

S. DAVIS & SONS, LARGEST CIGAR MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA.

THE CANADIAN GROCER

& GENERAL STOREKEEPER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
\$200 PER YEAR

VOL. VII.

TORONTO, FEBRUARY 3, 1893.

No. 5

Manufacturers by Special Warrant
To Her Majesty THE QUEEN

COLMAN'S MUSTARD

HAS OBTAINED THE HIGHEST AWARDS AND UNEQUALLED HONOURS AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

ONLY GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1878

TWO GOLD MEDALS
INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION LONDON 1884

Only Prize Medal London 1862 Only Silver Medal Paris 1875
Only Medal Dublin 1865 Grand Gold Medal Moscow 1872 & 80

TO THE COURT OF HOLLAND AND THE KING OF ITALY
PURVEYORS TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
1878
CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR



ASK YOUR WHOLESALE GROCER

—FOR—

RAILROAD AND STEAMSHIP
MATCHES

GUARANTEED
Second to None.

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Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

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SOLUBLE

MAKE SIMPLY WITH BOILING MILK OR WATER
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER
THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND
LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

Don't fail to handle

THE CELEBRATED IMPORTED

MENIER'S CHOCOLATE

ANNUAL SALES EXCEED 55 MILLION LBS.

TO HAVE IT ADVERTISED
FREE & FREELY

IN YOUR OWN NAME AMONGST
YOUR CUSTOMERS WRITE TO:

G. ALFRED CHOUILLOU AGENT MONTREAL.

MADRE E' HIJO (7 SIZES)

EL PADRE AND CABLE.

"LA CADENA" and "LA FLORA" The Cream of the Havana Crop.

ALL THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE HANDLE OLD CHUM PLUG AND CUT SMOKING TOBACCO

MUNGO CIGARS, EXCEPTIONALLY FINE

THE CANADIAN GROCER

The McKay Milling Co., Ltd.,

OTTAWA,

Manufacturers of High Grade Patents, Strong Bakers,
and Family Flours.

OATMEAL—Granulated, Mid Cut, Fine Cut, Flour Cut and Round Cut.

WE MAKE THE CELEBRATED **K-Y-** ROLLED OATS.

SPRAY
YOUR
FRUIT TREES & VINES

Wormy Fruit and Leaf Blight of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, and Plums prevented; also Grapes and Potato Rot—by spraying with Seabird's Poison Acting Expeditiously. Spraying Outside Best in the Market. Thousands in use. Catalogues describing all insects injurious to fruit, mailed free. Address **WM. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.**



P. G.

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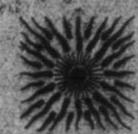
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LADIES & CHILDREN'S FINE BOOTS & SHOES

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**Crosse &
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CELEBRATED FOR



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

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All Grocers in Canada

**MORSE'S
MOTTLED**

Our Stock of **Spices, Coffees, Extracts and Baking Powders** is Complete.

French Mustard, Catsup and Fruit Relish. The finest goods on the market. Try a Case.

GORMAN, ECKHART & Co. - London, Ont.

THE BEST
MacLaren's
IMPERIAL
CHEESE
IN GLASS JARS.

WRIGHT & COPP,
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FRY'S
Pure Concentrated
COCOA.

Is the strongest preparation of Cocoa made, and is absolutely pure, without flavoring matter or any other ingredients.

It is recommended by the highest medical authorities for its marvellous purity and strength and solubility. It is a profitable line to handle.

The highest grade of Pure Cocoa manufactured.
For sale by all leading dealers.

Toronto Office, J. S. FRY & SONS, 43 1/2 Wellington St. E.

PRESERVITAS

The use of this product has enabled Australian Butter Makers to capture the English Butter Market and obtain higher prices than is paid for any other make of butter—See Editorial Notes Canadian Grocer, in issue of Jan. 13.



FOR preserving Butter, Milk, Cream, Eggs, Meat, Poultry, Game, Etc., during the Warmest Weather.

Wanted, one Dealer in each District to sell Preservitas to Dairymen.

Consignments of Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Lard, Eggs, Etc., solicited for the Markets of London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Halifax

Agent **M. F. EAGAR**, Halifax, N. S.

Bagter's
Nonpareil Jellies,
All Flavors



Bagter's
Jams, Jellies,
Marmalade

IMPORTANT

Inadvertently we stated in our two last advertisements that we had bought out the stock and goodwill of Messrs. Tees, Wilson & Co.; whereas, our advertisement should have read "Having bought out the Grocery Stock of Messrs. Tees, Wilson & Co. we are offering special values during the next two weeks.

Messrs. Tees, Wilson & Co. continue business at their old premises, giving special attention to Teas, Coffees and Spices.

CAVERHILL, ROSE, HUGHES & CO. Wholesale Grocers **Montreal**

THE E. B. EDDY CO'S

MATCHES

Indurated Fibre Ware,

Woodenware,

Washboards,

TEA, TOILET, TISSUE

and WRAPPING PAPERS,

Are sold by all Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Canada,

Are recommended by all Users, and

Are fully guaranteed by the Makers.

Toronto Branch: 29 Front St. W.

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MAMMOTH FACTORIES:

HULL, - CANADA.



Vol. VII.

J. B. McLEA
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TORONTO, FEBRUARY 3, 1893.

No. 5

J. B. McLEAN, President. HUGH O. McLEAN, Sec.-Treas.

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.
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NEW YORK OFFICE: Room 41, Times Building,
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R. Hargreaves, Manager.

Efficiency is the condition that usually characterizes the officers of the Toronto Board of Trade, and the result of the recent contest is a guarantee that there will be no impairment in this particular during the ensuing year. Mr. D. R. Wilkie, as president, will give grace, dignity and capability to that office. In years past he has been one of the most faithful members and painstaking officials of the board, and his elevation, by acclamation, to the highest position in the gift of the members is a just recognition of services well and honorably rendered. It was only proper that Mr. Hugh Blain should be kept in the vice-chair for another term. Mr. Blain is destined, both by order of advancement and by meritorious services, to fill the presidential chair, and when he vacates his present position it will doubtless be to take the one higher. The centre of interest was around the contest for the second vice-presidency, but the lot again fell to Mr. S. F. McKinnon. It is gratifying to see Mr. John J. Davidson again in official harness. When he retired from the presidency a year ago neither coaxing nor coercing could keep him from his purpose of stepping down among the private members. He may be expected to give a good account of himself in the council of 1893. It is pleasing to note that the Board of Trade will not for a year lose the services of Mr. H. N. Baird as it did when Mr.

Davidson vacated the presidency, he having allowed himself to be placed on the council.

* * *

Selling sugar at or below cost seems to be a practice confined to no one city, country or continent. In Birmingham the situation has become so aggravated that a mutual desire to bring about a better state of affairs has sprung up. And this desire the other day crystalized into a meeting called by the Grocers' Association of the town to consider the situation. At this meeting it was pointed out that the wholesale price was much higher than a few months ago, and yet the retailers had made no change, although they were selling at an actual loss. It was agreed to advance the price $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and a committee was appointed to make arrangements for giving effect to the resolution. At the same time it was decided to raise the price of bacon, ham and lard 1d. The reason advanced for this was similar to that in the case of sugar. Behold how good a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!

* * *

John Burns, the English radical and leader of the labor party in the British House of Commons is not always noted for the wisdom of his sayings. Like too many of his stamp his remarks tend to excite rather than to benefit his auditors. The other day he made a laudable departure and, strange to say, his criticism was not of capitalists or of employers of labor, but of the working people themselves. The occasion was a meeting held in London in favor of the early closing movement. He declared that the onus for the present unsatisfactory condition of trade should rest on the shoulders of the purchasing public rather than on those of the assistants, and he declared that he knew no more disgusting or degrading sight than was to be found in any poor man's market-place between the hours of nine and twelve at night. The waste, the

extravagance, the dishonest trading could there be seen. Working people connived at late shopping to an extent neither right nor justifiable. All shopping should be done between sunrise and sunset. He would like to see the shops open for twelve hours only, with the assistants working only eight however.

* * *

As long as there is a trout in the stream the angler will fish; as long as there is a customer on the street the average storekeeper will keep his shutters down, or rather, in more modern parlance, keep his window blinds up. In this city, and in fact in this province, much has been done in regard to educating both merchant and customer in the principles of early closing, but there is still much to be done. Better work, and on the whole more work, can be done in a reasonable than in an unreasonable period of continuous labor, for the brain is clearer, the heart lighter, and, consequently, the energy more active. But the wheels of progress move slowly.

* * *

The hot contest between Medical Health Officer Allen and the brewers and ice men seems to be cooling down. In the meantime the ice houses are filling up.

* * *

The annual meeting of the Board of Trade held a few days ago was more than usually interesting in the sense that before it was delivered two important addresses—that of the retiring president and that of the president-elect. The address of Mr. Baird was devoted largely to the consideration of the question of extended trade relations with the Mother Land. His views are pretty well known in this particular, and during his recent deliverance he did not say much that was particularly new. But a good thing is worthy of repetition, and what he did say was said well. His words were the ex-

pressed opinion of a mature mind and the deliberations of a practical business man, and not the verbosity of the average politician; he spoke for his own and for the pocket of his fellow exporters. He pointed out that in spite of a McKinley tariff the export trade of the Dominion had been larger during the past year than before, but, at the same time, he doubted whether the middle man and the producer had "shared to a like degree in this activity and profit." As to how the desideratum of extended trade was to be secured he carefully steered clear of anything that politicians would define as being flavored with partyism. He merely referred to what others had said regarding the advisability of lowering our tariff "on goods imported from Great Britain that we ourselves do not manufacture and on the goods produced by those who have expressed their readiness to compete with outside manufacturers." And while he did not go so far as to unequivocally commit himself he intimated that greater trade interchanges would be the result. "Increased exports and imports usually go together" was his final deliverance upon this question. He referred to the steps being taken to provide an insolvency law, and uttered a truism when he added: "It is proper, however, to remind you that so long as trade is overdone and conducted on unsound principles no law will save merchants from loss by bad debts." The Dominion, he held, had outgrown the present Atlantic service, and he expressed his hearty approval in the efforts being made to increase its efficiency.

* * *

Mr. Wilkie also paid some attention to the tariff. He expressed the hope that whatever changes were made "the welfare of the Dominion of Canada as an existing and as a continuing whole will be the one object kept constantly in view." The iron industry came in for some mention and the question was asked: "Is it not possible by an extension of the bounty system and by a reduction in the tariff on iron to fuse the apparently diverse interests of producer and consumer?" He intimates that in his opinion the renewal of the royalty upon the ore would assist in the premises. The slow and indifferent Atlantic service was held to be the means of diverting "the flow of a most desirable class of agricultural settlers to other shores, gives to foreign lines of railway and foreign steamship companies the benefit of a very con-

siderable portion of our carrying trade, helps to maintain high rates of freight, which must be borne for the greater part by the agriculturists and hinder the development of the provinces from Nova Scotia to British Columbia." Mr. Wilkie intimated that the payment of a reasonable subsidy by the Dominion Government towards the maintenance of a fast Atlantic service would receive his endorsement and, he hoped, that of the board as well. The need of better railway communication between Toronto and New York was pointed out and an early revision of the inland postal rates urged. "A subject that should receive the careful consideration of the board was his reference to the extension of the arbitration privileges. Arbitration is more and more coming to the front as a medium for the settlement of disputes of all kinds, and the Toronto Board of Trade, if it is to maintain its characteristic spirit of progressiveness, cannot afford to allow its esteemed president's suggestion to pass unheeded. And judging from remarks dropped here and there it is not unlikely to.

* * *

Governor Fowler of New York State proposes to extend the trolley system to the propulsion of canal boats on the Erie Canal. The idea, so far as we know, is a new one, but that is no reason why it should not be feasible. The trolley has proved successful for propulsion on land; why not on water? The Governor thinks the trolley system could be applied to the Erie Canal between Albany and Buffalo with great advantages, including the saving of from three to five days' time on the journey of the boats. The distance is about 305 miles, and it is estimated that by the trolley system it could be covered in about three days. Rapid transit means in the long run cheaper transit, and the result of Governor Fowler's suggestion will be watched with interest by shippers and business men generally.

* * *

The Ontario Government has, with commendable, and in fact unusual, promptitude crystalized into law, by order-in-Council, the recommendations of the Provincial Board of Health giving more power to the elbow of medical health officers for regulating the cutting and storing of ice. The regulations were drafted at a special meeting of the provincial board held Tuesday of last week and within three or four days afterwards they were full-fledged legal enactments. The new regulations consist in all

of five clauses. Under these clauses the powers of local boards of health are extended to the supervision of the cutting and storing of ice in outside municipalities whenever the ice cut is intended for use within the municipality in which any such board has jurisdiction. Whenever there is any doubt about the purity of ice the Provincial Board of Health shall have the deciding and final voice. For a violation of the regulations there is liability to a fine of from \$50 to \$500, but the most powerful clause is that empowering medical health officers to enter ice houses and seize and confiscate ice cut and stored which has been taken from a source not approved of by the proper authorities. The regulations are not retroactive, and consequently the ice that so far this season has been illegally taken will be beyond the reach of the law.

* * *

An absolutely pure ice supply is essential to the public health, and, in view of the probability of cholera striking this continent this year, it is necessary that precautions more than usually strict should be taken to guard every avenue through which the dread invader might attempt an entrance. Business men cannot be too particular about the class of ice that gets into their refrigerators, for if disease germs may not creep into the provision department they will get out into the store, be inhaled by clerks and customers, and fasten themselves upon the gelatinous and fatty substances exposed to the air. An ounce of prevention is a good thing. At the moment report comes from Cincinnati stating that a disorder known as ice diarrhoea is epidemic in that city, and it is attributed to the use of ice taken from the Ohio river.

* * *

The spice market seems to be riding on a bull wave. Ginger continues in the ascendancy and, judging from the exceedingly low stocks on the London market, it looks as if prices are going to favor the seller for some time yet. During the last few days cloves and spices have caught the infection and they too are now advancing.

* * *

The marked advance in pork is beginning to affect, and that materially, the price of canned beef. Higher values are usually looked for about this time of the year, but the manufacturers' advances announced Tuesday were in some respects startling, Clarke & Libby's 14s., for instance, being raised \$2 a dozen. In ones and twos of the same make the advance was from 10c. to 15c. a dozen.

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A letter from provision traders criticism at convention a cent meeting cheese trades eable comm people make justify the co gard to "Fri shipments o Bristol this "French Car and of cour: though there the French di that do so rule.

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The Mont nual meeting of the usual ficers, there bers. The unanimous, and the offi

President, Treasurer Committee Baird, A. J. Thomson, J Board of R man), Mess H. Gould, Munn.

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A CHEESE DIFFICULTY.

A letter from the secretary of the Bristol provision trade association, in answer to the criticism at the recent St. Therese dairy convention and resolutions adopted at a recent meeting of the Montreal butter and cheese trades association, is causing considerable comment in Montreal. The Bristol people make a pretty good case and seem to justify the course they have taken with regard to "French cheese." It appears that shipments of this cheese were made to Bristol this season under the caption of "French Canadian" by Montreal shippers, and of course did not fill the bill, for although there is as fine cheese turned out of the French district as any other, the factories that do so are the exception and not the rule.

The primary cause of all the trouble is the greed of some shippers to outdo others by making short sales at a price below the market in the expectation of a drop in prices. This was done frequently last year, and as the market did not drop the seller had to get the goods to fill his shipment as best he could. He could not touch finest Ontario stock at the price he quoted, and his only recourse was to go down to the French market boat and bid over everyone else on the stock offered to fill his sales. This cheese was shipped as finest Canadian. But if the shipper was unscrupulous on this side the buyer in Bristol was not entirely blameless. He must have known that the offers he received were below the market and that there was a nigger on the fence somewhere, so if he was stuck it served him right to a certain extent. This is no plea however for a continuation of the practice, and it is to be hoped that the trouble which has arisen this year will effectually put a stop to such business next season. Both seller and buyer will find it pays best in the long run to act straight and above board with each other.

MONTREAL CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION.

The Montreal Corn Exchange held its annual meeting last week for the transaction of the usual business, and the election of officers, there being a full attendance of members. The meeting was short, sweet, and unanimous, the annual report being adopted and the officers elected as follows:

President, Mr. D. A. MacPherson.

Treasurer, McDonald Robertson.

Committee of management, Messrs. John Baird, A. J. Brice, M. A. Hastings, A. G. Thomson, E. F. Craig, and A. Peddie; Board of Review, G. M. Kinghorn (chairman), Messrs. T. A. Crane, John Dillon, C. H. Gould, J. O. Lafreniere and Stewart Munn.

The annual report, among other things, called attention to the question of the canal tolls, and recommended that the Association place itself on record in favor of their

entire abolition, so that there should be absolutely free waterways to enable us to compete with United States ports and carriers.

Reference was made also to the negotiations between the Association and the American railway companies with regard to grain in transit via New York; also an approval of the recommendation that all terminal elevators at the lakes and seaboard should be declared and made regular elevators, with the Government inspectors in complete control, all grain to be inspected on entering and leaving.

The report also declared against the revival of the call board system, and endorsed the stand taken by other commercial bodies in regard to the new provincial taxation.

The following have been admitted to membership in the association during the past year:—Mr. Edmond Denis, the Canada Meat Packing Co.; Mr. J. R. Ronald, of Messrs. Harling & Ronald; Mr. Walter Oliver, and Mr. Harold Hampson.

Died—F. H. Warrington, July 26th; D. J. Rees, Sept. 17th; Walter Wily, Oct. 27th; L. P. Duncan, Dec. 22nd; M. P. Ryan, collector of customs, Jan. 15.

THE GROCERS' AT HOME.

Editor of THE CANADIAN GROCER.

DEAR GROCER,—It does one good to take up the GROCER and read its contents each week, there is something always bright and suggestive in its columns. I think last week's issue is particularly good, your leaders are sound and encouraging, the burlesque on the Retail Grocers' At-Home by "Dinny Callagan," is quite funny and in it are some good hits, but I think "Dinny" overlooked one very important part of the programme, viz., the squeaking of the new boots got for the occasion no doubt, and worn by the obliging ushers who so gallantly waited upon the ladies in finding chairs for them; perhaps "Dinny" being so accustomed to the squeaking of the pigs accounts for him not noticing it, at the same time some of those who took part in the programme were visibly annoyed by this uncalled for interruption. The clipping from the Produce Markets Review should be very interesting to all grocers, treating as it does so fully on the subject of blended tea, this article is particularly interesting and encouraging to me, having treated on this subject in the GROCER last summer, I am now well rewarded for my feeble efforts, in reading from such an able and well informed journal as the Produce Markets Review, identically the same views as taken by myself on the subject of packet teas being introduced and sold by the retail grocers. I was taken to task severely by some and called a crank and many other forbidden names, for daring to give my opinion on this subject. It is now very gratifying for me to read that there are some greater "cranks" in the world who

condemn the offering and pushing of packet teas by the retail grocers. The advice given by this journal ought to be of some weight, and I have no doubt that the grocers generally are waking up to the fact that packet tea, after all, is not the "satis superque" to success, as they so foolishly anticipated it would be. The article from the Produce Markets Review clearly shows that "dreamers" in business are not a success in these progressive times; indeed, they are not wanted at all, but the thorough practical experience men who, having gained a knowledge of the business in which they are engaged, are the men sought after and are at a premium to-day both in wholesale and retail. Why have we not more of them, dear GROCER, can you tell us?

Respectfully yours,

STEPHEN HUSTWITT.

THE BANANA TRADE.

ITS RAPID INCREASE.

The banana trade of the United States has grown to be enormous. During ten months of the past year the imports of this fruit were valued at over \$4,500,000. For the same period the imports of lemons were valued at \$4,039,437; the imports of oranges at \$1,053,549; and the combined imports of all fruits, fresh and dried—excepting bananas—at \$7,801,292. Thus the bananas amounted to four times as much in value as the oranges and constituted over one-third of the fruit imports of the United States.

There are 26 steamers in the banana trade plying between Cuba and New York the year 'round. Between the months of April and July a steamer arrives at this port about daily, and during the busy season each steamer will discharge her cargo—which averages 12,000 bunches—and depart the same day in ballast.

The demand for bananas has increased so rapidly that it is estimated that this year's imports will show a much larger total than any previous year.

BANANA FLOUR.

Some remarkable prophesies have been made according the possibilities of banana flour, and some big stories have been told about the extensive use to be made of it by the German army. But so far the use of the fruit in this way has been confined to very narrow limits and is yet in the experimental stage. This so-called flour is produced in small quantities in some parts of Australia and is said to be very good for making porridge, prepared in the same manner as oatmeal, and can be used for making cakes and puddings, taking one-half of the product to one-half of wheat flour. For producing this flour the fruit is taken when it has attained full growth but while still green and dried in the sun or in evaporators. After it is dried, which process is accomplished very quickly, it is broken up and then passed through a mill that will reduce it to globules—not pulverize it.—Commercial Enquirer.

THE CALIFORNIA ORANGE CROP.

Early in December after a visit to Southern California we set down the orange crop on the trees at 1,800,000 boxes. The Santa Fe Railroad Company a month later, after a careful canvass of the whole southern section, gave details of its work which resulted in an estimate of 1,767,590 boxes. This is the equivalent of somewhat less than 6,000 cars of 300 boxes each. Other estimates set the crop at 6,500 cars and some as high as 7,000 cars. D. W. McLeod, a Riverside grower, complains of these high estimates as being the out-givings of the buying interest and gives his own figure as 5,000 cars.

Whatever may be the disagreement as to the quantity of the crop there is no dispute about the quality. All agree that it is of an excellence never before known in the State. The fruit is of a good growth so that the regular sizes, 128 to 196 to the box will take in nearly all the crop leaving but few extra large oranges and not a large number of "culls." The color of the fruit, too, is very high, and the flavor is that pleasant piquancy which makes the California orange in its prime state so great a favorite. A much larger proportion of the crop will be of the Washington navel variety than ever before.

As to the situation, Mr. McLeod's letter sets it forth better than anything else could do, as Riverside, where the following action was taken, will ship 2,000 cars, or one-third of the crop of the State:

"The growers and packers of Riverside and San Bernardino county have concluded not to indulge in the pastime of Killenny cats, but are trying to formulate plans for the better distribution of our crop. It is the intention to stop all consignments and sell all the fruit f.o.b. Riverside, except, of course, culls and second-grade fruit. A uniform system of packing and uniform price will do much to place our fruit in the position it deserves. Indiscriminate consignments demoralize any market. Some of the best commission men in San Francisco and other cities have frequently told me they would prefer to buy oranges if there were no consignments. The demand would then control the supply. While we do not expect exorbitant prices, by concerted action we can secure a fair price for a good article. Prices will be fixed every Saturday for the ensuing week, and by holding back the shipments, merchants never need fear the disastrous effects of a falling market. The f.o.b. prices to-day are Washington Navels \$3.50 and Seedlings \$2.25 per box, which are very satisfactory.

"There is a growing feeling in Riverside for a permanent organization of every orange grower in the city into a corporation, with a board of trustees of say 11 of the most advanced, best posted men. They are to elect a president and secretary, and thus pave the way to have all the fruit grown in Riverside

manipulated by one agency. Hire a man who has the brains and business experience to manage it, if we have to pay the salary paid Mr. Leeds by the Traffic Association, \$10,000 a year. This would only be a trifle over 1½c. a box for this year's output, and the expense would rest on the income."

Mr. McLeod, of course, takes the growers' view of the matter. Whatever may have been the prices fixed at Riverside, there has been no day in San Francisco when \$3.50 could be had for any excepting most select navels, and the same is true in even a more emphatic sense of the price of seedlings. But the market has not fairly opened here yet. Indeed the fruit is not yet at anything like its best. It is later in the spring when the Florida crop is exhausted that the California orange has its "innings."

PRICE CUTTING A SHORT-CUT TO CONSOLIDATION.

Having decided upon one's destination, the next point to be determined is, by what route to reach it.

The destination toward which nearly if not quite all commercial enterprises are tending, is consolidation of allied branches of trade. As urged in these columns before, it is not a matter of choice or for debate, but of destiny. Newspapers may cry out against it, demagogues may howl of its clamorous foreshadowing, politicians may frame laws in opposition to it, but the same can be done concerning the blowing of the east wind and with the same effect in either case. This much being settled, the pathway by which consolidation is to be reached from time to time, by those immediately active in securing it in any given business or locality, becomes the most interesting question to consider.

Retail grocers have congratulated themselves that, because of the necessary convenience of the neighborhood grocer, the question of consolidating would never affect them. But the extension, cheapening and perfecting of the telephone system are the only things necessary of accomplishment in order to make it possible to reduce the number of retail stores to a small fraction of the present number.

Meantime the malodorous price-cutter is doing much toward forcing the direction of concentration into an unpleasant channel and by methods that are almost certain to force him outside in the cold. Concerning the thing itself, an English contemporary remarks:

It is a terrible evil, the consequences of which have been manifest in the hopeless shattering of many a presumably flourishing business, and in the break-up of not a few homes, where otherwise there might have been content and happiness. Begotten of that fierce competition which year after year has been increasing in intensity, cutting has

got such a grip on the grocery trade that nothing seems able to loosen, and with that grip upon its throat the trade may well gasp its very life away. Everybody recognizes its deadly influence; every speaker and every writer will denounce it until one would think that out of sheer shame the wretched thing would die. But it does not. Speaker and writer, addressing men who know all about the peril they are running, and whose conviction of the truth of what is being uttered has been formed long ago, are still like men beating the air for all the good they do, because, hideous as it is in appearance and effect, the dreadful thing lives on. Many men—we don't say all, because there are honest and honorable men to be found in every walk of life—condemn the practice, and then practice what they condemn, so that grocers' hearts may well faint within them at the prospect which opens out to their view. All the denunciations of cutting avail not one fraction, unless some means can be devised by which a period can be put to its continuance.

The effect upon consumers, of this mania to use the knife, is to accustom them to low prices, and when they have come to associate certain articles of daily necessity with certain prices the large majority of consumers will demand a continuance of the cut price except in cases where the condition of the markets can be shown to absolutely prohibit it.

What, then, must be the result of this popular education in low values?

Two things. First: the retailer who does only an average business will be forced out of the grocery line as the small margins will not afford him a living on the amount of goods he handles.

Second: In order to meet the imperative demand for low prices, the only houses that can do a successful business will be those that can control large capital, buy in large lots and supply a heavy trade. In a word—consolidation.

The price-cutting retailer has himself to blame for the retailing wholesaler. The cutter has educated the consumer to low prices and the consumer in turn has been set to thinking whether or not he can still further reduce his living expenses by screwing down prices another notch or two. With this object in view he has applied to the wholesaler. The latter, if he is of the same short-sighted breed of humanity as the cutter, swallows the bait and the cutter finds the ground slipping from under his feet more rapidly than even the knowing ones had expected.

Thus the trade leech, or cutter, is forcing the issue unpleasantly and in a much more rapid manner than need be if he would remove his suckers from retail "grocerdom."

If he can be brought to see that he is wasting his own substance as well as that of his fellow tradesmen, there is hope of reform-

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The only way to do this is through organization among retailers. In towns and villages where there are not enough grocers to form an effective association it is well to include men and firms in all branches of trade, and even professional men as in the case of a suburban town cited in these columns recently.

Ignore the principle of policy of co-operation and you ignore that which is inevitable as the coming central factor in every branch of commercial activity.—Commercial Enquirer.

BUY WITH GREAT CAUTION.

Such is the advice given to the customers of a firm in London, in connection with their review of the coffee market. It is not our purpose to use it as a text for remarks upon the position of coffee, reserving that until fuller figures of crops are at command. The rule, however, is a good one under all circumstances—Buy with Caution. The temptation continually presented the retailer is to over-buy, he being induced to purchase beyond legitimate requirements through some tempting offer of an extra discount of unusual terms. Frequently there is economy in buying certain goods in small quantities, even if a small discount is sacrificed. The goods may be slow of sale, or of a perishable nature, so that the cost of carrying is greater than any advantage gained by a larger purchase.

There are times when it is wise as it is safe to buy freely and carry a liberal stock. It is always wisdom to buy freely of goods that are in steady demand, but which are not always in market. Thus fancy or new season's tea, favorite brands of canned goods, special marks of coffee. When the market price of any staple is below the cost of production, and as compared with the average price of a term of years is abnormally low, it is wisdom to carry a big stock. This has a double advantage. It affords opportunity for increased profit when the market turns and it stimulates sales. Low prices tend to increase consumption but aside from this a big stock is always an incentive to the owner to turn it as frequently as possible, in order to keep it fresh and to advertise his business. As an illustration take rice—now unusually cheap. The grocer having a large stock will keep it moving at low prices and stimulate his trade to use it with greater freedom than usual, and at the same time keep his stock full. There is no risk, while the chances favor a sudden turn, sooner or later, toward higher prices.

On the other hand a big stock at high cost is always risky. The cautious way is to buy frequently. Sometimes buyers are puzzled to know whether ruling prices are

high or low. This can only be determined by keeping thoroughly posted as to the supply and demand, the law of which invariably asserts itself in the long run. This involves a close study of statistical facts, generally a dry study and one avoided by merchants. And yet it is the well-posted man who has the most even record. He may not make money by fits and starts, gain heavily in one transaction and lose largely in another, but he is more apt to make steady progress.

For instance, the buyer who studied the sources of supply of coffee, kept posted as to the condition of crops, has known that the world's production has barely been abreast of its requirements, and that while prices seemed high and were above the average, still they were not higher than was warranted, taking into account the general conditions of business. He noted that manufacturers were prosperous, labor well employed and commerce active, and had the right to conclude that these factors meant increased consumption. As a rule operators do not give sufficient study to facts governing consumption, just as great a factor as production. The time is not far distant when the extension of coffee planting will make itself felt, and then there will come a great reaction; but the posted man will have discerned the signs and be carrying a light stock.

There are men whose operations are wholly governed by their impressions, or as they say—intuition. Said a very successful dealer: "I cannot give any reason for my action, but I buy or sell upon my feeling that the market will go higher or lower. This may come to me as a result of a close daily acquaintance with the market, so that my opinion is the natural and imperceptible outgrowth of every day affairs, but I never stop to consider statistics or formulate a campaign

This probably accounts for the ups and downs of this trader, who frequently makes large sums and oft-times drops large amounts, because his impressions are not always correct.

As one looks over the statistics specially furnished by the American Grocer, relative to canned tomatoes and corn, he finds that the present output is scarcely sufficient for existing requirements, in fact in so far from it as to prevent an accumulation of stocks and to foster a rising market. It is therefore evident that there is the minimum of risk in buying early for next season's delivery. Even a check to present prosperity would not be apt to reduce prices below those now current.

It is evident from these remarks that "buying with caution" is buying with brains and in accordance with facts as they relate to supply and demand. The sources of information are so open and free and trade or special journals so numerous, that there is no excuse for not being posted.

NO POOL ON ALASKA SALMON.

According to latest advices from the Pacific coast, there will be no "pool" of Alaska salmon packers the coming season. In its place will be an incorporated company embracing all the old "pool" concerns, which, according to official programme, will regulate prices and production to suit the management and stockholders. The canners who remained on the "outside" last season have not, as far as can be learned, shown any signs of retreating from their independent position, but they figure as a very small minority in the industry, and apparently have insufficient power to do serious mischief. The combine, it is stated, intend to pack 100,000 cases more than they did last year, and increase their earnings correspondingly, without raising prices above the level of official rates quoted during the past sixty days. This increase, it is figured out, is justified, since not only last season's pack but considerable stock carried over from previous years has passed into the channels of distribution. Efforts are still making to combine the Columbia River packers, but progress in that direction is rather slow, and latest advices indicate that serious obstacles stand in the way of consolidation this year. With the Alaska and British Columbia interests in compact form and inclined to work harmoniously, the "combine" interest seem to be firmly of the opinion that there is no cause for the slightest apprehension as to ability to control the market during the coming season on both sides of the Atlantic, whether the Columbia River interests consolidate or not.—N. Y. Commercial Bulletin.

BOARD OF TRADE ELECTIONS.

The result of the elections of the Toronto Board of Trade is as follows:

President—D. R. Wilkie (acclamation).

First Vice-president—Hugh Blain (acclamation).

Second Vice-president—S. F. McKinnon.

Treasurer—J. L. Spink (acclamation).

Council—William Christie, John I. Davidson, W. R. Brock, D. W. Alexander, H. N. Baird, W. D. Matthews, G. M. Bosworth, Arthur White, Michael McLaughlin, George H. Bertram, A. A. Allan, Warring Kennedy, William Ince, Robert Jaffray, Barlow Cumberland.

Representatives on Harbor Commission—W. A. Geddes, J. T. Matthews.

Board of Arbitration—William Galbraith, J. H. G. Hagarty, J. D. Laidlaw, Thomas Flynn, R. J. Stark, R. S. Baird, R. C. Steele, John Earls, M. F. Brown, J. H. Sproule, Charles Pearson, S. Crane.

Representatives on Industrial Exhibition—James Carruthers, M. F. Brown, W. B. Hamilton.

The successful candidates for the council and the board of arbitration were elected in the order given.

CALIFORNIA RAISINS.

In marketing the last crop of California raisins. Pacific Coast packers have had much to contend with during the past four months says N. Y. Commercial Bulletin. They started out at the opening of the season last fall in the expectation that big returns would be harvested when their stocks were ready for the market, but to insure the profits they were banking on, it was thought best to clinch the situation by an ironclad agreement among themselves to support and maintain prices at a point that was sure to net the results they were looking forward to. Expectation and realization are two and entirely different subjects, as the majority have since found, though at a very heavy cost for the experience. Under the belief that the crop would be considerably smaller than that of the previous year, they started out with very full ideas upon the value of their fruit. They began shipping Eastward in heavy quantities in October, with instructions to their agents in this and other markets that the fruit must net them such and such prices, the value being set in the majority of instances considerably above the ideas of local dealers, upon whom they expected to unload. Accompanying bids of lading, came sight drafts for liberal advances upon the goods, and these were honored upon presentation here upon the assurance that everything was harmonious among the various packers, and that the agreement entered into was to hold through the season. How suddenly changes at times come about! The first shipments were hardly landed in this market before there appeared signs of an approaching storm. Some of the Coast packers, with an eye to business, thought it would be an excellent idea to take advantage of the umbrella that was raised by their brothers in the same line of trade, so they quietly passed the word to their representatives to accept orders for shipments at a cut from the generally understood value, and acting upon instructions some considerable sales were made here before the "leak was discovered." When the information did get out and the treachery exposed, there was a rush to sell, with the result of prices taking a down grade until a point was reached never before touched in the history of the trade. The quantity of stock which changed hands in this market was very heavy, considerable going to dealers in neighboring cities, but of the total turned the largest portion was quietly absorbed by a local merchant, who saw the opportunity and determined to plunge and cover his probable wants of the future. During this period of activity, which it may be said extended to all sections of the country, about three-fourths of the crop of California was marketed, or say the equivalent of a million and a half boxes. By this time the commission men in the East had sold out their consignment to get back their advances, and, in addition, had placed libe-

ral quantities of the fruit to arrive. The wisdom of the slaughter then became a subject of discussion among the packers, and it was finally decided to assume pleasant relations and again smoke the pipe of peace. This resulted in a determination to stay the flow of offerings, and to hold the remaining quantity on the Coast, then estimated at about four hundred cars, or say the equivalent of 400,000 boxes, until such times as the market should recover from their unbusiness-like methods, and rise to a point that would enable them to get some decent returns for their goods. Though this was certainly a wise course to pursue, the action came rather late for their individual interests, as they had placed capital in the shape of stock among large speculative holders who have been waiting the opportunity that is now promised. The principal holder in this market is now calmly awaiting developments. He has supplied himself with stock sufficient for many months, and is now looking to the West for results that will make his venture successful. From last accounts the stock held on the Pacific Coast had been reduced to about two hundred and fifty cars. This is certainly a small quantity, and should be cared for by the requirements of the West and Northwest during the summer months. Already we are informed that the markets at Fresno and other shipping points are showing a hardening tendency, with two crown stock in bags now held at 3c. f. o. b., and three crown 3¼c. In sympathy with the stronger accounts from the Coast this market is gradually assuming a better tone, with in instances a quarter cent advance asked and obtained for bag fruit. There is every reason to believe that bottom has been reached and that the market will continue to improve from this time on, though no greater activity is anticipated until the country crawls out from under its mantle of ice and snow, and consumers come to the fore in search of goods, which in the natural course of events should take place within the next sixty days.

TO FREEZE OUT SCOTCH SUGAR.

A Philadelphia dispatch to the Sun states that since the removal of the duty upon all grades of refined sugar up to 16 Dutch standard, a large importing trade in Scotch sugars has grown up at that port. The Scotch sugar found ready sale, and speedily attracted the attention of the Sugar Trust managers. Among the largest importers of the Scotch sugar is the George E. Bartol Sugar Company of Philadelphia. He says the Trust is trying to freeze out Scotch sugar. His Baltimore correspondent says that all the wholesale grocers there have pledged themselves to sell only the sugar of the Trust. Two hundred bags of the Scotch sugar, which were offered in Baltimore at 3¼ cents, found no purchasers.—Merchant's Review.

MALT COFFEE.

The Bavarian process of making coffee from malt is thus described by an exchange:

The malt is first soaked in water at 40 degrees C., and dried in a coffee roaster until the grains assume a glossy brown appearance. It is then sprinkled with hot water and the roasting is continued until the skin of the malt is loosened. A liquid having the aroma of coffee, and prepared as described below, is then sprayed into the roaster, which is kept revolving. When the spray is discontinued, the malt is further heated until it becomes quite dry. The roaster is removed from the fire and, when the contents have cooled somewhat, a little cocoa butter, or some similar fatty matter, is introduced, and the roaster is rotated until the "malt coffee" has become covered with a very thin layer of grease. The coffee-liquid, above alluded to, is made by condensing the vapors which arise when genuine coffee is being roasted. The condensed liquid is concentrated by boiling, and neutralized with a little bicarbonate of soda. Sufficient sugar is then added to make a syrup, when the liquid is ready for being sprayed into the roaster. Instead of going to the trouble of preparing this liquid, the manufacturers sometimes use extract of coffee for spraying into the roaster. The finished product, when ground, is said to be a passable coffee substitute.

'T WAS AN ANTIQUATED FEAST.

"I have eaten apples that ripened more than 1,800 years ago, bread made from wheat grown before the children of Israel passed through the Red sea, spread with butter that was made when Elizabeth was Queen of England and washed down the repast with wine that was old when Columbus was playing barefoot with the boys of Genoa," said a gentleman of a Chicago club the other day. This remarkable "spread" was given by an antiquary named Gorbel, in the city of Brussels, in 1871. "The apples were from a jar taken from the ruins of Pompeii, that buried city to whose people we owe our knowledge of canning fruit. The wheat was taken from a chamber in one of the smaller pyramids, the butter from a stone shelf in an old well in Scotland, where it had lain in an earthenware crock in icy water, and the wine came from an old vault in the city of Corinth. There were six guests at the table, and each had a mouthful of the bread and a teaspoonful of the wine, but was permitted to help himself liberally to the butter, there being several pounds of it. The apple jar held about two-thirds of a gallon, and the fruit was as sweet and the flavor as fine as though put up yesterday."

The Government of Victoria, Australia, has found the system of granting bonuses on the export of butter so successful that it now proposes to extend it to the export of cheese

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THE SUGAR TRADE OF 1892.

Throughout the whole of this year prices of sugar have followed a most uncertain and unexpected course. At its opening the values ruling were generally considered safe, and that something approaching the all but regular augmentation, which characterized its predecessor, might be continued to the trade of 1892. And everything seemed to favor this view. The production was supposed to have reached a limit, which afforded little chance for any early or important addition, while the consumption had increased and was increasing in almost every direction. In this position, says *The Glasgow Herald*, the future stability of the market seemed to be assured, and there was the incentive to action in the feeling that the American refiners would soon need to apply to the European markets for supplies. Under those influences, therefore, anticipatory purchases were freely made towards the close of 1891 and at the beginning of 1892. When the market opened in the early days of January the price of 88 per cent. beetroot f.o.b. Hamburg stood at 15s. per cwt.; but the Americans did not, as was anticipated, appear on the scene, and, there being only a sluggish demand from other sources, values by the end of April had dwindled down to 12s. 9d. This marked the first, as it was also the longest, period of disappointment. The tide ebbed so slowly, and with so much uncertainty, that holders retained their stocks until the depreciation had become serious, and then realizations were effected at considerable loss. After this, and chiefly in consequence of damage to the Mauritius crop by a hurricane, a slight improvement occurred, and during May and June, prices, on more than one occasion, showed a recovery of 7 1-2d. per cwt. on those obtainable towards the close of April. About the middle of July, however, this improvement, and something additional, was lost; but before the end of August the long-looked-for American buyers had appeared, and everything was fully made good by a steady advance to \$14s. At the beginning of September the price was 14s. 1 1-2d., but the appearance of cholera at the port of Hamburg now interfered with the American shipments, and in consequence prices again began to recede until the middle of October, when 13s. 3d. became the value. After this the movements were more rapid. Mr. Licht had longer than usual withheld his estimate of the crops, and, as it was to this all minds turned, his deliverance, which was given on the 22nd of that month, roused them to activity. His estimate gave a total production (beetroot and cane sugar together) of 6,250,000 tons, or 180,000 tons less than that of last year, and the first effect of this was to strengthen the market to the extent of about 6d. per cwt. This shortage Mr. Licht attributed principally to a deficiency in the Russian crop, but, as it was regarded in many quarters as being under the mark, fluctuations became the order of the day. Opinions concerning the safety of the entire estimate became as divergent as they are usually found to be with reference to all manner of forecasts; but, founded on the unsatisfactory character of the periodical tests which had been made during the development of the crop, the balance largely lay in the direction of a deficiency far beyond his limit. This was seen in the greater feeling of confidence which mani-

festated itself, and in the fact that "bear" operations almost entirely ceased. By Mr. Licht's latest statement, he estimates the beetroot crop at 3,865,000 tons and that of cane at 2,775,000 tons.

The total imports of raw sugar into the United Kingdom for the eleven months ending 30th November last have been, according to the Board of Trade returns, 740,257 tons, against 729,406 tons for the corresponding period of 1891. These imports have been made up of 379,803 tons cane sugar and 360,454 tons beetroot, against 320,962 tons of cane and 408,444 tons of beetroot last year. The excess of cane sugar over beetroot, which is observable in the importations this year, recalls a feature of the trade which has been absent since 1889. In the latter year there were 18,369 tons more cane than beetroot sugar imported; this year an excess of 19,349 tons shows, from an English point of view, a still more satisfactory state of affairs. Last year the imports of beetroot sugar over cane sugar were 87,482 tons; this year this large difference has not only been lost, but cane sugar has surpassed the other to the extent, as has been said, of 19,349 tons. For the past eleven months there has been an increase in the total imports, as against those of 1891, of 10,851 tons, and, adding the probable receipts for December as 75,000 tons, the full total of the year will bring up the quantity to about the level of 1891; 30,000 tons over 1890, and 62,000 tons under 1892. The imports of foreign refined sugar during the eleven months have been 480,891 tons, against 503,842 tons in 1891 and 444,308 tons in 1890. While, therefore, the quantity imported this year is 36,088 tons over 1890, it marks a falling off of 23,535 tons when compared with last year's imports. This decrease in these imports is, it is believed, likely to continue, and to assume greater proportions as the progressive reduction of the foreign bounties, which begins with this year, widens in extent. There is, indeed, a feeling gaining ground that, perhaps within no distant date, there may be from this and other causes, some significant surprises in relation to the values of all descriptions, but especially to those pertaining to this class of sugar. The whole question is held to be surrounded with such probabilities. Sugar refining in continental countries, even under late favorable conditions, has not been the profitable occupation it once was. Recent political changes in America are in the highest degree calculated to alter fiscal affairs there in such a way as to extend the use to the article; and, beyond all other considerations, it becomes more and more apparent that the production can already barely defend itself against the encroachments of the ever increasing natural needs of the world at large. Even in this country, where the consumption is already greatly higher than in any other, there is still room for expansion.

Raw sugar has been exported from the United Kingdom during the eleven months to the extent of 10,877 tons. The quantity exported in 1891 was 12,019 tons, and in 1890 32,220 tons. The exports of British refined for the same period have been 40,916 tons, against 33,958 tons in 1891 and 32,324 tons in 1890.

The stock of raw sugar in the United Kingdom at the beginning of this year was 110,880 tons; at its close it stands at 92,312 tons.

The business in raw sugar in the Clyde market has shown little change from that of 1891. The stock brought over

from last year was estimated at 26,906 tons, and this, added to 190,280 tons imported up to 24th of December current, makes a supply of 217,186 tons as having been available for refining purposes. Of this quantity 189,771 tons were refined in Greenock, and this shows a decrease of 11,835 tons as compared with last year's working. The imports of 190,280 tons were made up of the following, viz., 162,536 tons beetroot, 21,823 tons Java, 2,266 tons Mauritius, 1,600 tons Brazil, and 2,050 tons cane from other countries. These imports are almost the same as those of 1891. The stock of raw sugar carried forward from 1891, according to Messrs. W. Connal & Co., was, as has been stated, 26,906 tons; it was increased to 35,929 tons on 9th January. From that point it decreased, with fluctuations of a few thousand tons, and thereafter stood at 21,000 tons to 25,000 tons for many months. About September it began to wane, and was reduced to 10,580 tons on 15th October, which was the minimum point. The new crop sugars then began to arrive, and the stock rapidly increased to 27,592 tons. Messrs. Connal & Co. estimate it at the close at 27,415 tons.

The exports of Clyde sugar show little change from those of last year. The following gives a comparison of the past ten years' business:

Years	Tons.	Years	Tons.
1882 . . .	18,034	1888 . . .	12,000
1883 . . .	16,021	1889 . . .	11,500
1884 . . .	23,004	1890 . . .	11,000
1885 . . .	14,183	1891 . . .	10,500
1886 . . .	11,000	1892 . . .	11,000
1887 . . .	11,000		

The supplies of raw material have been always sufficient to meet the wants of the refineries, except in the case of those refiners who prefer working cane sugars, the available stocks of which latter have sometimes been so low that short stoppages pending fresh arrivals have been required. In order to keep up the Clyde stock of raw cane sugars the Liverpool market has been largely drawn upon for these descriptions; of course, this entails an extra expense upon our refiners in comparison with their Liverpool competitors, who have the great advantage of a good supply of cane sugars constantly in their port. It is to be hoped now that cane sugar working seems to be fairly re-established in the Clyde, that importers of that sort will send consignments to Greenock for sale. There are plenty of sugar stores standing empty, and the proprietors would be greatly the better of some goods to warehouse, and are probably now willing, in order to induce this business, to accept rents hardly more than nominal, while the portage and cartage charges are moderate.

The Clyde refineries have still to contend against importations of foreign refined sugar which goes to the consumers direct. But whether from the enhanced prices of this quality consequent on fiscal changes abroad, or from a growing dislike on the part of the public to use these sugars, induced by the poor quality of some foreign marks, which creates a prejudice against even good brands, the progress of the replacement of Clyde refined by foreign white sugars seems to be checked. There is, however, a considerable quantity of these French and German sugars melted by our refiners as a raw material for the higher grades of their production, and when thus further purified they give an excellent result, so that we may hope to see this branch of the trade go on and increase, if the prices remain moderate compared with the finer qualities of cane sugar.—*Grocers' Review of Manchester.*

ADVANCE IN SOAP.

If anyone has fallen into the belief that the price of soap was, because it has remained fixed for some years, unchangeable, like unto the laws of the Medes and Persians, he has found out, and suddenly, to, his mistake.

Every commodity on the market is influenced in some way by another. Just now the price of soap is being influenced by the value of hogs. As everybody knows, the price of hogs has been climbing up at a wonderfully rapid rate of late. This in turn has caused tallow to jump about 40 per cent. in price, and the end is apparently not yet.

Tallow is the base of soap, and is also largely used in the adulteration of lard, etc. Consequently, as hog fat became dearer, recourse was had to more tallow. Then, of course, the law of supply and demand began to exert its influence on the price of the latter commodity. Cotton seed oil, another article used in the manufacture of soap, has also taken a jump.

As a result of these concomittant circumstances, soap manufacturers on Tuesday advanced prices one cent a pound. The advance came as a surprise to the trade, and has since been the principle topic of discussion.

ABOLITION OF THE SUGAR DUTY.

The abolition of the duty on indirect importations of sugar, while not productive of any probable serious loss of trade to the West India merchants of our Maritime Provinces will have a tendency to divert what little was being done by transhippers from Halifax and St. John for Montreal and western points, to the American ports of New York, Boston and Portland.

The effect on our local refineries is yet to be seen, and while there is just a chance that it may be to their disadvantage in competition for Ontario business; there are several points to be regarded in its favor. As in many other staples, so in sugar may New York be regarded as the great market of the Atlantic coast of America, and it very occasionally happens that through stagnation of their market values of raw sugars depreciate to perhaps West India prices, in which case New York is the spot in which to buy.

The press of the upper provinces are advertising the claims of dissatisfaction in St. John and Halifax, which has occasioned our enquiry among those directly engaged in the West India business, and we find that 75 per cent. of the raw sugar imported during 1892 to this port, was imported by the different refineries themselves, and while they may not in future (without a sufficient rebate in freight) find it easy to compete with Montreal, they have gained the advantage of a larger market of supply. The Grocer believes in the transit of commerce in its straightest geographical line, and if the dealer of Western Canada can import sugar or molasses cheaper via New York or Boston let him do it.—Maritime Grocer.

PROPAGATION OF LOBSTERS.

The propagation of lobsters in the Government hatchery in Pictou County, N. S., has been proving a success, and promises to yield a large return for the money and care expended on it. Eggs were gathered last spring at the adjacent canneries, and much care was taken in bringing forward the fry. The hatch was to the extent of 60,000,000 of young lobsters, which have been distributed along 69 miles of rocky Nova Scotian coasts. The lobster one year old measures two inches in length, and grows about two inches every year.

ADVICE TO GROCERS.

Look out that a stock of domestic dried fruits is not on hand when hot weather sets in advises American Grocer. Have the canned goods well reduced by the time fresh vegetables and fruits are generally consumed. Avoid an overstock of farinaceous goods in summer. Look out that olive oil, sauces, pickles and other goods liable to injury from heat are not exposed to the direct rays of the sun, nor placed on high shelves subject to a high temperature. Unsalable stock is made in that way. Avoid selling goods at any figure that are so damaged as to be worthless. For instance, yeast cakes. We recall a firm who thought it smart to place a pile of stale yeast cakes on the counter, labeled at half price. They sold quickly, but there went up a hue and cry from their customers, of spoiled batches of bread which made havoc with their flour trade.

MARKETING BUTTER.

Butter should only be placed or rehandled in a cool dry cellar or room, which should solely be used for that purpose says Produce Trade Reporter. Never should it come in contact with any foreign orders of any kind or be exposed to the air any longer than is absolutely necessary to prepare it for shipment. In packing butter always use new tubs or firkins. Scald the package out with hot water and replace the hot with cold water and let it stand for fifteen or twenty minutes then pour it out and rub the sides and bottom of the package with fine salt. Never allow the hands to come in contact with the butter, as their natural warmth and heat is very injurious.

Place the butter in the package with paddles and press it down firmly as you pack. Always fill the package well and fully; then level off the butter a little below the top of the package, place a clean muslin cloth over. Fasten the lid on tight with three or four pieces of strap iron, one end being tacked on top of the lid and the other end on the side of the package. Then mark the gross weight and tare on the package. Keep in a cool place and ship as soon as possible, for age never improves butter.—Chicago Produce Trade Reporter.

CINNAMON.

The cultivation of cinnamon is something like that of a willow copse, straight young shoots springing up round the stump of the plant previously cut says a contemporary. These shoots in their turn are cut every second year—that is to say, when they are about five feet high and two inches in circumference. A good many of these are sold as walking sticks, and find a ready market on board the steamers among the passengers, who think there must be a special charm in a cinnamon stick, though in truth it is hard to distinguish it from our native hazel.

But, of course, the real thing to be secured is the highly aromatic inner bark. First of all, the leaves are stripped off, and then the bark is split from end to end with a sharp knife, which has a curved point; with this, aided by the fingers, the bark is carefully removed in long pieces. These are heaped up and left to sodden, so as to facilitate the next process—that of scraping off the outer rind.

In order to do this, each piece of the bark is placed on a round piece of wood and carefully scraped with the knife, the almost nude brown workers sitting on the ground and using their toes as an extra hand to steady the end of the stick.

The bark is then left to dry in the sun, when it rolls itself up into tight quills. These are neatly sorted and packed, three or four inside of one another, and are made up into bales covered with cloth and are then ready for export.

Cinnamon is so extraordinarily sensitive that great care has to be taken with regard to its surroundings on board ship, as a bale of very fine cinnamon will lose much of its delicate aroma if packed among bales of coarser bark. Various expedients have been tried to remedy this. The Portuguese and Dutch isolated the bales by packing them in cocoon fibre, or in cattle hides, but it is found that the only real safeguard is to pack bags of pepper between the bales.

DRAWING CHAMPAGNE FROM SIPHONS.

Champagne is now put up in siphons the same as soda water. Previous to a late invention this was regarded as impossible, because the acids in the wine in some way acted deleteriously upon the metal in the siphon head; but it is now an accomplished fact, and for the sick room it is an invaluable invention. No one who has had much to do with nursing will doubt this for a moment. Champagne is frequently ordered in cases of great exhaustion; but as it is impossible, however great precautions are taken to keep it from getting flat at once, there is nothing to be done but to throw it away after a dose, or perhaps a couple, have been taken from it. Now, by the siphon system, the virtue is retained in the wine till the last glass.—London Figaro.

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FISH

We carry a large assortment of Fish. It will pay you to see our travellers before buying, if you cannot wait write to us direct. Following are some lines to hand :

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Bbbs, Labrador Herrings. | Cases, Boned and Skinned Cod. |
| " Cape Breton Herrings. | Boxes, Nova Scotia Turkey. |
| " Newfoundland Herrings. | " Munn's Codfish. |
| " Gibbed Herrings. | " Quail on Toast. |
| Half bls. Gibbed Herrings. | " Imperial Fish. |
| " No. 1, Split Herrings. | " Bloaters. |
| " Sea Salmon. | " Smoked Herrings. |
| " Sea Trout. | Kitts, No. 2 Mackerel. |
| " No. 2 Fat Mackerel. | " No. 3 Mackerel. |
| " No. 3 Mackerel. | |

Our stock of "Canned Fish" is large and contains everything required by the Grocer. Send us your orders.

LUCAS, STEELE & BRISTOL, WHOLESALE GROCERS Hamilton

WANTED DRIED APPLES.

Every Grocer Requires One-(PATENTED)

Counter Tea-Mixer

The handiest article ever placed on a counter. Made of brass throughout; will last a lifetime. A great time-saver; a perfect mixing machine. Every merchant thoroughly delighted with it. A Grocer using it a few days feels lost without it.

The price of this Mixer is so low and its utility so great no grocer should hesitate to order at once. It is only a question of time before the old style of mixing tea by hand is a thing of the past. Sent by express to any address on receipt of \$1.50. Nickel-plated 50 cents extra. Worth ten times its cost to any grocer. For further information drop us a card for descriptive circular.

W. H. Gillard & Co.

WHOLESALE GROCERS : : HAMILTON

RAM LALS TEA Holds the Fort

Sold Only by the - -
Retail Grocery Trade

Always same blend.
Never gets dusty on the Shelves.
(Sells too quickly)
One sale always leads to a repeat.

JAMES TURNER & CO.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS, HAMILTON.

"MONSOON" PURE INDIAN TEA. Always reliable, never changes. In cases of 60 1-lb. caddies, or 120 halves.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED NUMEROUS LINES OF INDIAN AND CEYLON TEAS, IN CHESTS AND HALF CHESTS.

STANDARD BLENDED TEAS.

OUR BLENDING DEPARTMENT IS NOW OPEN, UNIFORMITY CAN BE RELIED ON. WE HAVE THE FIRST CHOICE OF THE MARKET AND THE BEST ESTATES AT OUR DISPOSAL, AND GUARANTEE EXCELLENT VALUE. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

STEEL, HAYTER & CO.

11 AND 13 FRONT ST. EAST

Growers' and Importers, Toronto,



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

The retail grocers of Brooklyn are moving to secure free berry boxes and crates.

A movement is on foot in Pittsburg to form a national organization of shippers of goods.

The eleventh annual banquet of the Lowell Retail Grocers' Association was a big success. Fully 125 grocers were present.

The total capacity of the elevators on the C. P. R. is 10,000,000 bushels. The flour mill capacity is 8,270 barrels per day.

When Irish mackerel, uncultured stock, bring as high as \$17 per barrel, trade may be said to be good remarks the Commercial Enquirer.

The tea crop in the Assam valley of China is the smallest on record. Compared with last year's it shows a decrease of three million pounds.

If you are troubled with dyspepsia, you will be glad to know that Burnham's Clam Bouillon will soothe the stomach and cure you if you diet on it.

Irish mackerel of very fine quality realized \$18 in the New York market, and \$17 was paid for goods that were offered at \$1 less a week or ten days ago.

The first canned tomatoes are said to have been introduced in 1848. The man who had the honor of doing it was the late Harrison W. Crasby and his first stock sold at 50 cents a can.

The retail grocers of Canton, have decided to petition the general assembly to provide for a State inspector whose duty it shall be to examine all goods before they reach the retail dealer.

A San Francisco paper says the markets of the East are well cleaned up of California fruits, and that the carry-over on the coast now going forward will not disturb trade to any great extent.

Its yearly report shows the Philadelphia Retail Grocers' Association to be worth over \$14,000 clear of all indebtedness. The Toronto Retail Grocers' Association is not as wealthy as that but it is good and prosperous.

Typesetters have their types so arranged in the case that the letters which are most used will be nearest at hand. For instance "a" is nearest of all, not because it is the first letter of the alphabet, but because it is often in request. Thus muscular action and time are economized. So it should be in a

store. Walking and climbing should be economized. Goods most frequently in demand should be where they can be got at with the least labor.—Commercial Enquirer.

The chief pork packers of New York and the surrounding cities agree that the chief causes of the rise in pork have been the high market value of corn and the apathy of the farmers. The distaste of the latter to raising hogs under the apprehension of impending monetary loss has brought about the restricted supply of pork and, as a natural consequence, its increased value.

Onions are going up so fast in price that by next spring the man who blows the effluvia of the piquant onion over you while addressing you must be regarded as the owner of a fat pocketbook and a high liver.—Chicago Produce Exchange Reporter.

All reports from New England fish trade centres reflect very firm markets there for barreled herring and mackerel. New York and other distributive markets are correspondingly strong, but New York appears to have the cheapest goods.

Representatives of about half the manufacturers of hominy and cornmeal met in Terre Haute, Ind., the other day ostensibly to discuss the trade outlook, but in reality to try and form an organization to control prices. Like previous similar attempts, it is said to have failed in its object.

Charles S. Sinclair, the bookkeeper for the Armour Packing Co., who disappeared from Chicago Nov. 17, has been captured and brought back. He was a defaulter to the extent of \$19,000. Of this sum he took when he decamped \$7,200, and when he returned to Chicago he turned over \$5,300 to the police.

About 1,000 barrels Norway and Irish mackerel (Irish chiefly) were in the cellar of the warehouse of Rowland, Storey & Co., of New York, recently destroyed by fire. The goods were owned chiefly by two New York grocery jobbers and a Philadelphia firm. There were also about 200 barrels of Scotch herring in the cellar.

Tobacco cutting has already commenced at San Juan by Martinez in the Vuelta Abajo, Cuba, in which district it is anticipated that the production of the earlier cut fall about 50 per cent. below the general average on account of the persistent drought that has prevailed during the latter part of the past year, whereas the yield of the plant sown last will be fair.

The California "Fruit Grower," January 21st, says: The heavy rains thus far have wet the ground very thoroughly, and present indications point to a very large crop of fruit. Cherry trees give promise of a very abundant crop. If climatic changes do not interfere, fruit of all kinds will be very plentiful in California this season.

A recent report from Chicago says there are indications of a deal in butter similar to the recent one in eggs. As in the latter pro-

duct, the reserve supplies of butter have been eaten up, the production is down to a very low point and the demand is very good. Butterine men, under existing circumstances, are in a position where they are compelled to help the deal along—at least up to a certain point.

Lump spruce gum, as it comes from the trees, is worth all the way from 15 cents to \$1 a pound, a very fair article selling at 40 cents a pound wholesale. Ten cents an ounce is the common retail price for good gum. Lots of "patent" spruce gum, as it is called, is made in Bangor, and more in Portland. It is a pretty good thing to chew, if you must chew and have nothing better to do. It is packed in boxes, 100 lumps in a box, and retails at a cent a lump.—Lewiston Journal.

Sugar furnished the sensation of yesterday's market, says Friday's N. Y. Journal of Commerce. The certificates of the Sugar Trust have been freely traded in of past days and bear traders have been assiduously at work trying to depress the stock. They came to grief yesterday when they were cornered by the bull pool, who marked the price up on them several points. The crowd around the post where Sugar certificates are dealt in was the largest that has been seen for many a day, and the scenes at the opening of the market were exciting. Bids varying three points in value were made at one and the same time.

The possibility of refining sugar by means of electricity is still entertained, and a trade journal ("Sugar Cane") has the following upon the subject: "As an instance of the partial employment of electricity in sugar making, may be quoted the fact that in the Hoym factory in Anhalt there has been at work since the middle of November a process for purifying the diffusion juices by means of electricity. The proprietor, Herr Behm, is credited with the statement that the cost of setting up was already covered at the end of five or six days' working. The advantages are said to be: The small quantity of lime required: successful filtration of the scums, even where the beets were in very



"CAIRN'S"

HOME-MADE
MARMALADE

New Season's Make now Ready
for Shipment

Blaklock Bros. GENERAL AGENTS
MONTREAL
WRIGHT & COPP, Toronto Agents

Currants

Bbls., Fine Filiatras
 Hf. Bbls., Fine Filitras
 Cases, "Atlas" Patras
 Hf. Cases, Vostizza

H. P. ECKARDT & CO. - - Wholesale Grocers - - Toronto

**FOOD
 FOR
 BABIES**



STERILIZED.

Doctors recommend it for the sick at it is

**Easily
 Digested
 A PERFECT FOOD**

DELAFIELD, McGOVERN & CO.,

91 Hudson St., Sole Agents.
 NEW YORK.

33 RIVER STREET,
 CHICAGO.

215 CALIFORNIA ST.,
 SAN FRANCISCO.

For sale in Canada by

AMES TURNER & CO

Hamilton, Ont.

HUDON, HEBERT & CIE.,

Wholesale Grocers

—AND—

Wine Importers,

304, 306 St. Paul St.,

148, 145 Commissioners St.

MONTREAL, CANADA.

WE OFFER TO THE TRADE - - -

American Syrup in barrels.

Canadian Syrup in barrels, half barrels, kegs and pails.

Choice Barbadoes Molasses in puncheons, barrels and half barrels.

Fine Labrador Herrings, Dried and Green Cod Fish, Etc., Etc.

L. CHAPUT, FILS & CIE, WHOLESALE GROCERS Montreal

"SYRUPS"



Will be wanted owing to the high price of provisions, we have a splendid assortment. Prices are right, send for samples and quotations.

CAVERHILL, ROSE, HUGHES & CO.

.. MONTREAL ..

2000 PAILS
 2 and 3 gals.

Pure Sugar Syrup

- "WHITE CLOVER" -

REGAN, WHITE & CO. - - - - Montreal

bad condition: easy boiling and evaporation: a dry masse cuite: a polarization always above 98 degrees, with a yield of 71 per cent or more of the weight of masse cuite. The sugar tests very high, because of the relatively small quantity of ash, varying between 36 and 0.40. The crystallization of the lower products was rapid, and high yields were obtained in all sugars. It is thought that the saline contents may be still further reduced by at least 0.10.

The stock of Miller & Co., furriers, etc., of this city, is to be sold Feb. 7.

Among the latest assignments are Mrs. A. McEachern, liquors, of Mount Forest, and Joseph Cote, hats and furs, Ottawa.

The Humbert has arrived at Boston with 9,000 boxes Palermo oranges, 10,000 do lemons, 2,000 do. and 300 half do. Messina oranges, and 4,000 boxes do. lemons.

A London report of January 21st says: "Lobsters are still extremely scarce, and only stray parcels are occasionally met with, for which stiff rates are required; tall tins at 28 to 30s. and flats at 36 to 42s. per case for common to good quality. The market for salmon appears rather inactive, but holders are firm, and the sales effected have been at quite former quotations—Alaska at 21s. 6d. to 22s. 6d., with Skeena and Naas River fish at 23s. 6d. to 24s."

Thos. G. Cranwell & Co., Baltimore, report as follows under date of Baltimore, Jan. 28th: "This has been a week which will be long remembered on account of the activity in future corn and tomatoes. We have brought heavily, heavier in fact than we have ever done before at this season of the year. The demand for future corn and tomatoes has been from every section. Today the market is 80c. for corn and 85 cents per dozen for tomatoes, cash less 1½ per cent. f. o. b. We can buy a few 2-pound standard future tomatoes at 63½c. cash f.

o. b. and occasionally we are able to find a carload of 3-lb standard tomatoes for future delivery at 82½c. per dozen net cash f. o. b. but they are very scarce at this price."

Even at the source of supply the extreme cost of coffee leads to the use of adulteration and substitutes, as witness the following from the Rio "News": An interesting result has been discovered of the high prices of coffee ruling in Brazil: the police have "raided" some have a dozen establishments professing to sell ground coffee, and found no coffee on the premises, the stock in trade consisting of Indian corn and carnauba beans.

At a recent meeting of the Chicago Retail Grocers' Association a grocer said that kits of mackerel were often ten pounds short; another stated that he found a barrel of flour fifty pounds short, and other instances of the same kind were mentioned. A general sentiment is expressed that retailers should weigh all the goods bought from jobbers, "as it seemed to have merged into a custom among wholesalers that they should make up the cost of repacking goods by a shortage in weight."

The retail grocers of St. Louis, Mo., are making a determined effort to have the state garnishment laws changed in such a way as to give the retailer better facilities for collecting his bills than he has hitherto enjoyed. As the law now stands the grocers claim that the retailer is practically at the mercy of any debtor who is not honest enough to pay. His wages for one month are exempted; also, personal property to the amount of \$300 and a homestead to \$3,000 in the city and \$1,500 in the country. This, they think, gives the debtor too many loop holes to avoid the payment of his debts. A committee from the local association has been working among the state assemblymen recently and they have expressed confidence in the measure eventually being passed.

The retail grocers of Minneapolis are discussing the question of baking powders. At a recent meeting of the association there was quite a breezy discussion. It was sprung by one of the members, who stated that an effort was being made to push the sale of a certain baking powder. It was stated that the price paid by retailers is greatly in excess of that paid by the government for the same goods, and that while the profit is only five cents per can, it is nine cents on the other brands. It transpired that a concentrated effort had been made to boom this baking powder at the expense of others, and the general sentiment was in favor of discouraging its sale. The dispute was waxing hot, when a motion to adjourn was made and carried.

If you want books, it is rarely wise to pay double price for them to a travelling book-seller.

The neglect to look after minute details in the factory is a source of great loss to many producers.

TRADE PROSPECTS GOOD.

"The prospects for trade are pretty good, I think," said a Front street man to THE GROCER Tuesday. "There is hardly a thing in the grocery line that is not firmer than at this time last year. Teas are much stronger and sugars are firmer. In fact all articles except peas, corn, and tomatoes, although even peas and corn are looking better now, stocks being lighter than people anticipated are occupying a much firmer position. By the bye, we have had some enquiry from Chicago for canned goods. They have got to buy peas, corn and tomatoes over there before long," he concluded, as he rushed away with an order sheet in his hand.

QUICK SELLING GOODS.

Goods that are in brisk demand pay the best profit. Such as accumulate dust may be marked at a heavy advance on cost, but they are not profit gatherers. Large sales, quick returns, ample profits follow the sale of goods that move briskly. There is an art in making goods which ordinarily move slowly go out freely. Some articles sell themselves, but most lines need pushing. Fancy groceries are as fond of public admiration as a vain person. Why then place them out of sight of rear shelves or unobtrusive places? Keep them where people are forced to see them.—American Grocer.

HOW TO KEEP EGGS.

To keep eggs we know of no more simple and efficient way than the one we have always practiced, and which was successfully practiced by our fathers for the past thirty or forty years. This is by taking none but perfectly fresh and sound eggs and setting them in layers on the top or small end, in a box or basket or anything that will hold eggs. We do not put anything between them, nor do we put them up "air-tight," but we always keep them in a cellar. Eggs that have been put away in this position, were after being kept six months, as good and fresh as the day they were laid, and we have never found one that was spoiled or stale among them, when thus served. We feel confident that they would keep good and fresh for one year.—Lancaster (Ind.) Farmer.

CRANBERRIES FOR EUROPE.

The South Jersey cranberry growers especially those of Camden County are agitating a proposition to send cranberries to Europe. The plan is to contribute from 1 to 3 per cent. of the crop of 1893, which will be donated to the Cranberry Growers' Association and be sold at auction in the same manner as apples and other fruits. The idea is to introduce the berries into foreign markets. The agreement has been signed by many prominent growers.



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

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

J. F. EBY.

HUGH BLAIN.

Batger & Co's
LONDON, ENG.

"NONPAREIL"

**TABLE ..
JELLIES**

Retain all the . . .
nutritive qualities
of Bottled Jellies

NOTE THE DIFFERENT FLAVORS :

Lemon, Orange, Pineapple, Raspberry, Strawberry, Noyeau, Cherry, Punch.

Half Pints, Pints, Quarts

EBY, BLAIN & Co. WHOLESALE GROCERS **Toronto, Ont.**

Gentlemen

We are well . . .
pleased with our
January trade to
date, and are in a
position with as
fine goods as we
ever handled in .
past to fill all . .
orders

Your Friends

THE SNOW DRIFT Co.

BENEFIT OF A TRADE JOURNAL.

In nearly every instance, the merchant who finds himself able to cut prices and undersell his competitors, is the merchant who takes a trade journal, reads it closely, and thus keeps informed relative to the markets, latest methods of doing business, &c. He knows when, where and how to buy. Such merchants attract patronage and gain fortunes. The others howl over his superior methods and abilities, decry his cut prices, and eventually go to the wall.—Denver Com'l Tribune.

YOUR COFFEE TRADE.

This is the opportune time to stimulate the demand for fine coffee. There is scarcely a gathering of any moment where coffee is not served. Where guests are entertained, if at no other time, people are particular to have fine coffee. Opinions may vary as to which is the most enjoyable flavor, that of a strong or a mild coffee, but there is no difference of opinion about coffee having good body and flavor, being preferable to one of thin or woody flavor and light body.

It is difficult to get high grade goods without paying a good price; hence the dealers who are bound to have a first-class coffee trade give attention to quality rather than price. Their standard of grade is high, and that must be retained regardless of cost. Such dealers insist on having fresh roasted coffee, and urge customers to have it ground fresh and made fresh. They furnish their trade with recipes for making a perfect cup of coffee, including cafe noir, black coffee, creole coffee, the Turkish method, the Vienna style, and how to utilize coffee in other ways.

They see to it that customers are supplied with coffee of uniform grade and therefore insist that clerks shall keep in mind the sort each customer uses. This is not an easy matter, but it can be done by giving it thought and attention, even if it involves keeping a record. It is surprising, in our large city stores, to note how familiar the floor waiters and heads of departments and the clerks are with the names and habits of customers, and how well they remember the character of

goods purchased. If this is done in mammoth concerns it can be done in the little stores.

It is one of the receipts of building up a lucrative business and one which is all important in establishing a reputation for keeping fine coffee. One who keeps fine tea, fine coffee, good flour, and the best butter can command patronage against all competitors. A customer suited with those articles is sure to commend and advertise his source of supply.

One of the city retailers issues the following points:

In serving, have the cups and cream warm and pour the cream in the cup before pouring in the coffee.

One tablespoonful of coffee to each cup is the proper allowance. The tablespoonful may be scant, even or heaped, according to the strength desired.

For making coffee by the French or precolating method, the coffee should always be ground very fine or pulverized; otherwise the full strength will not be secured.

For making coffee by boiling, the coffee should always be ground coarse or granulated; otherwise the coffee will be muddy.

We have special mills for pulverizing and granulating, and grind the coffee fresh for each order.

The finest coffees cannot be sold at retail and return the seller a just margin below 30 to 40c. per pound, as to kind. We find prices changing from 25 to 40 cents. Some prominent retailers sell Padang Java, of fine grade, at 37 to 38c. others get 40c.; for Maracaibo, 30 to 35. The seller of fine coffee should have a good margin, for those who demand the best, as a rule, are willing to pay the price of the finest.—American Grocer.



- 4 -

Famous Smoking Brands.

Sterling - - 7s

St. Lawrence - 7s

"Something Good" 6s

Magnolia - - 3s

Every one a seller.

Guaranteed satisfactory.

Send for sample caddie.

Empire
Tobacco
Co.

Montreal

DRY GOODS.

(From the Dry Goods Review.)

The past week has seen a continuation of a good demand for all spring lines. Few buyers have visited the market, but orders from travellers in nearly all cases surpass those for the same season of last year. The weeding out that took place during 1891 and 1892 has left the trade with only the strong men in it, and consequently there are few failures, very few bad debts, and a general healthy state of trade. This has at last brought about a strong confidence in the minds of all concerned, and, while orders are not enormous, yet they are being placed readily and cheerfully without hesitation or misgiving. Wholesalers also seem to have no fear of the future, and are buying readily and selling readily.

On Tuesday one house sold several bills of winter underwear. This shows that considerable sorting up is being done in heavy goods, on account of the continuation of cold weather. It is quite unusual for this season of the year, and its effect is visible in two ways. First, the stock of the wholesaler is very meagre, and he is placing extra heavy orders for next season's woollen goods. Second, the heavy orders received by the knitting mills has caused some of them to hold off for higher prices. Prices are very stiff at present. This will be beneficial, no doubt, because during the past three years there has been a gradual fall in the price at the mills; thus narrowing the manufacturers' profits. It is reported that Ward's and Algie's mills at Alton have already sold their whole production for the coming season. This is an indication of a scarcity in woollen goods next fall.

NOTES

The Canadian manufacturers of yarns and fingerings are on the market this week. Among these were Patton, of Sherbrooke; Forbes, of Hespeler, and Randel, of Meaford.

Mr. Southgate, who has been with Samson, Kennedy & Co. for a number of years, now has charge of the staple department in Wyld, Grasset & Darling's warehouse.

In their quilt department, Gordon, Mackay & Co. report good business. They carry a generous stock, and can always fill orders quickly. Their satin quilt at \$1 for 9-4, raising 25 cents per size up to 12-4, is their great seller.

W. R. Brock & Co. report a very strong demand for their Bradford tweed effects in dress goods; so strong are these goods in public favor that their stock is well lowered already, although the season cannot be said to be opened up yet. Delaines and crepons are also in good demand, but while these three lines are going especially well, it must be said that all lines are in good demand.

Gordon, Mackay & Co. are showing what is a marvel of value in an unlaundried shirt at \$4.50, in all sizes 14 to 17 inch. This shirt is made of a good cotton, with linen fronts, continuous facings, and heavily reinforced. Their supply will meet even an extraordinary demand.

Alexander & Anderson are receiving their shipments of spring dress goods, both in plains and fancies. Some of the fancies are particularly striking, and are in strong demand at present. In plain goods, whipcords seem to be the most popular material for spring dresses; and in fancies, shot effects, silk mixtures, etc., are also popular. They are showing particularly striking lines in prints, printed

French delaines, sateens, cretons, and a very cheap line of art muslins in the newest and most stylish patterns.

Wyld, Grasset & Darling have passed into stock a large shipment of silk and taffeta silk gloves, including an imitation of Suede Lisle, which can be retailed for 25 cents a pair. This line is a leader for spring as the glove is done up like a kid glove, and has a heavy kid feel. All these are shown also in gauntlets. In frillings a new shipment is to hand, in which the ostrich frilling still predominates. This is the third time this season that their stock has been replenished in these goods. In their neckwear department the sales have made this season much ahead of previous seasons, and, notwithstanding the extra heavy purchases, it is probable that the stock will not be sufficient for the full demand. A repeat order of 1,000 dozen of spring underwear has just been placed. Their lines of brown balbriggan, natural balbriggan, and natural wool are the leading lines for this trade.

Gordon, Mackay & Co. have a range of dress goods which they claim have never been surpassed—their shot and changeable effects disclosing the finest possible treatment of color. It is thought the supply of novelties is limited, and merchants should make their selections while the supply is comparatively unbroken. Their No. 1 special silk warp Henrietta at 75 cents is in ever increasing demand.

John Macdonald & Co. report among the new makes of corsets, the following: World's Fair, Queen City, National Policy and French Wove. Their Thompson's Glove-Fitting are still in strong demand. Among the new arrivals this week is a large shipment of creton fringes, purses, hair, cloth and tooth brushes, regatta negligee and white shirts. Two cases of neckwear are to hand, and more are expected shortly. These are repeats of the best selling patterns. A shipment of colored surahs, in cream, navy and cardinal and other leading shades, has been opened up. These goods are in strong demand at present for blouses and also for trimmings. Further shipments of ribbons are to hand; in baby ribbons a full range of colors is in stock again, and in all silk ribbons widths 5, 9, and 16 are again replaced. Laces are being opened up; black, white and creams are shown in great variety, and among them is the new Irish Pointe, which is in such favor with the feminine part of the public.

SOMETHING ABOUT FIGS.

The unpacking, sorting, repacking and forwarding to all parts of the world of dried figs occupies more than half of the laboring population of Smyrna during five or six months of the year. Consequently the arrival of the first consignment of the fruit from the orchards is a great popular event, called "The Feast of the Figs." This year the harvest was magnificent and a joyous manifestation took place at the railway station when the first train arrived, with its cars wreathed with garlands and its locomotive covered with flags. The barrels were quickly unloaded and placed on camels decorated with ribbons and flowers, and the procession started for the emporium, followed by a great crowd dancing to the sounds of music, and the evening was given up to concerts, balls and rejoicings.—Garden and Forest.

**John Jamieson & Co's
LOCHFYNE
HERRINGS**

56-60 E. Howard Street, GLASGOW.
Agent, W. S. KENNEDY,
463 St. Paul St., MONTREAL.

**FOR DAIRY . . .
BUTTER
OR DRESSED . . .
POULTRY**

Write or Wire

**PARSONS
PRODUCE CO.**

WINNIPEG—MANITOBA

**W. F. BUCHANAN,
BROKER, COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
GENERAL PURCHASING AGENT,
WINNIPEG.**

REPRESENTING:

ARMOUR & Co., Chicago, Ill.
THE ARMOUR PACKING CO., Kansas City, Mo.
THE B. C. SUGAR REFINING CO., Ltd., Van-
couver, B. C.
BUCHANAN & CO., Saltcoats, N. W. T.
HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Ltd., Walkerville,
Ont.
JOHN DEWAR & SONS, Tullymet Distillery,
Perth, N. B.
PERINET ET FILS, Reims.

Warehouses on C. P. R. Track.
EXCISE, CUSTOMS AND FREE,
AND LOW RATES STORAGE.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

NOTICE

The British Columbia Fruit Canning and
Coffee Co'y, Lt'd.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Having largely increased their capacity. We ad-
vise all dealers to see their price list before plac-
ing their orders for Jams, Jellies, Canned Fruits,
and Canned Vegetables.

Besides their regular brands of Ground Coffee,
now so favorably known they quote:

Blend No. 1 at 35c., either ground or whole roasted
" 2 at 33c., " " "
" 3 at 30c., " " "

Their Flavoring Extracts are of the choicest
quality.

EPPS'S COCOA

1/2 lb. packets, 14 lb. boxes secured in tin
Special Agent for the Dominion:

C. E. Colson, Montreal

LAURENCE GIBB

Provision Merchant,
88 COLBORNE STREET, TORONTO

All kinds of Hog Products handled. Also Butter
Cheese, Poultry, Tallow, Etc.

PATENT EGG CARRIERS SUPPLIED.
Good Prices paid for Good Dairy Butter.

Meglaughlin, Marshall & Co.,

Wholesale Provision Merchants,
3 and 4 Corn Exchange,

Manchester,

Also at
Liverpool and Glasgow. England.

Are prepared to receive Consignments of Eggs,
Bacon, Hams, etc. Having been established more
than 40 years, they are in connection with all the
best buyers in the North of England.

W. GIBBINS & CO.,

Commission and
Manufacturers' Agent,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

We are open for Consignments of Dried
and Evaporated Apples, Beans, Peas, &c.,
or will take orders for packers and others.

JAS. DICKSON & CO.,

26 WEST MARKET STREET,
Provision and Commission Merchants.

Eggs, Butter, Hams, Lard, Bacon, Cheese, Dried
Apples, Finnan Haddies, Dried Cod Fish, bought
or sold on commission. Agents for all lines of
Canned Corned Beef. Egg Carriers supplied.

Eggs scarce and in demand at 25c. for fresh,
and lired 17c.; Butter at 18 to 22c. for good to
choice; Dried Apples in demand at 5 to 5 1/2c.;
Green Apples dull at 1.00 to 2.00; Potatoes \$1.00;
Beans 1.20 to \$1.40; Poultry is still in good
demand, Chickens 50 to 75c.; Ducks 50 to \$1.00;
Geese 10 to 11c.; Turkeys 13 to 15c.

Consignments of above
Solicited

J. F. Young & Co.

Produce Commissions,

A Full Line of Good Jam for Sale. **74 FRONT ST., EAST**
TORONTO

PARK, BLACKWELL & CO.

(Limited.)

SUCCESSORS TO

**JAS. PARK & SON
TORONTO.**

Full lines of Superior Cured Hams, Break-
fast Bacon, New Special Rolls,
Beef Hams, Long Clear Bacon,
Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs,
Etc.

Write for Price List.

PUT

**TEXAS BALSAM
IN STOCK**

The Great Healer for all kinds of wounds on
Horses and Cattle. \$3.00 worth only costs you
\$1.50. Express prepaid. Cash with order.

C. F. SEWORTH,
6 Wellington St. East,
Toronto.

Sample 25c. postpaid.

**S. K. MOYER,
Commission Merchant**

And dealer in foreign and
domestic fruits, fish,
poultry, etc.

SPECIALTIES:

Oysters, Oyster Carriers,
Smoked, Salt and Fresh
Fish. Consignments and
Orders solicited.

76 Colborne St.,
Toronto, Ont.



GEORGE McWILLIAM.

FRANK EVERIST.

McWILLIAM & EVERIST

Fruit and Commission Merchants
25 and 27 Church street,
TORONTO, ONT.

FIGS, DATES, NUTS,

ALMERIA GRAPES, ETC.,

Florida Oranges are now arriving in car lots,
stock fine, also Messina Lemons. Will fill
all orders at lowest possible price.

J. Cleghorn & Son,

94 Yonge St., TORONTO.

Fancy Florida Oranges--
Car arriving weekly.

Car Messina Lemons--
Just arrived.

We are handling best brands Bulk and Canned
Oysters, Haddies—Portland and St. Johns,
Fancy Bloaters and all kinds Fresh Fish, New
Golden Dates, Figs, Nuts, etc.

**WILLIAM RYAN,
PORK PACKER**

Toronto, Ont.

**HAMS, MESS PORK,
BREAKFAST BACON, SHORT CUT,
ROLLS, LARD.**

WRITE FOR PRICES.

McLAREN'S



Is Honest Goods and just
the Thing on Which to
make or Extend a Busi-
ness.

The Best Grocers Make
a point of Keeping it al-
ways in Stock.



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

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Feb. 2, 1893.
GROCERIES.

Trade has not developed any marked activity during the week, although in some respects there is a slight improvement. The feature has been the sharp advance in soap, manufacturers having on Tuesday put prices up 1c. Spices continue to gather strength and advances are announced in some brands of canned beef. Sugars continue quiet, with refiners holding prices firm. More inquiry is reported for teas, and the market has a firmer tone. In coffees business is fair and the market outside is much stronger. If anything, there is a slight improvement in dried fruits. Currants are very scarce on spot, but supplies are expected to reach here in the course of the next few days. Payments continue fairly good.

COFFEE.

The local market has not changed materially since last week, except probably in the direction of a firmer tone in sympathy with conditions prevailing outside. In New York Rios have touched the highest point in some years, and it is held that it would cost from $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 1c. a pound more than present prices to lay down good coffees on this market. On Monday last New York futures advanced 25 points.

DRIED FRUIT.

Demand for dried fruits continues fair, and from this out an improvement is expected consequent upon the gradual and natural falling off in the supply of green fruits. Valencia raisins are a little better outside, but the movement here is still confined to a few boxes here and there. On the spot stocks of currants are in small compass but they will be replenished in a few days, by supplies now nearly due; the demand has been very good notwithstanding the poorness of the quality. Prunes are scarce and dearer both on spot and for importation. Dates are moving fairly well at an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

RICE AND SPICES.

Being somewhat out of the season there is but a limited demand for rice at unchanged prices.

Ginger is dearer with a strong tendency towards still higher prices; stocks are low in London. Cloves and pepper are advancing.

SUGAR.

There is little that is new to report. Demand is fair and refiners profess to be quite independent, and will sell nothing except at their own figures. Raws evince a tendency to advance.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Both articles are in fair demand at unchanged prices. No special feature has developed.

TEAS.

Tea continues the most active commodity in the trade. Prices are stronger, stocks now held are good property, and those who have but a limited quantity on hand are hustling to replenish. Medium and low grade Japan teas are firmer, those below 17c. being all higher. Large unbroken lots are difficult to find. China low-priced teas have advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 1c. a pound. Poor value is being shown in low-priced Ceylons, but they are being sold at less than they can be laid down here to-day. Congou and second Young Hysons are firmer.

MARKET NOTES.

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

Cod fish in cases are 50c. dearer.

Sloan & Crowther have just received a shipment of fine medium Pecco Congou.

The price list of the British America Starch Co., limited, shows a reduction all round of from 1c. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Perkins, Ince & Co. have been advised, by their Jamaica agents, of a small direct shipment of choice coffee.

Eby, Blain & Co. report an increasing demand for Orient package tea, due to the excellent quality of the article.

W. H. Gillard & Co., of Hamilton, are offering Gibbed and No 1 Labrador herrings in barrels and halves at greatly reduced prices.

W. T. Harris, Chatham, N. B., dealer in general merchandise, offers 200 cases canned lobsters, also dried cod of finest quality.

There have been several enquiries from the other side for onions, but with a 50c. duty staring them in the face the Americans have so far been unable to come to any terms with the local men.

Attention is directed to the advertisement re Counter Tea Mixer. Every first-class grocer should have one. A large number are being sold. This is an indispensable adjunct to the retail trade.

Davidson & Hay report large sales of Kurma teas and of Millar's Royal Paragon cheese. They show a choice line of Eleme figs in boxes at $18\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound net; also fresh arrivals of New Orleans molasses in barrels and half barrels.

"I don't believe there are one hundred packages of currants in Toronto to-day," said a leading wholesaler. "We have been in bad shape lately. And the samples I have seen on the street—why I have never seen anything like it," was his disdainful conclusion.

The trade are quickly finding out that in pushing Ram Lals Package Teas they have no underhand competition to work against,

as the wholesale agents, James Turner & Co. refuse to sell only to those who are retail grocers, they have started out on this line and stuck to it.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Stocks of butter are still limited. The demand is good and prices higher. Large rolls of good quality sell readily at 17 to 20c., tubs 18 to 20c. and choice dairy tub is quoted at 19 to 20c. with very little to be had.

Cheese is in light demand for local consumption, and there is a little jobbing of fall make at $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12c., there is no summer make on this market. The export position continues strong.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—Very little doing; the first-class article is offering out of store at \$1.40, while for anything below this standard there is no demand.

DRIED APPLES—In fair demand, with dealers paying $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5c. and selling at $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$ c.

EVAPORATED APPLES—Stocks are about exhausted. There is a demand for large lots for export, but none seem to be offering. There is not much doing in the way of jobbing; new stock is quoted at 8 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. and old nominally 6c.

EGGS—Stocks are still very light, with demand fair. Strictly fresh stock is quoted at 25c. a dozen, storage at 23 to 24c., and pickled at 19 to 20c.

HONEY—Inactive, with buckwheat quoted at 5c. and clover at 8c. A good deal is being held here.

DRESSED POULTRY—Trade is seasonably quiet. Some choice turkeys sold during the week at $13\frac{1}{2}$ to 14c.; chickens, fresh killed, would bring 75c. a pair, but the ruling quotation for ordinary stock is unchanged at 40 to 60c.; ducks are 55 to 85c. a pair, turkeys are $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 14c. per lb., geese 9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.

POTATOES—Not many offerings, stocks light and demand moderate. Prices are unchanged at 80c. on track and at 90c. out of store.

ONIONS—Not much doing and stocks are ample; prices range from \$1 a bag to \$2.25 to \$2.50 a barrel.

HOPS—Movement is not large in the absence of any speculative demand. Prices are 17 to 20c. for 92's and 14 to 15c. for yearlings.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

There appears to be a little better feeling regarding dressed hogs. Offerings are fair but the views of holders outside are somewhat in advance of those of the local men; \$8.50 to \$8.60 are the ruling figures.

BACON—Long clear $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 11c. Smoked backs are $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 13c., bellies $13\frac{1}{2}$ c., rolls 10c.

HAMS—Are 13c.

LARD—Pure Canadian is $11\frac{1}{2}$ c. in tubs, and 12 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. in pails. Compound is 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.

BARREL PORK—U. S. heavy mess is \$20 to \$21. Canadian short cut is \$21.50 to \$22.

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

FISH AND OYSTERS.

Fish quiet and unchanged at steady prices. The dearth in the oyster market continues and a further advance of 50c. is announced.



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**NO TRAVELLERS
—ON—
—THE—
—ROAD—**

If your wholesale house does not keep "KENT" Pickles in stock, order DIRECT from us. You cannot afford in your own interests to sell poor goods, or goods that your customers may not like. "KENT" Pickles always please. Try them.

**THE KENT CANNING & PICKLING CO.
CHATHAM, ONT.**

THE "Lion Brand"

is so popular that UNSCRUPULOUS packers have adopted it. To prevent the public from being imposed on we have in addition lithographed the word "BOULTER" across the face of each label in a distinctive color. Look out for the word "BOULTER" if you want first class "canned goods."

**Bay of Quinte
Canning Factories.
PICTON and DEMORESTVILLE.
W. BOULTER & SONS,
PROPRIETORS,
PICTON, ONT.**

Fish Wholesale lots only.

FRESH, CURED AND FROZEN fish, of all kinds, from first hands, LOWEST PRICES.

L. H. DOBBIN, - MONTREAL.

FRESH FISH - -

: : Splendid Stock

MANITOBA WHITEFISH,
SALMON TROUT,
CODFISH, HADDOCK,
MACKEREL' SMELTS,
FLOUNDERS, Etc.

Orders Promptly Filled.
D. W. PORT & CO.,
Wholesale Fish Agents,
Esplanade, - - TORONTO.

**It always pays to
BUY THE BEST**

Goods. Fresh Fruits and Vegetables can be had every day, by using the Lakeport Preserving Co's Canned Goods. All goods guaranteed. Try them once and you will use no other.

**Lakeport Preserving Co.,
Lakeport, Ont.**

Factories at Lakeport and Trenton.

"Nothing succeeds like success."



The sale of our
**BEAVER BRAND
PICKLES**
INCREASED
79 PER CENT.
DURING THE LAST YEAR.

Wishing all our Friends a
Happy and Prosperous New Year.
T. A. LYTLE & CO.,
Vinegar Manufacturers,
TORONTO.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.

Having large warehouses at Sherbrooke, the centre of the largest Maple product territory in the world. We offer to the trade, all Maple products of the finest quality, in quantities and packages suited to any locality. Special inducements on car lots.

Address

**Sherbrooke Maple Product Co.,
Sherbrooke, P. Q., Canada.**

Boy
Brand
Corn



DAILEY'S

Boy
Brand
Tomatoes



Please try them.
His boys eat them.
Prepared by the
**Kingsville
Preserving Co.,
(LIMITED.)
KINGSVILLE, ONT.**



BUYERS

OUR interests are identical. It has paid us to pack a superior quality of Canned Goods. It will pay you to sell them. Our sales for 1892 have doubled 1891.

You may double yours by securing now, while the price is right and stock fresh and complete, a full assortment of our leading lines.

All of which is guaranteed strictly A1.

Delhi Fruit and Vegetable Canning Co.,
FACTORIES : Delhi, Ont., and Niagara on the Lake.

MARKETS—Continued

Prices of all descriptions remain as they were, that is as follows: 7c. for trout and ordinary whitefish, 7½c. for Manitoba whitefish, 4c. per lb. or \$2 to \$2.25 per hundred for Lake herring, 10c. for mackerel, 13c. for B. C. salmon, 7c. for smelts, 5 to 5½c. for haddock, 4 to 4½c. for market cod, 7c. for steak cod, 4c. for flounders, 6½c. for skinned and boned codfish, \$6, for Labrador herring, \$5 to \$5.50 for shore herring, 11 to 12½c. for Digby herring, 4c. for boneless fish, 7 to 8c. for boneless cod, oysters scarce at \$2.25.

GREEN FRUIT.

The green fruit market shows a slight improvement, there having been a little more enquiry regarding prices. But in actual trade the market is still devoid of life. Oranges are in little better demand and this may be expected to improve as the weather becomes milder. The market is still bare of bananas and will be until the keen weather modifies. There is a little speculative movement in apples and the Americans have been making some enquiries but without apparently leading to any results. Valencia oranges are \$4 to \$4.50 per box, Jamaica oranges \$2.75 per box, Florida oranges \$2.75 to \$3.25 per box, Mandarines and Tangerines \$3.25 to \$3.75 per box, Palermos \$2.50 per box, bananas \$1.75 to \$2, pineapples 20 to 30c., Malaga grapes \$8 to \$9, fancy cranberries \$10 per barrel, common \$1 per basket, apples \$1.50 to \$2.50 per barrel.

SEEDS.

The excitement in the American market has been affecting the Canadian red clover

CANNED GOODS.

TORONTO.

The demand for canned goods has improved a little during the week, and there is now on the whole a fairly brisk movement. This applies particularly to peas, corn and tomatoes. There are still some complaints, however, to the effect that the output so far has not been up to expectations. Salmon is only in limited demand, but prices are firm, with prospects of an advancing market. The advance in tomatoes on the other side has a tendency to stiffen values here, and dealers state that if prices over there go much higher they will be able to ship there at a profit; \$1.10 is said to be the ruling price in the United States. Stock of canned fruits is light. The demand is increasing and the market is expected to get into better shape than it has been for some time. Lobster is firm and in fairly good demand. Some packers claim that they have already sold all they can pack during the coming season. The sales are principally on British and Australian account.

TORONTO, Jan. 27, '93.

WE—PAYING—ARE

4³/₄ C.

FOR
BRIGHT--DRY--SOUND
NEW CROP
DRIED APPLES.

WE ARE

BUYING

DRIED APPLES

Address

STANWAY & BAYLEY

42 FRONT ST., EAST, TORONTO.

--TERMS--

PRICE—Good for one week from date, for not exceeding 10 Barrels from any one shipper. Larger lots subject to confirmation before shipment. All others can be made without advice, but subject terms stated.

SIGHT DRAFT—Or local pay-orders honoured, 10 days after shipment made.

QUALITY—Bright, dry, and sound new-crop stock.

SURPRISE SOAP

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

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

The St. Croix Soap Mfg Co.,

St. Stephen, N.B.,

Branches:

MONTREAL: 17 St. Nicholas St.

TORONTO: Wright & Copp, 40 Wellington St. East.

WINNIPEG: E. W. Ashley.

market to a considerable extent, and in some sections, particularly in the west, prices have been carried far beyond their legitimate value; for good to choice dealers are paying \$8 to \$8.50 a bushel. Alsike is quoted all the way from \$5 to \$6.50 a bushel. There is not much timothy offering and from \$1.50 to \$2 a bushel is being paid; for extra to choice a little more is being paid.

HIDES, SKINS, WOOL, TALLOW.

WOOL—Trade good; prices strong, with upward tendency in some lines. Market is pretty well cleared out of fleece; 18 to 19c. would now be paid for strictly merchantable fleece wool. Pulled wools unchanged at 22 to 23c. for super, 26 to 27c. for extra.

SKINS—Sheepskins continues scarce at \$1.10 to \$1.25. Calfskins are unchanged at 5 to 7c.

HIDES—No. 1 green cows' are 4½c. Cured are 5¼c.

TALLOW—Has advanced in price, and dealers are paying 5¼c. and selling at 6c.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Feb. 2, 1893.

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

GROCERIES.

The movement in groceries has not been so extensive from first hands during the week just past, for jobbers having supplied themselves for the time being, and not find-

ing sellers disposed to concede or place orders ahead at present values are letting up a trifle for the time being. Still a satisfactory volume of trade has been done, while returns from travellers now out report a good reception which is expected to mean considerable activity in a jobbing sense later on. The demand from city retailers also is brisk for all staples and quite a lot of small orders are being filled also for near by points for immediate delivery. There has been more business in tea, and figures possible a week ago could not be repeated now by buyers except at ½c. advance. Coffee is firm and in good demand. Spices have met with a fair enquiry, while sales of pepper and cloves have been made at advances. Refined sugar is firm and the position of the raw article does not point to any modification in its strength. Syrups have sold a little more freely, while Barbadoes molasses is as firmly held as ever. Dried fruit is quiet but steady, the offerings of cheap stock not affecting the value of prime goods.

SUGAR.

The week has been quieter on the whole than the previous one, but the firm position of the market is fully maintained. Jobbers who have been taking from the refineries pretty freely of late are disposed to let up a trifle for a while until the retailers commence to buy in earnest, which will be in the course of a week, and as refiners will not look ahead there is nothing to be gained by taking any

DIRECT IMPORTATION
400 Boxes

FANCY . . .
PALERMO **LEMONS**

JUST ARRIVED. FREE FROM FROST
.. (LEMES BROS) ..

Phone. 1788

TORONTO



DANIEL G. TRENCH & Co.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
CANNING FACTORY OUTFITTERS.
GENERAL AGENTS FOR
SPRAGUE MFG. CO., FARNHAM, N. Y.
CANNING MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.



THEY ARE RIGHT.
We have packed all kinds of Vegetables, Fruits,
etc. and our CANNED GOODS are in the hands
of the wholesalers.
Our Factory New Throughout.
**The Strathroy Canning and Pre-
serving Co., Ltd.,**
STRATHROY, - ONT.

E. LAZENBY & SON
LONDON, ENGLAND.

EVERY ARTICLE prepared by us is ENTIRELY UNADULTERATED and our
labels are affixed to the CHOICEST DESCRIPTION OF GOODS only.

Our goods can be obtained from leading houses everywhere.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

LAZENBY'S HARVEY SAUCE.

A. P. TIPPET & CO., Agents for Canada: Toronto and St. John.



Dominion Clothes Pin

They are the Best.
Send for Prices in Case Lots.

C. C. BROWN,
DANVILLE, QUE.

GRIMBLE'S English Malt
Six GOLD Medals **VINEGAR**

GRIMBLE & CO., Ltd., LONDON, N. W. ENG.

GILLARD'S Specialties

High Class, English Made,

"NEW" Pickles and "NEW" Sauce.
GILLARD & CO., WALLHAMSTOW, LONDON, ENG., and of
Wholesale Grocers in the Dominion.

"JERSEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK.



It is guaranteed Pure and Unskimmed,
An excellent food for Infants.

We make only the one quality—**THE BEST.**
Buy only the **JERSEY BRAND** for all pur-
poses. Sold by Grocers, Outfitters and others.

MANUFACTURED BY

FORREST CANNING CO'Y,
HALIFAX, N.S.

STANWAY & BAYLEY, Agents, Toronto.

W. A. Carson.

R. B. Morden.

J. Anning.

BELLEVILLE CANNING CO.

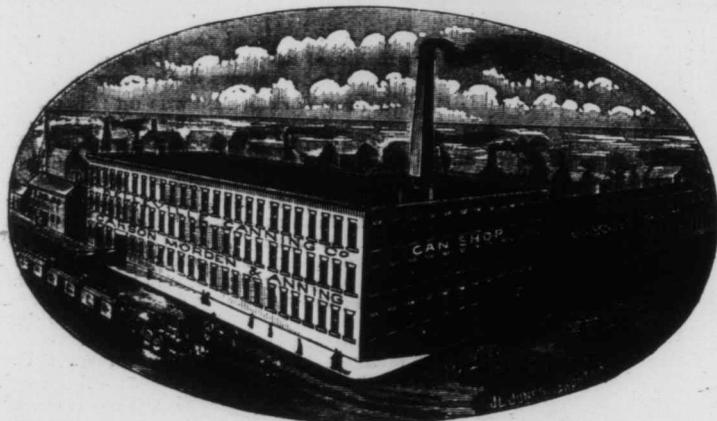
—PACKERS OF THE—

"Queen Brand"
Fruits and Vegetables.

All our goods are packed with the greatest care and clean-
liness, and as we are on the market to stay we will only
put out

FIRST-CLASS GOODS.

We respectfully ask the trade to recom-
mend this brand to their customers:



MONTREAL Markets Continued.

more supplies at present. The movement from the refineries has therefore not been large, but a fair trade has been done at the prices quoted a week ago, viz., bright yellows 4 to 4½c. and lower grade 3½c., with granulated 4½c. There is nothing in the tenor of advices to sugar brokers warranting the prospect of any change in the firm position of the raw sugar market. Advices from England state that large legitimate purchases have been made in Java on English, China and Australian account, and that most of the business has been of a regular kind and not speculative.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Syrups are quiet on the whole but a little more has been doing in domestic stock from first hands. It has sold in the wood at 1¾ to 2c. in strait lots as to quality but 2½ has been made in some cases. There are offerings of American stock but there is a difficulty about the quality. We note some sales at 17 to 20c.

With small and decreasing stock of Barbadoes molasses holders of the article are very firm and jobbing parcels cannot be had for less than 34c. and we quote the market firm on that basis.

TEA.

There has been a fair demand for Japan stock, both on home and export account, and prices are still gradually hardening on the basis already reached, owing to the fact that buyers realize fully that it is useless to hold off any longer. In fact it would take tully ½c. more to move stock now than the figures possible a week ago, and we note sales at a range of 14 to 31c. in straight lots, according to grade. In fact the market is firm and higher for all grades.

COFFEES AND SPICES.

The coffee market remains firm, any lots of Rio and Maracaibo being quickly picked up at firm prices. We quote prices Jamaica 18½ to 20c., Maracaibo 20 to 22c., Rio 18½ to 21c., Java 25 to 27c., and Mocha 25 to 28c.

A good enquiry for spices is to note, sales of straight lots of black pepper occurring at 7 to 7½c., while cloves have sold freely at 8½ to 9c., and nutmegs 47½c. to \$1, as to size.

RICE.

The rice market is quiet, business being purely local in character at unchanged prices. We quote standard \$3.85, choice \$4.25, and higher grades \$5 to \$7.

DRIED FRUITS.

There has been very little doing in dried fruit, but despite the free offerings of cheap trashy stock really good to prime Valencias are steady, and although values are nominal it would take 4½c. to move a round lot of seconds and 4¾ to 5c. to buy the same quantity of prime firsts. What is to become of the common fruit, as THE GROCER has repeatedly pointed out, is hard to say. It is now simply a question whether it will be ignored and the good qualities taken, but the holders of the latter manifest no anxiety, as they feel certain that all their good prime stock will eventually be wanted. In Valencia layers there have been further orders at 6 to 6½c., at which prices the market is firm. Advices to importers here report an immense demand for layers in New York.

Currants are dull but steady, and quoted at 5 to 5½c. as to quality, one sale of a good sized lot being sold by one jobber who is the chief holder to another at 5½c. in barrels.

NUTS.

There is no change in nuts, but business is small. The following are the quotations: Pecans 11 to 12½c., Terragona almonds 16½c., Grenoble walnuts 13½ to 14½c., filberts 10 to 10½c., Ivica 14½c., Brazil 15c., marbots 12½c., cocoa nuts \$3.50 to \$4.50 per bag of 100 for old, new \$5 to \$5.50.

FRUIT.

There has been a fair demand for lemons and oranges during the week and prices are unchanged. We quote the various lines as follows:—Lemons Messina \$3.30 to \$3.50 prime \$2.75 to \$3.00 common \$1.75 to \$2.25. Oranges Fancy Florida \$3.25 to \$3.50 Valencias \$4.00 to \$4.25 Messina \$2.50 to \$2.75 and Jamaica in barrels \$5.00 to \$6.00 as to quality.

FISH.

Fresh continues in good demand. Tommy cods are higher than ever before at \$2.50 to \$2.75 and fresh herain and bloters are the same while green cod is firm at \$6. We quote therefore at the following quotations: Haddock 4c., cod 3 to 3½c., steak cod 4½ to 5c., lake trout 7c., white fish 7 to 7½c., pickerel or dore 8c.; dried cod, \$5.50; No. 1 green cod, \$6 to \$6; B. C. salmon, \$13 per brl.; Labrador salmon, \$13 to \$14; No. 2 mackerel, \$14 per brl.; do. \$7 per half brl.; Labrador herring, \$6.00 to \$5.00 per brl.; C. B. and N. S. herring, \$4.75 to \$5 per brl.; tommy cods, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per brl.; fresh herring, \$1.85 to \$2. per hundred; haddies, 7½ to 8c.; Yarmouth bloters, \$1.25 to \$1.50; common do., \$1; fresh frozen mackerel, 10 to 10½c. each; No. 1 lake trout, \$4.75 to \$5 per keg.

APPLES.

There has been some improvement in the apple market in England, but it has had no material effect on the position here as yet. We quote quite as wide and low a range as ever at \$1.75 to \$2.50 per brl.

POTATOES.

The market is firm and prices still keep high, car lots having been sold at \$1 to \$1.05, one choice lot fetching \$1.10.

DRESSED HOGS.

The market has rated firm and higher, late sales of car lots having been made at \$9, but it now would cost \$9.25 to \$9.30 to lay down a round lot here, and in a jobbing way \$9.50 to \$9.75 is the price.

EGGS.

The egg market is firm and well cleaned up, at 22 to 23c. for limed, 23 to 25c. for held stock, and 28 to 30c. for fresh.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The butter and cheese market is firm and unchanged. The former is jobbing out on the firm basis and there is little or none of the latter remaining here now. We quote butter: Creamery, 22 to 23c.; Townships, 20 to 22c.; Morrisburg and Brockville, 18 to 19c.; Western dairy, 17 to 18c.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARKETS.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 2, 1893.

While the majority of wholesalers and jobbers are busy taking stock, we hear rumors of advances which are likely to follow in different lines of groceries. Beans are reported 10 to 20c. per bushel higher; oatmeal, very firm; cornmeal is stiffening in price; sugars steady; provisions of all kinds have not yet reached the top; lard still moves upward. The fortunate ones who have large stocks are looking jubilant, and those who are not as shrewd are wondering where it is all going to end.

Low priced teas have advanced some;

other grades in fair demand at regular prices.

Sugars—Market steady. Granulated is quoted at 4 1-2 to 4 3-4c., yellows 3 1-2 to 3 3-4c., extras C. 3 3-4 to 4c.

Provisions—Markets are firmer since last week, and stocks considerably reduced. Pork is selling at \$22 to \$25; beef at \$14 to \$15; hams, smoked, at 18 to 14c.; roll bacon at 11 to 12c.; cheese is steady at 11 to 11 1-2c.; butter, scarce and higher, 20 to 21c.; eggs, higher, 22 to 24c.; potatoes, firmer, at \$1.75 to \$2.25 per bbl.; beans are said to be 20c. per bushel up.

MONTREAL TRADE NOTES.

Reagan, White & Co. are offering a choice line of 2,000 palls "white clover" syrup.

There are freer offerings of pickled herring here, car lots being offered laid down in Montreal at \$4.

Quintal & Fils have special facilities for filling either Valencia raisins or Barbadoes molasses at present.

Mr. C. Alfred Chivillon reports a good demand from the Montreal grocers for his line of Menier's Chocolate.

Chaput, Fils & Co. say they are rushing with small orders on city account, the aggregate volume of which is considerable.

Japan teas and Barbadoes molasses are both on the up grade, and Messrs. Lightbound, Balston & Co. are offering good lines of both.

Mr. W. S. Kennedy, the agent for Bountree's Cocoa and other lines of grocery specialties, is able to be about again after a rather severe illness.

Mr. C. E. Colson, the agent for the Dominion says that despite all the new and deserving competitors, the old reliable line of Epps easily holds its own.

Further large lots of tea have been turned over to Chicago buyers during the week at 1-2 to 1c. advance, the lot comprising some 1,400 odd packages, which makes 3,000 packages in a fortnight.

Most of the grocery houses got through their stock taking the first couple of weeks of the year, but Messrs. Hudon, Herbert & Co. have been so busy that they could not. They commenced to size up their stock on Wednesday of this week.

Messrs. Caverhill, Rose, Hughes & Co. have simply bought the grocery stock of Messrs. Tees, Willson & Co., not as their "ad" stated the other week, "the stock and good will." They are offering special inducements in the way of values.

A New York broker was on this market during the week trying to dispose of a line of stock now held in bond at that port, and it is understood offered it as low as 2 1-2c. in bond there or a little better than 4c. here, but was not successful in effecting a sale. This is suspected to be the same lot which was offered to a leading operator some time ago at a very tempting figure, but when he asked for samples none came along. He was informed subsequently that it had been taken on spec by New York parties, and if this is correct he considers it queer that it should have gone a-begging so long under the market conditions that have ruled in New York.

The Buyers sequent while t are a g with the FLOU are: Ma \$4.25; roller, \$1.50.

Car p toba pa strong patents, to \$3.20 per bag, MEAL \$3.50. FEED to \$14, 58c., oat HAY and sup STRA \$5.50 to

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PURE

J. M.



FLOUR AND FEED.

TORONTO.

The flour market continues to rule dull. Buyers have good stocks east and are consequently not at all inclined to buy, and while they anticipate lower prices, there are a good many dealers who do not share with them that opinion.

FLOUR.—City millers' and dealers' prices are: Manitoba patents, \$4.60; strong bakers' \$4.25; white wheat patents, \$4.50; straight roller, \$3.40; low grades, per bag, \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Car prices are: Toronto freights—Manitoba patents, \$4.30 to \$4.40; Manitoba strong bakers' \$3.75 to \$3.90; Ontario patents, \$3.25 to \$3.50; straight roller, \$3.10 to \$3.20; extra, \$2.60 to \$2.70; low grades, per bag, \$1.00 to \$1.25.

MEAL—Oatmeal is \$3.80. Cornmeal is \$3.50.

FEED—Bran is \$13, shorts is \$13.00 to \$14, mixed feed \$22, feeding corn 57 to 58c., oats 31 to 32c.

HAY—Baled timothy, demand is good and supply fair at \$9.25

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

MONTREAL.

A firm feeling pervades the market here, and the majority of holders will not concede anything to buyers, believing in higher prices later on. The latter, however, do not seem very desirous and are not meeting the advance as freely as the former wish. A few export orders for low grades have been filled during the week. Winter wheat \$4.00 to \$4.25; spring patent, \$3.25 to \$4.50; straight rollers \$3.55 to \$3.75; extra \$3.20 to \$3.25; superfine \$2.60 to 2.90; city strong bakers \$4.10 to 0.00; strong bakers \$3.90 to \$4.00.

ST. JOHN, N. B.,

The market keeps firm on all grades of Breadstuffs, and some incline to believe in higher prices during the next few weeks, and quotations are: Manitoba, \$5.20 to \$5.30; High grade Ontario, \$4.35 to \$4.45; Medium patents, \$4.10 to \$4.25.

Oatmeal is steady at \$4.15 to \$4.25, though the recent advance in oats will give an upward movement to meal.

Cornmeal—Outside markets are firmer, and prices are likely to advance here, at present prices \$2.75 to \$2.85.

Feed—Another advance is reported in middlings.

**PURE CONFECTIONERY,
FINEST BISCUITS.**

Manufactured by

**J. McLAUGHLAN & SONS,
OWEN SOUND, ONT.**

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters translated from or written in any foreign language.

J. H. CAMERON, 10 Front St. E.

**The Western Milling Company
(Limited.)
REGINA, ASSA.**

Manufacturers of all kinds of

**High Grade Flours,
Hungarian Patent,
and Strong Bakers.**

We also handle Hard Wheat Oats, and other kinds of feed.

We would solicit the patronage of the Millers' of the Eastern Provinces, wanting Manitoba Hard Wheat. All orders entrusted to us will be carefully and promptly filled.

Correspondence Solicited.

**Embro
Oatmeal
Mills**

D. B. ROSS, . . . EMBRO, ONT.

A CHOICE QUALITY OF

Roller, Standard and Granulated

Oatmeal
IN BARRELS, HALF BARRELS OR BAGS.

Selected WHITE OATS only used. For prices of Oatmeal or Oathulls in Car-loads or less quantities, write or wire, and will reply promptly. Can ship via Canadian Pacific or Grand Trunk Railways.

B. M. PINCOMBE.

W. W. SUTHERLAND.

**STRATHROY OATMEAL AND CORNMEAL MILLS.
Pincombe & Sutherland,
STRATHROY, ONTARIO.**

Manufacture by the latest improved process

The Celebrated White Eagle Brand of Rolled Oatmeal, also Standard and Granulated Oatmeal, CORNMEAL, Dessicated Rolled Wheat and Wheat Germ, put up in barrels, half barrels and bags. Write or wire us for samples and prices.

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

OATMEAL

**Dominion Mills,
LONDON.
Excelsior Mills,
MITCHELL.**

Write or wire for Thomson's Brands
ROLLED OATS, PINHEAD & STANDARD MEALS.
SPLIT PEAS, POT BARLEY, CORN MEAL, ETC.
All kinds of Chop and Mill Feed.

GENERAL GRAIN DEALER.

Highest price paid for Oats and Peas in car lots.
WALTER THOMSON, London and Mitchell.

BRANDON ROLLER MILLS.
Brandon, Man.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Hungarian, Patent, Strong Bakers

-- FLOUR --

Also Oatmeal, Rolled Oats, Rolled Oatmeal Granulated and Standard.

Dealers in all kinds of grain and feed.

ALEXANDER, KELLY & CO'Y,
PROPRIETORS.

**N. WENGER & BROS.,
AYTON, ONT.**

-- MILLERS --
(Hungarian Process)

BRANDS:
KLEBER, MAY BLOSSOM.

AGENTS:
J. L. SMITH & SON, - Montreal.
EPHRAIM ERB, - Halifax.



GENUINE CREAMERY BUTTER

In lots of 5 tubs and upwards, price 24½ cts. per lb., cash; single tubs 50 lbs. each, will be shipped as samples on receipt of \$12.50.

JACKSON & HALLETT EXPORTERS OF CREAMERY BUTTER
GUELPH, ONT

RESPONSIBILITY OF COMMON CARRIERS.

At the annual meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade, the question of railway and steamship companies' responsibility after a bill of lading had been signed by an authorized official, was discussed. It was held that the names of the parties authorized to sign the bills of lading should be posted on changes. A member said that the question of signing way bills from Manitoba and other western points was of still greater importance. He maintained that they were very often signed in pencil, and, although Montreal merchants honored them, and accepted drafts on the strength of their supposed validity, yet these bills of lading were not worth the paper they were written on. He said that this was a most serious matter, and instanced a case wherein a party had lost 500 barrels of flour, owing to a railway agent, who had also been connected with a milling establishment that had failed, having signed a bill of lading, and upon the strength of which the Montrealer had accepted the draft. The merchant appealed to the railway company, and was told that they could not be held responsible for illegal acts committed by their agents, and the courts of Ontario had decided that such was the law of the land. The matter had been brought before the railway representatives of the Board of Trade Council, but they had refused to come forward and volunteer responsibility on the part of their agents. The president announced that the matter would be taken into consideration at an early date.—Bradstreet.

THE DECLINE OF OATMEAL PORRIDGE.

Although Queen Victoria is said to retain the custom of a dish of oatmeal porridge, served every morning in a blue china bowl, the fashion of oatmeal as a necessary breakfast dish has sensibly declined in America. Some people frankly do not like oatmeal; others assert that it is injurious to the complexion; most prefer varied food which contains the same elements of nutriment as oatmeal. There are various morning dishes which may be served as a porridge. Among the most palatable are white wheat, cerealine, wheatena, wheatlet, hominy, cracked wheat and yellow Indian meal mush. Any kind of wheat food is palatable when served with cream, and it forms a useful addition to the breakfast. The Scotchman will have his bowl of oatmeal porridge each morning and his bowl of milk near by, but the American taste prefers a variety of food and does not take kindly to the oatmeal custom.

THE SUGAR CROP.

The sugar season has about drawn to a close, as far as the work of the sugar houses is concerned, the greatest number of which have already closed for the season, and the remainder being engaged in finishing up the remainder of their cane, says The New Orleans Picayune. While it is generally admitted that the work of taking off the crop was accomplished more rapidly than was expected, owing to the yield proving smaller in many localities than it was believed it would be at the opening of the season, the general results of the campaign proved quite satisfactory, as any disappointment in the matter of yield was more than made up by the higher prices realized for sugar than was the rule last season.

According to the records of the Sugar Exchange, the receipts here to date exceed those of last year by a trifle over 100,000 barrels. It is believed that enough sugar will yet come forward to bring the arrivals up to somewhere near the figures of two years ago, as far as sugar in barrels is concerned. The amount of sugar in hogsheads, however, will not reach nearly so large a total as was the case in that year, hence the crop, while showing a fair gain over last season, will still prove considerably short of the year before last.

As far as prices are concerned there has been a very pronounced improvement over the last two seasons. The demand for Louisiana sugar has not been so great in years as it has been recently, and hardly a season in the past can show a record of so steady and uninterrupted an advance as has been the rule since October 1. No matter how large the receipts, and there have been many days on which the arrivals broke all past records, no difficulty was experienced in disposing of all the sugar offered for sale.

Not only have the refiners been large buyers of Louisiana sugar this season, but dealers and speculators have also purchased freely, and to this competition is largely due the satisfactory range of prices which prevailed. Now, therefore, that the season is nearing its end, as far as the producers are concerned, its results can be reviewed with as much satisfaction, as the successful sale of this year's sugar crop has added many millions of dollars to the profits of the planters of Louisiana, and has placed the cane industry on a more profitable footing than it has enjoyed for years.

The sugar bounty service is also working more smoothly this year than last, so that there is reason to expect that the payments will be made more promptly, and the producers be able to enjoy the full results of their harvest at a much earlier date, than during the first year under the bounty system.

The causes which kept the price of sugar at so satisfactory a range this season are still in full force. The outlook for supplies is as unpromising as ever, while consumptive requirements continue to increase steadily, making altogether as strong a statistical position as the friends of sugar could wish.

The Norton Manufacturing Co.

E. P. Breckenridge, President. C. C. Warren, Secretary.
Edwin Norton, Vice-Pres. W. C. Breckenridge, Mgr. & Treas.

MANUFACTURERS OF

TIN CANS

By Automatic Machinery.

Fruit, Paint, Lard, Baking Powder, Fish, and Seamless Lobster

CANS.

Capacity, fifty thousand cans per day.

Sole Agents in Canada for Norton Brothers

"Soldier Hemmed" Caps.

Inquiries and Correspondence Solicited.

HAMILTON, - ONT.

WHERE LICORICE GROWS.

On the banks of the Tigris and the Euphrates the licorice plant is chiefly grown. These great rivers flow through flat, treeless prairies, of uncultivated and nearly uninhabited land, says The Boston Traveller. For three months of the year hot winds blow, and the temperature reaches 104 degrees.

For six months of the year the climate is moderate and salubrious, and for three months bleak and wintry, the thermometer going down to thirty degrees at night.

The licorice plant is a small shrub, with light foliage, growing to about three feet high, where its roots can reach the water. It grows without any cultivation. No lands are leased for the purpose and no objection is made to its being cultivated. It grows on red-earth soil, and also on light, almost sandy, where the wood is best, provided it has plenty of water and the ground is not more than fifty yards from the actual river or stream.

The wood, after once being dug up, grows better afterward. The time of collecting is generally during the winter, but it is possible all the year round. The root when dug is full of water, and must be allowed to dry, a process which takes the best part of a year. It is then sawed or cut into small pieces from six inches to a foot long.

The good and sound pieces are kept and the rotten ones are used for firewood. It is then taken in native river boats to Bussorah, whence it is shipped in pressed bales to London, and again from there to America, where it is used largely in the manufacture of tobacco.

The black licorice sticks sold in drug stores come mostly from Spain and are made of pure juice, mixed with a little starch, which prevents it from melting in hot weather. The word "licorice" is of Greek origin, and means "sweet root."

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**FAMOUS
"STAR"
Sugar Cured Meats**

Mild, Sweet, Delicious Flavor.

All live dealers have them.
Be sure you have fresh stock

**F. W. FEARMAN,
HAMILTON, ONT.**

ESTABLISHED 1851.

JUST RECEIVED

4,500 Boxes

Valencia Raisins

WRITE FOR OUR PRICES.

**N. QUINTAL & FILS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
274 St. Paul Street, Montreal.**

**BALFOUR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF TEAS**

—AND—

**WHOLESALE GROCERS,
HAMILTON.**

WESTERN ONTARIO AGENTS FOR THE

Irish Mustard.

Cherry's DUBLIN Mustard is guaranteed absolutely PURE, and sold cheaper than the compound. Send for Prices.

SPECIAL TEA

SALE



During this Month we have decided to cut the prices on all our Teas and will show the trade some splendid lines at from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. below usual prices.

Don't fail to get our Prices and Samples

J. W. LANG & CO. 59, 61 and 63 FRONT ST., E. Cor. Church

COOKING FIGS.

In Bags about 50 lbs. each.
Fine Quality and Cheap.

**SLOAN & CROWTHER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
19 Front St. E., Toronto.**

.. TEAS ..

Japans, Medium Grades,
Best Value in Market.
ALSO
Darjeellings and Ceylons,
Specially Selected for Blending Purposes.

**WARREN BROS. & BOOMER,
35 and 37 Front St. East,
TORONTO, - ONT.**

—: : We are offering a : :—

Blended Tea AT 25^{C.} Per Lb.

For Strength and Flavor it is Unequaled.

Ask our Travellers to show it, or write us for Samples.



**Smith and
Keighley**
9 Front St. E., Toronto.

TEAS - -

—* A SPECIALTY.

**PERKINS, INCE & Co.,
41-43 Front St. East,
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**JOHN BURGESS & SON
SAUCE
AND
PICKLE**

**MANUFACTURERS,
107 STRAND** Corner of the Savoy Steps, London, W.C

Vide Sir Walter Scott's "St. Ronan's Well," Chaps. XVI. and XXX.
Lord Byron's "Beppo," VIII.

**EDWARD ADAMS
& CO.**

Importers of Teas

—AND—

**Wholesale Grocers
LONDON, ONT.**

**SPECIAL BRAND TEA.
LOOK OUT FOR
GOAT**

JAPAN TEA

Nothing equal to it at the price.

See our travellers.
Write for samples and prices

**THOS. KINNEAR & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
49 Front Street East,
TORONTO.**

Elliott, Marr & Co.,

Importers of Teas

—AND—

**Wholesale Grocers.
LONDON, ONT.**

HIGH FREIGHTS THE CAUSE.

Letters to the American Soap Journal from soap-makers in San Salvador state: "You will be astonished to hear that we obtain 12 cents for one pound of laundry soap, and 30 cents for one pound of stearic acid candles; but your astonishment will disappear knowing that every pound of tallow costs us 12 cents, one pound F rosin 5 cents, one pound coconut oil 15 cents, and so on. Our soaps are all pure because every filling, except salt and water, costs us more than rosin. The high price of our prime materials consists in the freights by sea and land, for we have to import almost everything."

CALIFORNIA BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The San Francisco Call, in reviewing the progress of the beet sugar industry on the Pacific slope, says that in the year just ended the total amount of refined sugar made in the State amounted to nearly 23,000,000 pounds, as against 8,000,000 for the preceding season, the increase having been nearly threefold. This is exceedingly encouraging. There are but three factories at work—one at Alvarado, one at Watsonville, and one at Chino—but others are promised in the San Joaquin Valley and in the new County of Orange. The planting of sugar beets is, in the opinion of the Call, so sure a road to money-making that it is pretty sure to become a large industry. Whether the beet-grower gets \$5 a ton for his beets, as he does in Alameda, or \$4.25 a ton, as he does in Chino, the culture pays him better than grain would, and nearly as well as fruit.

THE PATRONIZING MERCHANT.

There is nothing so ridiculous and so easily discernable in a merchant as an air of patronage toward customers. It is a species of vanity which is as ludicrous as it is disagreeable. This weakness is called bumptiousness and is repelling to the general run of customers, who are quick to distinguish it from a pleasant presence. A pleasant presence in the store is one of the essentials towards the success of a merchant. This essential of a pleasant presence is made up of simplicity. Just that and nothing else. Simplicity is the most charming of all qualities and is and always has been possessed by the men and women that the world deems great. The simple man is natural and is possessed of a suavity which is real. Assumed suavity is generally made up of bumptiousness and is as different from the inherent quality as the sweet violet is different from the violet of the millinery counter.

The bumptious merchant in his vanity reckons himself somewhat of a philanthropist. His behavior towards his customers is offensive to those amongst them who are of a

keen or sensitive nature. In his overweening vanity he reckons himself the patron and the customer the beneficiary. Every action of his conveys that expression. When he is sympathetic he is condescendingly so; heartiness is luring and often vulgar, his insincerity is apparent, for humanity is a distinctive judge of disposition and character. The patronizing merchant is a humbug.—Ex.

THE COFFEE CROP.

The publication of crop estimates continues to influence the market in an upward direction, says the London Produce Markets Review. Not only does the belief gain ground that the next Brazil crop will be considerably below the average, but the first estimate of the Java crop points to almost a failure, as the "Government" crop is put at only 150,000 bags, against a yield last year of 673,000 bags, and the "private" crop is equally small. It is true that first estimates from Java are usually much below the actual out-turn, and are consequently misleading, but it is certain that leaf disease has seriously affected the trees there as it has done in Ceylon, and that the coffee growing industry has had a serious check in consequence.

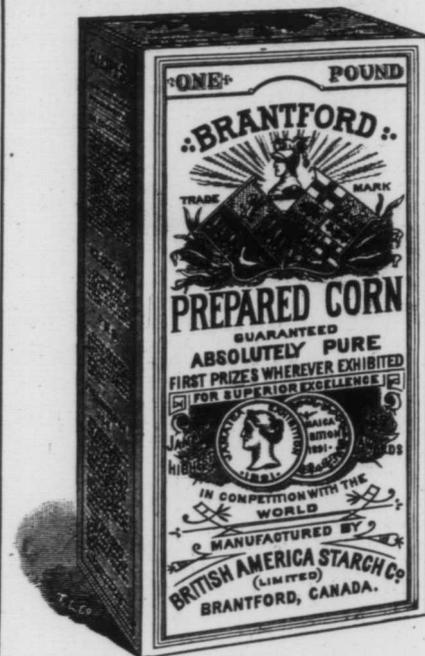
CULTIVATE A MEMORY FOR NAMES.

"As good a piece of advice as I could give a young man starting business," said an old successful merchant, "would be to get his customers' names right. Of course, everybody means to do this, but I don't think everybody attaches to it its full importance. The fact is that almost every man is proud of his name, whatever it may be, and he dislikes to see it misspelled or incorrectly written. There are plenty of names which sound alike, but which vary in the spelling, perhaps by only a single letter; and, too, in taking a man's name it is not so difficult as one might imagine to make a mistake in the initials, for there are letters which sound very much alike. When you get a new customer get his name right to start with. No man likes to receive a package or a bill or a communication of any sort with his name misspelled however modest and good natured he may be, he is pretty sure to be annoyed by it."—Sun.

The creditors of George Delasalle, confectioner, of Yonge street, have decided to wind up the estate. Of liabilities of \$2,066 over \$1,400 is due on a chattel mortgage. The assets are nominally \$3,893.



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



Brantford Starches

REVISED PRICE LIST

Subject to Change Without Notice.

LAUNDRY STARCHES.

FIRST QUALITY WHITE LAUNDRY
3 lbs. Cartoons, Boxes, 36 lbs, 4 cts.
" Brls., 175 " 3 3/4 "
" Kegs, 100 " 3 3/4 "

CANADA
LAUNDRY, Boxes, 40 " 3 3/4 "

BRANTFORD GLOSS:
1 lb. Fancy Boxes, Cases, 36 " 5 3/4 "

LILY WHITE GLOSS:
1 lb. Fancy Cartoons, Cases, 36 " 5 3/4 "
6 lb. Draw lid Boxes, 8 in
Crate, - - - - - 48 " 5 3/4 "

BRANTFORD COLD WATER
RICE STARCH:
1 lb. Fancy Boxes, Cases, 28 " 8 "

CULINARY STARCH.

No. 1 PURE Prepared Corn:
1 lb. Packages, Boxes, 40 lbs. 6 "

CHALLENGE Prepared Corn:
1 lb. Packages, Boxes, 40 " 5 3/4 "

Ten-Box Lots, assorted, Delivered at any Railway Station
in Ontario or Quebec.

DISCOUNT OF 2 1/2% ALLOWED ON 40 BOXES
OR MORE.

TERMS--30 DAYS NETT.

BRITISH AMERICAN
STARCH CO.,
LIMITED,
Brantford, Ontario.



Reduced Reproduction from Accepted Design, to be Lithographed in Five Colors

Brains Experience Capital

Will be Employed
in the Production
of the Spring . .
Trade Number of

THE
HARDWARE
MERCHANT

THIS issue will penetrate to many places seldom or never visited by your travellers, as well as to every centre of commerce where orders for goods are likely to be forthcoming.

Special—We will make a specialty of binding in price lists, lithographs, circulars, etc., on any colored paper, thereby enabling this large number of circulars or lists to be sent out incorporated in a journal of high reputation, at a minimum price. To send the same out by post in the ordinary way would cost more than double our charge, and with infinitely less probability of being read or preserved for reference.

We would ask as a favor that you let us know at once if you can take space. We will therefore be able to give you better position and general attention.

Respectfully yours,

THE J. B. McLEAN PUB. CO. LTD.

. . . TORONTO

WORLD'S FAIR TEA EXHIBIT.

A. E. Pineo, a native of Ceylon, was in Chicago during the past week, and in an interview gave the following facts regarding the exhibit of tea which that country will make during the great exposition. He said: "The tea exhibit of Ceylon at the Columbian Exposition will be the largest ever displayed in the world. Our government has already shipped a number of natives, who will arrive at Vancouver about February 1. These natives, who have passed most of their lives in the Ceylon tea fields, will give a picturesque exhibit. They have constructed a building made from native wood, which is being transported to Chicago. In this house tea will be prepared and served free during the fair. Although on the other side of the world, the people of Ceylon are manifesting great interest in the World's Columbian Exposition, and several of the government officials have expressed their intention of being present to establish, if possible, closer social and commercial relations with this country."—Chicago Grocer.

TO PUSH THE SALE OF TEAS.

In the window of a Broadway store, which has an extensive stock of East India goods, there is an exhibit of tea and implements connected with its making. There are in the base of the window beautiful specimens of Japanese teapots in bronze and lacquered boxes or caskets in which are metal boxes for holding tea. The various sorts of tea are put up in one-pound packets, having cardinal paper covers, on which are printed directions for making tea. These say that it should never be made in metal pots, but only in china and earthenware, and that the tea should be steeped for only five minutes and served in the same room in which it is made. The only teapots shown are of metal, this part of the exhibit being in contradiction of the directions for brewing. A striking feature of this exhibit, however, is the different packets of tea bearing various labels, of which the following will give a fair illustration: Russian Caravan, Khe Wei Chop, \$3 per pound; Young Hyson, Hichibo Chop, 75 cents per pound; Ceylon Cho-yve Chop, \$1.50 per pound; uncolored Japan Bo-Ja Chop, 60 cents per pound.

The point to be gained by retailers from this exhibit is to push the sale of high-priced teas, or such as are above the average quality. Impress upon the mind of consumers that there is a delicious aroma connected with fancy teas. By charging a high price the impression is fixed upon their minds that high quality must be inherent in the article. We believe that the day is coming when there will be a great advance in the demand for high grade China teas. Thus far the bulk of our supplies are of very ordinary grade, so that there is a large field to be occupied by those who succeed in

building up a patronage on the best of teas at full prices. Of course there are exceptions to all rules, and we can see that such a policy as we have outlined would be futile in some sections, and yet, in the tenement house districts of this city, consumers pay more attention to quality than in other districts where well-to-do people reside, who leave the procuring of their supplies largely to their steward or cook.—American Grocer.

THE IDEAL HUSTLER.

"How do some drummers sell lots of goods and others very little?" repeated George Washington White, one of the brightest lights of the Quincy crowd, in answer to a query from an outsider. "Well, I'll tell you a little story. I heard two drummers talking once. One was selling stacks of goods, while the other was being left all round. The unsuccessful man had put your query to the other. 'How do you sell so many goods, while it seems I can't make a sale?' 'Well,' answered the other, 'there is a secret about it. You are just starting out, and, to help you along, I'll give you this pointer, but you must keep it secret.' 'Sure,' replied the younger, beaming with pleasant anticipation, 'how do you manage to be so successful?' 'I always make it a point,' replied the elder, 'to wear out the soles of my shoes instead of the seat of my trousers.'"

A NEW PENCIL.

The New York Times says: Inventive genius promises to do away with all of those petty annoyances which are the most prolific sources of profanity. True, the saint has not yet appeared who is ready to furnish mankind at a small cost with a patent collar-button finder, or with an opera glass warranted to see through a "love of a bonnet" designed on Eiffel Tower lines, but even those blessings may be hoped for. However, you, who in a loud voice or under your breath, make thyself undeserving of the gift of speech over such a trivial matter as the breaking off of the points of thy lead pencils at the most inopportune time, there is no longer any excuse for thee. Genius has wiped out that cause of his undoing. Relief has come in the shape of a pencil which, while not everlastingly pointed, yet gives opportunity to men to break about as many points as any reasonable man would want to break, and still have a point left to keep on writing with. The article consists of a very light metal tube, shaped and pointed like an ordinary lead pencil. In this tube are inserted about a dozen short and nicely sharpened pencil points. If you break off the first you just pull it out and stick it in the top. That forces the second point down into position. So you can keep on getting a new point whenever you break one off by just pulling out the broken point and sticking it in the top of the tube.

"But what do you do when you have broken off all of the dozen pencil points?"

"Why, just throw the whole business away. The little tube with its load of sharpened pencils cost just about the same as an ordinary pencil, and will do just about the same amount of work. With it, however, you always have command of a sharpened pencil point and you never have to smudge your fingers as you do when sharpening your pencil."

CHRISTIANITY IN BUSINESS.

We often hear it affirmed that in these days successful business cannot be operated on Christian principles. If this is untrue anywhere it is in the retail dry goods store, where the aim is to win a customer's constant trade by establishing yourself in his confidence for honesty and straightforwardness. And the application of the golden rule, as all life teaches, is the surest, quickest and safest way to accomplish that end. You may lose a dollar on a sale by giving a customer an inside fact concerning a certain article he is about to buy, but you have won that man's confidence and respect a hundred dollars' worth. The way to win a man's confidence and respect and good will is through kind accommodations, good cheer, soft answers, pleasant words, sincere appreciation, sacrifice of time and effort and other Christian means, and the way to win a customer is no different. The most accomplished buyers are more than buyers. They are men and women. Human nature is strong over all training and acquisition, and that which influences and touches a man or a woman will influence and touch a buyer, a customer.—Exchange.

A TYPEWRITER TRUST.

Rumors are flying thick and fast as to the formation or attempted formation of a typewriter trust. That such a combination is in process of formation there can be no doubt, although the alleged promoters of the scheme are evidently withholding the facts until they are assured of success. The name of E. N. Fowler, of the Equitable Mortgage Company, 40 Wall street, is most prominently connected with the matter. The scheme, so far as facts can be arrived at with the meager information granted, seems to be the formation of a single company which shall be composed of all or as many as possible of the firms engaged in this line of business.

Each company will be represented in the combination to the extent of the value of its business. This company will issue \$20,000,000 of stock, of which each company in the trust will hold shares equal to the value of its plant, the value of which in each of the companies concerned is now said to be in process of adjustment. The sum mentioned is undoubtedly far too large, as good authority says that it is more than double enough to buy up all the typewriter companies in the country. Under such a combination it is alleged that the price of machines will not be advanced, and that the only object is to do away with the severe competition which enters into the transaction of business as now conducted, and thus reduce the expenses, and, incidentally, of course, increase profits.—American Stationer.

Discussing the proposal to pass a Dominion insolvency law, the St. John Telegraph remarks that by it Toronto and Montreal wholesalers and manufacturers hope to be placed in a more favorable position with respect to maritime debtors than they now are. This, says the Montreal Gazette, about describes the situation. The western wholesalers hope, by an insolvency law, to secure the same share of a maritime insolvent's assets, when he owes them money, as his local creditors obtain. They do not ask any more, and they ask this because as the law now is they rarely can obtain it.

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AF

MILLAR'S . . .

**PARAGON
CANADIAN**

Cheese . . Ingersoll, Canada . .

Millar's Canadian (Ingersoll) Paragon Cheese. Finest article in the market. Put up in jars, hermetically sealed.

DAVIDSON & HAY, TORONTO **SOLE AGENTS**



... **HIGHLAND** ...
A NEW SOURCE OF REVENUE TO THE GROCERS
... **EVAPORATED CREAM** Unsweetened ...

Add two parts of water to one of Evaporated Cream and it will answer perfectly for Dairy Cream. Dilute it with three parts of water, and you have an excellent quality of milk. Always pure and taintless.

.. PREPARED BY .. FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE GROCERS
HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO., HIGHLAND, ILL. U. S. A.

WRIGHT & COPP, Ontario Agents, Toronto. L. H. DOBBIN, Montreal, Quebec Agent.

**BURNHAM'S
CLAM
BOUILLON.**

IT IS A GREAT SUCCESS.

Grocers from all parts of the country report that it is a quick seller from the start. Order a case from your jobber at once. Every customer you sell a bottle to will thank you after using it. **Delicious Clam Broth** can be made from it in one minute, with Hot water.

Three sizes, retails at 25c., 50c., and 90c., in bottles only. Order from **James Turner & Co., Hamilton, Ont.**, or write **E. S. Burnham Company, "Manufacturers," 120 Gansevort St., New York, U.S.A.**

R. H. HOWARD & CO., Toronto. ROBT. MOORE, Travelling Agent, London, Ont.

ARE THE FINEST QUALITY AND GUARANTEED PURE.



BATTY AND CO'S

PICKLES . . . | JAMS
SAUCES . . . | and—
MARMALADES | JELLIES

A TRIAL ORDER WILL SATISFY THE BUYER THAT BATTY'S ARE THE BEST.



123 and 125 FINSBURY PAVEMENT, LONDON, ENGLAND.

WRIGHT & COPP, DOMINION AGENTS, TORONTO.

COFFEE CULTIVATION IN MEXICO.

The American Agriculturist of a recent issue contains the following interesting article, from the pen of E. P. Allen, regarding the growing of coffee in Mexico:

The planter who makes coffee growing a business, will select a somewhat shaded recess somewhere between the ridges of the giant mountains which stretch their huge lengths from Guatemala along the Pacific to Sineala, or upon the Gulf coast from Yucatan to Tamaulipas. Or, he may turn to some of the numerous fertile valleys which lie in deep dents on the great Central tableland. The height at which he will naturally locate his field will be from 1,000 to 4,000 feet above the sea, but he may even go 1,000 feet higher and not go beyond success, as he may also seek a lower level, since in some places, coffee is produced at the very seaside. Off the eastern coast of Yucatan, on the island of Cozumel, coffee trees of prolific yield are growing nearly at a sea level as well as in many other localities on both the Pacific and Gulf coasts. Indeed, the objection to the sea lands for this purpose is probably not on account of the effect of the climate upon the plants, but upon the planter, the tierra caliente being everywhere unhealthy.

As in Brazil the plants are started in a nursery. At the age of one year or eighteen months the infant shrubs are transplanted to the capetalis, or coffee field, which has been thoroughly cleaned of all undergrowth and the soil well prepared. To protect the young plants from the sun, open forests are used and mountain sides which afford shade. In open fields a growing shade must be created, which is most quickly obtained by planting bananas between the coffee plants. But some more intelligent planters set out their fields with cinchona trees for shade, and these yield quinine, and some use oak and walnut trees for the purpose. A reasonably rich soil is desirable for coffee, and manuring pays well, often increasing the yield to three pounds. In exceptional cases it has risen to twenty-five pounds for one tree, under favorable conditions.

Plants are set out about three yards apart, although often planted closer. Sometimes irrigation is necessary, but not often when the plants are once well started. Pruning a tree back to six or eight feet in height is thought to improve its yield. The coffee shrub has a curious habit of blooming three times a year, sometimes as early as December, then along in February and April. This makes the gathering of the crop a tedious task, as each tree must be gone over by hand, and must be done carefully, which requires an extra number of laborers, but women and children can be employed at low wages. After picking by hand, the next process is to dry the berries, which is done in the sun, beneath which they shrivel and change to a black color. They are then put into a mortar and the grains hulled

or beaten out with a pestle and then separated from the husks by the crude old-fashioned method of fanning them out by hand, or winnowing, though sometimes a fan mill is used. It is then carefully picked over by hand, put into sacks, and is ready for market. So far, in its cultivation, no disease of plant or berry has been developed, and no insects have attacked it. It is also clean and comparatively easy to cultivate. Only at the picking season is there much urgency required. Once gathered, the crop can be prepared for market at the planter's convenience.

The greatest difficulty lies in the fact that the planter must wait at least five years from the seed sowing before he obtains a return upon his investment, and the first year's crop barely pays the cost of cultivation and curing. But, as compensation for this, a plantation once established yields a never-failing crop without renewal, anxiety, or uncertainty, for a lifetime. An intelligent American planter in the valley of Cordova claims, that with attention and care, plants ought to continue bearing vigorously for fifty years. The profit upon well grown plantations is not less than 100 per cent. over the cost of cultivation. An attractive feature in coffee planting in Mexico is that its habitat is usually a locality both healthy and pleasing, high enough to escape the diseases of the tropics, and ever in the midst of the most beautiful scenery. The great possibility of expansion of this industry can be estimated by comparing its present output with that of Brazil, not more favorably situated as to climate or people than Mexico. With the degree of peace and safety, now assured to the immigrant, this branch of agriculture offers great attractions to the farmer.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

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

SALESMAN WANTED—A GOOD GROCERY hand; one who is acquainted with general trade; must be sober and well recommended; no other need apply. Address C. Moore, Orillia.

WANTED—BY NOV. 1ST—ENERGETIC, EXPERIENCED SALESMAN for general store; well up in dry goods; not afraid of work; state salary; must have A1 references. Address Rox 842, Woodstock, Ont.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

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

WANTED—1,000,000 LBS. EVAPORATED AND sun dried apples, for which highest cash prices will be paid, delivered on cars. Special arrangements with large dealers. Send samples, stating quantity, etc., promptly to Michael Doyle & Co., Exporters and Jobbers, Evaporated and Dried Fruits, Rochester, N. Y., U.S.A.

GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE—FOR SALE— General Store, Building and Stock, Dwelling House and Grain Elevator, at Kippen, on London, Huron and Bruce R. R. Well situated in an excellent section and enjoys a splendid patronage. For further particulars apply to D. Weismiller, Kippen, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED SITUATION—BY YOUNG MAN, in the wholesale grocery and provision trade, as an assistant or traveller. Ten years experience in London, England. Will take small wages to commence. Good references. G. W. G. D., Oak Lake, Man.

YOUNG MAN WITH TEN YEARS EXPERIENCE in grocery lines wishes to secure position in general store in country. Good references. F. W. B., CANADIAN GROCER.

Todhunter, Mitchell & Co.,

—DIRECT IMPORTERS OF—

HIGH GRADE COFFEES,

Old Government Java, Arabian Mocha, Plantation Ceylon, Maracaibo and Santos.

Grocers draw trade by selling their FAVORITE EXCELSIOR BLEND.

RELIABLE ROASTING BY PATENTED PROCESS.

TORONTO.

SANITARY SOAP

The best of all
as a Washer.

Disinfecting Qualities
Guaranteed.

Order a Box from your
Wholesale Grocer, or ::
Write to : : : :

Pure Gold M'fg Co.,

31 and 33 Front E., Toronto.



CHAS. WILSON

Manufacturer of

PRIZE MEDAL

Ginger Ale

TRADE MARK (Registered)

-AND-

Mineral Waters

SODA WATER, Etc., SYPHONS

TELEPHONE 3004. 519 Sherbourne St. TORONTO.

CHAS. SOUTHWELL & CO., LONDON, ENGLAND.

ENGLISH JAMS, JELLIES, PRESERVES, AND MARMALADES.

SPECIALTY IN **CLEAR JELLY MARMALADES**

"Scotch Home Made,"

"Perfection."

"Lemon Jelly Marmalade,"

Made from Seville Oranges.

"Messina Lemons."

PUT UP IN GLASS JARS SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR EXPORT.

Chas. Southwell & Co. are also manufacturers of Candied Peels, Excelsior Packet Concentrated Jellies, etc. etc. All goods having their brand are exceptionally choice quality.

FULL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

WORKS: DOCKHEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CRESCENT BRAND.



BRUNNER, MOND & CO., Ltd.,

NORTHWICH, ENGLAND,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BICARBONATE of SODA

REFINED and RECRYSTALIZED---The Purest and Cheapest in the Market.

— SODA CRYSTALS —

Of the Finest Quality, in 1-2 and 3 Cwt. Drums, and 400 lb. Casks Net Weights.

Orders for direct Importation from the Wholesale Trade Only.

WINN & HOLLAND, MONTREAL.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

In consequence of large sales, we have cleared out all Japans under 15 cts. per lb., but now offer:



Special Values at 15 to 16c.

" " " 20 to 25c.

Japan Nibs " 12½ to 14c.

Congous " 15 to 16c.

Indians and Ceylons all grades

LIGHTBOUND, RALSTON & CO.

Wholesale Grocers

MONTREAL

R. & T. WATSON, Manufacturing Confectioners,

IF you wish to handle the **MOST SALABLE CONFECTION** in the market, try **BALA LICO-RICE**. We are Headquarters for Fine Chocolates, Creams, Swiss Fruits and One Cent Goods, Icing Sugar, Cake Ornaments, etc.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

75 Front Street East,

KOFF NO MORE.

WATSON'S COUGH DROPS

Will give positive and instant relief to those suffering from Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc., and are invaluable to Orators and Vocalists. R. & T. W. stamped on each drop. Try them.

TORONTO.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

FIRES.

The hardware and tin shop of A. U. Otton, adjoining the Traders' Bank, Glencoe, was destroyed by fire Saturday night. Loss partly covered by insurance.

The total loss by fire in London, Ont., during 1892 was \$32,000, and the total insurance thereon was \$600,000. There were 133 fires in all, and in only three instances was there no insurance held on burned property. Good for the Forest City.

Oil City was visited by a destructive fire Friday. The fire broke out in the building owned by James Keating who occupied the second and third stories as a dwelling, the first story being occupied by W. T. Trott as a general store. This building and the post office and a vacant store owned by J. B. McGregor, were all destroyed. Mr. Keating has \$1,000 insurance on the building and \$250 on furniture. Loss, \$3,000. Mr. Trott has \$5,500 insurance on stock. Loss, \$7,000. Mr. McGregor has no insurance. Loss, \$1,500. The fire originated in Trott's store. Everything was a total loss.

SALES MADE OR PENDING.

S. A. Perry, furniture and undertaker, of Cookstown has sold out to Thomas Jebb.

George Rawe, groceries and fruits, of Walkerton, has been succeeded by Ephraim Kaiser.

W. J. Shea has bought the boot and shoe stock of A. Laurier & Co., of Montreal, at 70 cents on the dollar.

The hat and fur stock of M. Boucher & Co., of Montreal, has been sold to J. H. Leduc at 45c. on the dollar.

DIFFICULTIES, ASSIGNMENTS, COMPROMISES
R. J. Harison, a Teetersville general merchant, has assigned to George Hayes.

F. B. Skinner, furniture dealer, of Guelph, is offering his creditors 25c. on the dollar.

E. J. O'Keefe & Co., boots and shoes, of Hamilton, have assigned to A. E. Pecover.

John Nimmo, hardware dealer of this city, is offering to compromise and is closing up business.

Cutting steaks and joints has apparently not kept the wolf from the door of W. A.

Buchner, of Sarnia, for he has assigned to J. Flintoff.

Samuel S. Edsall, hardware merchant, of Bowmanville, offered his creditors 50c. on the dollar, and failing in this assigned to William H. Garrett.

E. Snell, general merchant, of Jamestown, has assigned to C. B. Armstrong; and D. F. Armstrong, boots and shoes, of Kingston, has done likewise to W. Downing.

Victor Rebanlet, proprietor of the Montreal Cork Company, has found business too light and he is reported to have left. His creditors will meet and weigh matters Feb. 6.

D. Auld, boots and shoes; N. Beaudry & Fils, jewelers; A. Brahadi, furs; Samuel Mills, hats and furs; J. Omer Pare, dry goods, all Montreal merchants, were all in one day reported to have assigned.

George Halliday, general merchant, of Arnprior, has assigned to Alex. Mutchmor. Samuel Straith, in a similar line of business at Harrow, has placed his affairs in the hands of R. S. Macdonald.

The creditors of Bertram, Lavelle & Clinis, importers of stationery of Montreal, are evidently not satisfied with the way business is being carried on. At all events they have issued a demand for an assignment.

The cold weather and consequent demand for furs has evidently not been sufficient to keep J. F. Deslawrie a Montreal hatter and furrier from sinking under the weight of his embarrassments, he having assigned to C. Demarteau.

Michael Bulger, of Bulger, Ont., general merchant, has been unable to meet his liabilities and his creditors have compromised with him at 50c. on the dollar. Lester Day, of Harlem, Ont., general storekeeper is seeking a like favor from his creditors.

A trio of Ottawa merchants are seeking the leniency of their creditors. Joseph Cate, hats and furs, is trying to get his creditors to knock off four-fifths of his liability, while P. Wiltred Laroil, tobacconist will be satisfied with a reduction of 25 per cent. It is not reported what Burton Hiram, furniture dealer, wants taken off his account.

Juvenile customer—I want 10 cents' worth of cheese, sir, if you please.

Grocer (cutting off a chunk and weighing it)—I'm sorry, little girl, but I've cut off a trifle too much. Here's a quarter's worth.

FERMENTATIVE CHANGES IN TOBACCO.

The fermentative changes which the leaves of the tobacco plant are made to undergo before they are worked up and placed on the market are of the greatest importance in determining the quality of the tobacco. The changes in the properties of tobacco induced by the process of sweating were formerly supposed to be purely chemical, but some recent interesting investigations go to show that they are due to special micro-organisms. Sachsland recently read a paper before the German Botanical Society, in which he gave an account of some investigations which he has been conducting on the bacteria found in different kinds of tobacco. He has examined fermented tobacco from all parts of the world, and found large numbers of micro-organisms, although not generally more than two or three varieties in any particular brand. But what is of special interest is the discovery that pure cultures of bacteria obtained from one kind of tobacco, and inoculated unto another kind, generated in the latter a taste and aroma recalling the taste and aroma of the tobacco from which the pure cultures are procured. Thus it may be possible to raise the quality of home-grown tobacco by inoculating it with cultures of the bacteria found in the finer-flavored foreign tobacco. —Nature.

ABOUT the 1st of February we will offer to the trade, the largest collection of import samples ever shown by any house in Canada. The assortment will comprise a great variety of China and Glass, both staple and fancy, and buyers will consult their own interest by looking through our show rooms before placing their orders for importation.

James A. Skinner & Co.,

54 and 56 Wellington St. West, TORONTO Also Vancouver, B. C.

It Pays to keep a Stock of

PERRIN'S COUGH DROPS

Write for quotations to
D. S. PERRIN & CO.,
LONDON, CANADA:

**SITUATION WANTED.
MARATIME PROVINCES.**

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TRAVELLER for Provisions or Groceries, also side lines. Apply care B., this office.
15-93

The pure INDIAN TEA of
KEMBLE & CO.,
Calcutta, India,
Is "Second to None" for Purity, Strength, and Flavor. TRY IT.
A. DAVIDSON, Canadian Representative.
48 Front St. East, Toronto.

**MUNN'S
Famous
Boneless Codfish**

NEW and GENUINE.
NOW ARRIVING.
Packed in assorted Boxes, 5-lbs., 10-lbs., 20-lbs., and 40-lbs., containing 1 and 2 lb. Bricks, also

**MUNN'S
Skinless Codfish**

Packed in 100 lb. Boxes, Whole Fish.
Delightful thick Codfish Steak.

Orders can be filled at short notice after this.
**Stewart, Munn & Co.,
MONTREAL.**

GROCCERS!

Samples of our new lines of Brooms are now in our travellers hands.
It will pay you to handle them, and we particularly call your attention to our brands.

Imperial, Extra Fine.

Victoria, Fine.

Standard, Select.

Leader, Tipped.

We also manufacture all kinds of Special Brooms for Floor, Yard, Stable, Warehouse, and Factory use.
CURLING BROOMS ON BAMBOO HANDLES OUR SPECIALTY.
Our best grades have separate Paper Cover on each Broom.

SEND FOR NEW PRICE LIST.
CHAS. BOECKH & SONS
Manufacturers, TORONTO.



**BEST
VALUE
MADE**



Sold only in Cans by the Live
Wholesale and Retail
Trade

and Manufactured by

**THE HAMILTON SPICE
AND COFFEE CO.**



HAMILTON, ONT.

THE CANADA MEAT PACKING CO.,

**MONTREAL,
BEEF AND PORK PACKERS,**

Curers of the Celebrated C.M.P Brand of Smoked Meat, Sugar cured extra-flavored Hams and Bacon.

Compressed Corned Beef. Ox and Lunch Tongue.
Pure Lard a Specialty.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

Condensed Mince Meat.

Delicious Mince Pies every day in the year.

Handled by retailer as shelf or counter goods. No waste. Gives general satisfaction.

Sells at all seasons.

Will not ferment in warm weather.



The best and cheapest
Mince Meat on
Earth. Price re-
duced to \$12.00
per gross, net.

J. H. WETHEY, St. Catharines, Ont.

COFFEE	
AND	<p>HAVE YOU the puffs of smoke issuing from NOTICED their store front all day? What do you think that smoke comes from? Why—a fire! That fire runs their coffee roaster. A new thing for a retail grocer. The latest kink! It means not only the best coffee but always fresh roasted.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">THE HUNGERFORD CO.</p> <p>67 Pearl Street, New York</p>
MACHINERY	
SPICE	

A GREAT HIT!

Adams' Tutti Frutti Automatic Girl Sign Box. Works by clock work. A big attraction for your window.

Send for Circular.

ADAMS' & SONS CO.,
11 and 13 Jarvis St.,
TORONTO, ONT.



EXTERIOR VIEW.



INTERIOR VIEW.



USE SPANISH BLACKING

THE KING OF BLACKINGS

THE F. F. DALLEY CO. OF HAMILTON, L^{TD}.

E. BROWN & SON'S
7 Garrick Street, London, England, and at 26 Rue Bergere, Paris

BOOT PREPARATIONS
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

			
<p>MELTONIAN BLACKING (As used in the Royal Household) Renders the Boots soft, durable and waterproof.</p>	<p>MELTONIAN CREAM (white or black) For Renovating all kinds of Glace Kid Boots and Shoes.</p>	<p>ROYAL LUTETIAN CREAM The best for Cleaning and Polishing Russian and Brown Leather Boots, Tennis Shoes, etc.</p>	<p>NONPAREIL DE GUICHE Parisian Polish For Varnishing Dress Boots and Shoes is more elastic and easier to use than any other</p>

Messrs. Salomon & Phillips, 33 Spruce St., New York, Sole Agents for Canada and U.S.A.

Cough Drops

Unequalled for coughs and sore throat.

Packed in elegant 5 lb. Tins or Bottles.
Prices on application.

Wm. Paterson & Son
BRANTFORD.

By Royal Warrant, Manufacturers
To Her Majesty, The Queen.
THE "MOST POPULAR" BLACK LEAD.
THE "MOST REMARKABLE" POLISH.

PLEASE ASK FOR AND USE ONLY
NIXEY'S SPECIALITIES OF STERLING VALUE.

Nixey's
Black NO-DUST
Lead

Hundreds of Testimonials from all parts, including
Her Majesty's, Royal Buckingham Palace.
HIGHEST EXHIBITION HONOURS.

FOR BRIGHT, SILVERY, QUICK POLISH
FOR STOVES & GRATES,
ALWAYS USE

"SILVER MOONLIGHT
PLUMBAGO"
STOVE POLISH.

Always Bright & Beautiful.
In Large Packets 1d. & 2d. each.
Use only for Laundry Purposes, producing the best results.

NIXEY'S
"SOHO SQUARE" BLUE
THE PUREST—BEST—NO SEDIMENT.
ONLY HALF THE USUAL QUANTITY
REQUIRED.

Eight 1-oz. squares in Box for 6d.
Of all Grocers and Oilmen; or write to
19, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

For Knives, Forks, Brass
and Steel Work, &c., &c.
Won't Wear the Blades like
others.

6d. and 1s. Tins.

NIXEY'S
"INVICTA" KNIFE POLISH.

OF ALL STOREKEEPERS EVERYWHERE.
Wholesale: W. G. NIXEY, London, England.

Canadian representatives:
Mr. W. Matthews, 7 Richmond St
East, Toronto.
Mr. Charles Gyde, 33 St. Nicholas
St., Montreal.

ENGLISH BISCUITS

All Grocers should keep a supply of genuine ENGLISH BISCUITS

—MANUFACTURED BY—

HUNTLEY & PALMERS

BISCUIT

MANUFACTURERS



TO HER MAJESTY

THE QUEEN, ETC.

READING AND LONDON, ENGLAND,

For which there is an ever increasing demand.

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

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

FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS APPLY TO

Or to their representative,

MR. EDWARD VALPY,

28 READE STREET,
NEW YORK.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
READING

and 162 Fenchurch Street,
LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND.

THE CANADIAN GROCER PRICES CURRENT.

TORONTO, Feb. 2, 1893.

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

Goods in large lots and for prompt pay are generally obtainable at lower prices.

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

BAKING POWDER.

PURE GOLD, per doz	
5 lb. cans, 1 doz. in case	19 80
4 lb. cans, 1 doz. in case	16 00
3 1/2 lb. cans, 1 and 2 doz. in case	10 50
16 oz. cans, 1, 2 and 4 doz. in case	4 60
12 oz. cans, 2 and 4 doz. in case	3 70
8 oz. cans, 2 and 4 doz. in case	2 40
6 oz. cans, 2 and 4 doz. in case	1 90
4 oz. cans, 4 and 5 doz. in case	1 25
Per doz	
Dunn's No. 1, in tins	2 00
" " " "	75
Cook's Gem, in 1 lb pkgs	1 75
" " " "	85
" " " "	40
" " " "	65
" " " "	12
Per doz	
Empire, 5 dozen 4 oz. cans	\$0 75
" " " "	1 15
" " " "	2 00
" " " "	9 00
" " " "	15



COOK'S FRIEND.

(In Paper Packages.) Per doz

Size 1, in 2 and 4 doz boxes	\$2 40
" 10, in 4 doz boxes	2 10
" 2, in 6 "	7 00
" 12, in 6 "	7 00
" 3, in 4 "	45
Pound tins, 3 oz in case	3 00
12 oz tins, 3 oz in case	2 40
5 oz tins, 4 "	1 10
5 lb tins, 1/4 "	14 00
Ocean Wave, 1/4 lb, 4 doz cases	75
" " " "	1 30
Ocean Wave, No. 1, 2 "	1 90
" " " "	2 20
Ocean Wave, 5 lb, 1/4 "	9 60
WHITE STAR, per doz	
4oz tins, 3 doz in case	0 75
12 " " " " " "	2 00
5lb " " " " " "	9 00
5oz glass jars, 2 1/2 doz in case	1 10
10 oz glass jars, 2 doz in case	1 10
Bulk, per lb	



Dime cans, 4 doz in case	\$1 00
4 oz " " " " " "	1 50
6 " " " " " "	2 25
8 " " " " " "	3 00
12 " " " " " "	4 25
16 " " " " " "	5 75
2 1/2 lbs " " " " " "	12 00
4 " " " " " "	18 25
5 " " " " " "	22 75
10 " " " " " "	44 00

BISCUITS.

TORONTO BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY CO.

Abernethy	8 1/2
Arrowroot	\$0 11
Butter	0 6
" " 3 lbs	0 20
Cabin	0 7 1/2
Cottage	0 6 1/2

Digestive	0 10
Daisy Wafer	0 16
Garibaldi	0 10
Gingerbread	0 11
Ginger Nuts	0 10
Graham Wafer	0 09
Lemon	0 10
Milk	0 09
Nic Nac	0 12
Oyster	0 06
People's Mixed	0 10 1/2
Pic Nic	0 09
Prairie	0 08 1/2
Rich Mixed	0 14
School Cake	0 11
Soda	0 06
" 3 lb	0 20
Sultana	0 11
Tea	0 09 1/2
Tid Bits	0 11
Variety	0 07 1/2
Wine	0 08 1/2

BLACKING.

Day & Martin's, pints, per doz	\$3 20
" " " "	2 10
" " " "	1 10
Spanish, No. 3	4 50
" " " "	8 00
" " " "	9 00
Japanese, No. 3	4 50
" " " "	7 50
Jaquot's French No. 2	3 00
" " " "	4 50
" " " "	8 00
" " " "	10 00
1-gross Cabinets, Ass't	7 50
Egyptian, No. 1	9 00
" " " "	4 50
P. G. FRENCH DRESSING (LADIES.)	
For ladies' and children's boots and shoes	
No. 7, 1 or 2 doz. in box	per doz \$2 00
No. 4, " " " "	1 25
P. G. FRENCH BLACKING.	
1/4 No. 4	per gross \$4 00
1/4 No. 6	4 50
1/4 No. 8	7 25
1/4 No. 10	25

BLACK LEAD.

NIXEY'S	
Refined in 1d., 2d., 4d. and 1s. packages, (9 lb. boxes) 7s 6d	\$2 50
Jubilee in 1 oz. and 2 oz. round blocks in cartons (9 lb. boxes)	4s 3d 2
Silver Moonlight, Plumbago Stove Polish (13 1/2 lb. boxes)	4s 3d 1 50
6 1/2 lb. in large 1d. pkts, 1 gross	4s 3d 3 00
13 lb. in large 1d. pkts, 1 gross	7s 6d 2 50
13 lb. in large 2d. pkts, 1 gross	7s 6d 2 50
Reckitt's Black Lead, per box	1 15
Each box contains either 1 gro., 1 oz.; 1/2 gro., 2 oz.; or 1/4 gro., 4 oz.	

F. F. DALLEY & CO.

Silver Star Stove Paste	Per gross 9 00
Packed in fancy wood boxes, each box contains 3 doz.	
BLUE.	
Reckitt's Pure Blue, per gross	2 10
NIXEY'S	
Soho Square in 8 lb. boxes, of 16x8d. boxes, London	6s 0d
Soho Square in 8 lb. boxes, of 16x8d. boxes, Canada	\$3 25

CORN BROOMS.

CHAS. BOECKH & SONS, per doz

X Carpet, 4 strings, net	\$3 60
" " " "	3 20
" " " "	2 0
XXX Hurl 4 " " "	2 90
1X " " " "	2 55
2X Parlor 4 " " "	2 50
3 " " " "	2 25
4 " " " "	1 85
5 " " " "	1 50
Warehouses 4 " " "	3 25
Ship 4 " " "	4 00
1 Cable 2 wire bands, net	3 25
2 " 3 " " "	4 00

W. J. GAGE & CO.

WHOLESALE STATIONERS AND
SCHOOL BOOK PUBLISHERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**ENVELOPES, WRITING TABLETS,
BLANK BOOKS, MEMO. BOOKS
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS**

ORDERS SENT TO US BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION, goods are carefully selected by experienced salesmen who attend closely to every detail, and Lowest Market Prices are Charged.
Dealers who appreciate Low Prices and Prompt Shipment can safely entrust their orders to us.
Samples and quotations promptly sent on application.

W. J. GAGE & CO.

Toronto

Prices Current Continued—

CANNED GOODS.	
	Per doz
Apples, 3's.....	\$0 85 \$1 00
gallons.....	2 00
Blackberries, 2.....	2 00 2 25
Blueberries, 2.....	1 00 1 10
Beans, 2.....	0 90 1 00
Corn, 2's.....	0 85 1 00
Special Brands.....	1 30 1 60
Cherries, red pitted, 2's.....	2 10
Pears, 2's.....	0 85 1 00
Bartlett, 2's.....	1 75
Sugar, 2's.....	1 50
Pineapple, 2's.....	2 75
Peaches, 2's.....	2 00 2 25
3's.....	3 00 3 25
Pie, 3's.....	2 40
Plums, Gr Gages, 2's.....	1 75 2 00
Lombard.....	1 75 1 65
Dauson Blue.....	1 50 1 90
Pumpkins, 3's.....	0 85 1 00
gallons.....	3 00 3 25
Raspberries, 2's.....	2 00 2 40
Strawberries, choice 2's.....	2 00 2 40
Succotash, 2's.....	1 65
Tomatoes, 3's.....	0 85 1 00
"Thistle" Finnan haddies.....	1 50
Lobster, Clover Leaf.....	2 40 2 50
Crown Hat.....	2 40 2 50
" tall.....	1 90 2 00
Other brands.....	1 80 2 10
Mackerel.....	1 00 1 10
Salmon, talls.....	1 45 1 60
flats.....	1 70
Sardines Albert, 1/4's tins.....	12 1/4
1/2's.....	20
Martiny, 1/4's.....	10 10 1/4
1/2's.....	16 17
Other brands, 9 1/2.....	11 16 17
P & C, 1/2's tins.....	23 25
1/2's.....	33 36
Sardines Amer, 1/4's.....	6 1/8
1/2's.....	9 11

CANNED MEATS.

(CANADIAN)	
	Per doz
Comp. Corn Beef 1 lb cans.....	\$1 60 \$1 75
" 2 ".....	2 85 2 80
" 4 ".....	4 80 5 00
" 6 ".....	8 00 8 25
" 14 ".....	17 50 18 50
Minced Collops, 2 lb cans.....	2 60
Roast Beef.....	1 50
" 2 ".....	2 60 2 75
" 4 ".....	4 75
Par Ox Tongue, 2 1/2.....	8 00 8 25
Ox Tongue, 2.....	7 85 8 00
Lurch Tongue, 1.....	3 25
" 2 ".....	6 00 6 25
English Brawn, 2.....	2 75 2 80
Camb. Sausage, 1.....	2 50
" 2 ".....	4 00
Soups, assorted, 1.....	1 35
" 2 ".....	2 25
Soups & Bouilli, 2.....	1 80
" 6 ".....	4 50
Potted Chicken, Turkey, or Game, 6 oz cans.....	1 60
Potted Ham, Tongue or Beef, 6 oz cans.....	1 40
Devilled Tongue or Ham, 1/2 lb cans.....	1 35
Devilled Chicken or Turkey, 1/2 lb cans.....	2 25
Sandwich Ham or Tongue, 1/2 lb cans.....	1 50
Ham, Chicken and Tongue, 1/2 lb cans.....	1 75

CHEWING GUM.

ADAMS & SONS CO.	
	To Retailers
Tutti Frutti, 36 5c bars.....	\$1 20
Pepsin Tutti Frutti, 235c. packets.....	0 75
Orange Blossom.....	150 pieces 1 00
(each box contains a bottle of high class perfume. Guaranteed first class)	
Monte Cristo, 180 pieces.....	1 30
(with brilliant stone ring)	
Sappotta, 150 pieces.....	1 00
Sweet Fern, 230 ".....	0 75
Red Rose, 115 pieces.....	0 75
Magic Trick, 115 ".....	0 75
Oolah, 115 ".....	0 75
Puzzle Gum, 115 pieces.....	0 75
Bo-Kay, 150 ".....	1 00
Mexican Fruit, 36 5c. bars.....	1 20
Flirtation Gum (115 pieces).....	0 65
Automatic.....	
Tutti Frutti Girl.....	800 pieces. 6 00
Sign Box (new).....	

CHOCOLATES & COCOAS.

TODHUNTER, MITCHELL & CO'S	
	Per lb
Chocolate—	
French, 1/4's.....	6 and 12 lbs. 0 30
Caraccas, 1/4's.....	6 and 12 lbs. 0 35
Premium, 1/4's.....	6 and 12 lbs. 0 30
Sante, 1/4's, 6 and 12 lbs.....	0 26
Diamond, 1/4's, 6 and 12 lbs.....	0 22
Sticks, gross boxes, each.....	0 01
Cocoa, Homopatic, 1/4's, 8 & 14 lb boxes.....	" Pearl " 25
" London Pearl 12 & 18 ".....	22
" Rock ".....	30
Bulk, in boxes.....	18
EPP's.....	
Cocoa—	per lb
Case of 12 lbs each.....	0 35
Smaller quantities.....	0 37 1/2

BENSDOB'S ROYAL DUTCH COCOA.

1/2 lb. cans, per doz.....	\$2 40
1 " ".....	4 50
1 " ".....	8 50

Cocoa—	per doz
Concentrated, 1/4's, 1 doz in box.....	2 40
" 1/2's.....	4 50
" 1 lb. ".....	8 75
Homopatic, 1/4's, 14 lb boxes.....	0 34
1/2 lbs, 12 lb boxes.....	0 34

JOHN P. MOTT & CO'S	
B. S. McIndoe, Agent, Toronto.)	
Mott's Broma.....	per lb \$0 30
Mott's Prepared Cocoa.....	28
Mott's Homeopatic Cocoa (1/4).....	32
Mott's Breakfast Cocoa.....	35
Mott's Break. Cocoa (in tins).....	40
Mott's No. 1 Chocolate.....	30
Mott's Breakfast Chocolate.....	28
Mott's Caracas Chocolate.....	40
Mott's Diamond Chocolate.....	22
Mott's French-Can Chocolate.....	20
Mott's Navy or Cooking Choc.....	25
Mott's Cocoa Nibs.....	30
Mott's Cocoa Shells.....	5
Mott's Vanilla Chocolate stick.....	9 25 24
Mott's Cocoa Chocolate.....	22c-40
Mott's Sweet Choc. Liquors.....	21c-30

COWAN COCOA AND CHOCOLATE CO.	
Cocoas—	
Hygienic, 1, 1/2, 1/4 lb. boxes.....	70 75
Iceland Moss 1/2 lb in 12 lb boxes.....	35
Soluble (bulk) 15 & 30 lb bxs.....	18 20
Soluble (tins) 6 lb and 12 lb.....	20 30
Cocoa Nibs, any quantity.....	30 35
Cocoa Shells, any quantity.....	05
Cocoa Essence.....	per doz 1 40
Chocolates—	
Mexican, 1/4, 1/2 in 10 lb bxs.....	36
Queen's Dessert, ".....	40
Vanilla, ".....	35
Sweet Caraccas.....	32
Chocolate Powder, 15, 30 lb bxs.....	25
Chocolate Sticks, per gross.....	00
Pure Caraccas (plain) 1/4, 1/2 lbs.....	40
Royal Navy (sweet).....	30
Confectioners' in 10 lb cakes.....	30
Chocolate Creams, in 3 lb bxs.....	30
Chocolate Parisien, in 6 lb bxs.....	30

WALTER, BAKER & CO'S	
Chocolate—	
Premium No. 1, bxs 12 & 25 lbs each.....	45
Baker's Vanilla in bxs 12 lbs each.....	55
Caraccas Sweet bxs 6 lbs each, 12 bxs in case.....	40
Best Sweet in bxs, 6 lbs. each, 12 boxes in case.....	30
Vanilla Tablets, 416 in box, 24 bxs in case, per box.....	4 00
German Sweet Chocolate.....	30
Grocers' Style, in cases 12 boxes, 12 lbs each.....	39
Grocers' Style, in cases 24 boxes, 6 lbs each.....	30
48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 12 bxs 12 lbs each.....	30
48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 24 bxs 6 lbs each.....	30
8 Cakes to the lb., in cases, 24 bxs 6 lbs. each.....	32
Soluble Chocolate—	
In canisters, 1 lb., 4lb., and 10 lb.....	56
Cocoa—	
Pure Prepared, bxs, 12 lbs each.....	42
Cracked, in bxs, 12 lbs., each, 1/2 lb. papers.....	35
Cracked, in bags, 6, 10 and 25 lbs. each.....	30
Breakfast Cocoa—	
1/2 lbs 5 & 12 lbs., each, 1/2 lb., tins.....	48
In boxes, 12 lbs., each, 1 lb. tins, decorated canisters.....	50

Cocoa Shells, 12's and 25's.....	10
Broma—	
In boxes, 12 lbs., each, 1/2 lb. tins.....	45

MENIER FABRICANT DE CHODOLAT.	
Paris et Noisiel.	
	Per 120 lb. Per 12 lb. case lot. box.
Yellow wrapper.....	\$0 34 per lb. \$0 30 per box.
Chamois.....	0 43 0 48
Pink.....	0 50 0 56
Blue.....	0 58 0 66
Green.....	0 50 0 56
Lilac.....	0 58 0 66
Bronze.....	0 65 0 74
White Glace.....	0 73 0 83
Premium.....	0 38 0 42
Fancy Chocolates.	
Fingers—	
40 in a box.....	per box } \$0 36 \$0 40
20 ".....	
Croquettes—	
Yellow wrap.....	2 70 3 00
Pink.....	
Green.....	3 75 4 20
Croquettes are packed 12 1/2 lb. packages in a box, and 8 boxes in a case.	
Pastilles—	
Yellow wrapper per lb.....	\$0 40 \$0 45
Pink.....	
Green.....	0 55 0 60
Each case contains 54 1 lb packages or 108 1/2 lb packages.	



Highland Brand Evaporated Cream, per case.....	7 25
4 doz. 1 lb tins.....	

CLOTHES PINS.	
5 gross, per box.....	0 75
4 gross, ".....	0 85
6 gross, ".....	1 20
CHAS. BECKER & SONS, per box	
5 gross, single & 10 box lots.....	0 75 0 80
Star, 4 doz. in package.....	0 85
" 6 ".....	1 25
" 4 " cotton bags.....	0 90
COFFEE.	
GREEN c per lb	
Mocha.....	28, 33
Old Government Java.....	25, 35
Bio.....	20 22
Plantation Ceylon.....	29, 31
Porto Rico.....	24, 28
Guatemala.....	24, 26
Jamaica.....	22, 23
Maracaibo.....	24, 26
TODHUNTER, MITCHELL & CO'S	
Excelsior Blend.....	34
Our Own.....	32
Jersey.....	30
Laguayra.....	35
Mocha and Java.....	28
Old Government Java.....	30 32 36
Arabian Mocha.....	35
Maracaibo.....	30
Santos.....	27 28

Prices current, continued.

NUTS.		per lb
Almonds, Ivica	18	14
" Tarragona	15	15
" Fomigetta	12	14
Almonds, Shelled Valencias	28	32
" " Jordan	40	45
" " Canary	28	30
Brazil	11	12
Cocanuts	5	6
Filberts, Sicily	9	10
Peanuts	11	15
Peanuts, roasted	10	12
" green	9	10
Walnuts, Grenoble	15	16
" Bordeaux	10	11
" Naples, cases	12	13
" Marbots	12	13
" Chillis	12	13

PETROLEUM.		Imp. gal.
to 10 bbl lots, Toronto	0 14	0 15
Canadian	0 17	0 18
Carbon Safety	0 20	0 22
Canadian Water White	0 24	0 25
Amer'n Prime White	0 27	0 00
" Water White	0 27	0 00
Photogene		

(For prices at Petrolia, see Market Report.)

PICKLES & SAUCES.		per doz
ome Made Tomato Catsup, qts	6	00
" " " pts	3	50
" " " 1/2 pts	2	00
hili Sauce	4	50
" " " 1/2 pts	3	25
SOUPS (in 3 lb cans).		
Tomato	3	50
Fancy-Chicken, Mock Turtle, Cream of Corn Pea, Celery, Asparagus	4	50
Fancy - Chicken Gumbo, Or Tail, Consomme Bouillon, Mulligatawny, Mutton Broth, Beef, Pea, Printanir, Julienne Vermicelli, Vegetable	4	25

LEA & FERRIN'S.		per doz
Worcester Sauce, 1/2 pints	6	25
" " pints	6	50
Lazenby & Sons Per doz		
Pickles, all kinds, pints	3	25
" " quarts	6	00
Harvey Sauce-genuine-hlf. pts	3	25
Mushroom Catsup	2	25
Anchovy Sauce	3	25

PRODUCE.		Per b
DAIRY.		
Butter, creamery, tubs	21	23
" dairy, tubs, choice	16	20
" " medium	14	18
" low grades to com	12	13
Butter, pound rolls	19	20
" large rolls	8	20
" store crocks	8	20
Cheese	0	11

COUNTRY		Per doz
Eggs, fresh, per doz	0	25
" limes	1	17
Beans	1	15
Onions, per bbl	1	75
Potatoes, per bag	6	70
Hops, 1891 crop	13	15
" 1892 "	16	18
Honey, extracted	0	05
" section	0	12

PROVISIONS.		Per lb
Bacon, long clear, p lb	10	11
Pork, mess, p. bbl	17	50
" short cut	17	50
Hams, smoked, per lb	0	12
" pickled	0	12
Bellies	0	12
Rolls	0	10
Backs	0	12
Lard, Canadian, per lb	0	12
Compound	0	10
Tallow, refined, per lb	0	05
" rough	0	02

RICE, ETC.		Per lb
Rice, Aracan	3	4
" Patna	4	5
" Japan	5	5
" extra Burmah	3	4
" Java extra	6	7
" Genuine Old Carolina	9	10

Grand Duke	6	7
Sago	4	5
Tapioca	5	5

ROOT BEER.		per doz
Hire's (Liquid)	2	00

SPICES.		Per lb.
GROUND		
Pepper, black, pure	12	15
" fine to superior	10	15
" white, pure	20	28
" fine to choice	20	25
Ginger, Jamaica, pure	25	27
" African	16	18
Cassia, fine to pure	18	25
Cloves	14	25
Allspice, choice to pure	12	15
Cayenne	20	25
Nutmegs	75	1 20
Mace	1	00
Mixed Spice, choice to pure	20	25
Cream of Tartar, fine to pure	25	32

BRITISH AMERICA STARCH CO BRANTFORD.		Per lb.
1st quality white, in kegs and brls	4	4
1st quality white, 3 lb. cartons	5	1
Lily White gloss, crates	6	1
Brantford gloss, 1 lb	7	1
Lily White gloss, 1 lb chromo	6	1
Canada Laundry, Boxes	4	1
Pure Prepared corn	7	1
Challenge Corn	6	1
Rice Starch, fancy cartons	8	1
" cubes	7	1

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH.		Per lb.
Pure Starch-		
40-lb boxes, 1, 2 and 4 lb pack'g's	8	8
36-lb " 3 lb. packages	8	8
12-lb "	8	8
38 to 45-lb boxes	8	8
Silver Gloss Starch-		
40-lb boxes, 1, 2 and 4 lb. pack'g's	9	9
40-lb " 1/2 lb. package	9	9
40-lb " 1 lb.	10	10
40-lb " assorted 1/2 and 1 lbs.	9	9
6-lb " sliding covers	9	9
38 to 45 lb boxes	9	9

OSWEGO CORN STARCH—FOR PUDDINGS, CUSTARDS, ETC.—		per doz
40-lb boxes, 1 lb packages	8	1
20-lb "	8	1

ST. LAWRENCE STARCH CO'S		per doz
Culinary Starches—		
St. Lawrence corn starch	7	
Durham corn starch	6	
Laundry Starches—		
No. 1, White, 4 lb. Cartons	4	
" " Bbls	4	
" " Kegs	4	
Canada Laundry	4	
Ivory Gloss, six 6 lb. boxes, sliding covers	6	
Ivory Gloss, fancy picture, 1 lb packs	6	
Patent Starch, fancy picture, 1 lb, cartons	6	
Ivoryine Starch in cases of 40 packages	3	00

SUGAR.		c. per lb
Granulated	4	4
Paris Lump, bbls and 100 lb. bxs	5	1
" " 50 lb. boxes	5	1
Extra Ground, bbls	5	1
" " less than a bbl	6	1
Powdered, bbls	5	5
" " less than a bbl	5	5
Extra bright refined	4	4
Bright Yellow	3	4
Medium	3	1
Brown	3	1

SALT.		per lb.
Bbl salt, car lots	1	00
Coarse, car lots, F.O.B.	0	65
" small lots	0	85
Dairy, car lots, F.O.B.	1	00
" small lots	1	25
quarter-sacks	0	40
Common, fine car lots	0	75
" small lots	0	95
Rock salt, per ton	12	00
Liverpool coarse	0	75

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.		Per lb.
SYRUPS.		
D	2	2
M	2	2
B	2	2

W. G. A. LAMBE & CO.,
GROCERY BROKERS
TORONTO.

AGENTS FOR

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co.,
MONTREAL.

We Advertise Extensively in Newfoundland
 AND IN THE PROVINCES OF
 NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK,
 PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
 ONTARIO, QUEBEC, MANITOBA,
 and BRITISH COLUMBIA.

This should encourage the Wholesale and Retail to keep
 and push the Sale of

Johnston's Fluid Beef.

Kingsford's Oswego STARCH.

STRONGEST. PUREST. BEST.

"THE ORIGINAL" FOR THE TABLE.

"Silver Gloss"
 (Others so-called are imitations of our brand.)
Pure Starch.

Kingsford's
Corn Starch.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING JOBBERS IN CANADA.

T. KINGSFORD & SON
 OSWEGO, N.Y.

Prices cur
 V.B.
 E.V.B.
 E. Super
 KX
 XXX
 Crown ...
 Trinidad
 New Orle
 Porte Ri
 Ivory B
 Do. 2,
 Primros
 John A
 MayRo
 Gem. 31
 " 18
 Queen's
 Pride of
 Sunshir
 Mikado
 Eclipse
 Stanley
 Defiant
 Toront
 Ruby, 1
 Monste
 Detroit
 Lily W
 Everyd
 Queen
 Mottled
 " "
 Floater
 Electric
 Hard V
 Royal
 Octago
 Royal
 Anchor
 " "
 Morse's
 Morse's
 " "
 Bouqu
 Frise
 " "
 Sweet
 Extra
 Old Br
 White
 White
 White
 Persia
 Orient
 Pure C
 Heliot
 Corn
 Rose
 Cocoa
 Arcad
 New J
 Ocean
 Barbe
 Pure J
 Magn
 Oaten



PURE CALABRIA "Y. & S." LICORICE, 4, 6, 8, 12 and 16s to pound.
 "ACME" LICORICE PELLETS, In 5-pound Tin Cans.
 TAR, LICORICE and TOLU WAFERS, in 5-pound Tin Cans.
 LICORICE "Y. & S." LOZENGES, In 5-pound Tin Cans and 5-pound Glass Jars.
 "PURITY," PURE PENNY-LICORICE, 100 and 200 Sticks in a Box.

Manufactured Exclusively by **YOUNG & SMYLIE,**
 BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Where did you see this advertisement?

Prices current, continued—

V.B.	2 3/4
E.V.B.	2 1/2
E. Superior	2 1/4
XX	2 1/2
XXX	2 3/4
Crown	3 1/4

MOLASSES. Per gal	
Trinidad, in puncheons...	0 35 0 37
" " bbls	0 38 0 46
" " 1/2 bbls	0 40 0 40
New Orleans, in bbls.	0 30 0 52
Porte Rico, hdds.	0 38 0 40
" " barrels	0 42 0 44
" " 1/2 barrels	0 44 0 46

SOAP.

Ivory Bar, 1 lb. bars	per lb 5 1/2
Do. 2, 6-16 and 3 lb bars	" 5
Frimrose, 1/4 lb bars, wax W	" 4 1/2
John A. cake, wax W. per doz	42
Mayflower, cake,	42
Gem, 3 lb bars per lb.	3 1/2
Do. 2, 6-16 and 3 lb bars	3 1/2
Queen's Laundry, per bar	5 1/2
Fride of Kitchen, per box	2 7/8
Sunshine, boxes, 100 tablets	6 50
" " 50 " "	3 40

MORSE'S SOAPS.

Mikado (wrapped)	Per lb 0 04 1/2
Eclipse	0 04 1/2
Stanley Bar	0 04 1/2
Defiance	0 04 1/2
Toronto, 12 oz.	Per doz 0 50
Ruby, 10 oz.	" 0 80
Monter, 8 oz.	" 0 24
Detroit, 14 oz.	" 0 48
Lily White	" 0 90
Everyday	" 0 90
Queen City, 14 oz.	" 0 72
Mottled in 5 box lots, 100 bars	5 00
" " 60 bars	3 00
Floater (boxes free)	6 50
Electric	2 75
Hard Water Electric	2 50
Royal Laundry	3 25
Octagon	4 00

Royal Magnum	Per doz 0 35
Anchor, Assorted	0 40
" Castile	0 50
Morse's Assorted	0 45
Morse's Rose	0 45
" Windsor	0 45
" Castile	0 45
Bouquet, paper and wood	0 40
Prize Magnum, White Castile	0 72
" " Honey	0 72
" " Glycerine	0 72
" " Oatmeal	0 72
" " Honeysuckle	Per box 0 72
Sweet Brier	0 85
Extra Perfume	0 55
Old Brown Windsor Squares	0 80
White Lavender	1 00

White Castile Bars	Per doz 0 85
White Oatmeal	0 85
Ferrian Bouquet, paper	2 50
Oriental	0 45
Pure Coconut, 3 doz. bxs, wood	0 40
Heliotrope paper	1 50
Carnation	0 60
Rose Bouquet	0 60
Cocoa Castile	0 40
Arcadian	0 45
New Arcadian, per gross	4 25
Ocean Bouquet	0 45
Barber's Bar, per lb	0 25
Pure Bath	1 00
Magnolia	1 80
Oatmeal	0 85

Unscented Glycerine	0 90
Grey Oatmeal	0 60
Plain Honey	0 70
Plain Glycerine	0 70
Plain Windsor	0 70
Fine Bouquet	1 00
Morse's Toilet Balls	0 90
Turkish Bath	0 60
Infants' Delight	1 90

TEAS.

CHINA GREENS	
Gunpowder—	per lb
Cases, extra firsts	42 50
Half chests, ordinary firsts	22 28
Young Hyson—	
Cases, sifted, extra firsts	42 50
Cases, small leaf, firsts	35 40
Half chests, ordinary firsts	22 28
" " seconds	17 19
" " thirds	15 17
" " common	11 14

PING SUYU.

Young Hyson—	
Half chests, firsts	28 32
" " seconds	18 19
Half Boxes, firsts	28 32
" " seconds	18 19

JAPAN.

BLACK.	
Half Chests—	
Choicest	38 40
Choice	32 36
Finest	28 30
Fine	25 27
Good medium	22 24
Medium	19 20
Good common	16 18
Common	12 15
Nagasaki, 1/2 chests Pekoe	16 22
" " Oolong	14 15
" " Gunpowder	16 19
" " Siftings	5 9

INDIAN.

Darjeelings	25 55
Assam Pekoes	20 40
Pekoe Souchong	18 30
Broken Pekoes	35 42
Pekoes	20 40
Pekoe Souchong	17 35

CEYLON.

Broken Pekoes	35 42
Pekoes	20 40
Pekoe Souchong	17 35

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

British Consols, 4's; bright twist,	
5's; Twin Gold Bar, 8's	67c
Ingots, rough and ready, 8's	64
Laurel, 3's	57
Brier, 7's	55
Index, 7's	50
Honeysuckle, 7's	58
Napoleon, 8's	54
Royal Arms, 12's	55
Victoria, 12's	53
Brunette, 12's	50 1/2
Prince of Wales, in caddies	51 1/2
" " in 40 lb boxes	51
Bright Smoking Plug Myrtle, T &	
B, 3's	60
Lily, 7's	55
Diamond Solace, 12's	50
Mvrtle Cut Smoking, 1 lb tins	70
1/2 lb pg, 6 lb boxes	70
oz pg, 5 lb boxes	70

EMPIRE TOBACCO COMPANY.

CUT SMOKING.	
Golden Plug, 3 oz. pkg boxes, 5	65
lbs.	60
Uncle Ned, 3 oz. pkg, bxs 5 lbs	60
Gem, 2 oz. packages, 5 lb boxes	61
Gem, 2 oz tins in 5 lb cases	70

PLUG SMOKING.

Golden Plug	56
Uncle John, 3 x 6, 3s. caddies	54
16 1/2 lbs	54
Gem, 3 x 6, 3s. caddies 16 1/2 lbs	53
St. Lawrence, 2 x 3, 7s. caddies	51
about 17 lbs.	51
Banner, 2 x 3, 7s. caddies about	48
17 lbs.	48
Staring, 2 x 3, 7s. caddies about	46
17 lbs.	46
Louise, Solace, 12s. caddies about	46
16 lbs.	46
Florence, Solace, 12s. caddies	42
about 17 lbs.	42
Hawthorne, 8s. butts 23 lbs.	47
Something Good, 6s. butts 21 lbs	46 1/2

FANCY SWEET CHEWING.

Good Luck, spun roll, 16 boxes	
4 lbs.	65
Empire, 3 x 6, 4s. spaced 8s. bxs	61
4 lbs.	60
Top, 16 oz. spaced 8s. boxes 4 lbs	52
Joy, 3 x 12s., 14 1/2 oz. Spaced 6s.	52
Rough and ready. Butts 25 lbs	50
Judge, 2 x 3, 8s. Flat. Caddies	49
about 20 1/2 lbs.	49
Currency, 3 x 3, 7s. Rough and	49
ready. Caddies about 21 lbs.	50
Kentucky, 1 1/2 x 3, 13s. Caddies	49
about 21 lbs.	49
Kentucky, 1 1/2 x 3, 7s. Caddies	49
about 21 1/2 lbs.	49

BLACK SWEET CHEWING.

Star, Narrow, 12s. Butts about	47
23 lbs.	47
Morning Star, 12s. Butts about	43 1/2
23 lbs.	44
Montreal Twist, 12s. Caddies	44
about 23 lbs.	44
Anchor Twist, 12s. Caddies about	43 1/2
23 lbs.	43 1/2

CIGARS—S. DAVIS & SONS, Montreal.

SIZES. Per M	
Madre E' Hijo, Lord Landsdown	\$60 00
" " Panetelas	60 00
" " Bouquet	60 00
" " Perfectos	85 00
" " Longfellow	85 00
" " Reina Victoria	80 00
" " Pins	55 00
El Padre, Reina Victoria	55 00
" " Reina Vict., Especial	50 00
" " Conchas de Regalia	50 00
" " Bouquet	55 00
" " Pins	50 00
" " Longfellow	80 00
" " Perfectos	80 00
Mungo, Nine	35 00
Cable, Conchas	30 00
Queens	29 00
Cigarettes, all Tobacco—	
Cable	7 00
El Padre	1 00
Mauricio	15 00

DOMINION CUT TOBACCO WORKS, MONTREAL.

CIGARETTES. Per M.	
Athlete	\$7 50
Puritan	6 25
Sultana	5 75
Derby	4 00
B. C. No. 1	4 00
Sweet Sixteen	3 50
The Holder	3 85
Hyde Park	10 50

CUT TOBACCOS.

Puritan, tenths, 5 lb. boxes	74
Old Chum, ninths, 5 lb box	71
Old Virgin, 1-10 lbpkg, 10 lbxs	62
Gold Block, ninths, 5 lb boxes	73

CIGARETTE TOBACCO.

B. C. N. 1, 1-10, 5 lb boxes	85
Puritan, 1-10, 5 lb boxes	1 15
Athlete, per lb.	10 50
Hyde Park	10 50

VINEGAR.

A. HAAZ & CO

XX, W.W.	0 20
XXX, W.W.	0 5
Honey Dew	0 30
Pickling	0 30
Maiting	0

WOODENWARE. per doz

Pails, 2 hoop, clear	No 1... \$1 70
" " " "	" " " " 1 90
Pails, shoops, clear	No. 2... 1 60
" " " "	" " " " 1 80
" " " "	" " " " 1 80
Tubs, No. 0	2 50
" " " "	8 00
" " " "	7 00
" " " "	6 00
Washboards, Globe	\$1 90 2 00
" " Water Witch	1 40
" " Northern Queen	2 25
" " Planet	1 70
" " Waverly	1 60
" " X X	1 50
" " X	1 30
" " Single Crescent	1 85
" " Double	2 75
" " Jubilee	2 25
" " Globe Improved	1 90
" " Quick and Easy	1 60
" " World	1 75
" " Rattler	1 30

Matches, 5 case lots, single cases

Parlor	1 60 \$1 65
Telephone	3 60 3 70
Telegraph	3 80 3 90
Safety	4 20 4 30
French	3 60 3 75
Railroad (10 gro. in case)	
Single case and under 5 ca.	\$3 70
5 cases and under 10 cases	3 60
Steamship (10 gro. in case)	
Single case and under 5 ca.	3 50
5 cases and under 10 cases	3 40

Mops and Handles, comb.

Butter tubs	\$1 60 \$3 20
Butter Bowls, crates as'd	3 60



WASHING COMPOUND.
 Housekeeper's Quick-Washing
 Washing per case.
 5c pkgs 100 in case ... 3 50
 10c " 60 in case ... 4 00

FEERLESS WASHING COMPOUND.

per case	
1/2 lb packages, 12 doz in case	\$4 50
1 lb " " 6 " " "	3 90
1 lb " " 3 " " "	3 60
5 cts " " 100 " " "	3 50

YEAST.

BARM MFG. CO. per box	
1 box containing 2 doz. 5c. pkgs.	0 50
1 " " 2 doz. 10c. " "	1 00



BREADMAKER'S
 per box
 5c packages 36 in box 1 00
 3c " 45 in box 0 50

— THE —
ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO'S
GRANULATED
AND YELLOWS
AND SYRUPS
ARE PURE.

: NO BLUEING :

Material whatsoever is used in the manufacture of
OUR GRANULATE

THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO'Y [LIMITED],
MONTREAL.

Manufacturers of Refined Sugars of the well-known Brand

Redpath

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

Lump Sugar, in 50 and 100 lb. boxes.

"Crown" Granulated, Special Brand, the finest which can be made

Extra Granulated, very Superior Quality.

"Cream" Sugars, (not dried.)

Yellow Sugars of all Grades and Standards.

Syrups of all Grades in Barrels and Half Barrels.

Sole Makers of high class Syrups in tins, 2 lb. and 8 lb. each.

OLD CHUM

THE CANADIAN GROCER

PLUG AND CUT

SMOKED

Choice
Retailing
Godfish.

HERRING.

H. W. NORTHRUP & Co.

St. John, N. B.

JOHN PETERS & CO.,
General Commission Merchants
and Brokers,

Halifax, N. S. and
Kingston, Jamaica, W.I.

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HULL, P. Q.

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splendid storage facilities.

References: The Merchants Bank of Halifax.
The E. B. Eddy Agencies. Mfg Co., Hull, P.Q.
The Mercantile Agencies.

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Dealers in all kinds of Table, Dairy, Meats Cur-
ing, Barrel and Land Salts.

The "Acme" Table Salt (new process) will not
get damp or hard.

Two Silver Medals, at Industrial Exhibition
Toronto, 1890, for our "Acme" Table Salt and
our "Star Brand" Dairy Salt.

Florida Oranges,
Almeria Grapes,
Lemons, Cranberries,
Nuts of all kinds,
Figs and Dates.

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SEELY'S



Celebrated
Flavoring
Extracts.

VANILLA, LEMON,
and Assorted Flavors.
Standard Goods of Amer-
ica (established in
1862). Once tried, al-
ways used.

Seely Manufacturing Co.
Detroit, Mich. - Windsor, Ont.

ALL THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE HANDLE OLD CHUM PLUG AND CUT SMOKING TOBACCO.



Tea Caddies all Sizes

SPICE, BAKING POWDER AND TOBACCO TINS,
AND TIN SIGNS,
LITHOGRAPHED OR JAPANNED.

Write our nearest house for Catalogue and Prices

THE McCLARY M'FG COMPANY,

LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG.

Why don't
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February is the Month for
Job Lots. We have some
startlers in Job Lots in
Lamps. Just enough in a
lot to make it worth having.
And good stock too, not
old styles, but staple goods.

Gowans, Kent & Co. MONTREAL and
WINNIPEG . . .

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HYDE PARK, ATHLETE, PURITAN, DERBY. SWEET SIXTEEN CIGARETTES.

FINE GOODS OUR SPECIALTY

MUNCO CIGARS, EXCEPTIONALLY FINE.

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