspondent was assured by leading politicians, was an error not of intent, but in the wording of the clause, and that the Government would make no difficulty about amending this so as to make the meaning perfectly clear. The object of the discrimination in the tariff was well known. It was to retain the distributing trade to Canadian dealers and to encourage direct importations by imposing a duty on teas purchased through agents of New York or London firms. It is this purchase of teas from warehouse in Great Britain and the United States which is sought to be discouraged in the interest of the distributing business of Canadian dealers and for the promotion of direct trade. This at least was the opinion expressed by both the Hon. Mr. Curran and Robert White, M. P., to your correspondent regarding the intentions at Ottawa when they were spoken to about the matter.

Some of the tea trade in Montreal who were interviewed seemed to have different apprehensions, as the appended statements will show, and this assurance from two gentlemen high up in the counsels of the Government will be reassuring to them.

John Duncan & Co. did not want to express an opinion. They showed their invoices for last year's shipments, most of which were by way of Vancouver and the Canadian Pacific Railway, and, of course, free of duty. One or two read by sail to Tacoma and thence over the Northern Pacific and connecting lines to Montreal direct, and these were also free of duty. Would it

be so under the new tariff? Would teas im ported from England be subject to duty? Could a Montreal merchant import teas free via New York and Boston? These were a few questions they would like answered. In any case they had little fault to find, but they wanted to know just what the clause meant

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H. Wallace Stroud, of W. D. Stroud & Co, evidently took the ground that the stricter interpretation would be applied. This was, he believed, the impression in the trade. " The way the tariff now stands," he said, "we can bring in no tea except it comes through Canadian territory. It just places the importers in this position that it compels them to bring their goods in by the Canadian Pacific railway and the China line. Heretofore we had a choice between the Northern Pacific and the Canadian Pacific railway, and, of course, the competition of the two lines somewhat lowered rates. Now, for the last two or three years we have had freights as low as 11/8 cents per pound gross weight. Formerly they were 3 and 4 cents. That is with the C. P. R. running opposition to the boats to 'Frisco, and then the added competition of the N. P. brought freights down.

"Wholesale dealers are well satisfied with the duty of 10 per cent. from other places except the country of growth, but they would like to have the option of routes. As for Indian teas, there is no possibility of getting them in except we tranship and pay the duty. It will not affect the wholesalers and jobbers at all, as for about two years past all teas were imported direct from China. The tariff will practically mean a 10 per cent. duty on coffees, as there is no direct line from the place of their growth to Canada. You can say that Maracaibo coffees have been imported direct and transhipped at New York for Canada, and Java coffees have come from Rotterdam direct, in summer time, by the Hamburg-American boats.

"I might add that in regard to the 10 per cent. on teas we are pleased with it in this way: It will bar out English houses from sending travelers, as they have done for four or five years, to supply the retail grocers with goods, from five packages up." Mr. Stroud explained the manner of importation and payment, each Montreal house having to pay cash on delivery aboard the boat, through letters of credit from Montreal bankers, and expressed the opinion that the new tariff would be beneficial to Canadian wholesalers.

A number of the trade have gone up to Ottawa to consult with the Government over the matter, and, it is understood, have received assurances that the intention is not to discriminate in favor of any particular railway.

HINT TO T. R. G. ASSOCIATION.

T would be a grand thing, highly interesting and instructive, if the members of the Retail Grocers' Association would fit up a useful place in their new apartments to hold samples of every kind of coffee, with the history and different characteristics printed and attached to each sample; also the same with teas," said an expert to THE GROCER. "There have a small stove, kettle and coffee grinder ; also cups with which to taste and become acquainted with the peculiarities of each. Let one of the members, or an expert, lecture on the same for half an hour each meeting night. Members would thus become so familiar with the different coffees and teas, and their peculiarities and properties, that it would be useless for a manufacturer or wholesale man to send them anything else in place of the article they bought without their knowing it. Many a man in the retail trade buys coffee for Java to-day that is almost every other kind but Java; and not one man in a great many knows the difference until he is told. Then he will say : Well, it was sold to me for Java.' The manufacturer, of course, consoles himself by saying that merchants grumble at giving the price. That is no excuse for the lie, but it is, nevertheless, true that the grocers have themselves to blame a great deal in these matters. They don't take the trouble to learn ; consequently a great number are the dupes of unscrupulous manufacturers and wholesale men. If this idea of having the members become better acquainted with the goods in the hall of the association were carried out, it will do away with this deception, for they will become so well acquainted with the goods that they will detect any deficiency at sight, and will consequently treat the man, or firm, who tries to deceive them as he or they ought to be treated-that is, order him out of the store. There are many other lines besides coffees and teas that could be taken up ; for instance, spices, black and white pepper, and others. If an association should be anything, it should be an educator."

The Detroit Free Press takes the following snap shot at the much maligned retail grocer :

> Tap the trees ! tap the trees ! Spring has driven out the freeze, And the grocer now will take From the shelf a last year's cake, And will mark it (we are grieved) " Nice fresh sugar; just received."

The Grocer's **Prize Competition**

THE TALK OF THE TRADE EVERYWHERE.

BUYING, HANDLING, AND SELLING OF TEAS.

The competition will close on APRIL 13, next. For first prize we will give \$20, second prize \$10, and third prize \$5.

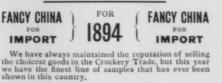
The rules of the competition shall be as follows:

- 1. Competitors must be devoting their whole time to the retail grocery trade, either as proprietors or clerks.
- No essay must exceed 2.500 words nor be less than Neatness will not be regarded, beyond the 1,500. point that the essay must be readable, and the paper written on one side only. The sheets must be fastened together and numbered.

The essay must be original. 3.

- Each essay must be signed by a nom de plume, and 4 both the proper name and the nom de plume of the writer written on a slip and placed in a sealed enelope, which envelope must be addressed, THE CANADIAN GROCER, 10 Front street east, Toronto, and across the corner have the words " nom de plume." This envelope must be enclosed in another, so that no post mark will appear upon the former.
- 5. All essays must be sent in to this office not later than April 13, and awards will be announced as soon after is possible, and the prize essays will then be pub lished in order.
- 6. As the competition is to encourage thought among merchants and clerks, professional writers will be excluded.
- 7. The judging will be done by disinterested merchants. The names of these merchants will be announced at the same time as the award.
- 8. Additional prizes-The five essayists who rank in order after the prize men shall each receive THE CANADIAN GROCER for one year. This will make eight prizes in all.
- 9. All prize essays shall be the exclusive property of THE GROCER.

ESTABLISHED 1850.



All Fine Decorations,

TORONTO, ONT., VANCOUVER, B.C.



Hints for Retail Advertising.

CONTINUOUS ADVERTISING.

8

THE SENSE OF CONTINUITY—PUSHING BUSINESS EVERLASTINGLY—CON-TINUOUS PROSPERITY.

THE Creator is the Deity of continuity. He did not build worlds on Monday, and stop work on Tuesday. He did not take a holiday on Thursday, and work the harder Friday to make up lost time. His work was of six periods. He stopped only when there was nothing to do. In each period was done the proportionate work of its time, perfect in itself, successful because it harmonized with the work before and afterwards.

No man can raise live stock by feeding it one day and starving it the next.

Jagged, indeed, must be the education of the boy who skips his mathematical lessons every other month.

Perhaps the automatic bookkeeper can finish his entries, close his ledger, never to re-open the past, except for reference. Desk-sitting bookkeepers are not men of business.

The business man who pulls down the top of his roller desk with everything done and nothing to be continued, has no business to be in business, because his so-called business isn't business.

"To be continued" is the motto of trade. "Never to be finished" is a rule of progressive business.

Heaven is the home of the man who stops.

This world is made for workers, that there may not be shirkers in the "Continuous Byand-Bye."

"Always at it" is the trade-mark of business.

The man who is in stock to-day and out of stock to-morrow is apt to be out of business the next day.

Advertising has two distinct values. First, the initial presentation of something, accompanied by argument. Second, the continuation of that argument.

Mighty few people anywhere answer an advertisement the first time they see it, unless it be of a special bargain, or of some illegitimate article of trade.

One can advertise a cheap chromo and secure a value from the very first advertisement. These are advertisements of the "sufficient-unto-the-day" and "insufficientto-morrow" class.

The good advertisement of good business has more value collectively than individually; that is, its value consists, not in one appearance of itself, but in that appearance in continuation of former appearances, and in the certainty of subsequent appearances.

Allow me to give a personal reminiscence. I don't deal in advertising, yet publicity is my profession. I should know something about it. I ought not to be as much influenced by advertising as the man who never studied it, for familiarity with anything sometimes breeds inappreciation. Before me for several years was the advertisement of an insurance company. I did not know any one connected with it. When I realized the necessity of insurance, I put on my hat, went directly to the office of that insurance company, and took out a policy. The only reason I went to that particular company was because the advertisement of that company had been before me for years. I did not appreciate either the advertisement or the company, although I had seen the adverment a thousand times, until the time came when I wanted insurance, and then I connected the advertisement of years with the necessities of my particular case, and the company got some of my money.

The advertisement which appears to-day and not to-morrow is liable to make people forget that it appeared at all.

Most folks casually read advertisements. If the next day, or the next week, they think of something they want, they may remember seeing an advertisement of it in the paper. The paper is gone. They turn to a subsequent issue of the same paper, and do not find the advertisement, consequently they either do not buy the goods then, or they buy of somebody who is advertising the same thing.

While some national advertisers make every-other-day and every-other-week advertising pay, the local dealer has no right to take his advertising out of the paper, so long as he advertises at all. He may cut the size a little, although the shrewd advertiser seldom does.

In the same place, occupying the same amount of space, in the same paper, month after month, and year after year, not only brings new trade, but converts that new trade into permanent trade, creating business of prosperity to posterity.

While there are exceptions, the majority of men who are succeeding to-day are the men who continuously advertise.

There is the weakest kind of original logic in the argument that a man can go successfully against the natural law of success, because he knows of isolated exceptions where men thinking his way have succeeded.

It is safer to follow the law of general averages than to be guided by the rule of exceptions.

The following advertisements illustrate continuous advertising. I have attempted to show advertisements of a general character, which can be easily adapted to almost any line of local trade. The advertiser will add the necessary words of description. All of these examples need many times the space they occupy to show to advantage.

F,



This advertisement illustrates a series. The word "to-day" can be changed to "now," or to the day of the week, or to "tomorrow," with the advantage of variation. Description of articles advertised should accompany the advertisement.

KNOW ALL WOMEN

That we have the only hose supporter good for anything.

The next day it might be well to print "Know All Men," and follow the heading with this line: "That the cheapest place for your wife to buy the children's clothing is at _____."—By Nath'. C. Fowler, Jr.

Cutting is always demoralizing under any and all circumstances, says N.E. Grocer. It serves no greater end than gratifying a morbid desire to get even with the other fellow. It is contagious, for when one dealer announces a line of goods, or a list of articles, or a few particular things which he will "sell at cost," his next door neighbor will be apt to go him one better, and so it goes on until perhaps every dealer on the street or in town is selling regardless of what the goods cost them. They think this method of competition is appreciated by consumers just because they are thus enabled to buy for a limited time a few articles "dirt cheap." The intelligent consumer does not appreciate it, and he respects the dealer less for doing it. Why? Because it means business demoralization, and business demoralization means less prosperity. And, besides, many of a grocer's customers are themselves business men in other lines, and they know what good business methods are. The only way for the honest grocer to stop this cutting is to take no notice of the cutter whatever, and he will soon tire of it. One person cannot quarrel alone.





the most delicious pickle offered to the Canadian Consumer. Nothing on the market can compare with these goods. The flavor is exquisite. The aroma immediately excites a wonderful action of the salivary glands, thus insuring a prompt sale whenever a bottle is opened for a customer's inspection.

THE GOODS ALMOST SELL THEMSELVES.

The sale of one bottle makes a delighted steady customer. Hundreds of cases were sold last year and we draw your attention to these facts so that you will not be overloaded with other brands of inferior goods when the season of general use for pickles comes around.

THESE GOODS ARE MANUFACTURED BY GILLARD & COMPANY, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

The many feeble imitations of these pickles attest their great popularity.



Write us for Samples

When you are buying Tea, "If only for your own **PROFIT.**" We want your name on our books.

Lucas, Steele & Bristol

Wholesale Grocers,

HAMILTON.

JUST RECEIVED car load Arguimbau Extra Selected Valencia Raisins. Also new Turkey Prunes in cases. Fine quality Patras Currants, barrels and halves. We are showing great values in all grades of Teas—bought away down—including our own blend "Koh-inoor." This is the gem of India and Ceylon teas. "Viking"—a rich Ceylon tea, in half chests. "St. Olaf"—the finest Ceylon tea, in half chests. "St. Magnus"—the leading 25c. Japan tea; price, 18c. Agents in Canada for "Le Roy" Salt, "Lovejoy's" Breakfast Flakes, "Cherry's" Pure Mustard, Mrs. Lazenby's Pickles, Soups and Jellies. The best goods of their kind in Canada.

BALFOUR & CO. Wholesale Grocers, Hamilton.

JAMES TURNER & CO. HAMILTON.

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AN INSOLVENCY BILL AT LAST.

"HE long expected Insolvency bill has at last been brought down, it having been introduced in the Senate on Tuesday last by Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

The bill contains 131 clauses, and provides for two classes of debtors, namely traders and farmers. The former can only assign on the demand of a creditor. In other words, the trader will not, as now, be able to assign voluntarily. In the provisions regarding the farmer the opposite conditions obtain-he cannot be forced into an assignment. If he assigns it must be at his own volition ; and the reason for this distinction is to prevent any one or more creditors from placing an agriculturist or other similar debtor into bankruptcy when there might be a probability of his being able to pay his indebtedness after a good or average harvest.

A trader is accounted an insolvent and he can be brought under the act on petition of a creditor for \$250 and upwards, (1) when he fails to meet his liabilities generally; (2) if he makes any general conveyance or assignment of his property for the benefit of his creditors, or if being unable to meet his liabilities in full he makes any sale or conveyance of the whole of the main part of his stock in trade or assets, without the consent of the creditors or without satisfying their

claims; (3) or. if he permits any execution issued against him to remain unsatisfied till within four days of the time fixed by the sheriff or seizing officer for the sale thereof, or to remain unsatisfied for 15 days after such seizure ; (4) or; if with intent to defeat, defraud or delay his creditors he allows his chattels, stock in trade, assets, land or property, or any portion thereof to be seized, levied on or taken under any process of execution.

After a receiving order has been granted a creditor is debarred from instituting an action against the estate of the insolvent in respect to any debt, but this is not to be construed as preventing a creditor having security for his debt or any part thereof, from realizing on or otherwise dealing with such security or any part thereof in the same manner and to the same extent as if the receiving order had not been made.

Official receivers may be appointed by the Governor-in-Council, the same to be officers of the court for the district for which they are appointed.

Provisions are made for the examination of the insolvent and for his arrest, if there is reason to believe that he is about to abscond or conceal himself with intent to defraud his creditors, or about to remove his goods, or if he does remove or dispose of any goods in his possession without leave of the official receiver or liquidator.

Discharges may be effected in two ways :

(1) Under deed of composition and discharge executed by a majority entitled to rank on the estate; (2) without consent of the creditors after the expiry of a year. In both cases the deed or the discharge has to be confirmed by the court. The court may confirm, refuse or suspend the operation of a discharge, and in case of a deed it may, following the English act, impose conditions as to payment of further dividends out of future earnings or after acquired property. It is stipulated that discharges obtained by fraud or fraudulent practices, or by means of the consent of a creditor being procured by the payment, or promise of payment, to such creditor, or to any one on his behalf, of any valuable consideration for such consent or by any traudulent contrivance whatever, shall be null and void.

It is provided that estates whose available assets are not likely to exceed in value \$5,000 may be wound up summarily.

THE FAMILY ACCOUNTED FOR.

'Zekiel's gone to preachin', Bob's a-studyin' law ; William runs a railroad train-Best you ever saw ! Dick he runs a grocery store An' makes the business stir ; But John ain't doin' nuthin'-He's a politicianer !

-Atlanta Constitution.



OUR BEST

The sales of "Sunlight" Soap are more than DOUBLE those of any other soap in the world. This is not an idle boast; it is a plain, TESTIMONIAL: truthful statement, and is the highest possible tribute to the quality of the soap. No argument is necessary to prove "Sunlight's" great

superiority over other soaps-the tremendous sales are ample proof. People all over the world DON'T BUY THIS SOAP FOR FUN, nor because they want to throw away good money; but simply and solely for the reason that they find it is the Best Soap in the world for all purposes of the household, and that it is well worth its price.

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AMES GOWANLOCK, one of Perkins, Ince & Co. travelers, has cornered C. many a customer with the excellency of his samples, but he cornered something unusual while he was out on his route last week. It was a coon. And when the animal took to a tree Mr. Gowanlock followed and captured it. The coon can now been seen alive and frisking at the Rossin house.

Hugh Wilson, general merchant, Cannington, was in Toronto on business last week. Mr. Wilson spoke hopefully of the trade prospects in his neighborhood.

I. T. Pearson, grocer, Davenport road, Toronto, left on Monday for a holiday tour through the Southern States.

James A. Blain, of Gilford, was in Toronto Saturday on business. He reports that the cheese factory in the vicinity of Gilford, which has been idle for some years, will be started up again in the early spring.

R. H. Skinner, traveler for James A. Skinner & Co., wholesale crockery, who is severing his connection with the firm to go into business for himself in Montreal, was presented by the employees with a handsome diamond ring the other day.

Mr. Maddock has bought out the business of Brunton Bros., Newmarket, and has taken possession.

THE STANDARD BUSHEL.

R. WILSON, M.P., will introduce a bill to amend the Weights and Measures Act as affecting the weights of vegtables. At the present time the statute fixes the standard weight of a bushel of potatoes, turnips, parsnips, beets, carrots and onions at 60 pounds to the bushel. As regards parsnips, beets, car-rots and onions, Mr. Wilson's bill proposes to reduce the standard bushel to 50 pounds, which is about the average weight. Potatoes and turnips will remain at the present weight of 60 pounds to the bushel. The change is contemplated because the Act provides that in all contracts the sale and delivery of the articles enumerated in clause 16, which includes the vegetables named, the bushel shall be determined by weight unless a bushel measurement is specially agreed upon. Mr. Wilson's bill will further define the standard weight of a bag of potatoes or turnips to be 90 pounds, and of the other vegetables mentioned at 75 pounds. The standard barrel is placed at three bushels.

AN EXTENSIVE TRAVELER.

11

R. E. VALPY, the North American representative of the Huntley & Palmer biscuit manufacturers, Read. ing, Eng., has probably the most extensive route of any commercial traveler on the American continent. He goes all over Canada, the United States, and a large part of Mexico, and it is not, therefore, surprising that it takes him a year to make anything approaching a full round of the principal business cities of the three countries. When he was out at the Coast recently he was interviewed by a reporter of the News Advertiser, and in that interview appears this sentence: "He states what is certainly remarkable, that in the range of very best and highest priced classes of biscuit products, Huntley & Palmer can yet fully hold their own against American competition, notwithstanding the fact of the immense production on this continent of the finest wheat flour, which, of course, the great firm which he represents imports in great quantities."

The Montreal Canning Co. are hard at work on their new cannery building at Steveston, B.C., and they hope soon to be in good order for canning work. They contemplate a pack of 20,000 cases.



МеАцріл Товассо

12

Manufacturers,

Toronto, Can.

GOLD SHIELD BLACK PLUG

. .

The objection to Black Chewing is that the wrapper is artificially colored with a greasy substance, which a particular man would not knowingly care to chew.

Gold Shield, being a thick plug, has a smaller proportion of wrapper than any other brand of black goods. It is also made of a higher grade of leaf than is usual in Black Chewing, and we can recommend it to Chewers who prefer Black tobacco.

" BEAVER "

Many Consumers object to a rank, black tobacco in the spring of the year.

Beaver is mild, tough and lasting, and just what they need. Kindly give them all a chance at it and you will find your Beaver trade double in a short time.

See "Prices Current" for our other brands.

MCALPIN TOBACCO CO.

TORONTO

THE CANADIAN GROCER

PREPARING ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEN a business firm sends out a salesman to represent them, they want him to represent them in the best possible manner writes Charles W.Cox, in Inland Printer. We all know that if a man comes into our office (for the first time) well-dressed, with his cravat neatly tied, his face clean-shaven and his boots nicely polished, that we give him more consideration than we would if his clothes needed brushing, if he did not wear a necktie, or if he had a four days' growth of beard. It is my idea that an advertisement to do the most good should go out to our customers the same as the salesman ; it should make the best possible impression-it should be pleasing to the eye.

Again, following out this comparison, the man must call on only such people as have use for the line of goods he represents; for a man selling type, for instance, to call on a grocer would be loss of time; so the advertisement, to be profitable, must go mainly to the men who have use for the article you have to sell.

It is not all of a salesman's duty to make a good "first impression" on his prospective customer, but he must have something to say to him about his goods that will convince him that he can make money by buying them.

It may be a good idea, sometimes, to use some "catchy" cut or headline to attract the eye to your ad., but it must be followed up with some good substantial reason why the reader should patronize you.

He is a poor representative who, when he has succeeded in securing the attention of the buyer, tries to impress him by displaying a great variety of articles, and talking about all of them in a rambling sort of way, as it only serves to confuse the customer and will soon tire him out. It is much better to have a fixed purpose; to show and talk about one thing at a time, and put this away before showing another. So with the ad., it should be about one thing, to do the most good. The business man is a busy one, and has not the time nor the inclination to read a long dissertation on a subject that does not interest him.

To sum up-

First. So dress your ad. as to catch the eye and leave the best possible impression. Second. Advertise to the people you wish to reach, through the best trade journal in your line.

Third. Do not state anything in your ad. but facts; do not indulge in superlatives, claiming your house to be the largest, your goods the best and your prices the lowest, but keep in mind the fact that the man whom you want for a customer has good common sense, good judgment, and is master of his business. State what you have to sell so that he will comprehend it; give the best reason you can why you think

he should buy from you, and leave him to decide. In this way you will not fail to retain his respect, even if you do not receive an order, and he will soon learn to look for your ad. because it interests him. Say something new at regular intervals and sooner or later he will send you a trial order. Then the ad. has accomplished its mission, and it remains for the house to retain the purchaser as a regular customer by always living up to its published promises.

PRESENTED AT EASTER.

A LTHOUGH Easter Sunday morning was delightful and many people turned out to church in their bright array, the cosey little home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Roland, Russell avenue, was overjoyed by the presentation of a bouncing baby boy. Charley was receiving congratulations on all sides yesterday, and says "the boy" can strike the high "C" note already.— Star, St. Catharines.

The happy father, who is a member of the well-known firm of Karr & Co, grocers, etc., St. Catharines, has named his first born, for he was only married a little over a year ago, Clarence, after the vessel in which he once ploughed the Northern seas, and in which he visited Alaska and Russia. If the boy turns after his father he will be a hustler. The infant's mother is a vocalist, and that accounts for her offspring being already able to strike the high "C" note

A TRAVELER MARRIES.

RANK W. MORLEY, one of Smith & Keighley's city travelers, was married last week to Miss C. M. Murray, daughter of Alderman Murray. The ceremony was performed in the presence of over one hundred guests. The bridesmaids were Miss Laura Murray and Miss Ida Smith, and the groom was assisted by William Bremner and Dr. E. Peaker. The newlywedded couple left for New York amid showers of rice and numerous well wishes. THE GROCER tenders its congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Morley.

GENTLEMEN :

THE

The time is at hand when you should

STOCK WITH BULK EXTRACTS . .

. .

Our supply for Summer is now ready, and we will honor any commands sent direct, or through our travelers. Yours very truly,

SNOW DRIFT CO

J. F. EBY

THE HEY OPENS THE CAN BELLI ABLE ATENTED MAR 1892 MAR 1992 MAR 199

When Spring Opens

The live merchant looks carefully over his stock and orders—saleable summer goods. The articles he never neglects are

HUCH BLAIN

Truro Condensed Milk

- " " Coffee and Milk
- " Evaporated Cream

Order the "Reindeer" brand and order through us.

Our Crown Blend

We claim is the Best Value in Tea offered to-day, and wherever sold has given splendid satisfaction.

Write for samples of our Crown blend-There's money in it for you

EBY, BLAIN & CO., Wholesale Toronto, Ont.

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THE LATE MRS. S. M. SNIDER.

T is with deep regret that we announce the death of Mrs. S. M. Snider, beloved wife of Mr. T. A. Snider, of the Snider Preserve Company, which occurred at their home in Clifton, near Cincinnati, on Monday night, March 19, at 12 o'clock.

We extend our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved husband, relatives, and friends. Words are inadequate to express the loss they have sustained by the removal of one from their midst to whose charming personality, Christian benevolence, and charitable mind was added that of a sagacious and keensighted business woman.

> A perfect woman, nobly planned To warn, to comfort and command.

As a tribute to her memory we reproduce the following from issue of December 28, 1890:

"In 1878, T. A. Snider, who had just retired from the manufacturing of crackers, was in impaired health and went to a fruit farm in Clermount County, O., owned by his wife, to recuperate. He was casting about for a new business, his restless active nature not allowing him to remain long idle. It was a year of an abundant fruit harvest and so plentiful were apples, peaches, pears, plums, etc., that it did not pay to transport the raw material to market. Looking at the boughs bending beneath their burden of luscious fruit and the ground covered with that crowded from the limbs, his wife, Mrs. Susan M. Snider, who is one of the most gifted house wives in the country, suggested that her husband might find employment and profit in the making of apple butter, jellies, preserves and marmalades from her home recipes and under her supervision. Taking her at her word he bought a boiler and kettles and hav-

ing a mechanical turn did his own pipe fitting and soon had improvised a plant which was to become the foundation of the present large and lucrative business. So superior were the products of this enterprise that for them was found a ready and remunerative sale. The success of this venture led Mrs. Snider to importune her husband to establish in Cincinnati a preserve and condiment factory, promising to employ her skilful housewifery in the making of sundry articles pleasing to the palate.

"From the time of the establishment of the embryo plant until the present time, the rule has always been to use the very best material obtainable. This policy was due partly to Mrs. Snider, who prided herself too much upon her skill as a housewife to allow inferior materials to be used. As soon, however, as the quality of the goods became known, the chief difficulty was to supply the demand, and it soon became evident that the restriction as to quality imposed by Mrs. Snider and rigorously carried out by the firm was to be the foundation of success. Their catsups, soups, sauces, etc., soon became so renowned as to constitute alone a mammoth business. Mr. Snider then separated the interests of the concern, his wife continuing to give her personal attention to the catsup, soups, and sauces, which as before were made entirely in conformity with her rules and recipes. Thanks to the policy of quality, not quantity, a great growing business was founded. Mr. and Mrs. Snider are now wealthy, and live in a magnificent house in Clifton, yet Mr. Snider is at his. desk each day superintending the affairs of the concern, while Mrs. Snider pays frequent visits to the factory and insists that every article shall be kept up to the established standard. Cleanliness is a supreme requisite, and the same scrupulous care is observed at the factory which Mrs. Snider requires at her home and in her kitchen. She takes a pardonable pride in the reputation



Mrs. S. M. Snider.

that has been earned for these goods among caterers, cooks, connoiseurs, and entertainers. The careful selection of fruit and vegetables for use in manufacture is making of their specialties household and table necessities. Every possible care is taken to procure perfect material, thoroughly ripe and suitable in every respect. Over one hundred thousand bushels of tomatoes are used annually, and to insure obtaining the best, selected seed is furnished to the gardners under contract for growing the tomatoes. Mr. Snider personally supervises the entire business. He is prompt and business like in all his methods, conscientious and courteous in his dealings with customers and liberal to the causes of church and charity. In benevolence and charity he has the co-operation of his wife."-Interstate Grocer, St. Louis.

Mrs. Snider was interred in Toronto, Mr. Snider, who formerly lived in this city, having a family vault here. The funeral was largely attended by the members of the grocery trade.

HOW TO TRIM YOUR WINDOWS.

BY HARRY HARMAN.

TAKE a city of any size, walk along the many thoroughfares, and how many grocers' windows will you find arranged with goods so as to stop the passerby? People are out shopping, looking around for some new things that will strike their fancy. It is to this class of shoppers that grocers should appeal, and can only get them on the inside by displaying their wares in some attractive manner. Take a glance at any grocery window and what do you behold—canned goods piled up in pyramid form; in many windows a few articles piled here and there; then, again, many windows dirty at that, which proves

that the inside must be in the same condition as the windows and a badly run business. Every grocer seems to have a craze in showing canned goods built up in form of pyramids. There are many ways besides this particular one in which they may be shown For example: Form steps from boxes leading from window pane to back, and show cans piled up in single rows, with bottled goods in between. Another way: Run them on floor of window in shape of circles or angles, and in the centre of the space you may show bottled goods.

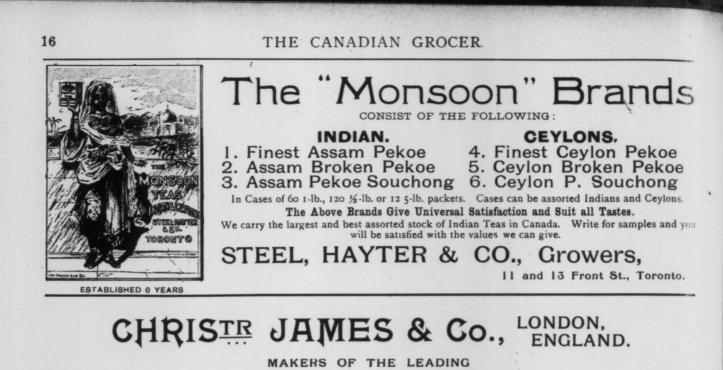
> The main feature in trimming windows is to show some novelty or novel display. By so doing you attract the attention of the public. They see the display in your window and your window serves as a talking advertisement. One tells the other. People come and look from curiosity to see your show,

and at the same time you are being advertised. You want to show your goods, and the best way and the latest now in the market is the Brownies, who will show your goods in many ways. These figures are seven inches high, whose limbs may be twisted in any shape, and you may show them in groups marching in single file holding banners or cards; for picnic scenes, base ball games, bicycle races and many other ways.

For a very simple design, take a sheet of cardboard and paint the following on both sides: On one side say, "We are selling to-day three cakes of (name) soap for 10 cents"; on the other side, "Look through this hole and get your reward." This is pasted on the window glass and the side having "reward" to the front facing the street.

In the window you place a mirror. When you look through the hole you will find that the printed matter on the back of the card reflects in the mirror and can be easily read.





Pickles, Marmalade, Sauces

Are you to be one of the few not yet stocked with these PICKLES at \$2.40 per dozen?

> You do not know how many customers not seeing them in your store go to your neighbor who has them. If your jobber has not got them write to

M. F. EAGAR, General Agent, HALIFAX, N. S.

Cowan's Hygienic Cocoa ARE THE **FINEST GOODS** Cowan's Queen's Dessert Chocolate IN CANADA

The COWAN CO. Ltd., 470 King Street West, Toronto

IN A PEANUT FACTORY.

THEN the peanuts arrive at the factory they are rough and earthstained, and of all sizes and qualities jumbled together says the Blue and Gray Magazine in describing the preparation of peanuts at Norfolk, Va., for the northern market. The bags are first taken up by iron arms projecting from an endless chain to the fifth story of the factory. Here they are weighed and emptied into large bins. From those bins they fall to the next story into large cylinders, 14 feet long, which revolve rapidly, and by friction the nuts are cleansed from the earth which clings to them, and polished, so that they come out white and glistening.

shoots to the third and most interesting floor. Imagine rows of long, narrow tables, each divided lengthwise into three sections by thin, inch-high strips of wood. These strips also surround the edge of the table. Each of these sections is floored with a strip of heavy white canvas, which moves incessantly from the mouth of a shoot to an opening leading down below at the further end of the table. These slowly moving canvas bands, about a foot wide, are called the "picking aprons." Upon the outer aprons of each table dribbles down from the shoot a slender stream of peanuts, and on each side of the table, so close together as scarcely to have "elbow room," stands rows of negro girls and women, picking out the inferior peanuts as they pass hite and glistening. From this story the nuts fall through So fast do their hands move at this work

that one cannot see what they are doing till they cast a handful of nuts into the middle division. By the time a nut has passed the sharp eyes and quick hands of eight or ten pickers, one may be quite certain that it is a first class article, fit for the final plunge down two stories, into a bag which shall presently be marked with a brand which will command for it the highest market price.

The peanuts from the central aprons fall only to the second story, where they undergo yet another picking on similar tables, the best of these forming the second grade. The third grade of peanuts, or what remains after the second picking, is then turned into a machine which crushes the shells and separates them from the kernels. These are sold to the manufacturers of candy, while the shells are ground up and used for horse bedding. So no part of this little fruit, vegetable or nut, whichever it may turn out to be, is finally wasted, but all serves some useful purpose.



TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, April 5, 1894. GROCERIES.

YO material change has taken place during the week either in regard to volume of business or values. The turn over is still light, although taking into consideration the continued bad condition of the roads, country trade is fairly good. The greatest complaint is heard in regard to city trade. Sugars are in a little better demand than they were, while canned goods, on the other hand, are scarcely in as active request as a week ago. Teas are in fair request, and there is a firmer feeling in Indian and Ceylon teas on account of the changes in the tariff. Dried fruits are on the whole quiet. Syrups are held higher by the refineries, but wholesalers' prices have not yet advanced. Payments are fair for the season.

CANNED GOODS.

There is no material change in the situation. Jobbers are not making many purchases at the moment; in fact, some of them are selling at lower prices than they to-day buy for from the association. The demand for tomatoes has eased off a little during the week, while that for peas shows a slight increase. Corn is in good request. Tomatoes are generally quoted at 85 to 90c., although 85c. seems to be the best price anyone is getting. Peas sell at from 77 1/2 c. up ; 85c. is the idea for corn. In fruits, strawberries, except low grade packed two or three seasons ago, are scarce. A good many orders are coming in for preserved apples. We quote fruits : Peaches, \$3 to \$3.25 for 3's, \$2.10 to \$2.25 for 2's ; raspberries, \$1.65 to \$1.80; strawberries, \$1.90 to \$2.10; preserved apples, 3-lb. fancy quarters, \$1.40 to \$1.45; gallon apples, \$2.50to \$2.60. Demand has slackened off for salmon, but prices are unchanged at \$1.10 to \$1.35 for tall tins and \$1.50 to \$1.60 for flats ; spring salmon, 90c. Lobster quiet and unchanged, at \$1.90 to \$2 for talls and \$2 40 to \$2.60 for flats.

COFFEES.

Stocks of Rio on this market are gradually getting scarcer, and supplies on the way will not be here for some time yet. In New York the market for Rios continues to lack life. We quote, green, in bags, as follows : Rio, 21½ to 22½c.; East Indian, 27 to 30c.; South American, 21 to 23c.; Santos, 21½ to 22½c.; Java, 30 to 32c.; Mocha, 27 to 28c.; Maracaibo, 21 to 23c.; Jamaica, 21 to 22c.

NUTS.

Dull and featureless. We quote : Brazil nuts, 13 to 15c. a pound ; Sicily

shelled almonds, 28 to 32c. a pound ; Terragona almonds, 12½ to 14c. ; peanuts, 11 to 12c. for roasted and 8 to 10c. for green; cocoanuts, \$4.50 to \$5 per sack; Grenoble walnuts, 12½ to 15c.; Marbot walnuts, 12 to 13c.; Bordeaux walnuts, 11½ to 12½c.; filberts, 9¾ to 10¼c.; pecans, 13½ to 15c.; nuts, per bushel, hickory, \$2.

RICE.

The movement is light and prices as before. We quote: " B_i " $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ c.; Montreal Japan, 5 to $5\frac{1}{4}$ c.; imported Japan, $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $6\frac{1}{4}$ c.

SPICES.

Market continues active, particularly in ginger, mustard and pepper. We quote: Pure black pepper, 13 to 15c.; pure white, 20 to 28c.; pure Jamaica ginger, 25 to 27c.; cloves, 14 to 25c.; pure mixed spice, 30 to 35c.

SUGAR.

There has been a little improvement in the demand during the last few days, but the movement is still light. More or less cutting is going on, for while 41/2 to 43/4 c. is the ruling quotation for granulated, sales are being made at \$4.55. Yellows are going out mostly at 314 to 37%c. Some houses are holding larger stocks of granulated. There have been some Demerara raw sugars offering since the tariff changes were announced, but there have not been many transactions yet. At the price at which they were offering it would cost nearly 4c. to lay them down here, but of course there will be raws eventually offering which can be had at a price that will allow them to compete with the refined article. Some jobbers anticipate that the allowing of raw sugars up to 16 Dutch standard to come into this country duty free will eventually cause yellows to be sold at 1/2 c. per lb. less than at present. Refiners, on the other hand, hold that the way prices are to-day, raws cannot be brought in to compete successfully with yellow sugars, but conceding at the same time that from a certain source there will always be a steady demand for the raw article.

According to Willett & Gray's Weekly Statistical, business in refined sugars in the United States is of a hand-to-mouth character, while the American Sugar Refining Co. has shut down all its refineries except one in Philadelphia and one in Boston. Stocks in all the principal countries, according to the same authority, are 1,800,863 tons, against 1,597,514 tons at same dates last vear.

SYRUPS.

Prices are about ½c. higher at the refineries than a week ago, syrups being scarce, while the American article does not

nowenter into competition since the changes in the tariff. On the spot jobbers' prices are firm and unchanged. The demand is active for extra bright syrups at $2\frac{14}{2}$ to $3\frac{16}{5}$ c., and for medium bright at $2\frac{14}{2}$ to $2\frac{5}{6}$ c. We quote: Dark, 20 to 25c.; medium, 25 to 28c.; bright, 30 to 35c.; very bright, 40 to 45c.

MOLASSES.

Business in this line is fair for New Orleans at 28 to 30c. in barrels, $32\frac{1}{2}$ to 34c. in half-barrels, and Barbadoes at 32 to 35c. in barrels and 38 to 40c. in half barrels.

TEAS.

Business is fairly good, with demand active for low grade Japans at $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 14c., in which most houses seemed to be about sold out. There has been a little more enquiry by jobbers for spot goods since the change in the tariff, and in Indian and Ceylon teas there is a firmer feeling. A good demand has been experienced by brokers for Young Hysons. Ruling prices are : Japans, $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 20c.; Indian and Ceylons, 18 to 25c.; Young Hysons, $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. up.

DRIED FRUIT.

The attention being received by Valencia raisins is slight, but stocks are light and prices firm. We quote : Off-stalk, 4 % c.; fine off-stalk, 51/2 to 51/4 c.; selected 6 to 61/4 c.; layers, selected, 61/4 to 61/2c. Sultana raisins are quiet at 6 to 7 1/2 c. Currants are receiving no more attention than before, and prices are unchanged. We quote : Provincials, 3¾ to 4c. in barrels and half barrels ; Filiatras, 4 to 4 1/2 c. in barrels, and 4 1/4 to 4 1/4 c. in half barrels ; Patras, 5 to 51/2c. in barrels, 5¼ to 5¾ c. in half brls., 43% to 63% c. in cases ; Vostizzas, 61/2 to 71/2c. in cases, 63/4 to 734c. in half cases; Panariti, 9 to 10c. Prunes continue in active demand and stocks are getting low. We quote : "D," 5½c.; "B," 7½ to 8c. Figs are dull and unchanged. We quote : Small boxes, 8 to 9c.; 5 lb. boxes, 8 to 9c.; 10 lb. boxes, 10 to 101/2c.; 28-lb. boxes choice Eleme, 10 to 101/2c.; 6-crown, 121/2c.; 7-crown, 131/2c.; bags, 28-1b., 61/2 to 7c.; taps, 41/2 to 5c. Dates quiet and unchanged at 5 to 51/2c.; selected Hallowee dates 81/2 to oc.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

There has been no material change. Choice dairy butter is still wanted, but there is a good deal of large roll butter in baskets coming in at from 16 to 18c. Some basket lots were bought outside at 17c. There is still some old creamery tub in the market which is selling at 20 to 21c., but stocks of this kind are pretty well reduced. Demand for creamery butter is fair only. We quote jobbing prices as follows : Dairy—

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MARKETS-Continued

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Choice tubs, 18 to 20c.; medium tubs, 16 to 17c.; low grade, 14 to 16c.; large rolls, 19 to 20c.; pound rolls, 22 to 24c. Creamery—Tubs, 21 to 22c. for July and August, 25c. for October, and 24c. for fresh; pound prints, 24 to 25c.

Cheese continues in good demand and stocks are light, with prices for best firm at 1134 to 12c.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Very few dressed hogs are coming forward, the season being about over, and prices are easy at \$5.50 to \$5.75. Provisions are quiet and unchanged.

BACON—Long clear, 8 to ooc.; smoked backs, 11c.; breakfast bacon, 11½ to 12c.; rolls, 8¾ to 9c.

HAMS—11c. fer smoked, and at 10½c. for pickled.

LARD—Pure Canadian 9c. in tubs, $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. in pails and $8\frac{1}{4}$ to 9c. in therees. Compound, $7\frac{1}{4}$ to 8c.

BARREL PORK—Canadian heavy mess \$14.75 to \$15, Canadian short cut \$15.75 to \$16, shoulder mess \$13.50.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef fores, 5 to 5½c., hindquarters 7 to 9c., mutton 6 to 7c.

GREEN FRUIT.

Business continues fairly active for the season. Oranges are in poor supply and prices have advanced all round. Demand is good, and is about equally divided between Floridas, Messinas and Valencias. Valencia oranges are a good deal sweeter than a month ago, and are consequently more in favor. Demand for lemons 15 fair, and there is no material change in prices. There is a fair seasonable demand for bananas. Country dealers have not yet begun to buy, but another month will probably see a much better demand for bananas than there is at the moment. The weather is yet too cold for the pineapple trade to be brisk. Demand for apples is limited at the price. The market is cleaned out of good fruit, but but there is plenty of poor stock to be had. We quote : Oranges, Floridas, \$3.25 to \$3.75; Valencias, \$4.75 to \$5.25 ; Cal. navels, \$2.50 to \$3 per box; Messinas, \$2.75 to \$3 25; bitter oranges, \$3.50 to \$4. Lemons-Messinas, \$3 to \$3.50 for 300's, \$2.75 to \$3.25 for 360's; Palermos, \$2.50 to \$3. Bananas, \$1.50 to \$2.25; Malaga grapes, \$3 50 to \$5.50 per keg ; pineapples, 15 to 30c; cranberries, New Jersey, \$2.85 to \$3 per box ; Canadian, \$3 per barrel, and \$1 to \$1.25 per box.

Apples, good to choice, \$3 to \$5; second quality, \$2.25 to \$3. California dried fruit— Apricots, 16½ to 17½c. per lb.; peaches, i4c. per lb.; nectarines, 15c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS-Quiet and unchanged at \$1.20 to \$1.30. Lima beans are quiet at \$4.50 to \$5.

DRIED APPLES—Much as before. Sales are reported at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. delivered, and jobbers are getting all the way from 6 to 7c. A carload was sold at $6\frac{1}{4}$ c.

EVAPORATED APPLES—Dull; 9¾ to Ioc. is the ruling quotation in a jobbing way, but there are dealers who would take 9½c. rather than carry their stocks over.

EGGS—There is a little falling off in the way of consignments, but those who want to buy can get plenty. Prices are steadier at 10 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. for new laid; limed 7 to 8.

POTATOES—Dull and easy at 42c. on track, and at 50c. out of store.

POULTRY — Supply and demand light. Turkeys are higher. We quote : Turkeys, 9 to 12c.; geese, 6 to 7c.; chickens, 40 to 60°.; ducks, 50 to 70c.

ONIONS—Business fair and prices unchanged. We quote : Spanish, \$1 per crate ; Canadian, \$2.75 to \$3 per brl., and \$1.35 per bag.

MAPLE PRODUCTS—Supplies are coming in more freely, but the demand is not so good as anticipated. We quote : Syrup, 70 to 80c. per wine gallon, 85c. to \$1 for imperial gallon ; sugar, 8½ to 10c.

HONEY — Quiet and unchanged. We quote: Extracted white in tins, 7 to 9°.; white, in sections, 14 to 15c.; dark ditto, 9°.

HOPS-Dull and nominal. Package hops are unchanged at 20c. per lb.

SALT.

Trade is quieter. There has been a reduction of 5c. on coarse barrel. Dealers are offering dairy at \$1.25; barrel at 90c.; coarse sacks at 58c.; fine sacks at 75c.; Liverpool coarse in car lots, 55c.; Canadian coarse, 56c.; American rock, \$10 per ton.

SEEDS.

Trade in seeds for the past week has been fairly active, but, as predicted, the cold snap has somewhat checked the demand. The markets have been steady, but sudden fluctuations are quite in order at this time of the year. Prices are as before. Jobbers' prices rule as follows : Red clover, \$6 to \$650 per bushel; alsike,

\$4.50 to \$8.50, latter figure being for fancy reproducing seed; timothy, \$2.10 to \$2.80, outside price being for fancy unhulled seed. FISH.

There has been a good demand for frozen

herring, but in other kinds there is not much doing. Port Arthur white fish is expected to arrive about the 20th of next month. There has been some cutting on boneless cod and boneless fish, and prices are lower as a result. We quote : Skinned and boned codfish, 61/2 c.; shore herring, \$4 per brl.; boneless fish, 31/2 to 4c.; boneless cod, 5 to 8c.; blue back herring 4c.; frozen sea herring,\$1.50; blue pickerel, 4 to 5c. lb.; yel. ditto, 7 to 8c. per lb.; salmon trout 71/2 c.; white fish, 6c.; oysters in bulk, \$1.15 for standard and \$1.65 to \$1.75 selected ; ciscoes, \$1.35 per 100 for small, and \$2.25 for very large ; salt mackerel in bulk, Ioc. per lb.; pike, 6 to 61/2c. per lb.; black bass, Ioc. per lb.; haddock and cod, 51/2c. per lb ; steak cod, 5 to 6c.; chicken halıbut, 12c.

HIDES, SKINS, WOOL AND TALLOW.

HIDES—Market continues quiet and prices unchanged, dealers paying 3c. for green and selling cured at 3½c.

SHEEPSKINS-Quiet at 8oc.

WOOL-Very little doing, and prices remain as before.

TALLOW—Inactive, dealers paying 5 to 5¼ c. and selling at 5¾ c.

PETROLEUM.

Trade is quiet on the local market. The demand for lubricating oils is improving slightly. We quote: 5 to 10 barrel lots, imperial gallon, Toronto—Canadian, 12 to 12½c.; carbon safety, 15½ to 16c.; Canadian water white, 16 to 17c.; American water white, 18 to 19c.; photogene 20c.

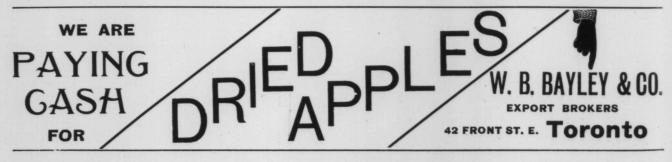
MARKET NOTES.

Stowers' lime juice and cordial has always been one of Lucas, Steele & Bristol's leaders. Its purity is guaranteed.

Pickles put up in one quart sealers, one doz. in case, by Wm. Paterson & Son, have struck the popular fancy. There is a great demand for them.

Gillard & Co. are in receipt of a line of "Pearl" syrup which is fine value at the price quoted. They ask for a card for particulars.

In spite of a rather dull winter trade and new goods being pushed on the Canadian market, Emil Poliwka & Co. report a steady





increase in the sale of Sapolio, the first

quarter's business of this year being ahead

Clemes Bros. have a car of Messina

Navigation will be opened on the Mus-

Sloan & Crowther have a shipment of

Clemes Bros. are making a specialty of

of the corresponding period of last year.

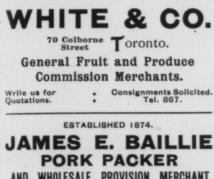
oranges arriving this week.

koka lakes within a week or so.

Morton's portable jelly in stock.

MARKETS .- Continued

JOHN HAWLEY, Provisions and Commission 88 FRONT ST. EAST. Fresh Eggs sell at 16c. Pickled or Held Eggs, 7c. Large Rolls, 18 to 19c. Dairy Tub, 19 to 20c. We charge five per cent., and prompt returns by registered letter. Established 1870. Egg Trade a Specialty



PORK PACKER AND WHOLESALE PROVISION MERCHANT 66 Front St. East, Toronto. Mess Pork, Bacon, Hams, Lard, Cheese. Cold Storage for Butter and Eggs. Country Consignments Solicited. Prompt keturns Made.

Winnipeg Produce and Commission Co. Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

We handle Grocers' Specialties, etc. Can

we sell anything for "you" in this market?

Write us. Good connection with Whole-

And Freezing

Splendid cooling

rooms

for Summer.

Write for rates.

TORONTO

COLD STORACE

WE ALSO HANDLE

FISH, ORANGES AND LEMONS

We Have Them . .

FANCY FLORIDA ORANGES

CLEMES BROS.

Aikenhead & Sloan

13 Church Street

"The Real Mikado"

"Hercules"

sale and Retail trade.

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& CO. **to** maple products just now. McWilliam & Everist received a couple of carloads of Florida oranges this week. Davidson & Hay have in stock shipments of Bosnia prunes in bags and French prunes in cases. Egyptian onions are now offering from Liverpool, and the first shipment is now on the way. Davidson & Hay have a line of Ceylon tea on the way, which is seldom seen on this market. J. W. Lang & Co. have in stock a line of fine Congou teas which they received just in time to escape the duty. Gillard & Co.: " Our marmalade which we advertised in THE GROCER a couple of weeks ago, is going out steadily and repeat orders are daily coming in." Sloan & Crowther are showing a line of Ceylon tea which is claimed to possess ex-

Ceylon tea which is claimed to possess exceptional value; also cheap lines of boneless fish and boneless cod.

Eby, Blain & Co. are offering special lines of Marshall's kippered herrings, fresh herrings, preserved bloaters, and tomato sauce.

Dawson & Co. shipped a carload of apples to Liverpool, Saturday. This will be their last shipment to that market this season.

"The fact that sales of our special teas and coffees are away ahead of previous years is a proof of great merit," report Lucas, Steele & Bristol.

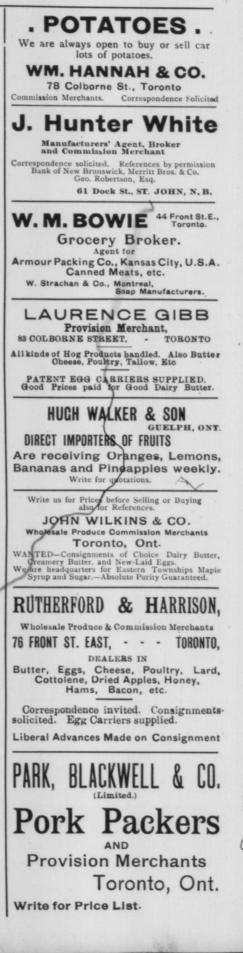
Davidson & Hay are in receipt of a shipment of Hire's root beer; also Gilt Edge shoe dressing.

On account of the change in the tariff, California dried fruits will be from 2 to 3c. per lb. higher when present stocks are exhausted.

Lucas, Steele & Bristol say: "Syrups are at the moment particularly good value, and look like a profitable investment. We never were able to show such a fine assortment."

The attention of the trade is directed to the fact that Wm. Paterson & Son have issued a new catalogue of all the lines they manufacture. A copy will be forwarded to any grocer on receipt of a postcard.

OS. TORONTO There was some mistake in the first draft of the tariff changes regarding dried foreign fruit. According to the corrected list the duty on prunes, raisins, and currants is Ic.



MARKETS-Continued

per lb. Prunes and currants are unchanged, but raisins under the old tariff were ic. per lb. and 10 per cent.

T. Kinnear & Co. are offering Redpath's golden syrup at low prices compared with the dark article.

Perkins, Ince & Co. expect a shipment of fine cask prunes to arrive within the next two weeks.

The Pure Gold Manufacturing Co. began the shipment of their line of chocolate, pink, white and canary icing, to their customers this week.

Smith & Keighley have received a shipment of choice "Golden" dates under the new duty, and which they are therefore in a position to offer at low prices.

The "Natural Stone, Germ Proof" water water filter, recommended by the Provincial Board of Health, is being placed on the market by James A. Skinner & Co.

Lucas, Steele & Bristol are always pleased to mail samples and figures on application. Letter orders receive their personal care, and are always shipped out same day as received.

The lard men interviewed the Minister of Finance, Tuesday, and secured from him a promise to rearrange the duty on cotton seed oil so as to promote the manufacture of compounds of lard.

The Canadian Specialty Co. have been appointed Dominion agents for Adam's Liquid Root Beer Extract, which has proved itself such a good seller the last two seasons. Put up in two sizes and retailing at 10 and 25 cents. Send for price list.

"Diamond baking powder is now called for altogether by most of my customers," says one of Gillard & Co.'s customers. "This," remarks the firm," shows that intrinsic merit in a baking powder cannot fail to be appreciated, when once seen."

An omission in the tariff as first published was in the item of nuts, no mention of these being made. The effect of the omission would have been to place these articles under the head of unenumerated articles, subject to a duty of 20 per cent. It would appear, however, to be a clerical error, for the bill as printed contains the item, nuts of all kinds, three cents a pound, the same as formerly. Shelled almonds are five cents.

The latest addition to E. B. Eddy's list is a full line of paper bags, including millinery and hat, shirt, glove, biscuit and cake bags, fruiterers' and confectioners' bags and cups. Bags of any special size and weight are now made by this company. Flour and meal, also millers' bags, in fact any kind of handmade bag can now be turned out at Hull.

Owing to the reduced duty on catsups, the Canadian Specialty Co. have at once lowered the price on the "Columbia" catsups. The duty on soups has been advanced five per cent., but they will offer for a short ture, as long as their stock lasts, the Columbia soups at the old price. These goods, manufactured by the Mullen-Blackledge Co., Indianapolis, are highly spoken of, "and grocers who have not yet tried these goods, should send at once for a sample lot," say the Canadian Specialty Co.

W. A. Bradshaw & Co., the soap manufacturers, have hit upon a good method of interesting the public in their soap. They have issued an elaborately lithographed picture showing the interior of an old-time country general store. The aged storekeeper sits at his desk meditatively rubbing his chin while a lady customer is pointing out some errors in her bill, which she holds in her hand. A rustic in the foreground is somewhat puzzled as to whether he has got the right change. The storekeeper's good lady is behind the counter waiting on a juvenile customer, and on the shelves or located in different parts of the store are noticed Todhunter, Mitchell & Co.'s"Blend Coffee," Ammonia Soap ; Park, Blackwell & Co.'s hams ; Watson's cough drops; Taylor, Scott & Ce.'s brooms.

MONTREAL MARKETS. MONTREAL, April 5, 1894. GROCERIES.

"HE week has not brought with it the expected increase in the volume of trade that was predicted as a result of the declaration of the new tariff, and the reduction in freights which went into effect this week. In regard to the new tariff regulations so far as they concern groceries, the only clause which has occasioned really adverse comment is that concerning the charge on teas not brought direct. The facts in connection with this are specially referred to elsewhere, so that it will suffice to say that the impression prevails that the intention of the Government is not what the wording of the clause in question would convey, and that it will be amended so that its meaning will be clearer. The admission of yellow sugar free up to No. 16 Dutch standard has naturally had some effect on the feeling of the sugar market, but changes in value so far are not radical. On the whole matters are still in transition state, and so far as any radical increase in the volume of business is concerned the week has been disappointing, as will be seen by the appended reports in detail. Sugar is the only line to show any change as compared with a week ago. Payments have been somewhat backward.

SUGAR.

The sugar market has shown further easiness, consequent upon the changes in the tariff and the tenor of advices from outside points. This has resulted in a decline of 1-16c. in granulated and ½cc. in yellows. The shading has not had any effect on the demand, which has continued slow, sales being confined principally to small lots on account of actual requirements. Round lots of granulated have left the refineries at 4 5-16c., but we quote small quantities at $4\frac{3}{5}$ c., while yellows have been $3\frac{1}{5}$ to $3\frac{3}{5}$ c. as to quality at the refinery. Cable advices on the raw article are quiet and easy in tone.

MOLASSES.

The molasses market has shown some life on account of forward importations, but the actual movement from store is small. These new lots have, it is understood, been placed to arrive at 33c., but in some cases lower figures are quoted, 17c. f.o.b. at the Islands being named or 27 ½c. laid down here. The quality of these goods, however, are, it is claimed, not just the thing. From stocks on spot lots of 200 puncheons have been moved at 30 to 32c Porto Rico has changed hands at 25c.

SYRUPS.

In syrups business has continued quiet, the demand being only for small lots, and prices are steady at 1½ to 1½c. for ordinary and 2c. for bright.

TEA

The tea market has been very quiet, there being little or no demand, and few transactions of importance are reported. Common Japan, 10 to 13c.; medium, 14 to 17c.; fine, 18 to 21½c., and choice 23 to 28c.

COFFEES.

The coffee market has ruled moderately active and unchanged. We quote : Rio, 19 to[21c. ; Maracaibo, 19 to 21c.; Mocha, 24 to 28c., and Java, 24 to 30c.

SPICES.

Spices have furnished no new feature. The volume of business has been moderate and prices are unchanged. We quote: Black pepper 6 to 7½ c., white pepper 10 to 12½ c., cloves 7½ to 9c., cassia 9 to 10c., nutmegs 60 to 90c., and Jamaica ginger, 15 to 18c.

RICE.

There has been a fair demand for rice for this season of the year, and the market has ruled steady in tone. We quote : Standard \$3.50 to \$3.75, Japan \$3.75 to \$4.25, and Patna \$4 25 to \$4.75.

DRIED FRUIT.

There has been no material change to note, the tone remaining firm. In Valencia raisins a few small sales have transpired at $4\frac{1}{4}$ c. cash, and we quote : Off-stalk, ordinary, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5c.; fine, 5 to $5\frac{1}{4}$ c., and layers 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. There is no improvement in cur^g rants, which continue dull and unchanged. Prices are the same. Barrels $3\frac{1}{2}$ c., half do. $3\frac{3}{4}$ c., and cases 4c. Figs have met with a moderate demand, and prices are steady at 6 to 9c., according to grade. Dates meet a slow sale at $4\frac{3}{4}$ to 5c. There is a fair demand for prunes at 5c. per lb.

NUTS.

This line shows no change, business being of a small jobbing sort. We quote : Grenoble walnuts, 11 to 11½c.; pecans 7½ to 8c.; peanuts, 6½ to 10c.; cocoacount ranuc., but while uality e raw

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business e quote : pecans ; cocoa-

THE CANADIAN GROCER

MONTREAL MARKETS-Continued.

CAFFAROMA

Makes the finest cup of coffee in the world. Sold in 1 and 2 lb. tins only. For sale by all wholesale and retail grocers throughout the Dominion.

C. A. LIFFITON & CO., Montreal

Dawson & Co.

FRUIT

and COMMISSION MERCHANTS

onsignments Solicited

GEORGE MOWILLIAM.

GENERAL .. FRUIT

32 WEST MARKET STREET.

TELEPHONE 645.

MCWILLIAM & EVERIST

Commission Merchants

25 and 27 Church street.

TORONTO, ONT.

Consignments of FRUIT and PRODUCE SOLI-CITED. Ample Storage. All orders will receive our best attention.

BUCHANAN & GORDON.

Brokers and Commission Merchants and

Manufacturers' Agents.

Representing in Manitoba and the North-West Territories :

ARMOUR & Co., Chicago, III. THE ARMOUR PACKING CO., Kansas City, Mo THE B. C. SUGAR REFINING CO., Ltd., Van couver, B. C. HIBAM WALKER & SONS, Ltd., Walkerville

Ont. JOHN DEWAR & SONS, Tullymet Distillery Perth, N. B. PERINET ET FILS, Reims, Champagne.

Warehouses on C. P. R. Track.

Excise, Customs and Free, AND Low Rates Storage.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FOR DAIRY

OR DRESSED

DARSONS

RODUCE CO.

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

Write or Wire

Proprietors of the original patent Caffaroma

PRODUCE

TORONTO.

WINNIPEG

-BUTTER

POULTRY

FRANK EVERIST

nuts, \$3.50 to \$4: Terragona almonds, 111/2 to 12c.; shelled almonds, 22 to 40c.; filberts, 81/2 to 9c., and shelled walnuts, 16 to 18:

CANNED GOODS.

This market has ruled quiet during the week without any new feature of importance to note. Jobbers as a rule have ample suplies on hand, and this restricts the area of business, while there is little chance of any improvement in prices in the immediate future. We quote : Tomatoes 75 to 8oc., corn 75 to 8oc., peas 90 to 95c., strawberries \$2.75 per doz., raspberries \$1.80 to \$2.05, salmon \$1.25 to \$1.27 1/2 for best brands and \$1.05 to \$1.10 for cohoes, lobsters \$1.60 to \$1.75, mackerel \$1 to \$1.05, and peaches \$2 to \$2.10.

GREEN FRUIT. The green fruit market has ruled quiet during the week. A fair amount of business has been transacted in oranges, some fair sized lots changing hands at firm prices. Valencias range from \$4.50 to \$5 for 420's, and there are no 714's on the market. California oranges are meeting with a ready sale at \$2.50 to \$3. Floridas move freely at \$2.50 to \$3 also. The demand for lemons is fair, but the market rules quiet. Sales have been made at \$2.25 to \$3 per box. Apples are scarce and firmly held at \$6 to \$7 per brl.

FISH.

Now that the Lenten season is over the fish market is very quiet. Grocers and retail dealers are also left in many cases with rather large stocks on hand, especially fresh frozen stock, and many of the wholesale houses have been doing some pickling on their own account for this reason. Haddies are moving slowly, but prices show no change, new stock being quoted at 7 1/2 c. per lh.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

The egg market has a weaker tone and prices on fresh stock have declined 11/2 to to 2c. per dozen to 101/2 to 11c. Beans are in fair demand, small lots changing hands at \$1.15 to \$1.30 per bag. In maple syrup a fair trade was done, there being a good (Continued on page 21.)

NEW PACK.

MILD

SHORT (UT

FINE STOCK.

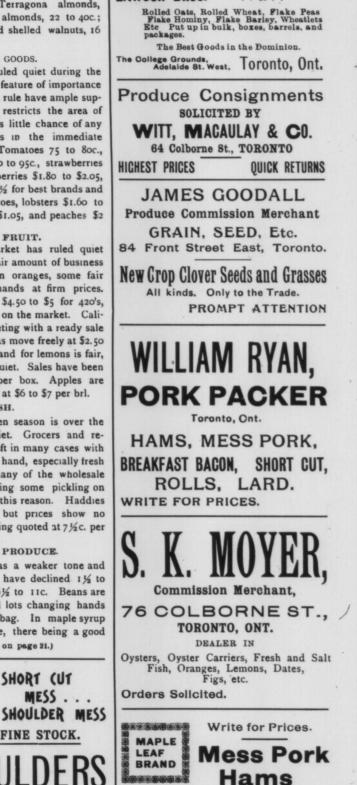
SUGAR CURED

Cheapest article in the market to-day. Every piece BRANDED and guaranteed.

F. W. FEARMAN

MESS . .

HAMILTON



Bacon

D. GUNN, FLAVELLE & CO.

Pork Packers, TORONTO

Lard

21

Manufacturers

LAWSON BROS.



HE revision of the customs tariff, which was announced last week by the Finance Minister, was the result of long consideration of the question by the ministers at Ottawa. In breadstuffs the only change of importance is a reduction of the duty on oatmeal from 1/2 c. per lb. to 50: per barrel-a reduction of about one-half. With a large home crop of oats little can result from this decrease, but at times when the Canadian crop is short the new tariff will strike a hard blow at Canadian oatmeal manufacturers. The duty on imported oats is 10c. per bushel, and about ten bushels are required to make a barrel of meal. That is, the duty on enough oats to make a barrel of oatmeal is one dollar. The duty on a barrel of meal is 50c. In a season when there is not enough at home, the importation will be in the shape of oatmeal and not of oats. It is said that a large majority of the oatmeal manufacturers of this country are not believers in tariffs or protection, and so presumably will be pleased at the reduction. When their mills are shut down, and mills in the United States are doing the oatmeal making for the Dominion, the employees at least, if not the proprietors, of Canadian mills may feel that something's the matter with free trade.

THE MARKETS

Uncertainty expresses the present condition of affairs in breadstuffs' values. With unparalleled low prices, any general damage to the growing crops of the United States and Canada can have but one effect—to advance quotations. Some damage has been done, whether of a sufficiently general character to cut a figure in yields is at this writing unknown, and on what ultimately proves to be the case in this respect depends the future of prices.

FLOUR—We quote as follows: White wheat patents, \$3.25 to \$3.45; Ontario family, \$2.85 to \$3.10; straight rollers, \$2.80to \$2.95. These prices in car lots or cound lots delivered here to the trade.

MEAL—Rolled and standard oats, \$3.95 to \$4.00; granulated, \$4.05 per brl.; corn meal (common) \$3.10; Gold Dust, \$3.25 to \$3.20.

MILLFEED—Demand for millfeed continues strong. Bran is selling at city mills at \$15.50 to \$16 per ton; carloads on track, \$16. Shorts, \$16.50 to \$17 per ton in small lots, and offering at \$17 per ton carloads in bulk.

OATS—Quiet and unchanged, cars on track selling at 37 ½ c. per bush.

FEED CORN-50 to 52c. per bush.

BARLEY-Dull, farmers' loads on market selling at 43 to 44c. per bush.

HAY—Prices are unchanged, with local trade quiet; farmers' loads selling from \$7.50 to \$10.50 per ton, according to quality, with good timothy, baled, on track, worth \$9.25 to \$9.50, carloads.

STRAW—Demand moderate, with prices unchanged. Quoted at \$5 to \$5.50 for car lots on track ; market prices are \$7 to \$8 for sheaf.

PEAS—Steady, with sales on the market at 62 to 63c. per bush.

MONTREAL.

There is a good local demand for flour, and the market was fairly active and steady. Sales reported were ten cars of Manitoba strong bakers' at current rates. The Lake of the Woods Milling Company will be in full operation again by the end of this week. Winter wheat, \$3.50 to \$3.60; Manitoba patents, best brands, \$3.60 to \$3.70; straight rollers, \$3 to \$3.10; extra, \$2.75 to \$2.90; superfine, \$2.50 to \$2.65; Manitoba strong bakers', \$3.35 to \$3.45; Manitoba strong bakers', best brands, \$3.50.

The supply of bran and shorts is very small, and in consequence the tone of the market is strong, as millers in some cases cannot fill all the requirements. The demand is good at firm prices. Bran, \$19; shorts, \$20; Mouillie, \$23 to \$25.

The receipts of oatmeal are small, and as the stock is light prices are firm. The demand is fair on local account for small lots. Standard, bags, \$1.95 to \$2; do. brls., \$4 to \$4.10; granulated, bags, \$2.05 to \$2.10; do., brls. \$4.20 to \$4.30; rolled oats, bags, \$2 to \$2.05; rolled oats, brls. \$4.20 to \$4.25.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

At present the outlook in flour is a little better, particularly is there a stiffening in Manitoba. There is, however, little movement, and stocks being large, prices are unchanged. Beans are rather easier, while in hay there is so little demand nothing new can be reported. It is understood that an offer of \$12 here for export found no taker. The seed market is firm with an advance looked for. Best Manitoba flour, \$4.35 to \$4 40; best Ontario flour, \$3.55 to \$3.70; oatmeal, \$4.40 to \$4.50 ; cornmeal, \$2 50 to \$2.55; middlings on track, \$21.50; bran, \$20.50; N.B. oats, on track, 36 to 38c.; P. E. I., 43 to 45c.; Ontario, 45 to 46c.; small lots, 40 to 48c.; hand picked beans, \$1.30 to \$1.40; prime, \$1.25 to \$1.30; split peas, \$3.75 to \$4; round peas, \$3 65 to \$3.75; hay on track, \$12.25 to \$12.50; small lots, \$13 to \$14. Timothy seed, \$2.50 to \$2.60; red clover, 111/2 to 12c.; alsike clover, 131/2 to ISC.

ADAMS' LIQUID ROOT BEER EXTRACT

10 and 25 cent sizes, making 2 and 5 Imperial Gallons. SELLS WELL, PAYS WELL, AND GIVES SATISFACTION. The only 10 cent size in the market. Few bottles, few corks, little labor, insure its popularity. Sold by the wholesale trade throughout the Dominion.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST TO

The Canadian Specialty Co., Dominion 38 Front St. East, Toronto

SAPOLIO

For For

The Most Popular Scouring Soap In the World

Does not shrink. Does not shrink in sales. Is well advertised, Always gives satisfaction. Sold by wholesale grocers throughout the Dominion.

EMIL POLIWKA & CO.

DOMINION AGENTS, r price see Prices Current.

DEPOTS AT: MONTREAL, QUE. ST. JOHN, N.B. Toronto, Ont.

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MONTREAL MARKETS-Continued

demand for small quantities at 55 to 60c. per tin, and 4 to 5c. per lb. in the wood for new, and 40 to 50c. for old. Maple sugar met with a fair demand at 6 to 7c. per lb. Onions are in good demand in small lots and prices are firm at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per brl. Potatoes are quiet and dull at 50c. per bag in car lots, and 60 to 65c. in a jobbing way. PROVISIONS.

A fair local business is transacted in provisions, there being a moderate demand for small lots and prices were about steady. Canadian short cut, per brl., \$15 to \$16; hams, city cured, per lb., 9 to 11c.; lard, Canadian, in pails, 9½ to 10c.; bacon, per lb., 10 to 12c.; lard, common refined, per lb., 7½ to 8c.

CHEESE AND BUTTER.

Dispatches to hand from correspondents in different sections of the country state that cheese making has commenced in some sections, notably around Brockville and west of Toronto in the Ingersoll district. The position on spot is purely nominal. Only 400 odd boxes went forward during last week by Laurentian to Liverpool. The public cable is unchanged.

Butter does not show any striking or notable feature. It continues to be a simple, small, peddling market with no large business of any kind to report. Small receipts of new creamery keep coming in and sell at 26 to 27c., while arrivals of new Townships come in also in a small way and sell at about the same figures. Held creamery is nominal, but 21 to 22c. is certainly the best that could be made for it if a buyer was willing to pay that figure. For held dairy the same remarks apply.

MONTREAL TRADE NOTES.

Sales of round lots of granulated have been made from the refineries 1-16c. less than a week ago.

The fact of large stocks of fresh frozen fish in wholesalers' hands here has compelled them to do some pickling on their own account.

The first direct cargo of Mediterranean fruit is expected here about the 28th of April.

Caverhill, Hughes & Co. note good sales of Royal Arms cheese in crocks. This is a delicacy that no retailer should be without.

A delegation of the vinegar manufacturers went up to Ottawa this week to interview the Government about the new tariff on vinegar.

Lightbound, Ralston & Co. offer special value in currants and Japan teas to the trade as per their advertisement.

Rose & Laflamme state that the sale of cream corn is steadily increasing. Acquaintance with its merits means a repeat order.

Marshall & Co.'s choice Scotch fish delicacies are meeting with great attention. Walter R. Wonham & Sons are the sole Canadian agents. The manner in which these goods are put up commend them to the most fastidious.

High class English jams, jellies and marmalades have an increasing sale in Canada. Chas. Southwell & Co.'s goods are second to none in this line. Frank Magor & Co. are the Canadian agents.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARKETS.

ST. JOHN, N.B., April 5.

RADE has been good during the past week, particularly around the wharves, where more packets are seen than at any time since last fall. They are not only here for return cargoes, but they bring potatoes, turnips, apples, smoked meat and fish from near by ports. The tariff has been a matter of much comment during the past week. In many grocery lines the effect is for lower prices. Some of the changes are very odd. In pickles the new duty makes the cheap pickles cheaper, while with high priced goods the change is either very little or in the other direction. There is much interest felt over the question of the duty on tea. It would appear as if tea from England would have to pay duty, and some even think that it would stop the direct importation via New York, which gives a much cheaper freight than via the C.P.R.

CANNED GOODS-In this the new tariff would seem to open a way for the importation of American canned fruits, of which very little has of late been in the market. In canned meat the duty is off about onehalf. A fair trade 1s reported. Gallon apples are higher. We quote : Corn, 90c.; peas, goc.; tomatoes, 95c. to \$1; salmon, \$1.40 to \$1.50; lobsters, \$1.75 to \$2.10; oysters, 2-lb. tins, \$2.20 to \$2.30; 1-lb. tins, \$1.15 to \$1.30; corned beef, 2-lb. tins, \$2.50 to \$2.60; 1-lb. tins, \$1.50 to \$1.60. TOBACCO-Demand as usual good. Mc-Donald's tobaccos we quote : Crown 44c., Pilot 46c., Index 45c., Napoleon 49c. Mc-Alpin's Beaver 62c., Tecumseh 65c., Jubilee 59c., Gold Shield 48c., Woodcock 53c., Prince George 49c., Army and Navy, 45c.

OILS—It is thought by some that tariff changes may lead to the importing of oil in barrels again, rather than in tanks, as at present. Prices as last week. Best American, 20c.; best Canadian, 19c.; second grade, 13¼ c.; no charge for barrels.

DRIED FRUIT AND NUTS—In these the principal change by the tariff would be in currants, and all are toward lower prices, the cheaper the goods the more the reduction. Brazil nuts are quoted lower. Canadian onions, owing to large stocks, are lower. This was not the promise of last fall; it was then thought onions were extra stock. Present gains are, as a rule, better than future, the more as we are so often mistaken. Currants are easy. Raisins are also quiet, and dried apples are not as firm. Sultana raisins, 7 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Valencias, 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; Valencias, layers, 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; London layers, \$2.25 to \$2.40; prunes, 6 to $\frac{7}{6}\frac{1}{2}$ c.; currants, bbls, $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 4c.; cases, 4 to 5c.; dried apples, $6\frac{3}{4}$ to 7c.; evaporated, 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; dates, 5 to 6c.; figs, 10 to 12c.; onions, \$2.75. French walnuts, 11 to 12c.; Grenobles, 13 to 15c.; almonds, 13 to 14c; Brazils, 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; filberts, 10 to 11c.; pecans, 12 to 13c.; peanuts, 10 to 11c.

FRUIT—Apples continue to get scarce, and No. I apples readily bring \$4.50. Case oranges, that is Valencias, are higher. Bananas are both scarce and high. Prices : Apples, \$3.50 to \$4.50; lemons, \$3.75 to \$4; oranges, Floridas, \$4 to \$4.25; Valencias, \$4.20, cases, \$5 to \$5.50; California, \$3 to \$3.75; bananas, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

SUGAR-The raising of the standard of free sugar to No. 16 Dutch standard, which

SITUATION WANTED.

BY ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN OF INTEGRITY and broad business experience, in live general store, or dry goods. Strictly temperate, of good morals, single, can keep books. Present engagement of four and a half years expires April 4th. Apply to Box 304, Nashville, Ont. (15)

FOR SALE.

ONE OF THE FINEST GROCERY AND PROvision stands in Toronto. Satisfactory reasons for selling out, upon application. Well selected stock. Business growing daily. Terms liberal. Apply Box "W" CANADIAN GROCER. (13)



CANNED PEAS TOMATOES.

Factory, Welland, Ont. W. E. HARDISON, Manager.



ST. JOHN MARKETS-Continued.

is a good bright article, will, it is expected, make a good demand for West India sugars, and in this way will help our West Indian trade. Sugar is not as firm as expected, as at present, though there is no change in prices, there is no marked upward tendency. Granulated, 4^{*/}/₂ to 4^{*/}/₄c.; yellows, 3^{*/}/₂ to 4c.; Barbadoes, 3^{*/}/₂ to 4c.; pulverized, 6 to 6^{*//}/₂c.

MOLASSES AND SYRUP-In these goods it would look particularly as if the Government were decided that the dealers should not buy in the cheapest market. In syrup they raise the duty from 11/2c. per gallon to about 7c., and it would look as if molasses not imported direct from the West Indies will be 6c. in place of 11/2c. It is thought this will stop the large business which has been done in these articles via New York. The feeling in molasses is easier, the price being off Ic. in Barbadoes and the stock here of new being fairly large. In syrup the tone is firmer. Diamond N, 45 to 46c.; Barbadoes, new, 30 to 31c.; old, 28 to 29c.; Porto Rico, 30 to 31c.; Antigua, 27 to 28c. Syrup, 30 to 35c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Eggs are easy, as are all but the very best grades of butter. Cheese is very quiet and hardly as firm as last week. Butter, 20 to 23c.; eggs, 13 to 15c.; cheese, 11½ to 12½c.

FISH—Medium cod are firm and but few to be had. One is almost correct when they say there is no pickled herring in the market. Fresh halibut is quite plentiful, but few gaspereaux have as yet been caught. Large codfish, \$4.10 to \$4.30; medium, \$3.60 to \$3.85; haddock, \$2; pollock, \$1.80 to \$1.90; medium smoked herring, 12 to 13c.; lengthwise, 11 to 12c.; halibut, 12 to 15c. per lb.

PROVISIONS—Beef is off 25 cents. It is reported that some American beef arriving here of late has not been satisfactory. Smoked meats and lard are also lower. At the present prices the change in duty does not much affect pork, but the change is not very satisfactory, and where higher prices rule the change will be more apparent. Mess pork clear, \$18 to \$18.50; American mess, \$17 to \$17.50; P.E.I. mess, \$16.50 to \$17; prime mess, \$14 to \$15; plate beef, \$13.75 to \$14.50; pure lard, 10 to 11½c.; compound, 8½ to 10c.; cottolene, 10¼ to 10% c.

THE PINEAPPLE CROP.

A JACKSONVILLE dispatch states that the Florida pineapple crop, of which the first shipments will be made about the middle of next month, is estimated as nearly one-third larger than that of last year. The development of pineapple culture is an interesting feature of the remarkable increase of fruit-growing in this country within the past few years.

The importations of pineapples were reported by the Bureau of Statistics as being of the value of \$743,861 for the last fiscal



Is the best for all household uses Lasts longest, goes farthest

The St. Croix Soap Mfg. Co. ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

BRANCHES-MONTREAL: 17 St. Nicholas St. TORONTO: Wright & Copp, 40 Wellington St. East. WINNIPEG: E. W. Ashley.

year, and \$746,560 for the year preceding. The domestic production for commercial purposes was estimated by the census as of the value of \$812,159 in 1889, and increasing rapidly.

It was then reported that there were 2,189 acres of land in the United States devoted to pineapple culture for commercial purposes; 2,160 of this being in Florida and 29 acres in San Diego county, California. The total number of plants was given as 21,750,-000, and the annual yield as nearly 10,500,-000 fruit. It was estimated that 865,000 acres in Florida and 600 in California were suitable for pineapple culture. Sixteen counties of Florida were mentioned, good results having been obtained in some cases in the interior portions of the southern half of the state, although it was only on the coast that the industry was well established. Beginning at a point on the Indian river midway down Brevard county, down the whole length of Dade county and along the keys in Monroe county, and then up the Gulf Coast in Lee and Manatee counties, thousands of acres were declared to be eminently suitable for the culture of this fruit.

The estimate of the new Florida crop as 50,000 crates, or 15,000 greater than last year, is in keeping with the great increase in every important department of fruit-growing that has accompanied the increase in the consumption of domestic and imported fruits year after year.

As compared with other tropical and subtropical fruits, an idea of the importance of the pineapple trade can be gathered from the following tables based upon the census returns of 1890 and Bureau of Statistics report for the past fiscal year:

DOMESTIC PRODUCT.

	Acreage under cultivation.	Value of crop census year 1800.	Estima acrea of ava able lar
Orange	184,003	\$6,602,000	2,260
Lemon	7,256	988,099	1,276
Fig	4,477	307,271	3,013
Pineapple	2,189	812,159	866
Banana	677	280,653	446
Lime	495	62.406	1.203

It will be seen that the pineapple ranks far above the banana or fig, and not far below the lemon in value of the domestic crop; and that it exceeds the fig in value of imports, and does not fall far below one-half the value of the import of oranges, while in comparison with the others the increase in production and importation has been, and promises to continue to be, remarkably rapid. --N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

TRADE SALES.

The sales of the estate of Bigg & Co., of Brockville, attracted a large number of buyers to Suckling's auction rooms, Tuesday. The first parcel consisted of the general dry goods stock, amounting to \$9,820 and was sold to Herman Sheppard, of Brockville, at 71 1/2 c on the dollar. The same gentleman also purchased the stock known as "The Fair," amounting to \$4,115, at 41 1/2 c. on the dollar. Mr. James Veale, of this city, brought in the crockery stock at 71 1/2 c. on the dollar. The interest centred in the sale of the real estate, which was sold for \$14,-500, subject to a mortgage of \$12,000. Mr. W. F. Parker, of Brockville, was the purchaser. The general dry goods stock of Ansly & Co., of Aylmer, was sold to Barrett & Co., of Tilsonburg, at 40c. on the dollar. A small grocery stock was sold to Mr. J. Willard at 45c. on the dollar.

The Toronto Retail Grocers' Association will hold an open meeting Monday night. An interesting programme has been arranged.

R. Donald's grocery store, King street east, Toronto, has been repainted inside and outside, and it now presents a much improved appearance.





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& Co., of r of buy-Tuesday. neral dry and was kville, at entleman as "The c. on the this city, 71 1/2 c. on n the sale for \$14,-200. Mr. the purstock of to Barrett he dollar. to Mr. J.

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DRY GOODS.

TORONTO MARKET.

ILDER weather is steadily increasing the strength of the sorting trade. This week finds wholesalers in better humor, although trade is no better than before Easter. But the cold spell about Easter Sunday and the following week chilled business terribly and the movement was very slow. But the indications are more hopeful now. Letter orders are increasing daily, buyers from near by towns are finding it necessary to run into the city, and some large parcels of stock goods are moving. The uncertainty as to what the tariff would be being removed, a greater spontaneity in buying is clearly visible. In fact, prospects for spring trade are as good as at the corresponding period of 1893.

Ducks and drills, fancy flannels and fancy vestings are shown in a variety of colorings and patterns by W. R. Brock & Co., and are being rapidly picked up by the best trade. As the season opens, the demand for serges seems to be increasing in all makes, and the stocks are well maintained and wil be throughout the season.

Caldecott, Burton & Spence received a shipment of moires in blacks and colors on Tuesday last, being about the first to receive these goods. That these are in active demand is evidenced by the fact that all were sold by the following day. The movement in all classes of silk is much stronger than in previous weeks, and the state of trade 15 equal to that of the corresponding week of last year.

W. R. Brock & Co., have made some purchases of flannels, blankets and underwear for the fall season at prices which they claim are below manufacturer's cost. They are making them at prices closer than they have ever been able to quote previously. In the face of such assertions as these, no retailer " can fail to investigate the facts of the case.

POINTS FOR CLERKS.

MPLOYEES who do the most things in the best way will keep their places, and sometimes small things show character as well as more important ones. Here, according to an exchange, is the experience of a New York business man. Let every careless clerk apply the principles to his own conduct and see if he cannot profit thereby :

"I had two office boys whose main duty it was to bring me notes or cards that were sent in to me, or to fetch things that I wanted to use. One of those boys, whenever I sent him for a book or anything heavy, would walk rapidly by my desk and toss it indefinitely toward me. If it happened to miss me and land on the desk, it was all right. If it fell on the floor, the boy always managed to fall over it in his eagerness to pick it up. Then, if he had a letter or a card to deliver, he would come close up to the desk and

The best families use the . . JEEN BROOM The best Grocers sell it

We are the only manufacturers. There are numerous imitations. See that our name is on each label.

Taylor, Scott & Co.



469 ST. PAUL STREE1, MONTREAL, or 30 FRONT ST., TORONTO.

stand there scanning it with minute care. This being concluded, he would flaunt it airily in my direction and depart.

" The other boy always came and went so that I could hardly hear him. If it was a book, inkstand, or box of letters, he would set it quietly down at one side of the desk. Letters and cards were always laid, not tossed, right where my eye would fall on them directly. If there was any doubt in his mind about whether he ought to lay a letter on my desk or deliver it to some other person in the office, he always did his thinking before he came near me, and did not stan l annoyingly at my elbow studying the letter. That boy understood the science of little things.'

SOW WHERE YOU CAN REAP.

The man who manufactures or sells goods for the grocery trade, remarks Cash Grocer, may place his advertisement in a daily paper of 50,000 circulation, and the paper will possibly reach 300 persons whom he is in-terested in as possible customers, and even then his advertisement is buried in the mass of others around it. But while he reaches a possible 300, he pays for 50,000. His trade paper has a circulation only one-tenth as great, perhaps, but every one of its 5,000 readers is a possible customer of his 5,000 besides, his advertisement is given a peculiar prestige it would not have if it appeared in the daily. These are stubborn facts, and it is also another fact that too many advertisers ask only as to the number of circulation and pay no attention to the quality.



PURE GOLD MFG. CO. TORONTO.

CHAT BY THE WAY.

BAIRD has sold his lobster factory, Pictou, to Morrison McDonald. Mr. · Baird is building a new factory on Cariboo Island.

IN LEAD PACKETS

TORONTO.

REAP.

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The cheese and butter factory at Bass River, N.S., is nearing completion. The machinery is ordered from Ontario, and is soon expected.

Butler Bros., grocers, St. Thomas, have purchased the store now occupied by them at the corner of Talbot and Flora streets, from Mr. Alf. Dier.

William Duff, Inverary, will start making cheese in his factory about the 15th of April. He looks upon the prospects of cheesemaking as good this year.

McKilligan & Young's grocery store, York street, Fredericton, was burglarized last Saturday night and \$75 worth of goods stolen. An entrance was effected through the back door.

Donald Campbell, a well-known merchant of Wellington, died very suddenly on Thursday of last week. He was 55 years of age, and had kept a general store in the village for thirty years.

A city grocer was rather surprised an evening or two ago when counting over his change in his till to discover a two-dollar Prince Edward Island bill. The bill is, of course, worthless, as the Bank of Prince Edward Island was defunct years ago. The

public should be on the watch for these bills in case any more are around.-The Gazette, St. John.

A warehouse on Colborne street, Brantford, occupied by Frank Foster, and containing a large amount of starch belonging to the starch company, was badly damaged by fire on Sunday night. The loss is covered by insurance.

There is a proposition on foot to establish a fruit dairy exchange in Ottawa. The object of the exchange is to have goods brought into Ottawa and sold by auction instead of purchasing them through commission merchants in Montreal as at present.

H. I. Kirkland left New Westminister for River's Inlet the other day to take up the season's work as manager of the B. C. Company's canneries there. He was accompanied by his wife and family. Mr. Kirkland thinks the prospects are good for the season's catch.

On Thursday the flour mill at Highgate was sold at public auction, D. McGregor acting as auctioneer. Among those present were Messrs. Goldie and McCulloch, Galt; John Campbell, St. Thomas, and N. H. S:evens, Chatham. The warehouse was not disposed of, but the mill was sold to Goldie & McCulloch for \$11,000. -Guelph Herald.

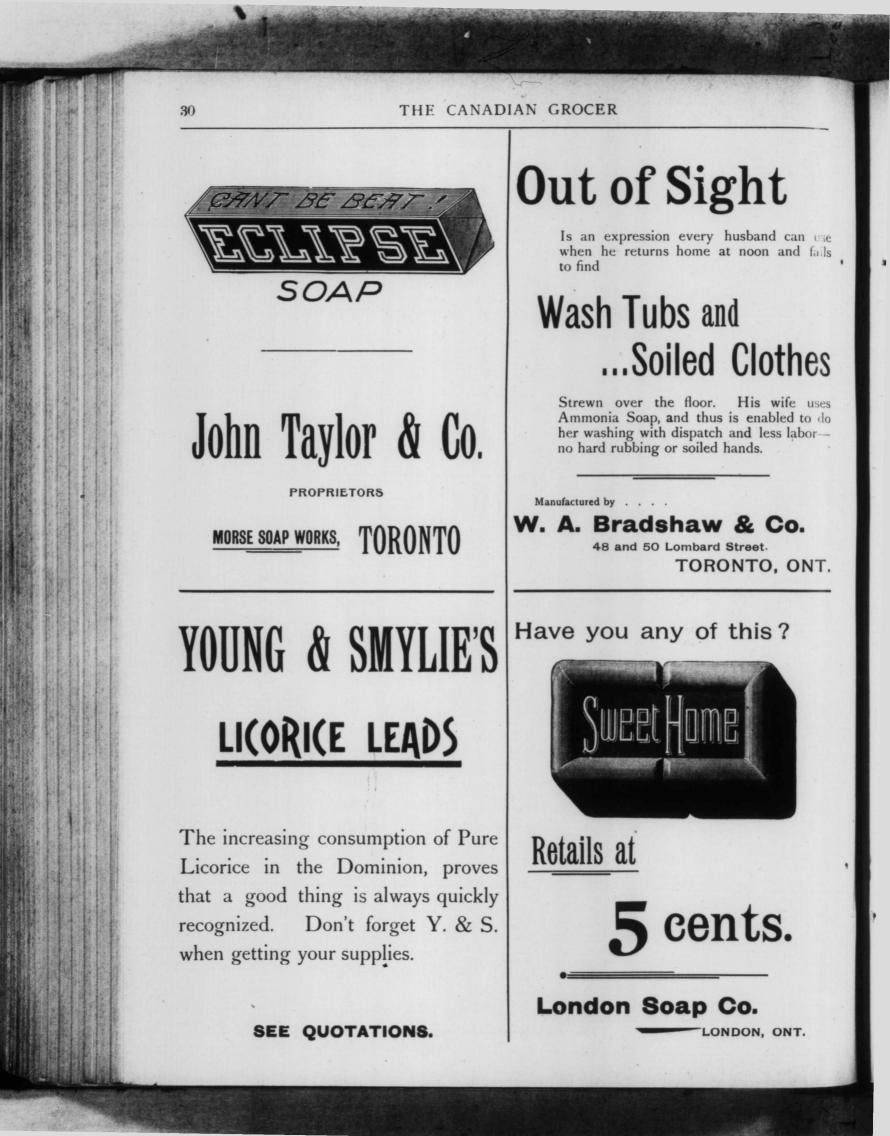
At the annual meeting of the Vancouver Board of Trade these officers were elected for the ensuing term : President, G. R. Major ; vice-president, H. O. Bell-Irving ; hon.

sec., W. Skene ; council, H. T. Ceperley, F. Cockburn, R. H. Alexander, E. E. Evans, W. Godfrey, J. C. McLagan, C. E. Tisdall, S. Oppenheimer, G. Cassidy, F. C. Cotton, G. I. Wilson, R. G. Tatlow, W. F. Salsbury, T. Dunn, J.W. Campion. Board of Arbitration -S.Oppenheimer, J. C. McLagan, R.G. Tatlow, W. F. Salsbury, J. W. Campion, F. Cockburn, W. Godfrey, E. E. Evans, F. C. Cotton, G. I. Wilson, T. Dunn, and G. Cassady.

29

The people of Niagara-on-the-Lake were treated to an interesting entertainment Monday night of last week. "Senator" Hill, who had been billed in advance by his advance agent, a well known confectionery traveler, was the chief attraction, while Fred. Best and the McClelland Bros., local grocers, and sundry drummers who happened to be in town saw that the applause was liberal.

R. J. Wood, grocer, Wellington street, London, treated a large number of his friends to a real live fox hunt on Good Friday. He procured a large fox and let him go in the vicinity of Walker's blacksmith shop, Flanworth road, followed by some of the best hounds in the neighbor-There was a large number to see the hood. sport, on horseback, in carriages and on foot. Reynard made a gallant dash for his life, trying every scheme known to a cunning tox. even to swimming across a part of the small lake. The pace was too fast for him. He was overtaken, caught, and given another chance, but he was again captured and killed.—Advertiser, London.





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BUSINESS CHANGES.

DIFFICULTIES, ASSIGNMENTS, COMPROMISES.

RS. Mary E. Coles, who formerly kept a confectionery store at 719 Yonge street, has made an assignment of her estate to G. M. Gardner.

George Yates, general store, Oil Springs, has assigned.

The stock of D. W. Port & Co., fish dealer, has been sold.

A. Taupin, general merchant, Champlain, Oue., is asking for an extension.

Thomas Dunbar, tobacconist, of Fort William, has assigned to J. T. Horne.

P. H. Durocher, general merchant, Hull, is offering to compromise at 40c. on the dollar.

Edward Lawson, tea merchant, 36 Church street, Toronto, has been granted an extension.

A. H. Baker & Co., general merchants, Rosebank, Man., have been granted an extension.

F. W. Carriveau, general merchant, Fulford, Que., is offering to compromise at 25c. on the dollar.

The stock of C. Lauder, grocer, Queen street east, has been sold to Mrs. Lauder at 75c. on the dollar.

A. Michaud, general merchant, St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que., is offering to compromise at 50c. on the dollar.

Y. Gonzague, grocer, La Presentation, Que., has assigned, and a meeting of creditors will be held on the 9th inst.

The creditors of Wr Griffith & Co., the insolvent Hamilton wholesale boot and shoe firm, have appointed these inspectors : Neil McCrimmon, Toronto, who represented the eastern creditors ; James Young, Toronto ; Kirwan Martin, this city.

A meeting of the creditors of Thomas McAdam, general storekeeper, of Orangeville, was held at the office of Assignee Campbell, Toronto, when inspectors were appointed. The liabilities are \$6,000 and the assets nominally the same. No settlement has yet been arrived at.

J. Armstrong, of Peterboro', is offering to compromise at 25c. on the dollar. Mr. Armstrong was one of the largest grocers in Peterboro', but losing heavily by the Stevenson failure, sold out his business to Armstrong & Hunter, and is now, as stated, trying to effect a settlement with his creditors. He owes, it is said, about \$6,000.

PARTNERSHIPS FORMED AND DISSOLVED. Baldwin & Co., crockery, Halifax, have d.ssolved.

H. and S. Demarais have registered a partnership in Montreal to carry on business as general merchants.

L. P. and W. Andrew have registered a partnership in Quebec to carry on business as grocers, under the style of L. P. Andrew & Frere.

John and W. Lockett have registered a co-partnership at Bridgetown, N.S., under



the style of John Lockett & Son, general merchants.

Mitchell & Monty, general merchants, Granby, Que., have admitted T. F. Richardson; new style, Mitchell, Monty & Co. Charron & Racicot, general merchants, Windsor Mills, Que., have dissolved.

CHANGES.

S. B. & J. A. Kennedy, grocers, Ottawa, are offering their business for sale.

J. N. Smith, general merchant, Frelighsburg, Que., has sold out and left the place. Duncan A. Macdonald, general merchant, Sudbury, has sold out to Hayes & Philips.

H. Pigeon has been registered proprietor of the grocery firm of Pigeon & Co., Montreal.

G. Paquins has been registered proprietor of the firm of P. Robicleaud & Co., grocers, Montreal.

A. Cote, general merchant, Farnham, Que., is giving up business and removing to St. John's

SALES MADE AND PENDING.

W. J. Rafferty, grocer, Montreal, 15 offering business for sale.

The wholesale grocery stock of W. Murray & Co., Sherbrooke, has been sold.

The boot and shoe stock of Lapointe & Co., Montreal, has been sold at 40c. on the dollar.

FIRES.

G. S. Johnson, general merchant, Ottawa, has had his stock partially damaged by fire; insured.

DEATHS.

John Cox, sen., grocer, N.S., is dead. A. Lafrance, grocer, St. Pierre, Man., is dead.

Medal Awarded at Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, 1893



CAPACITY, 2 oz. to 6 lbs. COMPUTES FROM 5c. to \$1.00.

Are you making all the money you desire? An investment paying from 100 to 1,000% per annun, according to your volume of business. A scale that weighs in money. The results are marvellous as well as startling. Why hesitate on a good thing? No man is so blind or deaf as the one who refuses to see or hear. It costs nothing to investigate. They may prove just what you have needed for years. Over 4,000 grocers are now saying so. For further particulars address

Fry & Trask, 34 Yonge St., Toronto Canadian Agents for the Computing Scale Co. of Dayton, Ohio, U.S. A.



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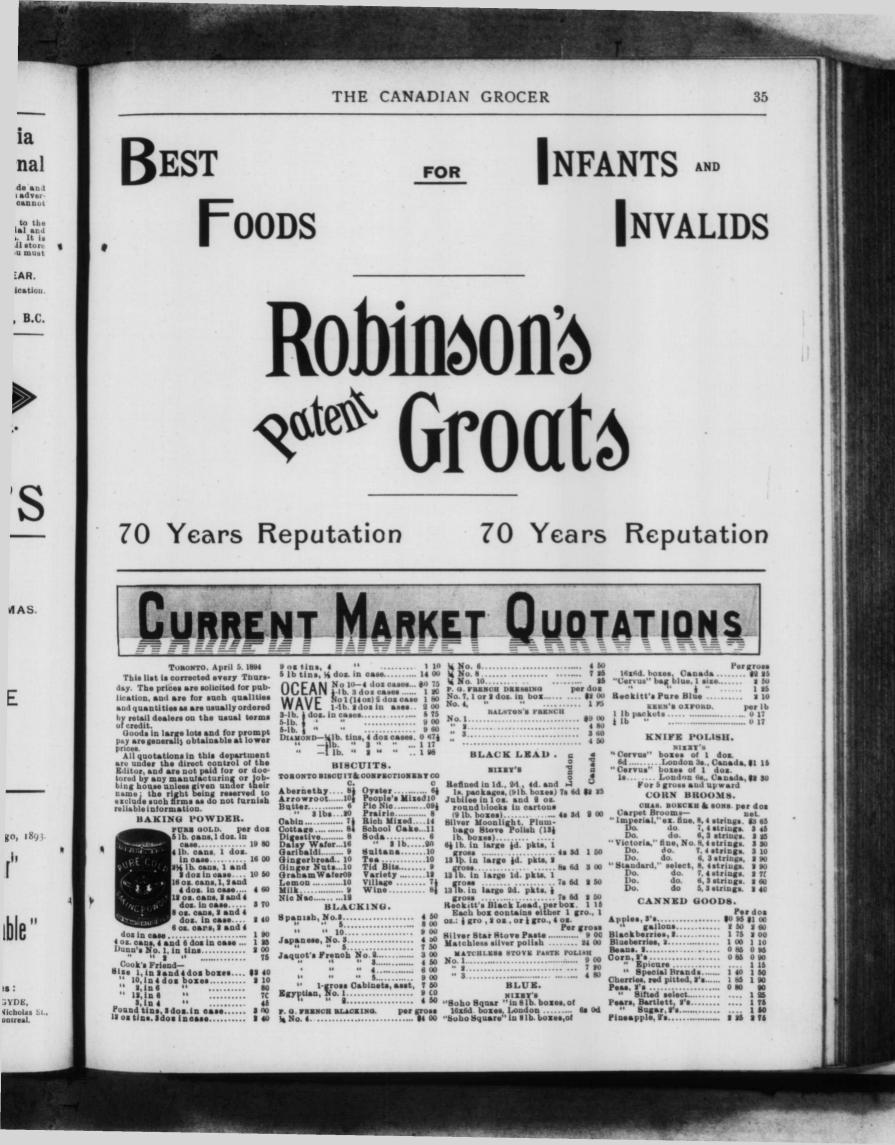
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RECKITT'S Blue and Black Lead

CUSTOMERS SATISFACTION.

People Who Know

say the

Toronto Biscuit & Confectionery Co's Sodas

Are the finest made.

Prices current continued -
 Iodine
 5 50 6 00

 Insect Powder
 0 26 0 30

 Salpetre
 0 084 0 08

 Soda Bicarb, per keg
 2 50

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 1 18 1 25

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 EXTRACTS. Dalley's Fine Gold, No.8, p. doz#0 75 """ 1, 11 02 1 25 """ 2, 2 02... 1 75 """ 3, 3 02... 1 00 FLUID BEEF. FRUITS FOREIGN c per lb Filistras.bls....4 Filistras.bls....4 Currants.Patras.bls.....5 Vostizzas.cases...6 Vostizzas.cases...6 Second Second Second Construction Second Construction Second Second Second Construction Second Second Second Construction Second Second Second Construction Second Second Second Second Construction Second Second Second Second Construction Second
 FISH.

 Oysters, per gallon
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 Pike
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 White fish
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 Salmon Trout
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 Gluten Flour
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 Whole Wheat Flour
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 Wheat, White
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 HAY & STRAW.
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 Hay, Pressed.
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 MARD WARE, PAINTS AND
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THE LEADERS IN THEIR LINE FOR FINEST GOODS ST. LAWRENCE STARCH CO.

Prices current, continued-Redpath's Honey..... " 2 gal. pails 40 1 25 1 50 MOLASSES. Per gal Trinidad, in puncheons.... 0 32 0 35 '' bbls..... 0 36 0 37 '' j bbls..... 0 40 0 40 New Orleans, in bbls..... 0 30 0 52 Porto Rico, hdds.... 0 38 0 40 '' barrels.... 0 42 0 44 '' j barrels.... 0 44 0 46 SOAP. MORSE'S MOTTLED Per box-in 5 box lots 100 bars \$5 25 69 bars \$ 25 CANT BE BEAT! ECLIPSE Eclipse, 3 lbs 8 30 Per box
 Fer Dox
 Fer Dox

 Morse's Hest, 12 oz
 44 50

 Queen City, 14 oz
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 Empire, 12 oz
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 Ruby, 10 oz
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LONDON BOAP CO.

Nagasaki, ichests Pekoe 16 29	" Bouquet
" " Oolong 14 15	" Pins
" " Gunpowder 16 19	" Longfellow
" Biftings 74 11	" Perfectos
BLACK. Half Chests Kaisow, Mon- ing, Pakling	Mungo, Nine
Half Chests Kaisow, Mon-	Cable, Conchas
ing, Pakling	Queens Oigarettes, all Tobacco-
Caulos, Fakilig, Kalsow 10 50	Uable
	El Padre
ssam Pekoes 20 40	Mauricio
arjeelings	DOMINION CUT TOBACCO WOR
CEVLON.	TREAL.
roken Pekoes 35 42	Athlete
ekoes 20 40	Puritan
skoe Souchong 17 35	Sultana
TOBACCO AND CIGARS	Derby B. C. No. 1
ritish Consols, 4's ; bright twist,	Sweet Sixteen
5's; Twin Gold Bar, 8's 590	The Holder
ritish Consols, 4's; brighttwist, 5's; Twin Gold Bar, 8's	Hyde Park
aurel, 3'8 49 rier, 7's	CUT TOBACCOS.
	Puritan tantha 51b bawas
oneysuckle,8's 56	Old Chum, ninths, 51b box Old Virgin., 1-10 lbpkg, 10 lb Gold Block. ninths, 51b box
apoleon, 8's 50	Gold Block pinths 51b hor
ictoria, 12's	(1014 D.002. 1111018. 510 001
rince of Wales, in caddies 48	B. C. N. 1. 1-10. 5 1b boxes
" in 40 lb boxes 48	Puritan, 1-10, 5 lb boxes
right Smoking Plug Myrtle, T &	CIGABETTE TOBACCO B. C. N. 1, 1-10, 5 lb boxes Puritan, 1-10, 5 lb boxes Athlete, per lb
10:00118,12's 461 rince of Wales, in caddies 48 "in 401b boxes	PLUG TOBACCO'S.
iamond Solace, 12's	Old Chum, plug 4s, Solace 16
vrtle Cut Smoking, 1 lb ting 70	" " 8s. " 16 " " 8s. R. & R. 123 " " chew 7s. R. & R. 143
ID DK, 0 ID DOACS	" " BB. R. & R. 123
oz pg, bib boxes 10	" " Ts. Nolace 144
MCALPIN TOBACCO CO. White Burley Chewing-	" " chew 7s. R. & R. 14 " " " 7s. Solace 149 " " 8s. R. & R. 16
Duty paid per lb	
Duty paid per lb leaver, 12 oz., smooth, 3x12, 5c	O.V plug 8s. Twist 16
eaver, 12 oz., smooth, 3x12, 5c and 10c cuts, 121b butts	
0, 8 oz., R & R. 2x12, 5 and 10c	Derby - "19g " 17L
0, 16 oz., R & R. 10c cuts, 2x12.	Derby, - " 78. " 17
18 lb butts 61	Athlete, - " 5s. Twist 9
Duty paid per lb ieavor, 18 oz., smooth, 3x12, 5c and 10c cuts, 18 lb butts	WOODENWARE
ringe George, 8s 91 lb caddies 47	Pails, 2 hoop, clear No.
ecumseh, 9 to 1b (fancy chew'g) 65	
Extra Black Chewing-	Pails, Shoops, clear No.
butta	" 8 " painted "
Black Chewing-	Tubs, No. 0
tandard. 3rds, 4ths, 7s and 12s,	
20 lb. pkgs	
Voodcock, 181b caddeis, 7s, 50	Washboards Globe
8rds 50	Washboards, Globe
unny South, 68 and 78, 18 1b	MOLEHOLD ON
caddles	Planet
pecial, 7s. extra value, 18 lb	Waverly
caddies	" X
Cut Tobaccos, Smoking-	" Single Crescer
nok mixture 1-9ths 51b boxes 52	" Double " Jubilee
ut Cavendish, 1-9ths, 5 1b boxes 65	" Globe Improv
liver Ash, 1-sths, 5 lb boxes 62 uck, mixture, 1-sths, 5 lb boxes 70 ut Cavendish, 1-sths, 5 lb boxes 65 Fine Cut Chewing	Globe Improv Quick and Ea World
tandard Mentucky, bright, 515	" World
pails	" Rattler
Terms, 3) days, less 2 per cent.	Matches, 5 caselots. sin
ALDR-R DAVIS & RONA Montreal	rarior 1 10
Sizes Per M adre E'Hijo, Lord Landsdow 660 00 "Panetelas	Telephone a ao
adre E' Hijo, Lord Landsdow \$60 00	Telegraph 3 50
" " Bouquet 60 00	Safety 4 00 French 8 00
" Perfectos	Steamship (10 gro. in case)
" Longfellow	Steamship (10 gro. in case) Single case and under 5
	5 cases, freight allowed
"Reina Victoria 80 00 "Pins	Mops and Handles, comb
" Reins Vict., Especial 50 00	Butter tubs
" Conchas de Regalia 50 00	Butter tubs

..... 7 00 1 00 15 00

39

RES, MON-Per M #7 50 6 25

5	Sultana	5	75	
	Derby			
	B. C. No. 1	ā	00	
	Sweet Sixteen	8	75	
1	The Holder	8	85	
	Hyde Park 1	0	50	
	CUT TOBACCOS. per Puritan, tenths, 5 lb. boxes	r	1b 75	
	Old Chum, ninths, 51b box		70	
	Old Virgin., 1-10 lbpkg, 10 lbbxs		62	
	Gold Block. ninths. 51b boxes.		78	
1	B. C. N. 1, 1-10, 5 1b boxes		83	
	Puritan, 1-10, 5 lb boxes		83	
	Athlete, per lb	L	15	
	PLUG TOBACCO'S.			
	Old Chum, plug 4s. Solace 16 lbs.			

	**	**	**	88	R. & R.	1246	68
	44	64	chew		R. & R		58
		65			Bolace		58
				88.	R.&R.	16	58
		**	84	88.	Solace	15	58
)	0. V.			88.	Twist	16	58
	O. ▼ .			38.	Solace	1756	58
*	0. V.	-	**	78.	**	17	5546
	Derby			28,	64	17%	51
	Derby			78.	**	17	51
	Athlet			58.	Twist	9	74

per dos

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Pails, 2h	100ps, 0	lear	N	0 9	1 60
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**	· J	ubilee			9 25
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			or or		
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Parlo	F	1 70		\$1 7	
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1 60 \$3 60

40

THE ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO'S GRANULATED,

YELLOWS

and SYRUPS

ARE PURE.

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Manufacture of OUR GRANULATED

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AND DERBY SMOKING TOBACCOS CUT PLUG X CHU LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE HANDLE OLD THE