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# THE CANADIAN GROCER

VOL. VIII.

TORONTO FEBRUARY, 9, 1894.

No. 6

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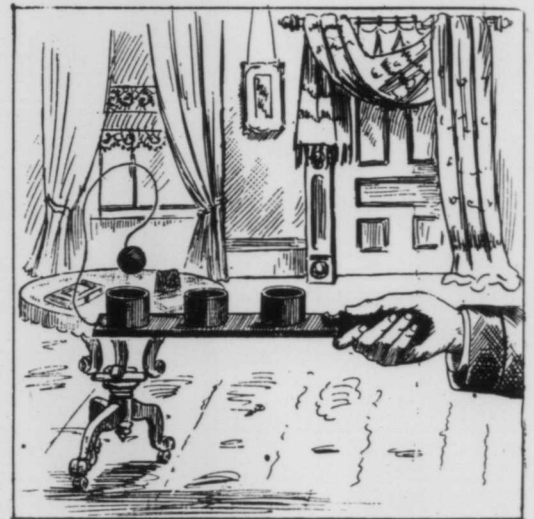
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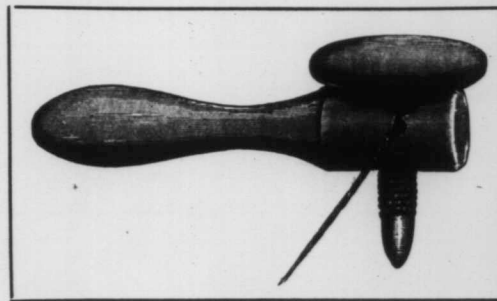
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# THE CANADIAN GROCER

Vol. VIII.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 9, 1894

No. 6

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

THE J. B. McLEAN PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
FINE MAGAZINE PRINTERS  
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17 Victoria St., London, S.W.  
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“WE have much to be thankful for—we have escaped the torrent of bankruptcy that has washed in vain against our borders, and to-day Canada stands eminent for its financial soundness amongst the nations of the earth.” This was one of the paragraphs in Mr. D. R. Wilkie’s valedictory on his retirement from the presidency of the Toronto Board of Trade, and a responsive chord it touches in the heart of every true Canadian. Thankful, indeed, we have good cause to be. True, the “torrent of bankruptcy” which has been sweeping over the world washed our shores. It could scarcely be otherwise. Nations are now so closely in touch with each other that what affects one—in a financial sense particularly—affects all more or less. But Canada has not been weakened. The worst that has been done is the carrying away of a few more business concerns than usual. But an examination of the statements of most of the insolvent estates demonstrates that the cause of the failures is due more to influences over which the firms interested have control than to the condition of the country. For instance: Men go into business with either insufficient capital or experience; often there is an insufficiency in both re-

spects. Others again take capital that properly belongs to their business and invest it in something which they fancy will yield them a better return—real estate, for instance. When one of the periodical seasons of inactivity comes around, many of these houses are unable to stand the strain, and down they go, abnormally increasing the average of the failure list. And this is the reason some increase is shown in the failure list in this country. But trade in Canada is not depressed; it is quiet. Everyone must acknowledge this. But quiet trade does not mean unhealthy trade. Far from it. Let him who may be concerned about the financial health of the country apply the stethoscope to the banks, the loan companies, the leading wholesale houses. If there is anything amiss these will be the first to reflect it. That these are sound no one questions; and it is only when one refuses or omits to consult these that misconceptions of the true condition of the country arise. Mr. Wilkie is manager of one of the leading banks in the country; as such he has his finger continually on the pulse of trade, and when there is any irregularity in its beat he knows it. When, therefore, he says that Canada has been uninjured by the adverse influences obtained outside, and that it “stands eminent for its financial soundness amongst the nations of the earth,” surely if there is anyone who has any doubts as to the financial soundness of the country this statement should set them at rest.

Another subject touched upon by Mr. Wilkie in his valedictory address, which was generally endorsed, was that relating to cheaper postage. The postal service is as much a factor in trade as is the railway or the steamship service. This is evidently not as fully recognized in Canada as it should be

At least this is what is to be inferred from the policy of the Dominion postal authorities. A tree is known by its fruits. And the ideas of an individual, or aggregation of individuals, such as a government for instance, are reflected in the actions. Judged by this standard much that the Federal Parliament has done of late years in the matter of amendments to the postal law has helped to hinder rather than facilitate the efficiency of the postal service of this country. The tendency of the age in all civilized countries is to cheapen the rates of postage. The Canadian Postmaster-General, however, conceived the idea some five years ago that the postal rates in this country were not high enough; at all events he succeeded in raising them in some respects. Drop letters were increased from one to two cents and registered letters from two to five cents. Naturally this incurred the displeasure of business men; but as far as registered letters were concerned there would have been some mollification if greater protection had been assured. But there was not.

\* \* \*

The phase of the postal question touched upon by Mr. Wilkie was, however, even of more importance than local postage rates or registered letters. It was in regard to inland rates. The rate of three cents is by everyone regarded as excessive; and there is good ground for so holding, for in Canada to-day the rate for inland postage is one-third higher than in either the United States or in Great Britain, in the former it being 2c. and in the latter 1d. per one ounce. For Canadian merchants to be handicapped to the extent of 33½ per cent. is no trifle, and it is to be hoped the agitation now brewing for the removal of the anomaly will soon become vigorous enough to secure its removal. Some of the residents along the

We cover the ground from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and have double the circulation of any other journal in Canada.

border towns manage to escape paying the three cent rate, even on letters whose destination is in Canada, by posting their mail matter at the most convenient post office in the United States. The loss to Canada in this respect doubtless amounts to a good deal during the course of a year, all of which would be obviated if the desired two-cent rate was substituted for that now obtaining. That a two-cent rate is possible no one can deny. And the desideratum cannot reasonably be refused, even on the ground that the Postmaster-General's report annually shows a deficit. It is a well-known fact that a lowering of postal, telegraph, or railway rates leads to increased revenue. But even supposing that cheaper rates in this particular would not result in augmented receipts, it is obviously in the interests of the country that such rates should be secured. Then there are mouldering branches that might be lopped off in order to allow this branch of cheaper rates to flourish. The franking privileges, for instance, might be with profit removed; so might useless employees and other species of mouldering branches which prevent the Postoffice Department developing as it should.

\* \* \*

The day when cane sugar monopolized the market is long gone by. Instead of one, there are now two or three other and important sources from which the indispensable sugar can be obtained. And now it is claimed that still another source has been discovered. The particular source of supply is the corn plant, and the discoverer is a Pennsylvania man. His investigations cover a period of eight years, and during this period he noted that the accumulation of sucrose, or cane sugar, was uniformly progressive in the plant growth up to a certain period, just before the grain begins to harden, or glaze, after which it speedily loses all its saccharine matter. This, it was found, was not confined to any particular species, but to field and sweet corn of all kinds. It has hitherto been the accepted idea that the sugar in the corn-stalk reached its maximum at or about the time of the hardening of the grain. It is now found that when the plant is stripped of its fruit at this stage or even earlier, the saccharine strength of the juice constantly increases, while the life of the plant is prolonged from one to two months. In the development of the plant under these conditions it bears a striking

resemblance to the sugar cane. The high condition of sugar development which the corn plant can now be made to attain, is not, according to a statement of the discoverer of this new process which appeared in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, attended by any sacrifice of the grain, which is, of course, used for the ordinary purposes. It is claimed that the saccharine juice can be obtained much more cheaply by this method than by any other. If there is any virtue in this discovery it ought to give a boom to corn raising in the States and inaugurate a still lower standard for sugar values.

#### LENT AND THE FISH TRADE.

**A** TOUR of the various wholesale houses in Montreal by the correspondent of this paper elicited the fact that the absorbing topic at the moment was the question of fish.

This is due to the near approach of the Lenten season, and the necessity of being provided for the demand that may ensue on this account.

There is some uncertainty in this respect at present, and has been for some time back owing to some doubts as to whether the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church intend to call for the strict observance of this fast or not.

The doubt was first raised about three weeks ago, when one of the French newspapers published a report from Quebec which was to the effect that Cardinal Taschereau, owing to the prevalence of sickness in some portions of his diocese, was considering the propriety of ordering a strict observance of the great fast or not.

This report created some uncertainty in the minds of grocers and fish buyers generally, and the result has been that they have been holding off more or less until the church authorities decide definitely what course they will take.

In the meantime light stocks of fish, and a firmer tendency in values has made jobbers anxious, until last week they could not wait any longer, and a deputation of the representatives of some of the French wholesale houses waited on the Archbishop of the Montreal diocese with reference to the matter.

They got no positive assurance either way, but it was inferred that the probabilities lay in the direction of a strict observance of the fast being enjoined in the Montreal diocese, at least, as there was comparatively little sickness in it, whatever might be done in the rest of the province.

It is understood however that the Bishops of the province are now conferring in regard to the matter, and will shortly make known their decision.

In the meantime the intimation of Archbishop Fabre with regard to Montreal, has given a little more life to the fish market,

although, of course, the uncertainty with regard to the rest of the province operates against business.

With regard to the actual position of fish, steady to firm values seem certain, whether Lent is strictly observed or not, and in case it is, prices are very apt to go higher.

The receipts of none of the staple lines have been especially heavy in Montreal this fall; in fact, stocks as a whole are in moderate compass, and to strengthen the position advices from down by the sea state that the quantity coming forward is not as large as last year. With this the case, and stocks on spot smaller, also the bulls on fish argue that prices should rule at least on a par with last year if they do not go higher, no matter what the Lenten observances may be.

#### THE QUEBEC BUSINESS TAX.

**I**N the Superior Court in Montreal, on Wednesday last, Mr. Justice Tait delivered a judgment upholding the constitutionality of the Provincial Business Tax, which will be interesting to traders generally, whether they be resident in the province of Quebec or not, as it forms an authoritative precedent which will be bound to have a bearing on all other cases of the kind—that is, of course, provided Judge Tait's decision is upheld in the higher courts, if the case should be taken any further, which is very likely. In fact, Mr. Fortier, the cigar manufacturer, who contested the case, says he will carry it to the Privy Council, as he is already heavily enough taxed, what with Federal Inland Revenue charges, without being inducted by the provincial authorities.

The learned judge, in delivering judgment, said: "The question in issue in this case is the constitutionality of the act of the Quebec Legislature, 55 and 56 Vic., chap. 10. The defendant was sued in June last as doing business both by wholesale and by retail in the city of Montreal for \$200, being the double license fee due under the terms of that act, which enacts by section 826 (c) that every trader doing business in Montreal by wholesale, or by wholesale and retail, shall, if his stock in trade exceeds in value \$500, be obliged to take out on or before the first day of October in each year a license from the collector of provincial revenue, for which he shall pay \$100; and by sec. 826 (d) that in certain cases double license fees shall become due and be exacted, and the person in default shall, in addition to any other recourse against him, be liable to a penalty of \$100, and in default of payment an imprisonment of one month. Among the cases so specified is that of any person or firm who is bound to take out a license failing to do so, or carrying on trade or business, or selling by wholesale or retail, any goods, wares or merchandise of any kind without having a license. The defendant, while he asks that the act may be de



clared unconstitutional, more particularly attacks the sections above mentioned. The reasons he puts forward are these :

"1. That the law so enacted is a regulation of trade and commerce.

"2. That the license fee or tax is an indirect tax.

"3. Assuming that the tax is such a one as by its nature may be levied by the local legislature, it has not been levied in a legal or constitutional manner.

"Before discussing these reasons I must dispose of a point which, although not raised by the pleadings, was put forward at the argument. It was then asserted that the action was premature. The declaration, it was said, alleges as follows: 'That by an act of the Province of Quebec (55 and 56 Vict., chap. 10, as amended by an act of the same province, 56 Vict., chap. 15), it is enacted as follows: ' and that it goes on to recite the provisions of the first mentioned act as so amended and to assert plaintiff's inability under this law. Then it is said that the amending act only came into force on the 27th February, '93, and that defendant was not bound to take out a license till the 1st of October of that year, whereas the present action was instituted on the 2nd June, '93.

"The declaration, however, alleges that the defendant was doing business before the 1st October, '92, and ever since. The original act came into force on the 24th June, '92, and he was bound thereunder to take out a license on or before the 1st of October following, which the declaration alleges he failed to do. It is, moreover, admitted that the amending act in no way affects the defendant. It was, in fact, mere surplusage on plaintiff's part to refer to it. I do not think, therefore, that this objection raised, as I have already observed for the first time at the hearing, should be entertained.

"I have now to consider whether this is a direct or an indirect tax. It is claimed by defendant that it has been levied as a license tax, and is therefore indirect under the ruling in the case of *Severn and the Queen* (2 Sup. Court Rep., p. 70), in which all the judges expressed the opinion that the tax, being a license duty, was not a direct tax. Their reasons do not clearly appear, but as the tax now in question is not either in substance or in form a license duty, further examination of that point is unnecessary.

"There can be no doubt that under the Ontario Act, a brewer has to obtain what is generally understood as a license, that is to say, a permission or authority to do something which would otherwise be wrongful and illegal to do so, and in respect of which the statutory penalty could be enforced every time the wrongful or illegal act was done. The act absolutely prohibited any person selling or keeping for sale any spirituous, fermented or other manufactured liquors

within the Province of Ontario without having first obtained a license under the act authorizing him to do so.

"The Quebec Act in its preamble recites the extent of the funded and floating debt of the province and of the estimated expenditure and the insufficiency of the present revenue to meet the increased expenditure and additional burdens put on the province, and the expediency and necessity of levying new taxes to meet such debts and obligations, and then proceeds in the body of the act to impose the tax in question in the manner I have already stated. The trader is not prohibited from carrying on his business, without having first obtained a license, nor can his business be stopped on this account. It does seem somewhat strange that a legislature, in view of the opinion expressed in *Severn's* case, should have made use of the word 'license' at all.

"In the act imposing taxes on commercial corporations no license was required to be taken out. The different classes of corporations had to pay a certain tax on the first day of July in each year; for instance, every insurance company carrying on solely the business of life insurance, had to pay a tax of \$500 on that day, and it is difficult to understand why every trader taxed under the act in question could not have been required to pay a tax without being obliged to take out a license.

"Looking at the terms of the act now in question, and the true character of the so-called license, I think that what the Quebec Legislature intended to do, and what it did do, was to impose a direct tax upon certain traders, just as the Act 45 Vic., cap. 22, imposed a direct tax upon commercial corporations, and that it is therefore constitutional, as coming within section 92 of the B. N. A. Act, which gives power to the provincial legislatures to make laws in relation to the direct taxation within the province, in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial purposes. It is hardly necessary to refer to the numerous definitions of direct and indirect taxes given by political economists and others, which have been cited. *Mills'* definition, which was used by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the commercial corporations cases, and the one of *Cooly* (whose work on taxation is copiously copied by defendant), will be sufficient for our purpose.

"The next ground urged by the defendants is that the act in question interferes with the authority of the Parliament of Canada to regulate trade and commerce. The same ground was taken by the banks and other corporations in their cases, and the banks further claimed that the act there in question interfered with the authority of Parliament in relation to banking and the incorporation of banks.

"It seems to me that if the tax now in question is a direct tax within the meaning of section 92 (2) of the B. N. A., then the

contention that it is ultra vires the Quebec Legislature because it interferes with the powers of Parliament to regulate trade and commerce has no force in this case.

"The last reason assigned is that supposing the tax is not illegal on other grounds, it has not been levied in a legal or constitutional manner; because (if I understand defendant's argument correctly) it has not been equally or fairly apportioned over the territory taxed, that is, over the province.

"In order to understand this complaint I must explain some provisions of the act to which I have not alluded. The tax is apportioned upon a sliding scale, and falls unequally upon traders.

"Those doing business by wholesale and retail resident in Montreal pay \$100; those in Quebec \$80; those in cities and towns whose population exceeds 5,000 persons \$50, and those in all other places \$30. Then retailers pay a smaller sum on similar sliding scale, according to the annual value of rent of their places of business. The legislature, in its discretion, has adjusted the tax according to the importance and population of the place of residence of the party taxed. In each of these sections the tax is uniform, as, for instance, in Montreal every trader covered by the act is treated in the same measure. I am asked to hold that the Quebec Legislature, which is the supreme authority in the matter, cannot call upon a trader in one portion of the province, for instance, in Montreal, to pay more there than one residing in a country village; that it cannot, in effect, regulate the amount of tax according to the size, importance, and population of the place of residence of the party taxed.

"In the commercial corporations' cases it was also urged that the tax imposed upon them was unjust and inequitable, but the courts refused to take this ground into consideration at all. Mr. Justice Ramsay remarked: 'There is nothing in our constitution which declares anything as to uniformity of taxation, and, therefore, it is no legal objection to a tax that it is not levied upon any general system of valuation. The power to assess being admitted, its measure is a matter of discretion, subject to the power of disallowance by the Dominion Government. It is not a legal question.'

"And Mr. Justice Baby said: 'We have it said this tax is inopportune, unreasonable and unjust. Whether it be so or the reverse is not for this court to decide, that is the political side of the question, and not the legal. The tax may be perfectly legal on the one hand and quite inopportune on the other. It rests then with the people to decide by their representatives in parliament whether it should be abrogated or not.'

"It looks, therefore, as if the legislature was in the exercise of the discretionary power, given it by our constitution when it apportioned the tax in question as it did, and in any case I certainly think that if there is a point where the courts could interfere in such matters, it has not been reached by the legislation under consideration. I must, therefore, maintain plaintiffs' action with costs."

**MR. FOSTER'S INSOLVENCY BILL.**

It will be remembered that when the deputation from the various boards of trade in the country waited upon Hon. Mr. Foster, Minister of Finance, a couple of months ago, that gentleman stated that he had given instructions to have an insolvency bill drafted. Copies of this draft bill have been in the hands of a few of the leading members of the different boards of trade for some time, but as secrecy was enjoined upon those thus favored, the purport of the bill was not known till the Montreal Herald of Saturday last revealed it.

Similar to the bill drafted by the boards of trade last fall, it is stipulated that this act shall not apply to farmers, grazers, ordinary laborers, or workmen for hire; to banks, saving banks, companies, or societies to which the "winding-up act" applies; to rail, telegraph or telephone companies; to a member of society or association not coming under the act. The act shall apply to traders who, since the repeal of the Insolvent Act of 1875, and before the coming into operation of this act, have made any general assignment for the benefit of their creditors without preference or priority, and the provisions of the act with reference to discharge shall apply to any applications for discharge made by any such trader.

A trader is held to be an insolvent when he fails to meet his liabilities, either by calling a meeting of his creditors to compound with them or show a statement of his inability to pay, suspends payment, or acknowledges his insolvency, absconds, secretes part of his estate, assigns, permits an execution to remain unsatisfied, or if he wilfully neglects to obey a decree, etc., of any court for the payment of money.

If a debtor commits an act of insolvency the court may, on the petition of a creditor, make an order, to be known as a receiving order, for the protection of the estate. The statements in the petition have to be verified by the affidavit of the creditor or creditors presenting the same. Proof of the debt will then be required, and if the court is satisfied a receiving order is made; if not satisfied that the debtor is not able to pay his debts the petition may be dismissed. If no reasonable grounds were had for the proceedings then the petitioner may be in damages.

Upon the making of a receiving order no creditor shall thereafter have any remedy against the estate of the debtor in respect of any debt provable under this act, unless as provided by the act. The court may, if necessary, appoint an official receiver as *ulterim* receiver.

Official receivers must be appointed by order-in-council, and they are, on appointment, to furnish bonds for not less than \$2,000 and not more than \$20,000. In cities or districts with a population of over 100,000 inhabitants two official receivers may be appointed. If there should be no receivers

through death or otherwise, the sheriff will act. Property exempt from seizure by virtue of Provincial statutes shall not rest in the official receiver, nor any salary earned by the insolvent after the date of the insolvency, or any debts held by the insolvent as trustee.

A meeting of the creditors shall be called within ten days after the receiving order has been obtained, unless the court extends the time. The debtor is required to attend the first meeting, and be subject to examination. The creditors at the first meeting shall appoint a liquidator of the estate who will require to give security. Upon the appointment of the liquidator the official receiver shall hand over everything to him so that everything in regard to the estate will rest in the liquidator. The official receiver will have a first lien on the estate in regard to his fees.

The creditors may at any meeting appoint one or more inspectors, but not more than five in all. No liquidator can purchase any of the stock.

Clause 25 provides that the creditors may at any meeting appoint one or more inspectors, but not more than five in all, who shall superintend and direct the proceedings of the liquidator in the management and winding up of the estate. No liquidator can purchase any of the stock. The fees of the receiver will be ten cents for each notice to creditors; \$2 for attendance at first meeting; for taking evidence ten cents per folio for first copy and five cents for every additional one. The court will decide the other services for ten dollars and upwards, but not over one hundred. The estate will have to pay notarial transfer fees in Quebec. On the application of the official receiver or liquidator the court may summon the husband or wife of the debtor, or any other person known or suspected to have in their possession any of the estate for examination.

A debtor may be arrested if he is suspected of intention to abscond, to remove part of his goods from the creditors, or if he fails to attend any meeting at which he is required.

In regard to discharge the bill provides that if the debtor submits a proposition which is satisfactory to a majority in value of the creditors, the liquidator shall then call a meeting of the creditors to consider the same. Such meeting must take place within one month from the date of the passing of the resolution referred to. The debtor shall attend such meeting. In no case shall any proposition providing for a discharge of a debtor on payment of a composition in satisfaction of his debts be entertained unless it provides for the payment in full within three months from the confirmation thereof of all costs, charges, and disbursements in connection with proceedings under the act then remaining unpaid, and of all claims declared by the act to be privileged claims, and for the payment within one year from the date of such confirmation of at least 25 per cent.

of the amount of the unsecured claims of creditors in any way affected by the confirmation thereof.

The court must consent to the discharge before it becomes binding upon the creditors. The debtor must also show that no creditor was induced through monetary considerations to sign for his discharge. If the debtor is guilty of any fraud he is not entitled to a discharge, and the court may order the suspension of the discharge for a period not exceeding five years. The court can order this for recklessness in business, misconduct by being extravagant in expenses or endorsing for others after he had good reason to know he was insolvent.

If at the expiry of one year the debtor has not his discharge and no order made against it, then he can make application to the court to appoint a day to hear such application. Any creditor to whose claim the discharge would apply may appear to oppose it. The debtor will have to show that he has complied with all the provisions of the act. The court may thereupon make an order for a discharge, but if the debtor fails to show that he has conducted his business honestly it will be refused.

One particularly new feature provides that notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this act, the debtor, if not discharged earlier, shall receive his discharge under the act without reference to his creditors or to the court, at the expiration of six years from the date of insolvency; but if at the time an order is in force suspending the operation of his discharge for a period of which a portion then remains unexpired, such discharge shall not take place until the expiration of the time named in such order. The debtor or liquidator may appeal from any order of the court, and all proceedings in the case will be stayed until the appeal is determined.

In case of a discharge of a debtor by the payment of composition in satisfaction of his debts, the liquidator shall transfer the estate to the debtor.

Among the privileged claims may be mentioned the fees, etc., of the official receiver; all necessary and proper costs, arrears of salary or wages, rent due and payable. A secured creditor may, before proving his claims, assign the security to the official receiver or the liquidator, for the benefit of the estate, in which case he shall rank upon the estate as an unsecured candidate for the full amount of his claim. Provisions are made against the debtor giving preferences to certain creditors.

In the province of Quebec, if a trader has a marriage contract with his wife, by which he gives a certain amount, and such contract is not registered within three months from the execution thereof, then she cannot avail herself of the provisions of it unless it is shown that the debtor could have paid his claim in full, irrespective of such property.

In the province of Quebec the sale of im-



moveable property may be subject to all such charges and hypothecs as are permitted by the law of the province to remain chargeable thereon when sold by the sheriff, and also subject to such other charges and hypothecs thereon as are not due at the time of the sale, etc. The liquidator shall prepare dividend sheets of the estate for the debtor whenever the amount realized will justify a division thereof, or when he is required by inspectors or court to do so. Before any dividend sheet is made the inspector shall examine each claim with the liquidator. One per centum upon all moneys proceeding from the sale by a liquidator of any immoveable property in Quebec shall be retained by the liquidators out of such moneys and paid over to the sheriff of the district, or of either of the counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure, as the case may be, for the building and jury fund of such district.

Clause 101 deals with frauds, such as exhibiting false balance sheets so as to give an erroneous and incorrect account of the estate, and provides a penalty liable to imprisonment for two years. A verdict must be first given by the court that the party is guilty. If the debtor does not give over all his property under his control, then he is liable to three years' imprisonment. If within thirty days prior to his insolvency he conceals, removes or embezzles any part of his property, then he leaves himself open to the same punishment.

There are in all 128 clauses in the bill.

#### GLEANED IN RETAIL CIRCLES.

**E**D. REYNOLDS, formerly with C. C. Lee, of Alliston, has bought out G. G. Pringle, of Beeton. Mr. Reynolds was in Toronto last week buying goods. O. Jekewith, formerly head clerk at Lee's, will fill a similar position with Mr. Reynolds.

J. H. Strickland, of Strickland Bros., Cannington, has returned from Montreal.

Donald C. Strachan, of Goderich, has refitted his store, making it one of the handsomest in the province.

Martin McMillan, the well-known grocer in Yonge street, Toronto, is understood to be looking around for new premises.

It is said that McWillie Bros., grocers, King street east, Toronto, propose opening up with a stock of groceries in the store in the Confederation Life building, fronting on Yonge street.

R. A. Stiver, general merchant, Unionville, is about retiring from business, and as a consequence is looking for some one to purchase his business. "It is a good stand," said a traveler, "and it is an excellent chance for some one."

In an item which appeared in last week's GROCER referring to a shipment of tea received by W. J. McFarland, of Markdale, the printer put in one more cipher than necessary, making the quantity 60,000 in-

stead of 6,000 pounds. Mr. McFarland, in drawing attention to the error, remarks: "I fear that the item if not corrected will induce the Mikado of Japan, his serene highness the Emperor of China, the Great Mogul of India, and the great tea houses of this country to send their representatives to call upon me."

McElderry & McRae, of Guelph, have received a large consignment of Ceylon, Assam, and Japan teas, which are said to show exceptional value.

Irwin & McGee, of Arthur, are dissolving partnership, and a new firm is being formed by Mr. Irwin and Mr. Colville. This is the second time these latter gentlemen have formed a partnership.

L. H. Yeomans, of Mount Forest, has just received a carload of syrup at prices, it is said, which will surprise the trade.

T. Clarke, Mount Forest, has completed stock-taking, and expresses himself as satisfied with the business of 1893.

J. S. Ireland, of Mount Forest, has on hand a big stock of French china and glassware, among which are some handsome fish and dinner sets.

Walsh Bros., of Stratford, are in receipt of a direct importation of 200 packages of Ceylon, Japan, and Hyson teas.

J. W. Irwin, grocer, of Clinton, is said to be doing a big business in his special brand of tea. "Irwin is one of the best grocers in Ontario," said an admirer of his.

T. S. Ford, of Stratford, has found '93's trade satisfactory. "He has one of the finest grocery and dry goods stores in the West," enthusiastically remarked a traveler.

#### WHOLESOMENESS OF CANNED GOODS.

**A** WESTERN trade paper has been publishing in weekly batches, according to Merchants' Review, the statements of canners of fruits and vegetables, regarding the charges brought against them by the chemical division of the Department of Agriculture. The department recently published a report of the chemists, containing the results of analyses of many well-known brands of canned goods. According to this report the presence of tin, copper and salicylic acid was detected in many of the samples examined, but the canners are almost unanimous in declaring that the acid is not used by them for preserving their products, and they express doubts as to the existence of tin and copper in the samples to a dangerous degree. They might as well have saved themselves the trouble of replying to the charges, as the practical test that the products of the canning industry have been submitted to during the past twenty years has settled the question in favor of the canners. The chemists may have conducted their investigation without the slightest error, and the ingredients that

they claim to have found may have been in the cans, but that they existed in dangerous proportions no one familiar with canned goods will for a moment believe. At the same time, it is as well to have these periodical examinations of canned goods, for they will have the tendency to make the packers more careful than ever regarding their raw material and the processes that they employ.

#### THE SAME HERE, BROTHER.

**A**RT in Advertising says: In connection with the advance in the subscription price we have also another reform in view, and that is to put our advertisers in their proper places. Goodness knows it was hard enough to get them, and now that we've got them we don't know what to do with them. Each one, individually and successively, owns the whole paper during the life of his contract. It sometimes happens that we misplace an ad. In the customer's eyes this is but little short of deliberate murder. He storms, raves, does everything but shoot to kill, and in the end kindly permits us to live a little longer.

The process of getting an order is unique in itself. At the beginning of the first call he says: "Oh, I couldn't think of using your paper at any price!"

Of course not. Some of them would have us believe that they are not using it yet.

Finally he asks the price of a preferred position, and shrieks on hearing the quotation. "I thought I'd like to do something with you this month," he says, "but that's robbery."

The third attempt is taken up in a vain effort to break rates.

The fourth attempt results in an offer for the preferred position at the run-of-the-paper price.

"You'll get that or nothing," says our customer, closing his desk with a bang.

"Oh, yes! we'll get something," say we, trying to be funny at a funeral—"we get left."

By-and-bye the contract come in, and the gracious donor looks in every once in a while to see if we are properly appreciating his bounty. "You must be making lots of money now," he says, glancing fondly at his own ad. Then turning to the next page, he continues: "There! I knew that fellow would come in when he saw mine. Gracious, how many ads. you've caught since you hooked me! Say, how much commission do I get? Oh, you sly dogs!" and giving a gratified chuckle he cribs an extra copy and strides down the hall.

We made some very stupid bargains to begin with. For instance, yearly advertisers get a discount of 10 per cent. But they don't get it after January 1st. No more putting a premium on poverty for us. We ought, we suppose, to make it an object for a man to spend \$500 a year instead of \$50 but we won't. As a matter of fact, the \$500 man ought to be charged an extra 10 per cent., on the ground that he can afford it. That may not be good business, but good or bad it goes into this paper after January 1st.

## FINLAY MACDONALD.

ANOTHER soap man adorns THE GROCER'S picture gallery of prominent travelers. His name is Finlay Macdonald, and he carries the grip in the city of Toronto for John Taylor & Co., of the Morse Soap Works. Mr. Macdonald first saw the light of day in bonnie Scotland, but not many summers had passed over his head when his parents left the land of the heather for the land of the maple leaf, Finlay, of course, accompanying them. They settled in the Township of King, York County, and there it was that the subject of this sketch was "raised." Mr. Macdonald's first venture in the field of commerce was some twenty years ago, when, as a grocer, he began business in Queen street east, Toronto. His store was a model of cleanliness and tasteful arrangement. For ten years he weighed out sugar and tea and sundry other groceries, working up a nice business. Then—that was in 1885—he accepted a position as city traveler for the Toronto branch of Walter Woods & Co., continuing in that capacity after the firm became known as Taylor, Scott & Co. In 1889 he resigned his position to accept a more remunerative one with John Taylor & Co., and with this firm he still remains.

Mr. Macdonald possesses many qualifications essential to a successful traveler. One of his most marked characteristics is geniality. Meet him wherever you may or under whatever circumstances, he has always the same pleasant smile, cheery greeting and warm grasp of the hand. And such a grasp! Did you ever feel it? It's like that of a vice, only a pleasant one, of course. He did not get this grip by carrying the "grip." He got it in his younger days when he used to toss the caber, throw the hammer and put the shot. Another prominent characteristic is his perseverance. If he ever camps upon the trail of a merchant, he will not strike his tent while there is a possibility of securing an order for what he at least believes to be the best soap in the country. Punctuality is another characteristic of Mr. Macdonald, for if he makes an agreement to call upon a customer at a certain hour he will allow nothing over which he has any control to interfere with his fulfilling it. The characteristics noted in Mr. Macdonald might with profit be noted and digested by all young men.

## DO COFFEE AND TEA FACILITATE DIGESTION?

THIS question is treated by C. Falkenhurst in a short paper in the *Gartenlaube*, Leipzig, December, which he devotes to a review of the recent experiments of Schulz-Schulzenstein, published in the *Zeitschrift für Physiologische Chemie*, and designed to throw light on this much-disputed question. This paper is reproduced by the *Literary Digest*.

This celebrated chemist prepared from the fresh mucous membrane of a pig an extract which approached very nearly in character

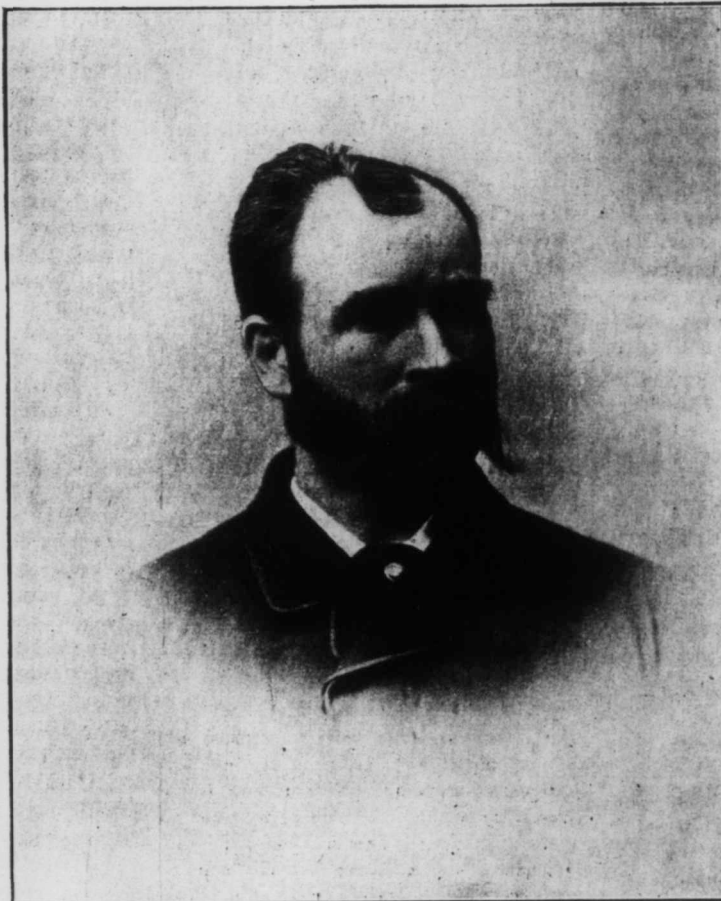
on the system. The most important of these are: First—Caffein, which raises the activity of the heart, operating, in small quantities as a wholesome stimulus, but as a poison when taken in excess. Second—An aromatic substance, which operates principally on the nerves, acting in moderate quantity, as an agreeable stimulus; to this is attributable the phantasies so frequently experienced as a result of coffee drinking. Third—The coffee bean contains tannin, to which it owes its bitter taste, and this, as is well known, enters into combinations with albumen which materially prejudices its digestibility. These three principal substances vary very much with the method of preparation. If the coffee is simply infused in water at the boiling point, and allowed to cool at once, we get little caffein, a great deal of the aroma, and scarcely a trace of tannin. If we allow the coffee to boil for a time, the aroma is dissipated, passing off with the steam; we get more caffein, and the longer it is boiled, the more tannin is dissolved out.

These experiments confirm the views generally expressed by physicians, that coffee long boiled prejudices digestion, while a simple infusion facilitates it; but its beneficial action in the latter case is now shown to be due, not to direct chemical action on the albumen present, but indirectly to its action on the nerves of the stomach promoting the secretions of gastric juice. In other words, its action is physiological, not chemical.

Turning now to tea, he finds its constituents very nearly similar. The tea leaves also contain caffein (called, also, theine), aromatic substances, and tannin.

Consequently, in tea, as in coffee, the properties of the beverage depend very much on whether it is an infusion or a decoction.

The problem is very simple. The traveler on the march will find himself benefitted most by the caffein, and to secure this the coffee must be brought to, and maintained for a few minutes at the boiling point. But to take boiled coffee after a full meal impedes digestion and heightens the heart's action unduly. On the other hand, an infusion of tea or coffee, taken at such times, facilitates digestion and exerts a wholesome and exhilarating action on the nervous system. Long boiling, or stewing near the boil, brings out all the tannin, which is always prejudicial to digestion. As a consequence, the practice of keeping tea or coffee hot upon the stove is a pernicious one.



Finlay Macdonald.

to the gastric juice, and first tested it with the albumen of a boiled egg. The operation was completed in eight hours, and 94 per cent. of the substance converted into digested albumen. He then submitted a decoction of tea and coffee, severally, to the action of the same preparation. In the case of the coffee 61 per cent., and in the case of the tea 66 per cent. of the albuminous contents was digested, thus confirming the observation frequently made by physicians that boiling materially prejudices the digestibility of albuminous substances.

Treating more particularly of coffee, he observes that it contains several active principles, each of which exercises an influence



### PROFITS OF THE SUGAR TRUST.

THE Sugar Trade Journal comes to the defense of the Sugar Trust against the scorching arraignment of it by Mr. Warner in the House of Representatives, and meets his charge of "gratuitous mendacity" by accusations of "garbling." As all the facts come from the Sugar Trade Journal, it is not a laborious task to analyze the arguments and reach a conclusion.

The essence of the point in controversy is the question whether the refiner's profit, the margin between the price of raws and refined, has, or has not, been greater since the organization of the Trust than it was before. Mr. Warner presents the figures for the three years preceding the organization of the Trust, 1885-6-7, and shows a very large increase in the refiner's profit since the organization in November, 1887, and the removal of the duty from the refiner's raw material in the spring of 1891. The Sugar Trade Journal gives the figures for 1880-81-2-3, and shows that the refiner's margin is about what it was ten years ago; and for the six years since the organization of the Trust it has been not much greater than it was during the eight years before, including the three years 1885-6-7. It objects to the comparison of present profits with those of these three years, on the ground that they were not "normal" years.

But why should not the comparison be made with those years, and why were not those years normal? Is a normal year in the sugar business one in which the profits, to quote a barrister's bon mot, run out of percentage into highway robbery?

Consider the variations in the refiner's margin and what they mean. The average for the five years 1880 to 1884 was almost exactly one cent, with a constant diminution from a cent and a third in the first of these years to a little more than four-fifths of a cent in the last one. The average for the next three years was .685 of one cent. For eight years the margin had steadily diminished under the competition of the refiners, and had in that period fallen nearly one-half. In November, 1887, the Trust was organized and the refiner's profit was 1.242 in 1888 and 1.252 in 1889. In 1890-91 it fell considerably, the average for the two years being just under four-fifths of a cent. In 1891 the duty was taken off raw sugar and the refiner's margin was 1.035 in 1892 and 1.153 in 1893.

This is the record; what does it mean? It means that for eight years of free competition among the refiners, the margin of profit was steadily reduced, the total reduction being nearly one-half. The Trust was organized and the refiner's margin was nearly doubled for two years. The great profits made then stimulated the independent refiners, and the effect of competition was to reduce the profit. The outside refiners were brought into the combination or

forced out of business, and the market was again forced up and kept moving in an upward direction. The record substantiates everything that Mr. Warner charged against the Trust. With competition suppressed, and the whole purpose of the Trust is to suppress competition, the refiner's profit is about double what it was reduced to under free competition.

The Sugar Trade Journal does not dispute the weekly prices of raws and refined given by Mr. Warner for the period since last July. We suppose they are taken from the Journal itself and are not open to dispute. They justify the charge that the Sugar Trust improved the opportunity afforded by the cholera scare in Europe last year, which interfered with shipments, to work the refiner's margin up from one and one-tenth and one and one-sixth cents to one and one-fourth and one and one-third cents. Considering the losses that were being suffered last year by everyone who was not maintained by the government in the enjoyment of a monopoly, it does seem as if even the

"THE CANADIAN GROCER" HAS  
ALREADY

### THE LARGEST ADVERTISING PATRONAGE

OF ANY GROCERY TRADE JOURNAL IN  
THE WORLD, AND

### THE LARGEST GUARANTEED CIRCULATION

rapacious Sugar Trust might have been content with the rate of profit made by it in 1892.

What the profits of the Sugar Trust were last year, a year of exceptional disaster, the public will probably never know exactly. The annual meeting of the Trust was lately postponed, apparently till after the tariff bill should have passed the House, so that even approximations should not be made at an inopportune moment. But in a year of unprecedented losses and failures the Sugar Trust was paying 7 per cent. on its preferred and 12 per cent. on its common stock, and the nominal capital is supposed to be not less than three times the real value of the investment. The Sugar Trade Journal passes without comment over the statement of Mr. Warner that the Trust has issued enormous amounts of stock in excess of the value of the combined plants and the ten millions of bonds sold at the start for a working capital. If this be not true, we should like to have the Journal offer some evidence that it is not true; and if it be true, then the

Trust made at least 25 or 30 per cent. on the investment in the worst year we have had for a long time, and did it by suppressing competition and keeping the refiner's margin at a point nearly twice as high as that which prevailed in a period of tolerably free competition.

These enormous profits show that while sugar is a proper subject for revenue taxation, there is no excuse whatever for the protection of the refiners, and the error the House of Representatives is in danger of making is not in removing the discrimination in favor of the refiner, but in leaving sugar wholly untaxed while the condition of the Treasury compels it to search for new sources of revenue.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

### "HAIN'T HED NO SHOW."

JOE BEALL 'ud sit upon a keg  
Down to the groc'ry store and throw  
One leg right over t'other leg,  
An' swear he'd never had no show;

"Oh, no," said Joe,  
"Hain't hed no show."

Then shift his cud to t'other jaw,  
An' chaw, an' chaw, an' chaw.

He said he got no start in life,  
Didn't git no money from his dad,  
And the washin' took in by his wife  
Earned all the funds he ever had;

"Oh, no," said Joe,  
"Hain't hed no show."

An' then he'd look up at the clock,  
An' talk, an' talk, an' talk, an' talk.

"I've waited twenty year—let's see—  
Yes, twenty-four, an' never struck,  
Altho' I've sot roun' patiently,  
The fust tarnation streak of luck;"

"Oh, no," said Joe,  
"Hain't hed no show."

Then stuck like mucilage to the spot,  
An' sot, an' sot, an' sot, an' sot.

"I've come down regerler ever' day,  
For twenty years to Piper's store,  
I've sot here in a patient way,  
Say, hain't I, Piper?" Piper swore—

"I tell ye, Joe,  
Ye hain't no show,

Yer too dern patient;" ther whole raft  
Just laffed, an' laffed, an' laffed, an' laffed.

—S. W. Foss, in Yankee Blade.

### AMERICAN SARDINE PACK.

During the past year the American pack of sardines has shown, according to the Boston Fish Bureau, an increase over the previous year, and will probably amount to 550,000 cases. The packing began in good shape about the middle of August, and packers had a good run of fish until the 1st of November, when fish were scarce and prices high, making the last of the season poor. The packing season is still, by law, from April 15th to Dec. 15th. Prices for sardines during the year have been:  $\frac{1}{4}$  oils, \$3.35 to \$3.75;  $\frac{1}{4}$  mustards, \$2.75 to \$3.25 per case.



[This department is made up largely of items from travelers 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.]

A general store is to be opened at Rockingham, N.S., by J. Davison & Sons.

R. J. Graham, of Belleville, has shipped a carload of sun-dried apples to Germany.

An item of interest to butchers: Paris killed last year 11,862 old horses for roasts and soups.

The employees of McPherson & Co., Hamilton, have accepted a reduction of 10 per cent. in their wages.

A grocer on St. Valliere street, Quebec, has had a statue in ice of Mr. Gladstone erected in front of his house.

The Western Canned Goods Packers' Association will hold their annual convention in Chicago February 13 to 16.

The Mitchell Board of Trade has elected these officers: President, T. S. Ford; vice-president, W. Thompson; sec.-treas., Isaac Hord.

J. H. Trestain, Glencoe, has bought the general store in the village of Calchan from Mr. Calderwood and will take possession in a few days.

Fire broke out in the grocery store of Mr. Peter Doyle, Queen street, Charlottetown, P.E.I. The stock was badly damaged. The building was considerably injured; loss covered by insurance. There was \$300 insurance on Mr. Doyle's stock.

The Ontario Creameries' Association intend holding three public meetings: Sandhill, February 13; Castlederg, February 14; and Nobelton, February 15. Farmers should take advantage of these opportunities to gain valuable information. Further particulars next week.

The report of the Harriston cheese factory shows that the amount of milk received during the 136 days the factory was run was 2,150,569 lbs., the amount of cheese sold 199,555 lbs., average price received 98-100 cents, total value of cheese for the season \$19,729.21.

James Gray, who has purchased the Farrish mills, Rockwood, is making extensive repairs and will soon have the mill in first class shape. Mr. Gray is well known as an obliging and capable miller, having been with H. Hortop for a number of years both in Eden Mills and Everton.

Seventy car loads of pressed hay were shipped from the neighborhood of Milverton

during the month of January. It was packed in bales of 125 pounds for the English market. Over \$7,000 has been distributed amongst the farmers in this neighborhood so far this season for this commodity.

The Montreal Canning Company, Limited, also with headquarters in Vancouver, are seeking incorporation with a capital of \$200,000. It is understood that the erection of a cannery on the North Arm will be immediately commenced on incorporation being obtained.

John Hanniford, flour and feed merchant, and one of the oldest residents of St. Catharines, Ont., was burned to death in the rooms over his store the other night. It is supposed he accidentally upset a lighted lamp which set fire to the carpet. He was aged 56, and leaves a wife and family.

Very large numbers of hop poles are being made under contract, for supply to the Earl of Aberdeen and Mr. Price Ellison. It is thus augured that the acreage under hops this year will be considerably enlarged in the Okanagan district.—News, Vancouver.

Letters patent of incorporation have been issued to the Oxford Milling Company (Ltd.), Oxford, incorporated by Henry Sutton Moore, Norwich; Philip Kelly, township of Burford, Brant; Martin Emigh, John Sheahan, and Thomas S. Dunkin, township of North Norwich, Oxford, to carry on a general flour milling business.

Walter T. Shatford, of Hubbard's Cove, who left Halifax about three years ago, was recently elected alderman by acclamation for one of the wards of the town of Vernon, British Columbia. Mr. Shatford has a large general store at Vernon, with a branch at Fairview, B.C., conducted by his brother. Both are doing well.

J. Vance, salesman of the German Union cheese factory at New Hamburg, has addressed a circular to a large number of the cheese factories in Ontario, asking their co-operation in the sending of a representative to the British market. A meeting will be arranged shortly, to be held at New Hamburg, when the matter will be discussed.

The Gulf of Georgia Canning Company, Limited Liability, has given notice of incorporation for the purpose of carrying on the business of fish packers and canners, with capital of \$100,000 and headquarters at Vancouver. The incorporators are Chas. S. Windsor, A. H. B. Macgowan and Wm. C. McCord.

The recent question raised by some of our exchanges as to whether the grocery business was profitable and the trade increasing or not is quite briefly answered by Dun's report, which says that "during the past year the only trade which showed an increase was the grocery trade. It amounted to one per cent." If any trade can hold its own during

such a year as that through which we have just passed, to say nothing of making a gain, it speaks volumes in its favor.—Ohio Merchant.

It is remarked that there is a steady increase in the use of cocoa. The article is largely advertised, and as nearly all preparations of it are of excellent quality there is a growing demand both in Canada and the United States. During the fiscal year ending June 30, the imports to the United States were 24,460,325 pounds, a gain over 1892 of 2,504,451 pounds.

"Boston is fast becoming noted for its packing and distribution of finnan haddies. During the season of 1892-93, as near as can be estimated, 1,800,000 pounds of these fish have been smoked in this city. They have sold from 4½ to 8c. per pound. The amount smoked this season, it is thought, will be larger than last year." So says the report of the Boston Fish Bureau.

British Columbia fishermen have reported in favor of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper's new regulations which give the majority of the licenses to the fishermen. Formerly these fishing licenses were controlled by the canners. Thus the catch was practically limited to the "sockeye" salmon for canning, but now the fishermen will catch the large "Quinnat" salmon and ship them east in a frozen state.

From reports received at the Department of Marine and Fisheries, it is shown that sixty-nine United States fishing vessels took out licenses from the Newfoundland Government last season, paying in the aggregate \$10,387 for the privilege, being at the rate of \$1.50 per ton. Canadian licenses were taken out by seventy-one United States vessels, a decrease of thirty-seven compared with the previous season.

A summary of the fire insurance business in Canada is given in the last issue of the Insurance and Finance Chronicle. Last year the premiums amounted to \$6,740,958, and the losses were \$4,970,266, or 73.73 per cent. of the total premiums. The premiums for the past seven years were \$40,741,853, and the losses \$25,924,552, or 63.63 per cent. of the premiums.

The following are the newly elected officers of the Fredericton, N.B., Board of Trade: President, James S. Neill; vice-president, Wm. Lemont; secretary, J. W. McCready; treasurer, George W. Hodge; Members of Council, A. G. Edgcombe, M. Tennant, A. H. F. Randolph, C. Fred Chestnut, Fred B. Edgcombe, George W. Hodge, Geo. Hatt, John J. Weddall, John T. Clarke, H. H. Pitts, A. Lottimer, John M. Wiley.

The Hamilton Board of Health met a few evenings ago to consider objections from several users of ice for cooling purposes against the limits for cutting ice defined by the board. Mr. Fearman, on behalf of the



**TEAS!** We are making it interesting for buyers. Our stock is large and well sorted. Our travelers will show you samples. If they do not reach you send direct to us for figures. To-day's prices will show a handsome profit in the near future.

**LUCAS, STEELE & BRISTOL,**  
HAMILTON.

TELEPHONE 447

LeRoy Mills

**Extra Refined Salt**

3, 5, 7, 14 lb. bags, full weight.

We strongly recommend this article to the trade.

Lovejoy's

**Breakfast Flakes**

Cases, 3 dozen packages, \$4.00.

Cherry's **Irish Mustard**

Absolutely Pure.

**BALFOUR & CO.** Wholesale Grocers, Hamilton.

Watch Them



Watch Them

THE above brand, "Ram Lal," is registered in Canada, United States, England and India. This tea is packed only in five pound tins, and pound and half pound packages. Unscrupulous opponents are selling blended teas in bulk, guaranteeing such to be Ram Lal's. Do not be deceived, as this tea is never sold in bulk. The above cut is a facsimile of a package of Ram Lal's. See that you get no other.

Watch Them

Watch Them

**James Turner & Co.**

Wholesale Grocers,

**Hamilton.**

objectors, said they were prepared to give a bond that the ice cut would not be used for domestic purposes. It was decided to rescind the resolution passed at the last meeting of the board and adopt the limits in use in 1891, allowing ice to be cut nearer shore.

The Canadian Packers' Association has elected the following officers: Wellington Boulter, Picton, president; W. A. Ferguson, Delhi, vice-president; W. C. Breckenridge, Hamilton, secretary-treasurer. Executive Committee—W. P. Innes, Simcoe, chairman; S. Fenton, Jr., St. Catharines; H. I. Matthews, Lakeport; J. W. Windsor, Montreal; A. E. Carpenter, Hamilton.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Pond Mills Cheese Manufacturing Co. was held at the factory on Jan. 26. T. Elliott was appointed chairman and D. Currie secretary of the meeting. The reports of the officers were received and adopted. The secretary's report showed that the average cost to manufacture 100 pounds of cheese was \$1.80; value of 10 pounds of milk was 8.70 cents; the average price of cheese 9.72c. F. D. Norton, wishing to retire from being salesman, and having served the company faithfully and successfully for many previous years, was appointed honorary salesman.

Australian dairy produce is being vigorously pushed in the English market. Some time ago the colony of Victoria granted a bonus to butter exporters, and now it is proposed to adopt a similar policy in regard to cheese. The rate has not yet been decided upon, but it will probably be £6 a ton, or about a cent and a half a pound. This will enable the Australian dairyman to sell his produce just so much cheaper in the British market. It is causing anxiety among English farmers, and also among Canadian and United States farmers who find in England so large a market for their dairy products.

As a result of the three years' over-production of canned fruits the canners in California find themselves carrying some 800,000 cases or better of fruits. The expected January trade did not show up, and holders are becoming anxious to make sales, hence

a large cut in prices resulted. Standard apricots offered at \$1.05 to \$1.10; white cherries, \$1.25; yellow peaches, \$1.20 to \$1.25; plums at \$1, and other goods to follow. We understand that one city canner has placed a block of 10,000 cases with a large wholesale grocery in Chicago at prices as low if not lower than the above. This large stock is not all held in California, but is in first hands.—California Fruit Grower.

A writer in an American fruit trade journal says the positive famine of apples this season is unprecedented in the history of the country. The United States has had little surplus for export, nor will the shipments of the year aggregate one-tenth the usual quantity sent abroad. Canada holds to-day from 50,000 to 75,000 barrels merchantable stock—not over one-fifth the quantity of a year ago at this time. The great shortage in the United States may result in attracting to us a fair share of these Canadian holdings, despite the restrictive tariff of 80c. per barrel.—Ex.

COFFEE DURING 1893

THE year 1893, says Spice Mill, will long be remembered in the coffee trade. It has been a very profitable one to importers, and at the same time furnished one of the largest failures ever recorded among speculators. This was engineered by one Kaltenbach, of Havre, France, who attempted to bull the market last April. His failure broke the market and pounded the price of coffee down four cents inside of two days. It recovered quickly, however, and ever since has steadily advanced. This advance has been due to the Brazilian trouble and the small crop, the prospect of an exceptionally large crop for 1894-95 seemingly having no effect on the market.

The total sales on the Coffee Exchange during 1893 amounted to 5,880,250 bags, a decrease of over 1,000,000 bags compared with 1892.

The highest price on the Exchange during the year was in October, when that month sold at 17.75c., and the lowest was in April, when the September option sold at

12.55c. per lb. The largest transactions were in April, during the Kaltenbach bull movement, when the sales reached 1,175,750 bags.

The monthly warehouse deliveries of all kinds of coffee in the United States, during 1893, compare as follows with those during 1892:

	1893.	1892.
	Bags.	Bags.
January .....	443,518	423,152
February .....	354,853	354,170
March .....	349,753	452,915
April .....	353,117	375,896
May .....	365,167	392,976
June .....	329,267	371,052
July .....	277,921	370,287
August .....	293,191	435,755
September .....	388,725	343,468
October .....	350,590	343,526
November .....	338,552	380,628
December .....	376,112	329,210
	4,220,666	4,573,035

The receipts of coffee at Rio and Santos, from the beginning of the crop year, July 1st, 1893, to January 1st, 1894, aggregated 2,625,000 bags as against 3,706,000 bags for the same period in 1892. This, as will be seen, is a decrease of 1,081,000 bags, which accounts for the high price of coffee for several months past, and the decrease in consumption. The official figures of the deliveries of coffee as given above show that the people of this country have consumed about 23,124,790 pounds less than during the same period of 1892. At 30 cents a pound this represents the snug sum of \$6,937,437.

A PROSPEROUS GROCER.

G RUMBLE as some may about the retail grocery trade there are at least some who seem to find it prosperous. Robert Barron, of 728 Yonge street, is one of these. He has already a fine store and dwelling—one of the finest and most modern, in fact, in the Toronto retail grocery trade. But large and commodious as are his present premises, they are inadequate for the demands of his business. At any rate this is what one would infer from the fact that Mr. Barron has found it necessary to erect an addition. It will be three stories high, with a frontage of twenty feet on Yonge street, the ground floor of which will be taken into the store. Excavations for the foundations and cellar are now being made.

5 cents

BUYS A CAKE OF

Sweet Home Soap.

- The largest cake.
- The purest soap.
- The nicest wrappers.
- The most popular music.
- The best selling soap in the market.



London Soap Co.

LONDON, ONT.



## FISH AND GAME COMMISSION.

THE Ontario Fish and Game Commissioners held a meeting in the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, for the purpose of preparing their annual report to be submitted to the Legislature. There were present: Dr. MacCallum, Dunaville, chairman; Messrs. H. P. Dwight, Toronto; W. G. Parish, Athens, and J. H. Willmott, Beaumaris, and Mayor Stewart, of Hamilton, game warden. Mr. W. B. Wells, Chatham, was the only commissioner absent.

The commission decided to recommend that the law prohibiting the sale of quail, snipe, partridge, and woodcock be continued until 1897. The enforcement of the law has been found to be beneficial, and the sportsmen all over the country have been petitioning for its enlargement. A recommendation will be made with reference to the muskrat season, to change the present law so as to allow muskrats to be taken from the 1st January to the 1st May with the understanding that they must be trapped and not shot during April.

It was decided to recommend that officers acting under the game law be given the right to search the persons of offenders. Another decision was in favor of allowing foreign sportsmen who shoot in Ontario, after taking out the necessary licenses, to take two deer out of the country with them.

A recommendation will be made that the deer season be not changed except that dogs shall not be allowed to run after the 1st of November. The Legislature will be asked to define clearly what is meant by "unorganized territories," as, in the case of Muskoka, Algoma, Parry Sound, and such localities, much trouble is caused by the want of a clear definition. The commissioners will draw attention to the fact that owing to the dispute in the matter of the fisheries between the Federal and Provincial Governments, their hands are tied, and much valuable time is being wasted and large numbers of fish are being slaughtered out of season. They will urge that immediate steps be taken to have the test case which is being

prepared for argument between the two governments brought on at an early date.

There are only four wardens under salary, and this number, it will be represented, is far too small to overtake the wide area which the work of the commission covers. An effort will be made to have at least two more appointed. The commissioners say that a great deal of work has been done since the organization of the commission in 1892, and the laws have been well enforced and appear to be thoroughly popular. An effort will be made to obtain a larger appropriation this year from the Legislature, with a view to still further carrying out the work, as much useful work could be done in the way of propagating fish in streams now depleted, and of preserving the game in localities where it is now scarce and almost extinct.

## CRITICISING THE STATES.

MR. MARK ROSENTHAL, the well-known London, Eng., banker and financier, is a guest at the Queen's hotel. Mr. Rosenthal is paying Canada a visit for the first time. He is seeking profitable investments.

When asked by the Empire why he came to Canada to invest money he replied:

"There has been a financial wave of depression all over the world. Securities that were marketable two years ago at 200 are to-day not worth half the money. Investors were able to get as much as 5 and 6 per cent. on legitimate loans in England, and as much as 5 up to 10 per cent. in the United States within two years. To-day they can't get more than 3½ per cent. in England on gilt-edged loans, and not more than 8 per cent. in New York.

"Canada has been the only country in the world where money has continued to circulate freely during this period of distress. Your people are not frightened. Manufacturing and other industries are moving right along as usual, and money placed here seems to return good dividends. That is the reason why I am here."

"Can't you find a market for your money

in New York; the government seems anxious to secure large sums?"

"I am glad you spoke of that. I was much amused on Wednesday last. I was in New York, and it was positively ridiculous to see the way the newspapers there crowded over the fact that \$42,000,000 had been raised on Government bonds. In order to raise this money the Government agent had to go begging to 45 different banks, insurance and loan companies in order to raise the amount.

"These bonds are the best possible security known to man, and I see by the New York Evening Post that they will pay a fraction over 8 per cent. What was the result? The largest amount subscribed by any one company was \$3,000,000. That was the New York Life Insurance Company. The Government were glad to get as low as \$50,000 from one bank, the Phoenix National. Now mark you, these securities are first-class, and Americans all along have been saying, 'We have plenty of money in the country, but people are afraid to invest.'

"Here was a chance, safe as the wheat, splendid interest and yet but \$40,000,000 could be raised, while the Government desires at least 30 per cent. more.

"The Chicago financial men do not appear to have much money to spare. Just look at this; I cut it out of a New York paper. Here it is: 'In view of the dependence that has been placed in some quarters upon the west for subscriptions to the loan, a great deal of satisfaction was taken by New York bankers to-day in a remark made by Lyman K. Gage, president of the First National Bank of Chicago. Mr. Gage is going to sail to-morrow for Italy, and he has been making a round of visits among New York financiers. To the president of one large corporation he remarks that "he was glad the New York banks had pulled the chestnuts out of the fire for the Government, as Chicago did not want any of the bonds."

"Now if the United States Government had applied to the Bank of England or the Bank of Montreal, for instance, they could have raised the \$60,000,000 on good security at once without placing both themselves and their country in the humiliating position of peddling the loan all over the United States, and exposing to the world how poor the country really is."—Toronto Empire.

# PRUNES.

We have a very desirable line of fruit in kegs . . .

Quality Good, Price Reasonable.



H. P. Eckardt & Co.

Wholesale Grocers

Toronto.

**MOLASSES AND PETROLEUM.**

**A**LMOST all the molasses which comes from Cuba to the United States, says an exchange, is brought in the same tanks in steamships that are used to carry petroleum as a return cargo. The ships' tanks are about sixteen feet deep, and have a neck seven feet deep. They are pumped full of oil at Brooklyn or Philadelphia, then taken to Havana, and the oil is pumped out into the tanks of the refining plants there. Molasses is brought from the interior of the island in huge hogsheads, which are emptied into the storage tanks. A suction pump, drawing about 10,000 gallons an hour, fills each ship's tanks to within two feet of the top, that amount of space being required for the expansion of the molasses. It might be supposed that the petroleum would have a bad effect on the molasses, but it has been shown that the contrary is the case, and as nearly one-half the importation is made into rum and the balance refined into sugar, a little oil is not of much account. The tanks are cleaned after the molasses has been pumped out by turning in a powerful steam jet, which washes down the sides and liquefies whatever molasses may be left in the bottom of the tank, and the suction pump finishes the work. A cargo of molasses, which formerly required ten or twelve days can now be unloaded in forty-eight hours, while the differ-

ence in cost of handling, to say nothing of the saving of time, amounts to a large sum. Since the present system of dividing a vessel's hold into tanks was devised and put in practice on steamers, the profits of the trade and the steamship companies have largely increased.

**EARLY FRUITS.**

**T**HE first Florida strawberries are, according to N. Y. Journal of Commerce, commencing to arrive in New York, and advices indicate a gradual increase in shipments until Charleston appear and the market is supplied from nearer points. The supply is very limited as yet, and not large enough to allow shippers to ship in refrigerator boxes, and consequently arrivals all more or less soft and out of condition by the time they are received here. There is an active demand for the few lots received, and it strictly prime they would probably realize extreme prices, as some early arrivals last and previous season were placed up to \$1.25 to \$1.50 per quart, and in instances as high as \$2.50 to \$3 per quart has been realized; but about the best berries received so far this season have not been of quality to command over 75c. to \$1, and most of the supply has sold in range of 40 to 60c. per quart. Early vegetables are also commencing to arrive more freely from Florida and other points, and new varieties

are continually being received. Within the past week new cabbage has appeared from Florida, but old cabbage is still so plenty and cheap that the new Florida has very little attention at the extreme prices asked, notwithstanding it is unusually good for first shipments. Several large lots of cabbage have been received from Denmark of late, which also tends to depress the market on other cabbage. The market is overstocked with new Florida beets, and a few have arrived from Bermuda. Green peas and cucumbers are just commencing to arrive, but they have only a small inquiry, and unless quality is unusually attractive they are hard to sell. Scattering crates of tomatoes have appeared from Florida, Key West, Havana and Bermuda, but most of the stock has been small and green, particularly from Bermuda and Havana, with shippers not packing or sorting them carefully and few buyers can use them; but for strictly choice, showing good and uniform color and size, extreme prices are realized. String beans are quite plenty and meet a very good outlet. Lettuce is being shipped very freely from Florida daily, and with the little Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans arriving there is an excessive supply and prices are rather low, but demand is active and offerings keep cleaned up from day to day. A few new onions have appeared from Bermuda and Havana, but there seems to be only a small demand for them.

**GROCERS:** Your customers' interests are your interests, and it is well to remember that this soap is the **BEST VALUE, FOR THE CONSUMER,** of any soap in the market.



**YOU RUN NO RISK  
WITH  
SUNLIGHT SOAP**

It is safe to recommend it; it is a pleasure to use it. Its claims to absolute Purity are not assumed, but genuine, and are backed by the endorsements of the leading chemical scientists of Great Britain and Europe.



**Adam's  
Horehound  
Tutti Frutti**

Send for  
Elegant  
Advertising  
Matter.

ADAMS & SONS CO., 11 and 13 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont.



Sold by the  
Wholesale  
Grocery  
Trade and  
the  
Manufacturers,

THE HAMILTON  
COFFEE AND  
SPICE CO

**Sales  
Increase  
Yearly**  
It Holds Trade

**= BROOMS =**

We are offering the best value in the market to-day.

Our Corn is CHOICE and carefully selected. Our Brooms are of superior workmanship and finish, and full weight guaranteed.

Send for sample lot. Freight paid to any Railway Station in Ontario, in 6 doz. lots.

**CHAS. BOECKH & SONS**

Manufacturers of Brushes,  
Brooms and Woodenware.

TORONTO

**Our Patrons**

Will understand that as usual we will meet them liberally in sorting for Xmas trade in what they may run short and order by express.

THE  
**SNOW DRIFT CO.**  
BRANTFORD

**NOTICE**

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

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Having largely increased their capacity. We advise all dealers to see their price list before placing 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 35c. " " "  
" 3 at 30c. " " "  
Their Flavoring Extracts are of the choicest quality.



**TENDERS.**  
INDIAN SUPPLIES.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of MONDAY, 19th March, 1894, for the delivery of Indian Supplies, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1895, at various points in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

Forms of tender, containing full particulars, may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Assistant Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

This advertisement is not to be inserted by any newspaper without the authority of the Queen's Printer, and no claim for payment by any newspaper not having had such authority will be admitted.

HAYTER REED,

Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa, January, 1894.

(8)

**\$9.<sup>23</sup>** is the profit on 10 boxes of

**Ammonia Soap**

the leading soap in Canada to-day.  
It costs \$2.67 net per box—72 bars—delivered free.

**W. A. BRADSHAW & Co.,**

Toronto, Ont.

**DELIVERY OF GOODS.**

**A** SYSTEM for delivering goods, like other branches of the business, must necessarily vary with the volume of trade and the population of the city. The following suggestions are based on the supposition of a city having from 70,000 to 80,000 inhabitants, a retail store catering to household as well as builders' trade, and the employment of one delivery wagon which is never called into the service of the shipping clerk.

The first requisite in the disposition of goods sold is to make a complete list, showing every article which the purchaser has selected and the quantities of each. After the list is called back and checked, goods that can be wrapped and tied in packages should be cared for at once, to avoid all possibility of being mislaid by casual and careless passers by.

For marking packages a gummed tag is the surest method of avoiding errors in delivery; for bulky goods a string tag or paint, as the case may require. If but one package or article is to be delivered mark name and address on the tag, but if packages are numerous mark name only on all tags except one, and on that one the name, address, number of packages, and list of articles not wrapped.

By the enumeration of packages and articles in the duplicate receipt book of the delivery wagon the driver has a check on the salesman, and can be reasonably sure of starting right at least. As to the disposition of goods awaiting delivery a counter or floor space devoted to this sole purpose is very necessary. Where it is not practicable to gather all the goods in one space the delivery clerk can ascertain from the before mentioned tag just what goods are to be delivered, and go to the different floors or rooms to find them.

The most effective and satisfactory use of the delivery wagon is found in the division of the city into districts, and making a trip to each district at stated hours. By this system, if adhered to, a customer can be given definite information as to the time the goods will be received. In case of immediate delivery being required various methods may be followed, according to the circumstances. If the goods are in a small, light package the office boy or messenger service can be utilized; if goods are bulky then an expressman must be hired, and the expense charged to the customer or not—according to the discretion of the salesman. Under no circumstances should the hours and trips of the delivery wagon be interfered with.

The goods having reached their destination the duplicate receipt is given with them, and the book signed after a careful counting by the party to whom they are delivered. No inspection of packages is practicable, for too much time is consumed, and the

error in the contents, if any, can only be rectified at the store, and the delivery clerk has his time schedule to keep up.

Instances are very numerous of contractors making complaints of shortage in goods delivered to unfinished buildings, and such cases seem to afford the largest opportunity for errors. The surest method to pursue under such circumstances is to mark on each package its contents and designate the floor or room for which it is intended, and then call for the foreman of the work to check them before signing receipt. For any error in the contents of the packages the salesman is, of course, directly responsible, and he should send out no bill of hardware that is not first looked over and checked back by somebody who is acquainted with the goods.—H. P. King in Metal Worker.

**THE CONSUMPTION OF TEA.**

**I**N reference to the relative increase of tea and coffee consumption in this country, a correspondent says: "Despite statistics, my experience is that the use of tea is spreading. Thirty years ago you could not get a cup of tea at any ordinary railway restaurant—coffee only being provided for the public, and I was often told that nobody ever asked for tea." It is certainly true that there has been a visible increase in the use of tea at restaurants and hotels within the past twenty or thirty years, and yet, according to the records of imports, the per capita consumption for the whole country has increased very little, and much less than that of coffee. There being no domestic production, the record of imports, less the amount of re-exportations, ought to give at least an approximate showing as to the amount of consumption. A possible explanation would be the adulteration of tea after its importation into this country, but there is no reason to believe that this abuse is or has ever been so prevalent as to affect the figures. The import and export statistics may not be accurate, but there is little reason to suppose that they are less so in one year than another so as to account for facts materially different from those shown.

The increase in consumption of tea per capita is smaller than might be reasonably expected, and suggests that we are becoming more and more of a coffee-drinking people, but the small relative increase in tea consumption is doubtless due at least to some extent to the persistence with which reports of tea adulteration have been circulated, and to the pains taken of recent years to improve the methods of preparing and retailing coffee, thus bringing it into the more convenient reach of people who are comparatively indifferent as to which beverage they drink. It is quite possible that a vigorous effort on the part of customs officials and of the tea trade to set at rest the reports of adulteration, would result in an increased consumption of tea.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

**HOUSEHOLD BRUSHES.**

**I**N the manufacture of even so simple an article as a brush a great deal of skill, experience, and forethought is necessary. The purpose for which the article is intended must be studied out, also the shape it must be made in accordance with. A great many cheap, inferior imitations of good standard quality brushes are now being placed on the market, which, while they may to a certain extent displace better goods for a time, will eventually prove worthless, and a dead loss to the purchaser. The better class of trade have found that it is more satisfactory and profitable to handle a good class of brushes of well-known makers who have a reputation to sustain. Chas. Boeckh & Sons, Toronto, are manufacturing a line of solid back brushes which, they claim, are gradually taking the foremost rank in the market, and are much in demand owing to their standard quality and durability. The firm say: "Our brushes are made for a variety of purposes, such as scrubbing, stove, shoe, horse, and dandy brushes, etc. The backs are not tacked on, but are dove-tailed in from the end, thus forming practically a solid back, which cannot warp or come off. The material, such as bristles, fibre, whisk, or whatever the brush is made of, is drawn or sewn in, and they are for this reason much stronger and more durable than the machine finished brushes, in which the knots are liable to drop out when a short time in use. It will be an advantage both to the trade and consumers when they realize fully that a first-class brush is worth a dozen poor ones, and is by far the cheapest in the end. Price list and descriptive catalogue sent on application. Goods to be had of all leading wholesale and retail dealers."

A Vermont traveler has recently, according to N. E. Grocer, sent to his customers a rather unique advance card:

Have been laid up four weeks with the grip,  
So am a little slow in making my trip;  
But for all short comings will make amends,  
By doing something handsome for my friends.

Will call Friday.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

Our Latest Importation, the

**"ARGENTINA" TINTED GLASS**

IN BEAUTIFUL NEW COLORS

Tumblers Wines Punch Cups  
Finger Bowls Oil Bottles, etc.

Wine Sets - and - Water Sets  
7 Pieces, \$2.75 7 Pieces, \$1.75

This line is the choice of all Colored Glass,  
Very attractive and cheap.

Order a sample lot.

**JAMES A. SKINNER & CO.**

TORONTO, ONT.

VANCOUVER, B.C.



# DAVIDSON & HAY

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AGENTS FOR

AUNT SALLY PANCAKE FLOUR

AUNT ABBEY'S ROLLED OATS

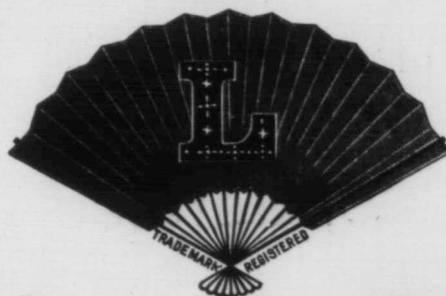
GLISTENING CREAM POLISH

Complete assortment of Groceries  
always on hand.

ZENITH STAIN KILLER

## FISH - FOR - LENT

Barrels Fraser River Salmon  
Barrels No. 1. Labrador  
Herring  
Half-barrels No. 1 Labrador  
Herring  
Kegs Scotch Herring  
Cases Skinned and Boned  
Codfish



Cases Fine Table Codfish  
Quintals No. 1 Large Dry Cod  
Boxes Munn's Extra Codfish  
Boxes Quail on Toast  
Boxes Imperial Boned Fish  
Boxes Medium Scaled Herring  
Also full line of Canned Fish

Edward Adams & Co., Established 1844 Wholesale Grocers

LONDON, ONTARIO

**Marshall's Choice**

### SCOTCH

Fresh Herrings  
Kipperd. Herrings  
Herrings in Tomato Sauce  
Herrings in Shrimp Sauce  
Herrings in Anchovy Sauce  
Herrings a-la-Sardine  
Preserved Bloaters, Etc.

### FISH

Warranted SOLELY from the  
FAMED ABERDEEN FISHERIES.

**ARE THE BEST TO BE HAD**

The recognized leading Brand in all  
the markets of the world.

SALT HERRINGS, in tins and kegs,  
and RED HERRINGS, in tins.  
"CROWN" BRAND.

### DELICACIES

Specially adapted for family use. No household should be without them.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING GROCERS.

**Marshall & Co.**

Spring Garden Works, ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND.

**WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS,**

Sole Agents for Canada, MONTREAL,

# LYTLE'S PICKLES



ARE THE BEST  
Increase of Sales for 1893  
**68 PER CENT.**  
Over 1892

T. A. LYTLE & CO.,  
Vinegar and Pickle Manu-  
facturers,  
TORONTO.

# BEANS

Hand-Picked  
White Beans.

Fancy Cleaned, California, Lima  
Beans.  
Green Soup Peas.

A choice consignment of each just received.  
Write for quotations.

F. W. FEARMAN,  
HAMILTON, ONT.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

WE OFFER

5,500 Boxes Arguimbau  
New Valencia Raisins.

Also "G. Marcapoli & Fils" brand.

New Sultana Raisins and new Currants in  
barrels, half barrels and cases. We guaran-  
tee them first quality. Ask our prices and  
samples before buying elsewhere.

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

# Elliott, Marr & Co.,

Importers of Teas

—AND—

Wholesale Grocers.

LONDON, ONT.

FULL LINES OF  
**Raisins**  
**Currants**  
**Figs** and  
**Pure Spices**  
AT LOWEST PRICES.

SLOAN & CROWTHER,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
Toronto.

# VALENCIAS

Selected Layers  
**1892**

Prime Condition. Bargain Prices

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

# Teas

Ceylon, Assam,  
Congou, Hyson,  
Japan.

J. W. LANG & CO.  
59, 61, 63 Front St. East, TORONTO

# VICTORIA BLEND

(Ceylon Tea)

In 1 lb. and ½ lb. packages. Blended  
to suit all tastes.

GIVE IT A TRIAL

T. KINNEAR & CO.,  
49 Front St. E., TORONTO.

# Condensed Mince Meat.

Delicious Mince Pies  
every day in the  
year.

Handled by retailer  
as shelf or counter  
goods. No waste.  
Gives general satis-  
faction.

Sells at all Seasons.

Will not ferment in  
warm weather.



The best and  
Cheapest Mince  
Meat on Earth.

Price reduced to  
\$12.00 per gross,  
net.

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

# SYRUP

Extra Bright (American)  
in ½-brls. (pure cane)

Send for samples and quotations.

PERKINS, INCE & Co.

41 and 48 Front St. East

We are offering some splendid values in

# NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES

Canadian and American

# Syrups

Smith and  
Keighley

9 Front St. E., Toronto





631

BOXES LEMON PEEL LEFT.  
THEY ARE GOING FAST.  
WRITE FOR FIGURES.  
SEE OUR TRAVELLERS.

**PURE GOLD MANFG. CO.**  
TORONTO.

#### GRECIAN CURRANT GROWERS.

GRECIAN currant growers' trials of late years have been many and more or less severe. Not the least of the obstacles against which they have had to contend is a steady depreciation in the value of the goods in nearly all markets of the world, without a compensating feature in the shape of any considerable increase in the volume of sales. As a means of bringing about a change for the better, the government has been asked to render material assistance, and a committee was appointed by the Chamber of Deputies to study the market condition and suggest a remedy for ameliorating the unfavorable influence complained of. This committee, we learn from advices at hand this week, have submitted a report recommending that "government should endeavor to obtain reciprocity treaties from countries where currants pay a heavy import duty. Also that a certain portion of the present export tax should be retained towards a fund for introduction and distribution of currants at cheap prices in countries where the article is at present almost unknown; that an agricultural bank, with certain privileges accorded to it, should be founded in order to advance to currant growers against mortgage, at a moderate rate of interest, and thus keep them out of the hands of unscrupulous persons; and, finally, the committee recommends that early in August of each year the govern-

ment should obtain from all parts an exact estimate of crop, and then retain on exportation such a percentage as would bring the amount exported for eating purposes to the average annual consumption of the world for the preceding five years; the amount retained to be turned into pulp, or otherwise rendered useless for eating purposes, and sold by the Government to distillers and wine makers." These propositions are novel and so modest in their general purport that they deserve a careful second reading. They outclass the demands or requests of American "Populists" for paternal assistance. That the market prices might be affected in European and American markets, should any such propositions as those outlined be seriously considered by the government officials, is not improbable. A very prominent Patras merchant, in a recent circular, expresses the opinion that the majority, if not all the propositions will be acted upon, and that there is something more than a bare chance of the glut of currants being relieved in some degree.—N.Y. Journal of Commerce.

#### PERSONAL MENTION.

**T** F. WALLACE, of Woodbridge, brother of the Controller of Customs, has been in Toronto attending the sessions of the County Council.

T. H. Cairns, of "Crown" blend fame, who formerly represented Morgan Davies & Co.

in the Northwest, has accepted a similar position with Eby, Blain & Co. He will make a specialty of teas. His headquarters will be at Winnipeg, and his territory will stretch from Lake Superior to the Coast. Mr. Cairns, who has been in Toronto for the past two weeks, left Tuesday night for Winnipeg.

W. Horner, one of London's life grocers, was in Toronto last week.

James Cowan, of the Cowan Co., Ltd., will shortly visit the firm's customers in the Northwest.

J. H. Wethey, the well-known condensed mince meat manufacturer, St. Catharines, was in Toronto this week on business.

Mr. George Musson has just returned from a business trip to New York. He says the feeling regarding the future of coffees is unsettled.

The friends of Frank Britton, formerly a grocer on Queen street, and latterly a farmer near Niagara Falls, will be pleased to know that he has opened out a laundry at 607 Queen street west, Toronto. "My Laundry Co." is the name of the concern.

"All things come to those who wait,  
But, alas, oftentimes they come too late;  
To men of brains or men of muscle,  
All things come to those who hustle.

—Herald of Commerce.

**DRY GOODS.****TORONTO MARKET.**

**D**ESPITE the fact that dealers are buying much more sparingly on spring account than was the prospect two months ago, wholesalers are busy shipping goods. One house reports last week as the largest in its history. Others again had a bad week, the difference being due to the amount of orders on hand before January 1st. Even with decreased sales wholesalers are going to have a good season. They have bought sparingly in anticipation of a quiet spring. The warning of last June in the United States was not altogether unheeded in Canada. One house reports \$70,000 less stock than at this date last year. This shows that wholesalers have been wise, and in most cases discounted the present quiet period. This is exceedingly satisfactory, as showing that a quiet year is less likely to cause any mercantile crash. Buyers now in Great Britain are buying very sparingly for the spring sorting trade, and even carefully on fall goods.

Ladies' belts are finding increased favor with the general trade, and promise to be worn very considerably.

The large retailers have been enjoying an extra 10 per cent. discount on spool and skein silks since January 1st. This is the discount given to jobbers, but these men are meeting the cut with their best customers.

Quiet patterns in serges, Scotch tweeds and worsteds, continue to be in demand for men's suitings. The same characteristic is shown in trouserings. Hair line and invisible stripes lead very strongly. Pepper and salt mixtures, especially in serges and worsteds are very strong for general wear.

John Macdonald & Co. have three leaders in their men's furnishing department: Unlaundered shirts at \$4.50, braces at \$1.50, and neckwear at \$1.25. In this department a job lot of 3,000 dozen of handkerchiefs, seconds, is being run out at a low price. In their staple department their fourth repeat of prints is to hand. An excellent stock of art muslins are in full display. Special drives in glass cloths and crashes are now being offered. China matting is to hand in their carpet department, in which is also one of the largest sorting stocks of carpets, etc., ever shown in Canada.

Gordon, Mackay & Co. have secured a plum in the way of shirtings, double warp, 28 inch.; their jobbing price is 7¼c. To use their own words, this is a rattler to retail at 10c. This firm has created a sensation in the line of printed plush. Their 15c., "both sides alike," has not been equalled heretofore at 20c. In dress goods stocks, black cashmeres take the same stand that grey cottons do among staples. No. 130 at 30c., 135 at 37¼c., and 185 at 52¼c. should be closely inspected by every merchant aspir-

ing to lead in this particular branch of the business. Speaking of cottons reminds us of the 35-inch extra heavy at 5¾c. shown by this firm. Out of a very large order they have less than a hundred bales left.

**THE TAPIOCA SITUATION.**

**G**REATLY to the relief of some in the trade, the position of tapioca is beginning to show some indications of improvement. For considerably more than a year past the article has struggled in the depths of depression, and though frequent effort has been put forth to raise the staple to the standard of prominence it once occupied in trade circles, the results have not proved satisfactory. During the greater part of the period referred to prices have stood at an extremely low point—this, too, in face of the fact that the distribution has gone steadily on, and the quantity actually absorbed through table consumption increases rather than diminishes. Up to within a year or two the consumers of all sections favored the flake variety, and this class of stock commanded the highest price, but as the people became enlightened as to the cooking advantages possessed by the Pearl, the demand gradually changed to this latter variety, until now attention is given almost wholly to the grades of medium and fine, and prices for such have taken the lead in the market value. To such an extent has the demand for Pearl been carried that the stock has been reduced to an extremely low point, and to this is largely due the improved tone of the situation. Observing the drift of affairs and the strong probability of a scarcity, the advantage of concentrating the supply of Pearl was a short time since suggested, and subsequently carried out. Following the operations, which amounted, however, to only a few hundred bags, the price of medium and fine Pearl was advanced, and the improvement established led the holders of flake to strengthen their selling limits, and subsequently to slightly raise prices. Since the appreciation no considerable business has been completed, but holders regarding the position of the market as fixed upon a decidedly stronger basis are encouraged to stand their ground and insist upon the payment of the full figures for any additional quantities that may be required. As an illustration of the statistical position of the article to-day it may be said that the total stock of medium and fine Pearl does not exceed 2,000 bags, a quantity certainly small when it is considered that these two varieties are given the preference by consumers, and that from this source the entire country must draw its supplies. Of flake the quantity held is estimated at about 8,000 bags, but the greater portion of this stock cost considerably above present market values, and is retained in pretty strong hands with the view of ultimately reaping some advantage for the trouble and expense of carrying. The

wandering Jew, to arrive during next month, will bring 225 tons medium Pearl, 15 ditto fine ditto, and 25 ditto flake. Of the medium Pearl fully 100 tons have been sold for actual consumption, and a large portion of the remainder has been purchased by the several dealers, and to all intents and purposes will be taken from the market, hence little relief can be expected from the deliveries from this vessel. The Henrietta is cabled as leaving Singapore last month, but a memorandum of her cargo has not yet been received, therefore we are unable to state the probable quantity she is likely to bring. This latter boat, however, cannot reach here until well into May, hence the indications are strongly in favor of a light supply, and well sustained market during the next four months. There has been little call from the manufacturing industries of late, though in the past large quantities of this article were taken regularly for sizing and other purposes; the impression is that a cheaper substitute has been found, though possibly the seeming lessened consumption is actually due to the general depression existing among manufacturers. The increased consumption of Pearl is attributed in some measure to the fact that German sago has been entirely driven from the market by the low prevailing prices for tapioca, the partial failure of the potato crop the past two seasons in Germany having forced producers there to exact prices which are a complete bar to importations hither. The market here to-day is strong at 2¾ to 2¾c. for flake, 3c. for medium Pearl, and 2½ to 2¾c. for fine Pearl.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

**HOG PRICES.**

**I**T was predicted a year ago, when prices for hogs went so high, that before another packing season came around the country would be so full of hogs that packers would be able to procure what they wanted at their own prices. Such, however, has not been the case. As quickly as a hog crop can be produced and placed upon the market, the feeders have failed to overstock or even liberally supply the demand, and a less number of hogs has been placed so far this season than during the same time last year.

One of the features of the trade in pork and lard this year is the light volume of business done by speculators and dealers in these commodities. There is quite a contrast in the speculative features in pork this year as compared with what was going on in this line a year ago. The low prices for pork and a much lighter export demand have both been against hog prices; yet, notwithstanding all this, packers have not been able to press prices to as low a point as they hoped to reach before the close of last year.—National Stockman.

"Are these the French sardines that you are giving me?" "Now, as to that I couldn't say, for they were pasht shpaking when we opened the box."—Inter Ocean.



**WILLIAM ARCHER,** Carpenter and Store Fitter  
VALUATOR,

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

114 SPADINA AVENUE, Toronto.  
Cor. of Adelaide St.,

**TODHUNTER, MITCHELL & CO.,**

— DIRECT IMPORTERS OF —

**HIGH GRADE COFFEES,**

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

Grocers draw trade by selling their FAVORITE EXCELSIOR BLEND.

RELIABLE ROASTING BY PATENTED PROCESS.

**TORONTO.**

**R. & T. WATSON, Manufacturing Confectioners,**

**I**F 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, - - TORONTO.**

KOFF NO MORE.

**WATSON'S COUGH DROPS**

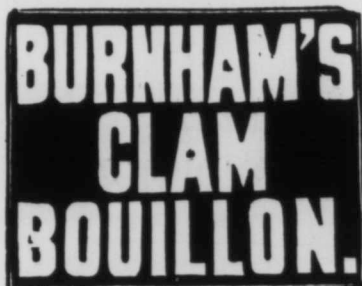
Will give positive and instant relief to those suffering from Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc., and are invaluable to Orators and Vocalists. R. & T. W stamped on each drop. Try them.

McLAREN'S

Is Honest Goods and just the Thing on Which to make or Extend a Business.



The Best Grocers Make a point of Keeping it always in Stock.



**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 E. S. BURNHAM COMPANY, "Manufacturers," 120 Gansevort St., New York, U.S.A., or JAMES TURNER & CO., Hamilton; R. H. HOWARD & CO., Toronto H. P. ECKARDT & CO., Toronto.

ROBT. MOORE, Travelling Agent, London, Ont.



**CHAS. SOUTHWELL & CO'S**

High-class **JAMS** (Kentish Fruit)

**JELLIES**

**MARMALADES**

SPECIALTY IN

Clear Jelly Marmalades, Orange, Lemon, and Citron Peels

ORDERS CAN BE BOOKED THROUGH

**New Season's Marmalades**  
**Now Ready . . . . .**

Messrs. Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John St., Montreal  
Chas. Southwell & Co., Works, Dockhead, London, England



ESTABLISHED 6 YEARS

## The "Monsoon" Brands

CONSIST OF THE FOLLOWING:

**INDIAN.**

1. Finest Assam Pekoe
2. Assam Broken Pekoe
3. Assam Pekoe Souchong

**CEYLONS.**

4. Finest Ceylon Pekoe
5. Ceylon Broken Pekoe
6. Ceylon P. Souchong

In Cases of 60 1-lb., 120 ½-lb. or 12 5-lb. packets. Cases can be assorted Indians and Ceylons.

The Above Brands Give Universal Satisfaction and Suit all Tastes.

We carry the largest and best assorted stock of Indian Teas in Canada. Write for samples and you will be satisfied with the values we can give.

**STEEL, HAYTER & CO., Growers,**

11 and 13 Front St., Toronto.

**CHRIST<sup>Y</sup> JAMES & CO.,** LONDON,  
ENGLAND.

MAKERS OF THE LEADING

## Pickles, Marmalade, Sauces

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

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

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

## Currants

IN GOOD ORDER  
AND CONDITION

In Barrels at 3c. per lb.

Cases at 3¼c. per lb.

CROP 1892.

Our Best Value for Grocer  
or Consumer to-day is

## JAPAN TEA DUST

AT SIX CENTS PER LB.

Send for Samples to . . . .

## Lightbound, Ralston & Co.

WHOLESALE  
GROCERS,

MONTREAL.



# MARKETS AND MARKET NOTES

## TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Feb. 8, 1894.  
GROCERIES.

Trade this week is like "chips in broth"—neither good nor bad. Quietness reigns all along the line, no one commodity showing activity. These conditions, however, are only what usually obtains at this season; in fact, business for this time of the year is fair, but orders being for small sorting-up lots, the turn-over is of course small. Sugars are still firm, although small quantities only are moving. Spices are showing a little more activity, and syrups and molasses are in fair request. Brokers report a little more enquiry for teas, and jobbers are experiencing a fair business. Trade is fair in dried fruits, and Valencia raisins are firmer and in better demand. Canned goods are much as before, except it be that salmon and certain lines of fruit are in slightly better request. Payments seem to be a little slower than they were, but this is accounted for by the fact that general merchants have been devoting their energies to the payment of accounts falling due for dry goods the early part of February.

### CANNED GOODS.

Salmon has been moving a little more freely on account of the Lenten season at the old ruling prices, namely, \$1.20 to \$1.30 for talls and \$1.50 for flats. Lobster is in fair demand at \$1.85 to \$2.10 for tall tins and \$2.40 to \$2.50 for flat tins. Tomatoes, corn, and peas are in fair demand for the season at 80 to 85c. Canned fruits, particularly peaches and preserved apples, are showing a little more activity than a week ago. Prices are unchanged, and are: Peaches, \$3 to \$3.25 for 3's, \$2.10 to \$2.25 for 2's; raspberries and strawberries, \$2 to \$2.10; apples, fancy preserved quarters, \$1.40.

### COFFEES.

The local market is devoid of any feature worthy of note, while those outside are unsettled. We quote, green, in bags, as follows: Rio, 22 to 23c.; East Indian, 27 to 30c.; South American, 21 to 23c.; Santos, 22 to 23c.; Java, 30 to 32c.; Mocha, 27 to 28c.; Maracaibo, 21 to 23c.

### NUTS.

There is little or nothing doing and prices remain unchanged. We quote as follows: Brazil nuts, 13 to 15c. a pound; Sicily shelled almonds, 28 to 32c. a pound; Tarragona almonds, 12½ to 14c.; peanuts, 11 to 12c. for roasted and 8 to 10c. for green; cocoa nuts, \$4.50 to \$5 per sack; Grenoble walnuts, 12½ to 15c.; Marbot walnuts, 12 to 13c.; Bordeaux walnuts, 11½ to 12½c.; fiberts, 9¾ to 10¾c.; pecans, 13¾ to 15c.; nuts, per bushel, hickory, \$2.

### RICE.

No improvement has yet materialized, the demand being still light. We quote: Ordinary, 3¾ to 3¾c.; Montreal Japan, 5 to 5¾c.; imported Japan at 5¾ to 6¾c.

### SPICES.

There is more doing than at any time since the holiday trade was satisfied. This applies to spices generally. We quote: Pure black pepper, 13 to 15c.; pure white, 20 to 28c.; pure Jamaica ginger, 25 to 27c.; cloves, 14 to 25c.; pure mixed spice, 30 to 35c.

### SUGARS.

The market is firm, but there is not much doing on the spot, and this is leading to cutting on the part of some jobbers, for while most quote 4½c. for granulated there are others who seem to be selling freely at 4¼c., which is rather too near the cost price to allow the seller any margin. The refinery price at Montreal is 4¾c., and efforts to make purchases at less than that figure are reported to be unsuccessful.

THE WEEK—Raws advanced 1-16c.; refined declined 1-16 to ¼c.; receipts, 20,544 tons; meltings, 23,000 tons. Total stock in all the principal countries, 1,684,806 tons, against 1,529,819 tons at the same dates last year. Afloats to the United States from all countries estimated, 40,000 tons, against 60,000 tons last year.

RAWS—The market for the week has shown extreme strength, mainly owing to the disposition shown by the refiners of Canada to continue purchases from day to day. All the advances from 2¾c. up to present quotation of 3 1-16c. have been first made by these buyers, other refiners following their lead and establishing each advance firmly. During all the month of January the offerings of sugar have been quite restricted and below the actual requirements of smelting, as shown by the decreased stocks at the close of the month. Receipts at Cuban shipping ports and exports have largely increased for the week and supplies will now be liberal, as the Cuba figures indicate a full crop of one million tons, notwithstanding some talk of lower estimates because of smaller outturn of saccharin on some estates than last year. The visible production of Cuba to date shows 160,000 tons, against 124,000 tons to same time last year and 102,000 tons the year before. The tendency of all raw sugar markets is towards higher prices.

REFINED—The grocers overbought some little while ago, and the slack demand of the last two weeks has caused an accumulation of stock in refiners' hands. Prices in consequence dropped 1-16 to ¼c. per lb., and ordinarily a further decline would follow in both refined and raws, but raws are so extremely strong, as a result partly of tariff tendency, that prices have approached each other to an extent to warrant an advance in refined rather than a decline just as soon as any increased demand shows itself. Centrifugals are 3.06c. net and granulated 3.98c. net, a difference of .92c. per lb. Foreign raw and refined markets are ¼c. above the parity of our markets. German granulated is 4.12c. net cash laid down. If duty is to be removed it can be delivered at 3.52c. per lb., or say .46c. above the price of centrifugals. As foreign refined can be bought now for delivery during any month in the year, there is a fine chance for speculative purchases of refined for delivery in

June, if any one really believes that both Houses of Congress will do such an extraordinary thing as to force the American refiners to compete with foreign countries on a difference of .46c. per lb. between centrifugals and granulated. We do not believe it for a moment, and hence take no stock in the action of the House of Representatives in placing refined sugar on the free list, as being the final outcome of the sugar tariff. A difference of .46c. per lb. between raw and refined, which would be the condition to-day with free refined sugar in competition with Germany is a much smaller difference than can be found in any month of any year from 1880 to 1893 in Mr. Warner's tables printed by us last week.

### SYRUPS.

Demand is fairly active, especially for good bright syrups, which sell at 2½ to 3c. We quote: Dark, 20 to 25c.; medium, 25 to 28c.; bright, 30 to 35c.; very bright, 50c.

### MOLASSES.

There is a fairly active trade doing. New Orleans is the most called for at 28 to 30c. in half-barrels and 32½ to 34c. in barrels.

### TEA.

Demand appears to be picking up again, although the movement is only fair. This seems to apply more particularly to Indians and Congous. The greater volume is of course still in Japans. Brokers report a little more enquiry from jobbers.

Gow, Wilson & Stanton, in their tea letter under date of London, Jan. 26, say that the value of good useful liquoring tea has now for some time been extremely low. Not only is the average price of Indian and Ceylon tea about twopence below that of this time last year, but the pre-ent rates are exceptionally low. With the probability of a less supply than was anticipated from India, and the likelihood of moderate shipments from Ceylon, present rates should induce confidence amongst operators and a somewhat stronger market. At a meeting of brokers held on the 19th inst., the question of supplies in the immediate future was discussed, and it was considered advisable to recommend importers not to print more than 33,000 packages of Indian tea per week until the end of February, and afterwards under 25,000 weekly. The continuance of a better feeling in Indian tea is noted, prices generally being firmer. Telegrams from Calcutta reduce the quantity of this season's crop available for United Kingdom to 113,000,000 or 114,000,000 pounds. Bidding was again animated and some recovery has taken place in values of all but commonest grades. Exports to the United Kingdom during 1893 were 75,333,000 pounds, against 64,750,000 pounds in 1892, shipments to all places being 84,750,000 pounds in 1893, against 71,000,000 pounds, in 1892.

### DRIED FRUITS.

The firmness of Valencia raisins continue to be the feature of dried fruits. Demand for them is also becoming more active. It is said that there is nothing at primary markets that can be laid down here at prices now obtaining. We quote: Off stalk, 4½c.; fine off stalk, 5 to 5½c.; selected, 5¾ to 6c.; layers, selected,

## MARKETS—Continued

6¼ to 6½c. Sultana raisins continue dull and featureless at 5½ to 8½c. As to trade, much the same may be said of Malaga raisins. Currants are in better demand, a fair business now being done, especially in Campos, Patras, and Vostizza growths, these selling freely on account of the fine quality and comparatively low price. We quote: Provincials, 3¼ to 4c. in brls. and half brls.; Filiatras, 4 to 4½c. in brls., and 4¼ to 4¾c. in half brls.; Patras, 5 to 5½c. in brls., 5¼ to 5¾c. in half brls., 4¾ to 6¾c. in cases; Vostizzas, 6½ to 7½c. in cases, 6¾ to 7¾c. in half cases; Panarti, 9 to 10c. Figs are moving a little better at the moment in a sorting up way at 9½ to 12½c. for Eleme layers in from 10 to 28 lb. boxes; tapnets, 4½c. Prunes are still meeting with a fairly active demand, especially "U's" and "B's," which are going at 6¼ to 7½c. in cases. Dates quiet and unchanged at 5½c.

## BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The market for dairy butter continues in an unsatisfactory condition, although the feeling is probably a little better than last week, receipts not now being as large. Demand is only of a local character, and that for finest dairy butter at low prices. The trouble with the market is that it is still overstocked with poor butter; most of that coming in is on consignment. Creamery butter is rather scarce so far as Toronto is concerned, but there does not appear to be a great deal wanted. We quote jobbing price: Dairy—Choice tubs, 19 to 20c.; medium tubs, 17 to 18c.; low grade, 15 to 16c.; large rolls, 15 to 18c.; pound rolls, 20 to 23c. Creamery—Tubs, 24 to 25c.; pound prints, 25c.

Cheese is rather scarce, and the outlook is for higher prices. We quote: 11½ to 12c. for September and October makes. Demand is fair at these prices.

## GREEN FRUIT.

The market is not characterized by any too much life, although if anything it is a little better than a week ago. Oranges are in fair demand and there is a firmer feeling, on account of the packers having ceased operations for the time being. Lemons are going out a little more freely, but at easier prices. The mild spell has induced a little better demand for bananas. The demand for pineapples is limited. The apple market continues quiet and steady at unchanged prices. We quote: Oranges—Floridas, \$2.25 to \$3; Mandarines and Tangarines, \$2 to \$2.25 half box; Valencias, \$4 to \$4.25; California navels, \$2.80 to \$3.25 per box. Lemons—Messinas, \$3.50 to \$4.75 for 300's, \$3.50 to \$4.75 for 360's; bananas, \$1.25 to \$1.75; California pears, \$2.50 to \$3 per box; Malaga grapes, \$5 to \$5.50 per keg; pineapples, 15 to 30c. Cranberries, New Jersey, \$7 per barrel; Canadian, \$5 to \$6 per barrel; boxes, \$2 to \$2.15. Apples, good to choice, \$3 to \$4.50; second quality, \$2.25 to \$3. California dried fruit—Apricots, 17 to 17½c. per lb.; peaches, 14c. per lb.; nectarines, 15c.

## HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Dressed hogs are plentiful, with prices much as before. Prices range from \$6 to \$6.25, the inside figure being for rail lots, and the outside for selected weights. In provisions, trade is quiet, although there is a little more doing than a week ago. We quote prices in some lines fractionally lower.

BACON—Long clear, 8¼ to 8¾c.; smoked backs, 11c.; breakfast bacon, 12c.; rolls, 9 to 9¼c.

HAMS—11 to 11½c. for smoked, and at 10½c. for pickled.

LARD—Pure Canadian 10c. in tubs, 10½c. in pails and 9¾c. in tierces. Compound, 8 to 8¼c.

BARREL PORK—Canadian heavy mess \$16, Canadian short cut \$16.75 to \$17, shoulder mess \$14.50.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef fores, 5 to 5¼c., hindquarters 7 to 9c., mutton 6 to 7c., veal 7½ to 9c.

## COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—Much as before, jobbers selling hand-picked at \$1.30 to \$1.40. We hear of no transactions in large lots.

DRIED APPLES—The feeling is rather firmer. There have been some transactions outside at 5½c., and jobbers are getting from 5¼ to 6c.

EVAPORATED APPLES—Much as before. Holders are asking as high as 10c. outside, but we do not hear of this price being paid. Jobbers are still quoting 9½ to 10c. for 5 box lots and 10½ to 11c. for small lots.

EGGS—The tendency of the market is still downward. Fresh are quoted at 15 to 16c. and limed at 12c.

POTATOES—Quiet and easy; 50c. is asked for car lots on track, and 47 to 48c. is bid; out of store 55 to 60c. is quoted.

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

POULTRY—Quiet, plentiful, easy. We quote: Turkeys, 8 to 10c. per lb.; geese, 7 to 8c.; chickens, 30 to 50c. per pair; ducks, 50 to 75c. per pair.

ONIONS—There is a little better demand and prices are steadier. We quote: Spanish, 80 to 85c. per crate; Canadian, \$1.10 to \$1.25 per bag.

HOPS—The market continues dull and prices weak. There have been some transactions at 14 to 14½c., but stock was not first-class; for first-class 15c. is the idea.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.—There is nothing but old stock on the market yet, of course, and while there is a good deal offered, there is not much wanted. Syrup is quoted at 75c. per wine gallon tin, and sugar at 9c. per lb.

## SEEDS.

The export season for Alsike is rapidly drawing to a close, but prices have been fully maintained. Red clover, in sympathy with the sharp decline in the American mar-

ket the past few days, has materially dropped off here as well. Timothy is not moving in any great volume, and quotations are more or less nominal.

We quote: Alsike, \$5.75, to \$6.25 for good to prime seed, and \$6.50 to \$6.80 for choice to fancy. Red clover, \$5.50 to \$5.75 for good to prime; \$5.80 to \$6.00 for choice to fancy. Timothy, \$1 to \$1.25 for inferior, \$1.50 to \$1.60 for prime; choice to fancy, \$1.80 to \$2.

## SALT.

A fair trade is reported in salt, especially in car lots. Jobbing lots are not quite so free. We quote: Dairy, \$1.25; barrel salt, 90c.; sacks, coarse, 58c.; fine, 70c.; Liverpool coarse in car lots, 55c.

## FISH.

Trade is fair, but owing to the changeable weather it is a little backward in stocking to any great extent, although good sales are reported to have been made since our last issue. Prices are unchanged except in sea herrings, which are in full supply at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hundred. We quote: British Columbia is quoted at 15c. and Restigouche salmon 17c.; fresh sea salmon, 17 to 19c.; skinned and boned codfish, 6½c.; shore herring, \$4 per bbl.; Digby herring, 15c.; boneless fish, 4c.; boneless cod, 7 to 8c.; blue back herring, frozen, 4 to 5c. per lb.; blue pickerel, 4 to 5c. per lb.; yellow ditto, 7 to 8c. per lb.; salmon trout and white fish, 7½c.; oysters in bulk, \$1.20 for standard and \$1.75 selected; ciscoes, \$1.35 per 100 for small, and \$2.25 for very large; salt mackerel in bulk, 10c. per lb.; pike, 6 to 6½c. per lb.; black bass, 10c. per lb.; haddock and cod, 5½c. per lb.; steak cod, 6 to 7c.; chicken halibut, 12c.

## HIDES, SKINS, WOOL, TALLOW.

HIDES—Still continue on the decline. It is reported that an order was received this week by one of our large dealers for one car of choice buffs at 3¾c. This is the lowest choice buff hides have ever been known to sell at.

SKINS—Are somewhat lower than they have been for many years. Dealers are offering 80c., whereas in the corresponding month last year they were \$1.25. Notwithstanding the stagnant condition of the market, stocks continue to accumulate.

TALLOW—Rendered is in fair demand at 5½ to 6c.; rough, 3c., with a downward tendency.

WOOL—There is a little more inquiry for wool, although prices remain unchanged. Foreign wools remain much as before. Domestic fleece combing is moving slightly at 17½ to 20c.; brashy clothing, 20 to 22c.; selected fine clothing from 21 to 23c.; Southdown, from 24 to 25c. Foreign wools—Green Cape, 11 to 13c.; B. A. clothing from 27 to 29c.; yellow ditto, 24 to 26c. East India wools—White, 17 to 18c.; yellow, 10 to 14c.; black and grey, 11 to 12c. Mediterranean wool—White, from 15 to 17c.; grey and fawn color, from 10 to 12c.

CANNED  
DRIED  
CHOPPED

WE BUY  
APPLES  
STANWAY & BAYLEY

CORES  
EVAPORATED  
PEELINGS

.. TORONTO ..



**JOHN HAWLEY, Provisions and Commission**  
88 FRONT ST. EAST.

Butter in good demand; large rolls, pails, crocks, and best store-packed tub selling 19 to 20c.; choice dairy tub, 20 to 22c. no stock on hand. Eggs, 16½ to 17c. We charge five per cent., and prompt returns by registered letter.

Established 1870. Egg Trade a Specialty

**WHITE & CO.**

70 Colborne Street Toronto.

General Fruit and Produce  
Commission Merchants.

Write us for Quotations. : Consignments Solicited. Tel. 867.

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**JAMES E. BAILLIE**  
**PORK PACKER**

AND WHOLESALE PROVISION MERCHANT  
86 Front St. East, Toronto.

Mess Pork, Bacon, Hams, Lard, Cheese.  
Cold Storage for Butter and Eggs.  
Country Consignments Solicited.  
Prompt Returns Made.

**WILLIAM RYAN,**  
**PORK PACKER**

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

**RUTHERFORD & HARRISON,**

Wholesale Produce & Commission Merchants  
76 FRONT ST. EAST, - - - TORONTO,

DEALERS IN

Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Poultry, Lard,  
Cottolene, Dried Apples, Honey,  
Hams, Bacon, etc.

Correspondence invited. Consignments solicited. Egg Carriers supplied.

Liberal Advances Made on Consignment

**IF YOU WANT**  
**CHOICE FRUIT**

Malaga Grapes  
Florida Oranges  
Messina Lemons

ORDER FROM

**CLEMES BROS.,**  
TORONTO

MARKET NOTES.

Smith & Keighley are offering a bright syrup at 1¼c.

Sloan & Crowther are getting in a direct shipment of bicarb and sal soda.

Dawson & Co. have a small consignment of fancy Palermo lemons on the way.

Eby, Blain & Co. report that a good deal of evaporated California dried fruit is going out.

Davidson & Hay expect a shipment of Roberts' table jellies and creams in a few days.

J. W. Lang & Co. have a full supply of lake and sea fish, which they report moving freely.

Eby, Blain & Co. are in receipt of a shipment of Dargeeling tea, which they report is selling well.

Clemes Bros. have two cars of Uncas brand Florida oranges on the way, due to arrive this week

Ireland National Food Co. report a good month's trade for January, both in bulk goods and specialties.

J. W. Lang & Co. are offering a new line of Packing tea, which, they say, shows particularly good value.

It is said that advices at hand claim a crop of Mocha coffee at only 60,000 bundles, against 90,000 last growth.

Gillard & Co., Hamilton, report the arrival of some particularly fine Gibbed and Labrador herring in barrel and half-barrels.

Dawson & Co. are in receipt of a car of extra fine Florida oranges. "There is not a bad orange in the whole car," said a member of the firm.

Clemes Bros. are putting a 40-foot extension to the rear of their warehouse. It will be one storey and cellar. Two immense banana rooms will be the feature of the cellar.

Lucas, Steele & Bristol keep up their reputation as prompt shippers. This is a leader with them, and is a necessity when hand to mouth buying is the order of the day.

Eby, Blain & Co. are making a "big push" on fish for the Lenten season. One of the most appetizing commodities which they are offering in this line is shredded cod-fish in cartoons.

Lucas, Steele & Bristol are showing fine values in Patras and Vostizza currants in cases, quality choice. This firm report good sales of Aun. Betsey's Hygienic Pancake Flour.

A few cases of extra choice Young Hyson tea is just in store with Lucas, Steele & Bristol, also some chests of finest Dargeelings. Such lines are scarce and in few hands.

James Turner Co. have found that some travelers are offering a bulk blended tea as "Ram Lal." This tea is packed only in

**. POTATOES .**

We are always open to buy or sell car lots of potatoes.

**WM. HANNAH & CO.**

78 Colborne St., Toronto

Commission Merchants. Correspondence Solicited

**J. Hunter White**

Manufacturers' Agent, Broker  
and Commission Merchant

Correspondence solicited. References by permission:  
Bank of New Brunswick, Merritt Bros. & Co.  
Geo. Robertson, Esq.

61 Dock St., ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE

**Winnipeg Produce and Commission Co. Ltd.**

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

We handle Grocers' Specialties, etc. Can we sell anything for "you" in this market? Write us. Good connection with Wholesale and Retail trade.

**W. M. BOWIE** 44 Front St. E., Toronto.

Grocery Broker.

Agent for

Armour Packing Co., Kansas City, U.S.A.  
Canned Meats, etc.

W. Strachan & Co., Montreal,  
Soap Manufacturers.

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Provision Merchant,

83 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.

Fancy Florida Oranges,  
Messina Lemons and  
Malaga Grapes for New Year's

**HUGH WALKER & SON**

Send for quotations. GUELPH, ONT.

**HUNTER & CO.**

24 FRONT ST. EAST,

Toronto and Western Agents for

**CHRIST'ER JAMES & CO.,** London, Eng.

PICKLES SAUCES, JAMS AND MARMALADES  
Ask your wholesaler for them.

**PARK, BLACKWELL & CO.**

(Limited.)

- SUCCESSORS TO -

**JAS. PARK & SON.**  
TORONTO.

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

Write for Price List.

five pound tins and pound and half pound packages, and brand is registered. So far only a few buyers have been caught, but as Ram Lal is such a well known brand it is feared others will be trying the same under-hand work. The trade need to be on their guard.

W. H. Gillard & Co., write: "Pettijohn's Breakfast Food, is rapidly gaining favor with our customers, and creating for itself a steady demand with all who appreciate a breakfast delicacy of such intrinsic worth."

Wright & Copp announce a reduction in the price of all T. A. Snider Preserve Co.'s soups, except tomato. "Having," said a member of the firm, "made a large purchase of these soups, we have made this reduction in order to close out immediately."

"The real value of the Counter Tea Mixer is making for it a place with the great majority of our customers," write Gillard & Co. "Many of whom have said that they would not be without it for many times what it cost."

#### OUR SPECIAL SUGAR CABLES.

THE GROCER'S special sugar cables from London show the course of the world's market for the past few days:

	Centrifugal 96 <sup>o</sup> s. d.	Muscovado for refining. s. d.	Beet	
			May. s. d.	Feb. s. d.
Feb. 1.....	14 9	12 3	12 8½	12 11½
Feb. 2.....	14 9	12 3	12 9	12 10½
Feb. 3.....	14 9	12 0-3	12 9½	13 0
Feb. 5.....	14 9	12 0-3	12 9½	13 0
Feb. 6.....	14 9	12 0-3	12 10½	13 1½
Feb. 7.....	14 9	12 0-3	13 0½	13 0½

#### MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Feb. 8, 1894.  
GROCERIES.

The week has not furnished any new or striking features, the movement in groceries on the whole ruling quiet. Enquiry and strength are to be noted in some features, however, a notable feature in this connection being the brisk enquiry and strength displayed by dried raisins. The advance which we noted last week has been fully maintained, and it becomes more and more evident that if buyers are to have their wants supplied they will have to come up to sellers' views. Sugar rules firm both as regards raw and refined, a moderate amount of new business transpiring in the latter, while in the former there has been some further business on the cost and freight basis for refiners here in 96 test. Teas, coffees, and spices furnish no specially new feature, ruling quiet on the whole. Barbadoes molasses has met with a fair demand, and the same is to note in regard to syrups. Canned goods encounter a fair enquiry, and the declaration by the Roman Catholic authorities that Lent is to be strictly observed has imparted increased activity to the fish market locally. Rice continues on the quiet side, and the same is to note in regard to other lines not specified above.

#### SUGAR.

There has been a fair demand for refined sugar at steady prices, with business both on Western and city account at 4½c. for granulated from the refineries. Yellows have also shown a fair degree of activity, round lots of bright leaving refiners' hands at 3¾ to 3¾c., medium at 3½ to ¾c., and dark goods at 3¾c. Advices from New York quote raws much firmer, and, as will be seen by despatches elsewhere, Montreal refiners have been operating more freely in 96 test centrifugals. Cables from London to brokers here are firm on beet, also, in fact, the tone at all primary markets has a firmer tendency.

#### MOLASSES.

There has been a fair business in molasses during the week, business in round lots transpiring at 30c., while jobbing business necessitates the usual advance on this figure.

#### SYRUPS.

Syrups continue in fair enquiry, sales of American transpiring at 17½c., and Canadian at 1¾c. We quote Canadian, 1¾ to 1¾c. per lb. in the wood, and American, 17½ to 23c. per gallon, according to quality.

#### TEA.

Quietness has continued to rule the tea market during the week, but it is understood that Chicago buyers have been making enquiries about some of these low grade green teas that THE GROCER has specially referred to. In blacks and Japans a moderately fair trade on city and country account has transpired, and prices rule steady and unchanged. We quote: Japans, common, 12 to 15c.; medium, 14 to 17c.; fine, 18 to 21c., and finest, 23 to 28c.

#### COFFEES.

Coffee has furnished a business of moderate proportions during the week, and prices rule steady on the whole. Some Rio stock changed hands at 20c., and Maracaibo at 19½ to 20c. A few offerings of Java and Mocha are noted. We quote: Maracaibo at 20 to 21c., and Rio at 19½ to 21c. And we quote: Maracaibo, 19 to 21c.; Porto Cobello, 18 to 20c.; Rio, 19 to 21c.; Java, 24 to 30c., and Mocha, 25 to 28c.

#### SPICES.

A fair enquiry has been noted for spices, pimento being the goods mostly enquired after, round lots selling at 6½c. We quote: Jamaica ginger, 15 to 18c.; Cassia, 9 to 10c.; black pepper, 6½ to 7½c.; white pepper, 10 to 12½c.; nutmegs, 60 to 90c.

#### RICE.

This branch continues quiet, but it is expected that the declaration by the Roman Catholic authorities in regard to Lent will brighten up trade during the course of the present week. The line is firm, in sympathy with advices from outside markets. We quote: Japan standard, \$3.25; standard B, \$3.50; English style, \$3.35; crystal Japan, \$4.25; imperial Seeta Patna, \$4.75; Carolina, 6¼ to 7c.

#### DRIED FRUIT.

The firm feeling noted last week in dried raisins is fully maintained, and with stock gradually but surely contracting to a famine basis, it is more and more evident that buyers, if they are to have their wants supplied, will have to concede to holders' ideas. We do not note much new business since our last, but some lots off stock have been put through at 4½ to 5c. for ordinary goods, and we quote ordinary off stock 4½ to 5c.; fine ditto, 4¾ to 5¾c.; layers, 6 to 6½c.; from first hands in straight lots. Currants

are only moving in a very slow way, with no excitement, and prices remain the same. We quote: 3½c. per lb. in barrels; 3¾c. in half-barrels; and 4c. in cases. There is a great movement in figs at 7c. and 8c. per lb. Offerings of dates are rather larger, but prices hold strictly, under a fair demand at 4¾ to 5c. Prunes are steady and unchanged, at 4¾c. to 5c.

#### NUTS.

There is no change in nuts, and business is of moderate volume, of a jobbing character. We quote: Grenoble walnuts, 11 to 13c.; pecans, 8½ to 12c.; peanuts, 8 to 11c.; coconuts, \$3.75 to \$4; Terragona almonds, 11½ to 12c.; and shelled almonds, 23 to 45c.; filberts, 9½ to 10c., and walnuts, 12 to 13c.

#### CANNED GOODS.

There has been a fair enquiry for canned goods during the week, good sized lots of salmon and mackerel changing hands. Round lots of tomatoes have also been turned over at quotations. We quote: Tomatoes, 75 to 80c., corn 75 to 80c., peas 90 to 95c., strawberries \$2.75 per doz., raspberries \$1.80 to \$2.05, salmon \$1.25 to \$1.27½ for best brands and \$1.05 to \$1.10 for cohoes, lobsters \$1.60 to \$1.75, mackerel \$1 to \$1.05.

#### GREEN FRUIT.

Apples are a little easier than when last reported, and we quote prices as follows: \$4 to \$5 for No. 1, and common \$2.50 to \$3.50. Almeria grapes are sinking into smaller compass, and prices are firmer at \$4 to \$4.50 per keg, while some fancy stock is quoted at \$5 to \$5.50. In oranges the chief business has been in Florida stock, which range from \$2 to \$3 per box, and Valencia \$3.50 to \$4.75. Stocks of lemons are small, but the quality is good. We quote \$2.50 to \$3.50 per box. Beans are having a slow sale at \$2 to \$2.50 per box.

#### FISH.

The fish market has shown more activity during the week, and prices are firm. Jobbers are operating with more confidence, now that it is understood that the Lenten season is to be strictly observed. We quote: No. 1 C. B. herring, \$5.50; No. 1 Newfoundland do., \$5; Labrador salmon, \$12.50 to \$14; B. C. do., \$11.50; No. 2 mackerel, \$12; Finnan haddies, 7 to 8c.; Yarmouth bloaters, \$1.10 to \$1.50 per box; haddock, 3½ to 4c.; cod, 3½ to 4c.; boneless cod, 6½ to 7c.; hand picked Malpecque oysters, \$4.50 to \$5; No. 1 green cod, \$5; No. 1 large, \$5.50 to \$6; No. 2 do. \$4.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

The egg market has ruled easy—in fact, demoralized—during the week, and quotations are difficult to give. We quote: Montreal limes, 14c., and western at 12c., a car lot of the latter changing hands at a shading on that figure the other day. Held fresh range from 12 to 15c. Maple syrups run from 50 to 65c. in tins, and 4 to 5c. in the wood as to quality, while sugar is quoted at 6 to 7c. Beans are quiet, at \$1.25 to \$1.55 for fair to choice qualities. Hops are unchanged, at 15 to 16c. for medium and 20 to 22c. for finer grades. Honey is quiet, at 7 to 8c. for strained and 8 to 13c. for comb stock as to quality. Potatoes are very dull and the market is well stocked. We quote: 60c. per bag in round lots and 10c. per bag extra in jobbing lots. Onions are moving along fairly well, red and yellow ruling at \$2 to \$2.25 per barrel. Spanish in crates are quoted at 80 to 90c.

#### PROVISIONS.

The provision market is quiet and prices rule on the easy side. Dressed hogs range from \$6.20 to \$6.40 in car lots and \$6.60 in



**CAFFAROMA**

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

C. A. LIFFITON & CO., Montreal  
Proprietors of the original patent Caffaroma

**Dawson & Co.**

**FRUIT  
PRODUCE  
and COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

32 WEST MARKET STREET,

Consignments  
Solicited

TORONTO.

GEORGE McWILLIAM.

FRANK EVERIST

TELEPHONE 645.

**McWILLIAM & EVERIST**

GENERAL... **FRUIT  
Commission Merchants**

25 and 27 Church street,  
TORONTO, ONT.

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

**BUCHANAN & GORDON,**

Brokers and Commission Merchants and  
Manufacturers' Agents.  
**WINNIPEG**

Representing in Manitoba and the  
North-West Territories:

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

Warehouses on C. P. R. Track.

EXCISE, CUSTOMS AND FREE,  
AND LOW RATES STORAGE.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

**FOR DAIRY**

**BUTTER**

**OR DRESSED**

**POULTRY**

Write or Wire

**PARSONS  
PRODUCE CO.**

WINNIPEG—MANITOBA

small quantities. Canadian short cut, per  
bbl., \$17 to \$18; mess pork, Western,  
new, per bbl., \$16.50 to \$17; hams, city cured,  
per lb., 12 to 13c.; lard, Canadian, in pails,  
11 1/4 to 12 1/4c.; bacon, per lb., 11 1/2 to 12 1/2c.;  
lard, common, refined, per lb., 8 1/4 to 8 1/2c.

**BUTTER AND CHEESE.**

The cheese market is very quiet, but hold-  
ers of what little stock there is left are very  
firm in their ideas. We quote 11 1/2c. for  
fine fall cheese.

Butter is quiet and prices unchanged un-  
der a steady jobbing demand. Finest fall  
creamery, 24 to 25c.; earlier makes, 22 to  
23c.; finest Townships dairy, 21 1/4 to 23c.;  
Morrisburg and Brockville, 19 to 20c.; roll  
stock, 20 to 21c.; Kamouraska, 19 to 20c.

**MONTREAL TRADE NOTES.**

Stewart, Munn & Co. have secured fur-  
ther supplies of frozen herring, and note the  
sale of some round lots, both on local and  
Western account.

With Lent to be strictly observed, W. R.  
Wonham & Co. note a freer demand for  
their lines of Marshall's Scotch fish delica-  
cies from jobbers.

M. Lefebvre & Co. have sent forward  
during the week some good quantities of  
their well known Lion L brand vinegar,  
jams, je lies and pickles.

L. Chaput Fils & Co. report that the de-  
mand for lines of canned goods, fish, dried  
fruit, etc., suitable to Lenten wants, is com-  
mencing to pick up this week.

The fact that the Lenten season is to be  
strictly observed has wreathed fish dealers'  
faces in smiles. By the way stocks of fish  
are not by any means ample.

Some fair business in black teas direct  
with China transpired during the week.  
Business of this kind through London firms  
is growing less and less every season.

The question in dried fruit now is, are we  
going to have a famine on Valencia raisins  
or not. Stocks have shrunk to the slimmest  
proportions, and there is little prospect of  
any material replenishment.

Large quantities of lake trout are being  
received here this week, and the demand on  
Lenten account is already making itself felt.  
Messrs. Rose & Lafamme have placed  
several round lots during the week with job-  
bers and who'sale grocers.

Montreal refiners have been rather free  
buyers of raw centrifugals at New York dur-  
ing the week. Quite a quantity of 96 test  
have been secured to their account, on the  
basis of 3 to 3 1/2c. It is understood also  
that cost and freight business has been done  
on Halifax and Montreal accounts.

A very good article has been going the  
rounds of the papers recently, about a gen-  
tleman in Liverpool finding a valuable dia-  
mond stud in the craw of a turkey he was  
cleaning. This sounds very much like the  
Bible story of the piece of money in the fish's  
mouth. No doubt the days of miracles are  
not yet ended, and Stewart, Munn & Co., of  
Montreal, think that it would be advisable

(Continued on page 32.)

**LAWSON BROS.**

Manufacturers  
... of ...

Rolled Oats, Rolled Wheat, Flake Peas  
Flake Hominy, Flake Barley, Wheatlets  
Etc Put up in bulk, boxes, barrels, and  
packages.

The Best Goods in the Dominion.

The College Grounds,  
Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont.

**WITT, MACAULAY & CO.**

WHOLESALE

**PRODUCE and COMMISSION MERCHANTS**  
64 Colborne St., TORONTO

Consignments of Butter, Eggs, Cheese, and  
Poultry Solicited.

**FRESH FISH FOR LENT**

Send for Price List.

All kinds of Sea  
and Lake fish.

**D. W. PORT & GO.**

TORONTO

**COX'S GELATINE**

Always  
Trustworthy.

ESTABLISHED 1725.

AGENTS FOR CANADA:—

C. E. COLSON, Montreal.

D. MASSON & CO., Montreal.

ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO.,

Toronto, St. John, N. B., and Montreal.

**COWAN'S  
COCOAS AND  
CHOCOLATES**

Are Standard, and sold by  
all grocers.

**S. K. MOYER,**

Commission Merchant,

76 COLBORNE ST.,  
TORONTO, ONT.

DEALER IN

Oysters, Oyster Carriers, Fresh and Salt  
Fish, Oranges, Lemons, Dates,  
Figs, etc.

Orders Solicited.

**MUNN'S  
BONELESS CODFISH.**

NEW ARRIVALS.

Send in your orders. Full stock on  
hand of Assorted Boxes, 5 lb., 10 lb.,  
20 lb. and 40 lb. boxes; also

SKINLESS CODFISH in 100 lb. Cases.

The Munn Brand, after a most severe  
test, gained the only medal awarded  
at the World's Fair this summer,  
which speaks highly for the merits of  
this article.

**Stewart Munn & Co.,**  
MONTREAL.

# FLOUR AND FEED

The consumption of wheat in European countries varies from about one bushel per capita in Norway to eight bushels in France. The general average in Europe is about three and one-half bushels per capita, not including seed. In America it is estimated at four and five-eighths bushels, or say one barrel of flour per person per annum. The large consumption in France extends to French Canada. In the province of Quebec the consumption of flour is much greater, according to population, than it is in any of the other provinces. At present prices the buying population of Quebec ought to enjoy a high state of prosperity, if a "cheap country to live in" is desirable.

Rumors of a "Russian war" have come to the surface again within a week. Those who remember or have heard of the great price wheat reached in Canada during the Crimean war of 1854 (\$2.50 per bushel, or over in cases), will look for a great advance from present low prices should England, France, and Russia again become embroiled.

## THE MARKETS.

### TORONTO.

Prices of flour and grain are still stationary. Practically there has been no change in these articles for months past, notwithstanding that dealers have been buying so little. If there were any lower depth for prices to reach, the stagnation that is everywhere complained of would have found it.

**FLOUR**—Manitoba patents, \$3.60 to \$3.70; strong bakers', \$3.50; white wheat patents, \$3.25 to \$3.40; straight roller, \$2.80 to \$2.95; Ontario family, \$2.85 to \$3.10; low grades, \$2.10 to \$2.25. These prices are in round lots delivered here to the trade.

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

**MILLFEED**—Bran still continues in active demand, with city mills selling at \$16 per ton; carloads on track, \$15.50 to \$16 a ton. Shorts are lower at \$16 per ton in small lots, and offering at \$16 per ton carloads in bulk.

**OATS**—Are strong and in good demand, cars on track selling at 36c. per bush.

**FEED CORN**—50 to 52c. per bush.

**BARLEY**—Dull, farmers' loads on market selling at 45 to 48c. per bush.

**HAY**—Prices are unchanged, with local trade quiet; farmers' loads selling from \$8 to \$10 per ton, according to quality, with good timothy, baled, on track, worth \$9.25 to \$9.50, carloads.

**STRAW**—Demand moderate, with prices unchanged. Quoted at \$5 to \$5.50 for car lots on track; market prices are \$7 to \$7.50 for sheaf.

**PEAS**—Steady, with sales on the market at 58c. per bush.

### MONTREAL.

There is little to say about the flour market, business ruling dull and prices easy in tone. Winter wheat, \$3.60 to \$3.80; Manitoba patents, best brands, \$3.60 to \$3.70; straight rollers, \$3 to \$3.10; extra, \$2.90 to \$3; superfine, \$2.60 to \$2.90; Manitoba strong bakers', \$3.40 to \$3.60; Manitoba strong bakers', best brands, \$3.50 to \$3.55.

There is a fair demand for oatmeal, prices unchanged. Standard, bags, \$1.95 to \$2.05; do. brls., \$4 to \$4.10; granulated, bags, \$2 to \$2.05; do., brls., \$4.20 to \$4.30; rolled oats, bags, \$2; do., brls., \$4.20 to \$4.25.

Why Bother with Selling Substitutes or Imitations, when . . . . .

## - S A P O L I O -

Has stood the test of between 30 and 40 years, and is sold throughout the civilized world as

### THE GREAT SCOURING SOAP

It retails at 10 cents, leaving you a fair profit. **GROCERS** not having been supplied with iron signs nor advertising matter yet, will please ask their jobbers to have these enclosed with their next shipment of goods, as we gladly furnish same.

Depots at:  
 Toronto, Ont. } **Emil Pollwka & Co.**  
 Montreal, Que. } 38 Front St. East, Toronto, Ont.  
 St. John, N.B. } Canadian Agents.

Feed is steady under a fair demand and moderate supplies. Bran, \$16 to \$17; shorts, \$17 to \$18; Moullie, \$22.

### ST. JOHN, N. B.

In flour the great desire is to sell. Stocks are large, and some were bought at higher prices than now ruling. There is nothing to warrant better prices. Oatmeal continues firm. Local oats are weak. Hay is in but small demand, and prospects are poor. At \$12 at St. John it would not pay to export to England at prices now ruling there. Beans are up about 5c. We quote: Manitoba, \$4.40 to \$4.50; Canadian high grade, \$3.60 to \$3.80; medium patents, \$3.50 to \$3.60. Oatmeal, \$4.35 to \$4.45; cornmeal, \$2.55 to \$2.60; middlings, on track, \$20 to \$20.50; oats, local on track, 33½ to 34c.; P. E. L., 41 to 42c.; Ontario, 44 to 45c.; beans, handpicked, \$1.40 to \$1.45; prime, \$1.30 to \$1.35; split peas, \$3.75 to \$4; pot barley, \$3.75 to \$4; round peas, \$3.60 to \$3.75; hay on track, \$12.50 to \$12.75.

There is hardly another Food Cereal in the market which can be used for so many purposes as

## CRYSTAL RICE.

CRYSTAL RICE FOR SOUP.  
 CRYSTAL RICE FOR BREAD, BISCUITS, ETC.  
 CRYSTAL RICE FOR PUDDINGS, MUSH, ETC.  
 CRYSTAL RICE FOR OYSTERS.  
 CRYSTAL RICE FOR OMELETTES, ETC.

Send for sample and Receipt Book. If you prefer order through your jobber.  
 Crystal Rice is now handled by the wholesale: ade and in all the provinces.

### CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.,

38 Front St. East, Toronto, Ont.,  
 Dominion Agents



Simply Delicious  
 Strictly Fancy Pack

Every first-class grocer  
 should have it.

## ROSE & LAFLAMME

MONTREAL.



# "A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE"

(WHOM OSCAR WILDE DRAMATIZES)

May not know the difference between good flour and bad flour, but if she has once baked

## "QUEEN"

Flour and experiments with any other variety afterwards her title is well earned.

Queen Flour unequalled for all purposes.

Sold only wholesale by the makers.

## M. McLAUGHLIN & CO.

Royal Dominion Mills, TORONTO.

**Solid Merit** —————

has made . . .

### Tillson's . . . .

## Pan-Dried Rolled Oats

THE LEADING BRAND IN THE MARKET.

*E. D. Tillson,*

Tilsonburg,  
Ont.

## Embros Oatmeal Mills

D. R. ROSS, . . . EMBRO, ONT

A CHOICE QUALITY OF

Rolled, Standard and Granulated

## Oatmeal

IN BARRELS, HALF BARRELS OR BAGS.

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

# Breakfast Cereals

You can increase your trade and hold it by handling our goods.

**Rolled Oats, Rolled Wheat, Wheatlets,  
Wheat Germs, Pot and Pearl Barley, etc.**

THE VERY BEST GOODS.

WRITE FOR OUR QUOTATIONS.

The Ireland National Food Co. Ltd., Toronto, Can.

OPERATING The LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE BREAKFAST CEREAL FOOD MILLS in the Dominion

to send along large orders for fresh frozen herrings that they are just receiving, and that buyers should examine their mouths carefully.

The creditors of Mr. E. Elliott, grocer, held a meeting last week, when an offer of 15c. cash or 20c. time on the dollar was made. Those present at the meeting decided to accept the 15c. cash offer, but it remains to be seen whether the other creditors who were not represented will do so. As everyone expected the failure has turned out to be a bad one.

Our correspondent in his round picked up the following effusion:

"Poor, Rich, and Palatines,  
Cry for Nelson's Gelatines."

Mr. Rose, of Rose & Laflamme, got back from an extended trip through Ontario this week. He reports that cream corn is becoming a universal favorite with the trade in Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and London.

### ST. JOHN, N. B., MARKETS.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Feb. 8.

This has been a quiet week as regards buying and selling. Stock-taking has been the order of the day. When this is over busier times are looked for, buying for spring business then being in order. New Barbadoes molasses will be in this market shortly after the middle of the month. This molasses will this year be in new casks. The government at Ottawa continue to pass the molasses via New York. Quite a large number of frozen herring have arrived during the past week, which has caused considerable stir among the dealers. The fact that the Lenten season is being observed differently from year to year, on account of various causes, tends to weaken the fish market, buyers holding off. Butter and fresh eggs continue to be among the most active articles in the market.

**CANNED GOODS**—The demand is better, though business is still quiet. Prices are steady though not over strong. Corn, 90c.; peas, 90c.; tomatoes, 95c. to \$1; salmon, \$1.40 to \$1.45; lobsters, \$1.75 to \$2; Finnan haddies, \$1.25 to \$1.50; canned beef, 1-lb. tins, \$1.65; 2-lb. tins, \$2.65; oysters, \$2, \$2.15 to \$2.25; gal. apples, \$2.40.

**TOBACCO**—McAlpin's Tecumseth 70c., Beaver 62c., Jubilee 60c., Woodcock 55c., McDonald's Crown, 44c., Pilot 46c., Index 45c., Napoleon 49c.

**SALT**—10 lb bags in barrels, \$3.10; 5 lb. bags do., \$3.25; factory filled, \$1.10; coarse, 50 to 60c.

**OILS**—American, 20c.; best Canadian, 19c.; second grade, 13c.; no charge for barrels.

**DRIED FRUITS AND NUTS**—In Valencia raisins, in view of the advance abroad, prices here are firm, and higher prices are expected, in prospect of which a number of the wholesale trade have placed orders. This is, in fact, the first life in the dried fruit market since the Christmas trade. Currants continue low. Though onions continue to be sold here at low figures, the prospect is for advanced prices. We quote: Sultana

raisins, 7 to 7½c.; Valencias, 4¾ to 5c.; Valencia layers, 5¾ to 6c.; London layers, \$2.25; prunes, 6¾ to 7c.; Californias, 12½c.; currants, barrels, 3½ to 4c.; cases, 4 to 4½c.; cleaned currants, 1st cartoons, 8 to 9c.; dried apples, 6¾ to 7c.; evaporated, 11 to 11½c.; dates, 5½ to 6c.; figs, 10 to 12c.; onions, \$2.85 to \$3; French walnuts, 11 to 12c.; Grenoble walnuts, 13 to 15c.; almonds, 13 to 14c.; Brazils, 15 to 16c.; filberts, 10 to 11c.; pecans, 12 to 13c.; peanuts roasted, 10 to 11c.

**SUGARS**—Market is quiet, though there is a steady demand. Prices as last week. We quote: Granulated, 4¾ to 4¾c.; yellows, 3½ to 4c.; Barbadoes, 4¾ to 4¾c.; Paris lump, 6 to 6¼c.; powdered, 6 to 6¼c.

**MOLASSES AND SYRUP**—In both these the past week has shown an improved demand. Real good Barbadoes is scarce; it is expected that the new will be in the market about the 19th inst. Barbadoes, best, 31 to 32c.; second, 29 to 30c.; Porto Rico, fancy, 35 to 36c.; good, 30 to 32c.; Antigua, 29 to 30c.; syrup, 30 to 35c.

**DAIRY PRODUCTS**—The people will not buy case eggs, but pay good prices for fresh. A large quantity of creamery butter changed hands during the week. Good butter is scarce, but it is hard to get a right price. Cheese firm, and higher prices are looked for. We quote: Creamery butter, 24 to 25c.; dairy, 22 to 23c.; case eggs, 17 to 18c.; cheese, 11c.

**FRUIT**—Apples are in good demand at higher prices, but it is hard to get good fruit. Oranges are cheap and lemons firm. Apples, \$2.25 to \$3.50; lemons, \$4.50 to \$5; oranges, Florida, \$3.50; West India, \$4 to \$5; Valencia, cases, \$4.50; bananas, \$1.75 to \$2.25.

**FISH**—Prices are as last week. Frozen herring have arrived during the past week in large quantities, one schooner bringing 120,000. Prices ex-vessel have been about 70 to 80c. per 100. The demand is quiet. We quote: Codfish, large, \$4 to \$4.20; medium, \$3.40 to \$3.50; pollock, \$2 to \$2.10; bay herring, brls., \$3.60 to \$3.75; half-brls., \$1.85 to \$1.95; lobster, small, \$5 per 100; medium herring, 11c.; lengthwise, 9c.; frozen herring, 90c. per 100.

**PROVISIONS**—Market quiet and unchanged. In this, as in a number of other lines, the expectation of changes in the tariff have a bad effect. Clear mess, \$19.50 to \$20; American mess, \$18 to \$18.50; P.E.I. mess, \$17.50 to \$18.50; Plate beef, \$14 to \$14.75; pure lard, 11½ to 12c.; compound, 9½ to 10c.

### "GIFF" JOINS THE BENEDICTS.

ONE of Christie, Brown & Co.'s office staff has just forsaken the ranks of bachelorhood. His name is J. R. Gifford, and the ceremony that elevated him to the more honored position took place Tuesday. The bride was Miss May Higman, sister of J. R. Higman, British American Assurance Co. "Giff," as his many familiar friends are in the habit of calling him, is a jolly, good-natured fellow, and if good wishes will help to make his life, and that of his life partner, happy, there ought to be no doubt—he has had showers of them. Saturday last Mr. Gifford's fellow members of the office staff presented him with sets of cutlery and silver spoons.

### STANWAY AND BAILEY DISSOLVE.

STANWAY & BAILEY, brokers and commission merchants, 42 Front street east, Toronto, have dissolved. Each will resume business for himself. Mr. George Bayley has removed to 46 Front street east, the premises formerly occupied by Morgan Davies & Co. All the old agencies carried by the firm of Stanway & Bayley have been retained by Mr. Stanway. "George Stanway," said a wholesaler, "is one of the most reliable and business-like brokers on the street. What he does is open and above board. There is nothing underhand about him. He's one of the oldest brokers, too, by-the-way, coming on the street in 1869. He is an awful nice fellow and everybody likes him. George has some A1 agencies, and I know that those whose interests he looks after consider they have them in good hands. This to my mind is about the most satisfactory testimonial an agent can have."

### BRAZILIAN COFFEE.

In consequence of the suspension of the Rio News by the Brazilian authorities, the proprietors of that journal have for some time been issuing a simple circular market report. From latest copies of the latter received, we make the following extracts: "The coffee factors' committee published their estimate for the 1894-95 crop, always subject to the February modifications, and this is 3,000,000 bags for the Rio zone. Enjoying exceptional opportunities for obtaining reliable information, the estimate of this committee is always worthy of respect, but we may without any desire to question the figure arrived at, say that the other parties interested in the trade estimate the crop within the figures we mentioned on the 4th inst., viz.: 3,250,000 to 3,750,000 bags. Any figures now furnished are, as we have before stated, very hypothetical." Later (on Jan. 2) as follows: "There has been no interruption of shipments, and those for the five working days comprised in the last week will average about 12,000 bags per day. The demand being steady and considerably in excess of the receipts, dealers have been firm all along, and although no changes have been made in quotations, it was not always easy to buy 'solid' coffees at the prices quoted; for the 'cafe das aguas' lower prices have been accepted, and on the 26th ult. the difference between the value of these and that of the real coffees was estimated to be nearly 800rs per arroba. For the first six months of the present crop year we have received nearly 1,300,000 bags, and although the opinion is not general, we incline to believe that the latter half of the crop will show some improvement on these figures, but at the best the supply from Rio can only be small, while Santos shows some inclination to curtail the supply there also."



**BUY RELIABLE GOODS**

.. Quality Is Our Aim ..

**VEGETABLES:**

Tomatoes, Corn, Peas, Etc.

**FRUITS:**

Pears, Peaches, Strawberries, Etc.

**Lakeport Preserving Co.**

LAKEPORT, ONT.

THE

**"Kent" Brand**

is our registered trade mark. When you buy "Kent" Pickles or "Kent" Canned Goods you have a guarantee of getting the BEST on the market. Don't be misled into taking something "just as good as Kent," but insist on getting what you order.

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.

**X. L. C. R. SOAP**

\$2.25 per 1/2 Gross. For cleaning Silver, Nickel Steel, and Household Utensils generally.

Has no equal in the market.

L. E. LAWSON,

The College Grounds, Adelaide St. West, TORONTO, ONT

TRY \_\_\_\_\_

**PHOENIX BRAND**

**CANNED CORN PEAS TOMATOES.**

Factory, Welland, Ont.

W. E. HARDISON, Manager.

SOME PEOPLE BOAST OF THEIR

**Imported Pickles and Jams**

But if you want a first-class article for less money, try

**T. HOSKIN,** 535-537 King St. West . . **TORONTO**

**"Jersey Brand" Condensed Milk**



It is guaranteed Pure and Unskimmed.

An excellent Food for Infants

Buy only the **Jersey Brand** for all purposes. Sold by Grocers. Outfitters and others.

— MANUFACTURED BY —

**FORREST CANNING CO.,**

HALIFAX, N.S.

F. W. HUDSON & CO., Agents, Toronto.

Keep your

**EYE**

on the

and your mind on the fact, that every can of goods put up

by us, has printed in large letters the name describing the contents of the can truthfully, and Delhi Canning Company, Delhi, Ont., which is a guarantee that the contents are just as represented and strictly first-class.

Yours truly,

**DELHI CANNING CO.**



## DEATH OF PETER REDPATH.

**M**R. PETER REDPATH, the well-known sugar refiner, died at Chislehurst, England, Feb. 2nd, aged 72. Deceased was a Canadian by birth, though he resided for several years in England. He resided in the Manor House at Chislehurst, near which place the Empress Eugenie has lived since the death of the Emperor. The deceased gentleman was well and favorably known in Montreal for his generosity and his munificence. He did a great deal for the institutions of that city, and his name is associated with all great and grand works, which will carry it down to posterity. The deceased gentleman had been associated with Senator Drummond since 1854 in the sugar refinery business, which was then known as the firm of John Redpath & Son. This was previous to its being made a joint stock company. In 1879 he resigned the presidency, and subsequently he withdrew to England. In 1882 he retired from active participation in business affairs. He was a director of the Bank of Montreal from 1866 to 1879, but he remained a member of the London board till the time of his death. For a number of years he was president of the Montreal General Hospital, and he always remained as one of its largest subscribers, and he helped it materially even after his departure for England. He was also a director of the Montreal Rolling Mills, the Canada Sugar Refining Company, of several mining companies of the Eastern Townships, and of the Intercolonial Coal Company. He was greatly interested in the Montreal Telegraph Company, and was one of its directorate. He was connected with the development of the most of our Canadian industries, and he proved himself of great public spirit. He was distinguished at all times for his probity and integrity; he was recognized as an upright man, true to himself and true to his neighbor. The deceased gentleman possessed in his lifetime a considerable amount of money, but having no children he tried as much as lay in his power to make others happy. He acted on the principle that it was better to distribute his own gifts and see others enjoy them and be happy than allow others to distribute his benefits, which would not then cause him the same satisfaction. Nevertheless he leaves a considerable amount of money, the greater part of which is invested in the industries of Canada. He leaves no issue, but his wife survives him. Mr. Peter Redpath has made many princely donations to McGill, this University being to him a special object of care and solicitude. He donated the Peter Redpath Museum as a gift to the University in 1880, and it was opened to the public in 1882. In 1891 he gave the Peter Redpath Library Building, which was opened with so much eclat by the Governor-

# SURPRISE SOAP

For the benefit of your customers. For your own profit.  
ALL JOBBERS SELL IT.

THE ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO.,

Branches :

MONTREAL : 17 St. Nicholas St.

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

WINNIPEG : E. W. Ashley.

St. Stephen, N.B.

General and Lady Aberdeen in October last. He endowed the Peter Redpath chair of Natural Philosophy in 1871, granting \$20,000. He also donated \$10,000 for the expenses of the museum, and an additional sum for improvements. Several other endowments, prizes, and medals are the result of his generosity. He has presented over 3,000 volumes to compose the Peter Redpath Collection of Historical Books. These volumes are invaluable and priceless. Some of them cannot be duplicated.

### THE EXCHANGE SYSTEM.

The exchange department of the retail grocers' associations has no doubt helped a good many of the members to get rid of surplus stock, and therefore answers a useful purpose. But it is probable that in some of the cases in which the aid of the exchange system has been invoked, the goods could have been got rid of in the regular way and without a serious sacrifice of profit. If they are placed in a conspicuous position and placarded, it stands to reason the sale will be more rapid than if they are kept hidden on the upper shelves of the store or in the cellar, as is often done. The effect produced by massing slow-selling goods is often beneficial, as regards their sale. For instance, it is a common practice of some grocers when in receipt of canned goods, laundry soap and other goods in wrappers or packages, in considerable quantities, to take the goods out of the cases and pile them up in the middle of the store, where they can be seen by every person who enters the establishment. We have seen a dozen or more boxes of bar soap massed in this way in retail grocery stores, and upon inquiring have

learned almost invariably that the result has been seen almost immediately in quickened sales.—*Merchants' Review.*

### LONG AGO.

BY EUGENE FIELD.

I once knew all the birds that came  
And nested in our orchard trees;  
For every flower I had a name;  
My friends were woodchucks, toads and  
bees ;  
I knew where thrived in yonder glen  
What plants would soothe a stone-bruised  
toe—  
Oh, I was very learned then—  
But that was very long ago.

I knew the spot upon the hill  
Where checkerberries could be found ;  
I knew the rushes near the mill  
Where pickerel lay that weighed a pound ;  
I knew the wood, the very tree,  
Where lived the poaching, saucy crow,  
And all the woods and crows knew me—  
But that was very long ago.

And pining for the joys of youth,  
I tread the old familiar spot,  
Only to learn the solemn truth :  
I am forgotten, am forgot.  
Yet here's this youngest at my knee,  
Knows all the things I used to know  
To think I once was wise as he—  
But that was very long ago.

I know it's folly to complain  
Of whatsoe'er the Fates decree ;  
Yet were not wishes all in vain,  
I tell you what my wish should be ;  
I'd wish to be a boy again,  
Back to the friends I used to know ;  
For I was, oh so happy then—  
But that was very long ago.



# Pettijohn's California

Breakfast



Food

FOR SALE BY

All Wholesale Grocers

**Wright & Copp**

Agents, TORONTO

# SNIDER'S

Tomato  
Soup



Tomato  
Catsup

FOR SALE BY

Wholesale Grocers

**Wright & Copp**

Agents, TORONTO

# BATTY & CO.'S Pickles, Etc.

FOR SALE BY



TORONTO:

Eby, Blain & Co.  
H. P. Eckardt & Co.

Perkins, Ince & Co.  
Sloan & Crowther  
Warren Bros. & Boomer

MONTREAL:

Caverhill, Hughes & Co.  
Hudon Hebert & Co.

KINGSTON:

A. Gunn & Co.

HAMILTON:  
James Turner & Co.

LONDON:  
Fitzgerald, Scradett & Co.

**Wright & Copp**

Agents, TORONTO

# Highland

Evapor-  
ated



Cream

It is the most  
complete and safest  
Food for Infants

**Wright & Copp**

Agents, TORONTO

## GOOD MANNERS.

**M**ANNERS, as one of the main conditions of getting on well in the world, is thus, according to a contemporary, considered by the Rev. Dr. Minger:

"If the world were a place where everything was to be done by physical strength, health would be nearly the only requisite to success. If it were a place where only means to ends were to be considered, education would be all that was needed. But the world is complex, and success is to be sought along many lines. Not only force and thought, but the way in which we carry ourselves, our temper and manners, enter largely into life.

"There is a great deal of failure that is due to bad manners, and almost as much that is due to lack of good manners. When they are positively bad, the cause is usually to be found in an evil or coarse nature, in which case little can be done; the surgery must be deep and radical. But poor or indifferent manners are generally due to defective training, and especially to the fact that they are undervalued. It is a real but lessening feature of American life that good manners are rather suspected of savoring of insincerity and assumption. Our sense of liberty is so strong that we let it run riot in our conduct, and suffer every unruly instinct and impulse to declare itself.

"Young men often find their way blocked here and there, in business and in social life, when there is every apparent reason why they should succeed, and never discover that the cause lies in this matter of manners. Refinement is getting to be so common in our country that its tests are applied quite generally, and when one fails to endure them he is quietly passed by and left by himself. More and more is it everywhere insisted on that men shall be gentlemen in their behavior, and there is scarcely any important position to be filled in any department of society in which good manners are not a chief requisite.

"With such courtesy well wrought into habits, a young man also carries success in his hand. All hearts and all doors open to him; everybody is his friend; he wins his cause at once, and only fails when he shows serious defect in some other important respect. As Mr. James T. Fields said:

"It transmutes aliens into trusting friends,  
And gives its owner passport 'round the globe."

"There is no such thing as getting on in the world unless one can get into good relations to men; you must be on good terms with those with whom you have to do. In no way are men so quickly won and so surely held as by courtesy. Of course, there must be intelligence and force, but, given these, nothing else will so win, so smooth your path, so tide your own disagreements, so breed patience and respect and love in others. When they see refined and gentle manners and come to know that behind

them is a true and kind heart, they are forced to own and to receive you into their fellowship. Courtesy, even more than misery, makes all men kin. Gentlemen are equals the world over. 'Manners make the man,' seems at first to be a false or superficial proverb, but it is true and profound; it means that only in a good and true man can there be manners.

"You may be inclined to say that courtesy has little to do with business and the everyday work of life, but I assure you that there is not a position in the business world where genuine courtesy does not double one's chances of advancement. Not of itself will it lift a man, but it floats other requisite qualities; it gives wings in the race of life. The simple truth is that there is nothing people so like and so respond to as genuine manners. Without them religion, character, knowledge, skill, energy, are shorn of half their power."

## PRESERVED MUSHROOM.

**W**HEN household economy is more stringent than usual and retailers and jobbers go very slow in the matter of purchases of nearly everything in the line of fancy groceries, a reduction in the supply of the latter at first hands is not apt to have a great deal of effect upon the market, since that reduction is virtually offset in a great measure by the forced restriction of consumption. However, the bare fact that there is any reduction from the average supply deserves passing attention at least, since it is liable to have some effect upon values in the event of general trade conditions turning for the better. From French ports it is advised that fewer preserved mushrooms have been put up this season than for several years, and that, despite the smaller volume of consumption, the packers are in several instances unable to fill their orders in full at the present time, and that their prices have been advanced recently about 4 to 5 francs per case. The shortage is attributed to scarcity of material used in making beds for mushroom culture and consequent inability to secure the necessary amount of stock for preserving. Early in the season there were numerous reports of shortage in the French pack of peas, but as yet that alleged shortage does not seem to embarrass jobbers in the slightest degree. They find, in fact, that there is more difficulty in securing orders than in the matter of buying goods, and evidence is wanting of any advance in prices during the past month or six weeks. The French sardine canners were unfortunate in the early season, but gained ground later, and ultimately succeeded in turning out a very fair quantity of goods. It is generally understood that the pack the past season was considerably below the average but, as in the case of other French luxuries, there seems to be quite enough stock to

meet the demand. With various other fancy groceries the experience has been similar, and the fact is emphasized that in all cases where supplies ran below the average the shortage has been offset by the falling off in consumption.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

## COCOA SUPPLIES IN EUROPE.

As an indication of the full supplies of cocoa available on the European continent, the last mail brings the following statement:

	1893.	1892.
Hamburg . . . . . pkgs.	147,370	137,069
Havre . . . . .	91,561	34,658
Nantes . . . . .	29,291	22,893
Bordeaux . . . . .	19,761	23,997



1.—CHOLLY LITewaite—Aw, let me have five cents' worth of chestnuts, please.



2.—CHESTNUT VENDOR—No changa. Minda de standu; me getta some.



3.—MISS VAN HAUSER—Why, how do you do, Mr. Litewaite? I had no idea you were in business for yourself. Let me have ten cents' worth roasted, please.



## Toronto Salt Works,

128 Adelaide East,  
TORONTO

Dealers in Table, Dairy, Meat Curing  
Barrel, Rock Lump, and Land Salts.

Higgin's Eureka and Ashton's English  
Dairy Salts. Land Plaster.

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



All kinds of Office and Store  
Fittings and Furnishings

**YOU LOSE  
MORE  
THAN WE DO  
BY NOT  
ADVERTISING  
IN THIS  
JOURNAL**

**B**UTTER  
**B**OWLS  
Ladles  
Moulds  
Spads

**B**UTTER  
**B**Tubs  
Prints  
Paper

WALTER WOODS & CO.,  
HAMILTON, ONT.

1894

**L. CHAPUT, FILS & CIE,**  
.. MONTREAL ..

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Importers of

TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, FRUIT, Etc., Etc.

Established 1842

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

**.. ODART'S SPECIALTIES ..**

- HIGH CLASS - - GREAT NOVELTY - - GOOD PROFIT -

**ODART'S PICKLE - AND - ODART'S SAUCE**  
**ODART & CO., PARIS, FRANCE, AND LONDON, ENG.**

WE MAKE THE FINEST—

**TEA CADDIES**  
IN CANADA

Spice, Baking Powder, Tobacco Tins and Tin Signs

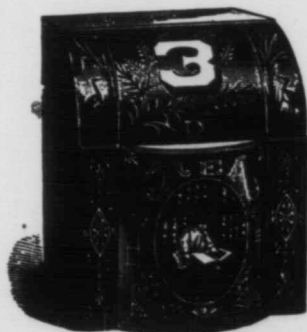
LITHOGRAPHED OR JAPANNED.

In 3 and 5lb. Lithographed Tea Caddies we can make an  
original design for each customer.

Try this plan for increasing sales,

Write our nearest house for Prices and Catalogue.

**THE McCLARY M'FG COMPANY**  
London. Toronto. Montreal. Winnipeg.



**CONSOLIDATED FLAVORING POWDERS**

**A PERFECT FLAVORING** that is not lost in Baking or  
Cooking like Liquid Extracts.

Results not only the BEST, but secured at ONE THIRD of the  
usual expense, giving satisfaction to the DEALER, in handling,  
and CONSUMER in using. Done up in beautiful screw top bot-  
tles, so every one can be tested. NO DETERIORATION  
WHILE IN STOCK. NOT sold to the wholesale trade.

RETAIL TRADE SOLICITED

**TARBOX BROS.,** Sales Agents,

78 Adelaide St. West, - - - TORONTO, ONT.



## CHATS WITH BUSINESS MEN.

“WELL, trade with us last month was a good deal better than it was January of last year,” said the sample-room man of a Front street wholesale grocery house.

“Yes,” I interposed, “that is just what two or three men along the street tell me.”

“There now,” he rejoined, “that just proved that trade was better. “But, say,” he continued enthusiastically, “isn't that in marked contrast to what we see in the United States.” And then with a sort of exulting smile he sped away to look after the wants of a customer.

\* \* \*

I ran against Mr. George H. Nairn, of the firm of C. A. Nairn, of Goderich, on Saturday last in Sloan & Crowther's sample-room. “Ah, THE GROCER,” he remarked after I had been introduced to him by friend J. R. Hayden. “THE GROCER'S a fine paper. Read it carefully all the time. There was a time when we took a Yankee grocery paper as well as THE CANADIAN GROCER, but your paper has so much improved of late years that we find we have no more use for American trade journals. Trade in Goderich? Oh, it's not bad. Quiet, you know, but we have no cause for complaint.” Mr. Nairn did not tell me, but I was given to understand that his mission in Toronto was to attend the bachelors' ball. “But he won't be able to qualify for that much longer,” ventured my informant. “Why? If you'd been at the ball you wouldn't have asked. George, you know, is not a bad looking fellow. Well, at the ball there was more than one lady who was favorably impressed with him; and what is more, George returned home with a favorable impression of some of the ladies—one particularly. Her name? Oh, I can't tell you that now. You will probably hear of her later. By-bye.”

\* \* \*

I had a pleasant five-minutes' chat with Mr. D. Stewart, of Thistle town, the other day. Like everybody else he had to report business quiet, but not bad, and the cheery manner in which he spoke bore evidence of the truthfulness of his utterances. Creameries, he said, were doing a good deal for the farmers in his locality. “The creamery near us,” he said, “takes all the milk our farmers will sell it. Then besides this, twice every week two loads of milk are gathered in our locality and sent to Toronto. These two outlets keep the milk in our neighborhood pretty well cleaned out. Why do you know the farmers occasionally have to come to us storekeepers and buy butter. Put quite a bit of money in circulation? Why I should say so; for the farmers are paid by the creamery and the city milk men at least once per month.”

“I suppose the creameries are good things for the storekeepers, too?” I queried.

“Indeed they are,” replied Mr. Stewart. “For instance, supposing I am paying 20c.

for butter. At that price I have to take even what is not worth more than 15c., for the farmer's wife, whom I only paid 15c., would leave me if she knew I had paid her neighbor 5c. per pound more. Now, if they take their milk to the creamery, I don't have to buy their butter. Yes, we do have some peculiar experiences sometimes. I remember one fall taking some terribly rank butter from a customer. I kept it all winter. In the spring this same man came to my store to buy butter, and just to try him I brought up the butter he had sold me, not acquainting him with the fact that it was his own make. He said it was not fit to eat, and refused to take it. I said nothing, but quietly smiled, and got him some of the desired quality. The Patrons? Oh, they never bother me. There was a lodge once in our place, but it's dead now. At that time some of them came to me and wanted me to supply them. I refused to do so, and asked them how they expected to pay cash for everything if now they couldn't all pay cash for such things as flour and salt.”

\* \* \*

“Oh, the poultry market,” contemptuously remarked a commission man. “Why, it's all to pieces. Last year at this time we were getting about 14c. for turkeys, and now it takes us all our time to get 10c.”

\* \* \*

“Well, there's not many apples being shipped from this point just now,” said a dealer Tuesday, “although a good many are being shipped from the outside. One Chicago buyer was in Toronto this week who has picked up 3,000 barrels west of here for shipment to the Windy City. There are not many apples being shipped to England from this part of the country, although I believe quite a few are being sent there from Nova Scotia.”

BYSTANDER.

## INFERIOR FRENCH PEAS.

Regarding the market for French peas, the following comes from a well-informed correspondent and is deserving of more than passing attention: “You state that in spite of short supplies there are still sufficient French peas to fill orders. The reason for this state of things is as follows: The crops in Paris and Bordeaux were almost total failures last season, and the supplies in the hands of jobbers are nearly all Brittany packing, and the goods packed in this section have always been very inferior to goods packed in Bordeaux and Paris, and are exceptionally poor quality this year. This has caused the finest trade, who are the heaviest users of fancy groceries, to refuse to use French peas this season. They are wise in so doing, as to deliver their customers the class of goods packed this year is detrimental to future business on these goods.”

Every assertion here may be justified by the facts in the case; but if buyers are wise in refusing inferior French peas, or even in

hesitating about accepting goods of doubtful quality, why not turn attention to the high grades of American small peas, or as commonly termed, “petit pois,” or to extra sifted, several brands of which, packed in Delaware and New York State, are more toothsome than French peas, cheaper in price and free from all artificial coloring matter that has caused more or less contention with the health authorities in various countries during the past few years. The American canner should be up and doing. The opportunity is at hand.—Journal of Commerce.

## CHATTEL MORTGAGES IN MANITOBA.

MR. ADAMS is not sure that it would be to the interest of the farmers to legislate them out of the right to mortgage their chattels. In his speech, when moving the address, he expressed the opinion that perhaps it would have been better if the province “had started out without chattel mortgages”; but it did not, and as the liberty to tie themselves up had been freely exercised for years, he was afraid it “would cripple the farmers themselves if they were entirely done away with.” And he went on to add:

“It was very hard for farmers to mortgage their crops in advance, and still harder upon the men who took the crop off and those who did the threshing. He had known instances of persons having mortgages on crops wait until these were cut and threshed, and then sending bailiffs who sold the grain, so that the threshers and the laboring men did not receive one dollar.”

Which is an excellent argument against chattel mortgages. The question, however, is a very simple one. The frightful sacrifice of property to satisfy mortgages and judgments, to which the correspondence columns of the Free Press have recently borne witness, is evidence that there is something radically wrong and that the general public interest demands that it should be remedied. Some years ago, persuaded of the wisdom of the step, the Legislature provided that certain property and chattels should be exempt from seizure from debt. This was intended as a protection to the settler struggling for a foothold. If now considered unnecessary the straightforward thing to do would be to abolish the exemption; but if in the interest of the settler—and the interest of the settler means the general public interest—it is still thought prudent or expedient to protect him against the risk of being sold out of house and home, the exemption should not only be continued, but should be made imperative, the option of assignment so waived by the privilege being absolutely prohibited. An exemption by law, to be consistent in itself and with common sense, should exempt. It is possible that many farmers might consider themselves crippled in their operations if deprived



of the privileges to waive their exemption rights. There are many other restrictions which at times are regarded as extremely inconvenient, but which are nevertheless maintained in the public interest. We do not apprehend that any substantial injury or disadvantage would be worked to any individual or interest if the intention of the Legislature nine years ago should be respected and exemptions made really operative.

We understand from the tone of his remarks that Mr. Adams would not deprive the farmer of the right to secure a debt or raise a little capital in case of emergency, by mortgaging chattels which are exempt by law. And on the face of it there would certainly be the appearance of hardship. He has a fine field of wheat and needs a binder, or an extra team of horses for the fall ploughing would be desirable. But just here comes in the whole mischief of the situation. Tempted by the facility to run into debt, the average farmer reaches out to embrace more than he can manage. This is particularly characteristic of these Western prairies. It would be better for him to grow less wheat and work along on a less ambitious scale, until he felt himself well enough established to venture on an extra team of horses or a binder without the necessity of a chattel mortgage. If exemptions were made to exempt he would be wonderfully encouraged to do this. The straits of the farmer who is compelled to mortgage his crop in advance are desperate, but the situation is made worse in the instances related by Mr. Adams, when through this mortgage the thresher and hired men are cheated out of their due. Whatever may be said one way or the other on the question, we may be quite sure that no one will be injured by making the broad and straight road to debt more difficult to travel. To nine out of ten of us it is the best thing that could happen if it were made so difficult as to be next to impossible.—Free Press, Winnipeg.

**EMERSON ON THE MERCHANT.**

THESE are geniuses in trade, says Emerson, as well as in war, or the state, or letters; and the reason why this or that man is fortunate is not to be told. It lies in the man; that is all anybody can tell you about it. See him, and you will know as easily why he succeeds as if you saw Napoleon you would comprehend his fortune. In the new objects we recognize the old game, the habit of fronting the fact, and not dealing with it at second hand, through the perceptions of somebody else. Nature seems to authorize trade, as soon as you see the natural merchant, who appears not so much a private agent, as her factor and Minister of Commerce. His natural probity combines with his insight into the fabric of society to put him above tricks, and he communicates to all his own faith that contracts are of no private interpretation. The habit of his mind is a reference to standards of natural equity and public advantage; and he inspires respect, and the wish to deal with him, both for the quiet spirit of honor which attends him and for the intellectual pastime which the spectacle of so much ability affords. This immensely

stretched trade, which makes the capes of the Southern Ocean his wharves, and the Atlantic Sea his familiar port, centres in his brain only; and nobody in the universe can make his place good. In his parlor I see very well that he has been at hard work this morning, with that knitted brow, and that settled humor, which all his desire to be courteous cannot shake off. I see plainly how many firm acts have been done; how many valiant noes have this day been spoken, when others would have uttered ruinous yeas. I see, with the pride of art, and skill of masterly arithmetic and power of remote combination, the consciousness of being an agent and playfellow of the original laws of the world. He, too, believes that none can supply him, and that a man must be born to trade, or he cannot learn it.

**SITUATION WANTED.**

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN DESIRES POSITION IN first-class grocery store. P. Webb, 27 McGill St. Toronto. (5)

**BUSINESS CHANCE.**

GENERAL BUSINESS FOR SALE, IN UNIONVILLE. Stock amounts to about \$3,500. A first-class going business, and a chance offered where a safe trade can be done. Sell at rate on the dollar. Address R. A. Stiver, Unionville. (5)

**COWAN'S COFFEES, COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES**

Are the best in the world.

The Cowan Co., Ltd. Toronto.

**EPPS'S COCOA**

¼ lb packets, 14 lb. boxes secured in tin.

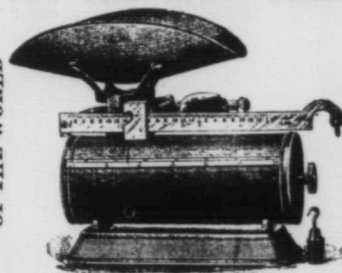
Special Agent for the Dominion:

**C. E. Colson, Montreal**

Medal Awarded at Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, 1893

**THE COMPUTING SCALE**

THE EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD



IT HAS BRAINS, AND ALL BUT TALKS

TEA SCALE

CAPACITY, ½ oz. to 6 lbs. COMPUTES FROM 5c. to \$1.00.

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

For further particulars address

**Fry & Trask, 34 Yonge St., Toronto**

Canadian Agents for the Computing Scale Co. of Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A.

**McALPIN TOBACCO Co.**

Manufacturers,

Toronto, Can.

THESE FIGURES HAVE AN

**"Anti-Combine" EXPRESSION**

- Gold Shield Black, extra quality, (finest made) - 47c.
- Standard Black Chewing, No. 1 Goods, all sizes, - 45c.
- Solid Comfort Smoking, Great Value, - - - - 44c.
- Special Smoking, 7s. This is what hurts—(formerly 48c.) now - - - - 44c.
- Beaver, as usual, - - - 61c.

Send in your orders.

Monopoly is at an end.

Tags don't count.

Tobacco sells on its own merits from now on.

**McALPIN TOBACCO Co. TORONTO**

**BUSINESS CHANGES.****DIFFICULTIES, ASSIGNMENTS, COMPROMISES**

Duncan Dagenais, boots and shoes, Arnprior, has assigned.

W. Anderson, grocer, Wallaceburg, has assigned to A. Robinson.

John Greig, general merchant, Winfield, has assigned to W. H. Argles.

McGregor & Co., general merchants, Westville, N.S., have assigned.

F. B. J. Nichols, general merchant, Somerset, N.S., is offering to compromise.

George Bristol, teas, Montreal, is offering to compromise at 50c. on the dollar.

J. H. McLaughlin, general store, Athens, is preparing a statement of affairs.

Norman B. McLeod, produce, Cannington, has assigned to W. McPherson.

C. M. Newans, grocer, London, is offering to compromise at 50c. on the dollar.

A. G. Thompson, general merchant, St. Philippe, has assigned to Lamarche & Co.

J. P. Robson, a Norwich grocer, is unable to meet his liabilities, and so he has assigned.

F. J. Hart has been appointed curator of the estate of Edward Elliott, grocer, Montreal.

Beach Bros., general merchants, Beachburg, have assigned to W. A. Campbell, Toronto.

G. F. Turrill, boots and shoes, Chatham, is offering to compromise at 55c. on the dollar cash.

F. Chalmers, boots and shoes, Woodstock, is offering to compromise at 50c. on the dollar.

J. McD. Haines has been appointed curator of the estate of Arthur Gibb, grocer, Buckingham, Que.

J. E. Gallant, a Tignish, P.E.I., druggist, has assigned and his stock is advertised for sale by tender.

Thos. Butler, grocer, etc., Milltown, N.B., is offering to compromise at 50c. on the dollar in 4 and 9 months.

Cote & Frere, general merchants, St. Johns, Que., are offering to compromise at 50c. on the dollar cash.

John Riggs, grocer, etc., Listowel, has sold out and now wants his creditors to agree to a compromise.

Selling boots and shoes has evidently not proved profitable for David Gottschalk, Zurich, he having just assigned.

**SALES MADE AND PENDING.**

S. Toupin, grocer, Montreal, is advertising business for sale.

H. E. Keat, grocer, Vancouver, is auctioning off his stock.

J. A. Believau & Co., hotel, Montreal, have sold out at 35c. on the dollar.

Young & Co., wholesale grocers, Trenton, are advertising business for sale.

The grocery and fruit stock of J. A. Fish, Toronto, has been sold by the sheriff.

The general stock of R. Little, Wallaceburg, is to be sold by auction 12th inst.

The general stock of John H. Wigle, Ruthven, is to be sold by auction 12th inst.

The general stock of Labourveau & Co., Eaton, Que., is advertised for sale by tender.

The general stock of R. B. Morison, Morristown, is to be sold by auction 14th inst.

Miss Augusta H. Koella, general merchant, Carlisle, is advertising business for sale.

The stock of A. L. Desene, general merchant, Magog, Que., is to be sold by auction 13th inst.

The stock of J. A. Houde, general merchant, St. Brigitte des Saults, has been sold at 50c. on the dollar.

Atkinson & Co., grain, etc., Winnipeg, have sold elevator at Elkhorn and grain warehouse and machinery at Methven to Northern Elevator Co.

**PARTNERSHIPS FORMED AND DISSOLVED.**

St. Pierre & Masson, provisions, Quebec, have dissolved.

Moore & Co., general merchants, Windsor Mills, Que., have dissolved.

Stanway & Bayley, brokers and commission merchants, Toronto, have dissolved, each continuing.

Turcotte, Provost & Co., wholesale and retail grocers, Quebec, have dissolved, and have been succeeded by A. Turcotte & Co., composed of A. J. Turcotte only.

Steel & Williamson, flour and feed, Montreal, have dissolved. T. S. Williamson continues.

Miller Bros. & Huestis, general merchants, Sussex, N. B., have dissolved, and a new partnership has been formed under the style of Huestis & White.

**CHANGES.**

Henry Richardson, groceries, boots and shoes, Tilbury Centre, has been succeeded by T. A. Vaubridger.

H. W. Allen, general merchant, Essex, has sold out to G. E. Forsyth.

Martin Parker, general merchant, Baillieboro, has sold out to White & Fell.

Gianelli & Co., wines and liquors, Toronto, have sold out to J. D. Oliver & Co.

Lawrie Bros., general merchants, have sold their Roland branch to a Mr. Higgins.

**FIRES.**

John Brown, hotel keeper, and J. W. Phillips, general merchant, Hepworth, have both been burned out.

**DEATHS.**

John A. P. McLellan, general merchant, Economy, N.S., is dead.

**IN THE LONG AGO.**

Away back in the sixties, when the average grocery had a saloon in the rear, and "three-cent nips" were all the go, the proprietor usually employed but one clerk, and he had to attend to the grocery and the saloon. One morning when the boss was away to market, a man entered the saloon and demanded a gin cock-tail. The clerk had never heard of that before, and wondered what it might be, but was entirely lost. His wit came to his rescue. He knew he had gin, but could not account for cock-tail; and he brightened up as he remarked, "Der boss' has gone to market for some," thus relieving him of a terrible strain. That grocer was not long in teaching him how to make a gin cock-tail, and thereafter the boss did not bring any more home from market.—Retail Grocers' Advocate.

G. V. Hastings, of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., returned recently from a trip to the mill at the Portage. He reports the sale of flour as being brisk. Little wheat is moving, but there is plenty of grain on hand.—Free Press, Winnipeg.

**Do You Sell****BROOMS ?**

We make the best. Our Brands are all Sellers

**-: THE QUEEN BROOM :-**

Is the favorite, and has the largest sale of any Broom made in Canada.

**.. THEY GIVE SATISFACTION ..****Taylor, Scott & Co.****TORONTO.**





**BRUSHES WHISKS BROOMS**

Wholesale dealers arranging for a line of the above for Spring trade will find ours a profitable line to handle. Prompt shipment. Correspondence and trial order solicited.

The Windsor Patent Brush Co., Ltd.,  
 SANDWICH, ONTARIO

*Young & Smylie's*  
*Licorice Leads.*

The increasing consumption of Pure Licorice in the Dominion, proves that a good thing is always quickly recognized. Don't forget Y. & S. when getting your Fall supplies.

**SEE QUOTATIONS.**

Sold  
 by ..  
 all ..  
 Dealers  
 every-  
 where.



**Silver Star .  
 . Stove Polish**

**Has No Equal.**

Is put up in two sizes of fancy tin boxes, packed in 2 gross cases, making a handsome package. The sale of it is on the increase. Where once tried, always used. This polish saves labor. It makes neither dust nor dirt. It gives a beautiful bright black polish. No mixing required. Always ready for use. Ask your wholesale or hardware house for it; they all keep it.

The F. F. Dalley Co.  
 of Hamilton, Limited.

We also make a polish for stove mounter's use; put up in bulk only.

**LION "L" BRAND**



REGISTERED  
 TRADE  
 MARK.

**PURE GOODS.**

JAMS,  
 JELLIES,  
 VINEGARS,  
 PICKLES.

The largest  
 factory of the  
 kind in the Do-  
 minion.

DIPLOMA  
 AND MEDAL  
 Toronto Exhi-  
 bition, 1893.

**MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO.,** Montreal & Toronto.  
 Beet Sugar Factory at Berthierville, P. Q.



Samples to be seen at  
 T. G. WILLIAMSON & CO., TORONTO.

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

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

Messrs. SALOMON & PHILLIPS, 33 Spruce St., New York, Sole agents for Canada and U. S. A

**The British Columbia Commercial Journal**


Is the universally recognized leading trade and commercial paper west of Toronto. As an advertising medium to reach the B. C. trade it cannot be surpassed.

The Commercial Journal is devoted to the Lumbering, Mining, Shipping, Commercial and Industrial Interests of British Columbia. It is found on the counter in nearly every retail store in the Province. To reach the retailer you must advertise in The Commercial Journal.

SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR.

Advertising Rates made known on Application.

77 JOHNSON ST., VICTORIA, B.C.



**MOTT'S DIAMOND CHOCOLATE**  
IS THE BEST.

ASK FOR  
**MOTT'S**

OTHER SPECIALTIES.  
NOUGAT  
RAHAT LAKUHM  
ALMOND ROCK  
EL MAHNA

**CALLARD & BOWSER'S**



**BUTTER-SCOTCH**  
(The Celebrated Sweet for Children).  
*"Really wholesome Confectionery."* Lancet

MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.  
PARIS  
SYDNEY  
MELBOURNE

ST. JOHN'S WORKS, LONDON, W.C., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, (ROYAL ARMS), TO H. M. THE QUEEN.

ASK FOR, INSIST ON GETTING & USE ONLY  
"CLEANLINESS"  
**NIXEY'S**  
**BLACK LEAD**  
W. G. NIXEY,  
LARGEST MANUFACTURER IN THE WORLD.

THE BEST !!!

GOES THE FARTHEST

By Royal warrant, manufacturers to Her Majesty, the Queen.

Highest Exhibition Honors.  
Prize Medal, Chicago, 1893.

The "Most Popular"  
BLACK LEAD  
The "Most Remarkable"  
POLISH

Canadian Representatives:  
MR. W. MATTHEWS, MR. CHAS. GYDE,  
7 Richmond St. East, 33 St. Nicholas St.  
Toronto. Montreal.





Nothing on earth will polish your stove like

**Matchless Stove Polish**

Manufactured by



Robt. Ralston & Co. HAMILTON ONT.

A larger package and superior quality for the same money.

**Nelson's Gelatine**

Is the best in the market.

Will bring new Customers to your store.

Good Profits Are Always Welcome

The Grocer who handles

**Robinson's Patent Barley**  
AND  
**Robinson's Patent Groats**

Makes a good profit and satisfies his customers.

THEY ARE THE BEST FOODS ON EARTH.

Write for quotations to the Agents,

**FRANK MAGOR & CO.**

16 St. John Street, MONTREAL.

Prices Current Continued—

Peaches, 2's	1 85	2 00
" 3's	2 85	3 00
" Pie, 3's	1 50	1 60
Plums, Gr Gages, 2's	1 85	2 00
" Lombard	1 50	1 60
" Damson Blue	1 50	1 60
Pumpkins, 3's	0 90	1 00
" gallons	2 10	2 25
Raspberries, 2's	1 75	1 85
Strawberries, choice 2's	1 80	1 90
Succotash, 2's	1 40	1 50
Tomatoes, 3's	0 80	0 85
"Thistle" Finnan haddies	1 40	1 50
Lobster, Clover Leaf, flat	2 75	2 80
" Star (tail)	2 60	2 60
" Impr'l Crown flat	1 90	2 00
" tail	1 80	2 00
" Other brands	1 00	1 10
Mackerel	1 20	1 53
Salmon, talls	1 50	1 60
" Hats	1 50	1 60
Sardines Albert, 1/2's tins	13	13
" 1/2's	20	20
Sportsmen, 1/2 genuine		
French high grade, key		
opener	12 1/2	12 1/2
Sardines, key opener, 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
" Exq. fine Fr'ch, k.o.p. 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
" " " " " " " "	10 1/2	11
" " " " " " " "	18 1/2	19
" Other brands, 9/2	11 1/2	17
" P & C, 1/2's tins	23 25	25
" 1/2's	33	36
Sardines Amer. 1/2's	6 1/2	8
" 1/2's	9 11	11
" Mustard, 1/2 size, cases		
50 tins, per 100	11	100

CANNED MEATS.

CANADIAN		
Comp. Corn Beef 1 lb cans	\$1 50	\$1 60
" " " " "	2 60	2 65
" " " " "	4 80	5 00
" " " " "	6 75	7 75
" " " " "	14	17 25
Minced Collops, 2 lb cans	2 60	2 60
" " " " "	2 60	2 65
Par Ox Tongue, 2 1/2	3 40	3 50
Ox Tongue	6 90	6 90
Lutch Tongue	2 75	2 80
English Brawn	2 50	2 50
Camb. Sausage	4 00	4 00
Soups, assorted	1 50	1 50
" " " " "	2 25	2 25
Soups & Bouilli	1 80	1 80
" " " " "	4 50	4 50
Potted Chicken, Turkey, or		
Game, 6 oz cans	1 60	1 60
Potted Ham, Tongue or Beef, 6		
oz cans	1 35	1 35
Devilled Tongue or Ham, 1/2 lb		
cans	1 40	1 40
Devilled Chicken or Turkey,		
1/2 lb cans	2 25	2 25
Sandwich Ham or Tongue, 1/2		
lb cans	1 50	1 50
Ham, Chicken and Tongue, 1/2		
lb cans	1 25	1 25

CHEWING GUM.

ADAMS & SONS CO.		
To Retailers		
Tutti Frutti, 36 5c bars	\$1 20	\$1 20
Pepsin Tutti Frutti, 25c. packets	0 75	0 75
Nerve Food Tablet, 36-5c. bars	1 20	1 20

Orange Blossom	150 pieces	1 00
(each box contains a bottle of high		
class perfume. Guaranteed first		
Flirtation Gum (115 pieces)	0 65	0 65
Monte Cristo	150 pieces	1 30
(with brilliant stone ring)		
Mexican Fruit, 36 5c. bars	1 20	1 20
Sappots	150 pieces	0 90
Sweet Fern	230	0 75
Black Jack	115	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	0 90
Red Spruce Chico	200	1 00
Automatic	2 60	2 60
Tutti Frutti Girl	800 pieces	6 00
Sign Box (new)		
Tutti Frutti cash box	800	6 00
Glass Jar with Pepsin Tutti		
Frutti, 115-5c. pkgs, per jar	3 75	3 75

C. R. SOMERVILLE.

Mexican Fruit, 36-5c. Bars	1 20	1 20
Pepsin (Dyspepsia), 20-5c. Bars	0 70	0 70
Sweet Sugar Cane, 150 pieces	1 00	1 00
Celery	100	0 70
Lalla Rookh (all flavors) 100	1 00	1 00
Jingle Bell	150	1 00
Cracker	144	1 00
O-Dont-O	144	1 00
Little Jap	100	0 70
Dude Prize	144	1 00
Clock Gum comprising 500 pieces		
Gum (assorted flavors), and 1		
"Little Lord Fauntleroy" clock		
guaranteed	3 75	3 75
La Rosa (20-10c. pieces)	1 40	1 40
Baby (100-1c. pieces)	0 65	0 65
Alphabet (100-1c. pieces)	0 65	0 65
Keno Prize (144-1c. pieces)	1 00	1 00
Love Talk (100-1c. pieces)	0 70	0 70

CHOCOLATES & COCOAS.

CADBURY'S.		
Per doz		
Cocoa essence, 3 oz. pkgs	\$1 55	\$1 55
" " " " "	per lb	per lb
Mexican chocolate, 1/2 & 1/4 lb pkgs	0 40	0 40
Rock chocolate, loose	0 37 1/2	0 37 1/2
" " " " "	1 lb tins	0 40
Cocoa nibs, 11 lb. tins	0 35	0 35
TAYLOR BROS.' CHOCOLATE & CHICORY		
Per lb		
Soluble chocolate, 1/2 lb packets	0 30	0 30
Granulated chicory	0 10	0 10
Powdered	10 1/2 to 11	10 1/2 to 11
TODHUNTER, MITCHELL & CO'S		
Per lb		
Chocolate—		
French, 1/2's, 6 and 12 lbs.	0 30	0 30
Caracacas, 1/2's, 6 and 12 lbs.	0 35	0 35
Premium, 1/2's, 6 and 12 lbs.	0 30	0 30
Sante, 1/2's, 6 and 12 lbs.	0 26	0 26
Diamond, 1/2's, 6 and 12 lbs.	0 22	0 22
Sticks, gross boxes, each	0 00	0 00
Cocoa, Homeopat'c, 1/2's, 8 & 14 lbs	30	30
" Pearl	25	25
" London Pearl 12 & 18	22	22
" Rock	30	30
" Bulk in bxs	18	18

EPP'S.		
per lb		
Cocoa—		
Case of 112 lbs each	0 35	0 35
Smaller quantities	0 37 1/2	0 37 1/2

BENSODORP'S ROYAL DUTCH COCOA.

Boxes each 1 lbs		
1/2 lb. cans, per doz	\$2 40	\$2 40
1 " " "	4 50	4 50
1 " " "	8 50	8 50
FRY'S		
(A. P. Tippet & Co., Agents)		
per lb		
Chocolate—		
Caracacas, 1/2's, 6 lb. boxes	0 40	0 40
Vanilla, 1/2's	0 40	0 40
"Gold Medal" Sweet, 6 lb bxs.	0 30	0 30
Pure, unweetened, 1/2's, 6 lb bxs.	0 40	0 40
"Fry's" Diamond 1/2's, 6 lb bxs.	0 35	0 35
"Fry's" Monogram, 1/2, 6 lb bxs.	0 35	0 35
Cocoa—		
Concentrated, 1/2's, 1 doz in box	2 40	2 40
" " " " "	4 50	4 50
" " " " "	8 75	8 75
Homeopathic, 1/2's, 14 lb boxes	0 34	0 34
" " " " "	1 lbs, 12 lb boxes	0 34

JOHN P. MOTT & CO'S

E. S. McIndoe, Agent, Toronto.)		
Mott's Broma	per lb	\$0 30
Mott's Prepared Cocoa	28	28
Mott's Homeopat'c Cocoa (1/2)	32	32
Mott's Breakfast Cocoa	45	45
Mott's Breakf. Cocoa (in tins)	45	45
Mott's No. 1 Chocolate	30	30
Mott's Breakfast Chocolate	28	28
Mott's Caracas Chocolate	40	40
Mott's Diamond Chocolate	23	23
Mott's French-Can Chocolate	18	18
Mott's Navy or Cooking Choc	26-27	26-27
Mott's Cocoa Shells	35	35
Mott's Cocoa Nibs	32	32
Mott's Vanilla Chocolate stick	22-24	22-24
Mott's Confec Chocolate	33-43	33-43
Mott's Sweet Choc. Liquors	180-30	180-30

COWAN COCOA AND CHOCOLATE CO.

per doz		
Hygienic Cocoa in 1 lb. tins, 12	7 25	7 25
24 and 36 lbs in box		
Hygienic Cocoa in 1/2 lb tins, 12	3 75	3 75
24 and 36 lbs in box		
Hygienic Cocoa in 1/4 lb tins, 12	2 25	2 25
24 and 36 lbs in box		
Cocoa Essence, pkgs, 2 and 4 doz	1 40	1 40
in box		

WALTER BAKER & CO'S

Chocolate—		
Premium No. 1, bxs 12 lbs each	45	45
Baker's Vanilla in bxs 12 lbs each	55	55
Caracacas Sweet bxs 6 lbs each	40	40
Best Sweet in bxs, 6 lbs. each	30	30
Vanilla Tablets, 416 in box, 24 bxs	4 00	4 00
in case, per box		
German Sweet Chocolate—		
Grocers' Style, in bxs 12 lbs each	30	30
Grocers' Style, in boxes 6 lbs each	30	30
8 Cakes to the lb., in bxs, 6 lbs ea.	31	31
Soluble Chocolate—		
In canisters, 1 lb., 4 lb., and 10 lb.	56	56
Breakfast Cocoa—		
In bxs 5 & 12 lbs., each, 1/2 lb. tins	48	48

MENIER FABRICANT DE CHOCOLAT.

Paris et Noisiel.		
Per 120 lb. box.		
Per 12 lb. box.	Per 12 lb. box.	Per 12 lb. box.
Yellow wrapper	\$0 34	\$0 34
Chamois	0 43	0 43
Pink	0 50	0 50

Blue	0 58	0 66
Green	0 50	0 56
Lilac	0 58	0 66
Bronze	0 65	0 74
White Glass	0 73	0 83
Premium	0 28	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. pack.		
ages 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  
doz 1 lb tins.

CLOTHES PINS.

5 gross, single & 10 box lots	0 60	0 65
Star, 4 doz. in package	1 25	1 25
" 6 " " "	1 25	1 25
" 4 " " "	0 50	0 90

COFFEE.

GREEN c. per lb.		
Mocha	28, 33	28, 33
Old Government Java	25, 35	25, 35
Rio	21, 22	21, 22
Plantation Ceylon	29, 31	29, 31
Porto Rico	24, 28	24, 28
Guatemala	24, 26	24, 26
Jamaica	22, 23	22, 23
Maracaibo	24, 26	24, 26
Cañaroma, 1 & 2 lb. tins asstd	24, 30	24, 30

TODHUNTER, MITCHELL & CO'S

Excelior Blend		
Our Own	32	32
Jersey	30	30
Laguayra	28	28
Mocha and Java	35	35
Old Government Java	30, 32, 36	30, 32, 36
Arabian Mocha	35	35
Maracaibo	30	30
Santos	27, 28	27, 28

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Alum	lb \$0 02	\$0 03
Blue Vitriol	0 06	0 07
Brimstone	0 08	0 08 1/2
Borax	0 12	0 14
Camphor	0 65	0 70
Carbolic Acid	0 30	0 50
Castor Oil	0 07 1/2	0 08
Cream Tartar	0 25	0 28
Epsom Salts	0 15	0 17 1/2
Paris Green	0 13	0 14
Extract Logwood, bulk	0 15	0 17
" " boxes	0 10	0 11
Gentian	0 15	0 15
Glycerine, per lb.	0 17	0 20
Hellebore	0 16	0 17

**RE**







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



**A Common Error.**

Chocolate & Cocoa are by many supposed to be one and the same, only that one is a powder (hence more easily cooked) and the other is not.

This is wrong—  
TAKE the Yolk from the Egg,  
TAKE the Oil from the Olive,  
What is left?

A Residue. So with COCOA.  
In comparison,  
COCOA is Skimmed Milk,  
CHOCOLATE, Pure Cream.

Ask your Grocer for  
**CHOCOLAT MENIER**  
Annual Sales Exceed  
33 MILLION POUNDS

If he hasn't it on sale send his name and your address to  
**C. ALFRED CHOUILLOU**  
12 & 14 St. John Street, Montreal.

**GEO. ROSSITER,**

Brush Manufacturer,  
10 to 14 Pape Avenue, TORONTO

Machine Brushes Made to Order  
SEND FOR PRICE LISTS

**The Hilliard House**

RAT PORTAGE, ONT.

Strictly first-class. The favorite commercial house along the line of C. P. R.

LOUIS HILLIARD, Prop.



*Tetley's*  
**COFFEE**

Rich! Luscious! Delicious!  
in 1 Lb. Tins only.  
Once Used always used.

CALL A SPADE.  
AND TETLEY'S COFFEE—COFFEE.

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

Prices current, continued.

**PICKLES, SAUCES, SOUPS.**

Wright & Copp, Agents, Toronto.

Snider's Tomato Catsup.....	per doz	5 50
" " " " " " " "	pts	3 50
" " " " " " " "	pts	2 00
" Chili Sauce.....	pts	4 50
" " " " " " " "	pts	3 25
Snider's Soups (in 3 lb cans).		
Tomato.....	3 50	
Chicken, Mock Turtle, Cream		
of Pea, Cream of Asparagus,		
Cream of Celery, Cream of	4 50	
Corn, Oxtail.....		
Chicken Gumbo, Mulligataw-		
ny, Mutton Broth, Beef, Veg-	4 25	
etable, Printanier, Julienne,		
Vermicelli, Noodle.....		
Assorted—Consomme, Bouil-		
lon, Pea.....	4 00	
Worcester Sauce, 1/2 pts..	\$3 60	\$3 75
" " " " " " " "	6 25	6 50
Pickles, all kinds, pints.....	3 25	
" " " " " " " "	6 00	
Harvey Sauce-genuine-hlf. pts	3 25	
Mushroom Catsup " " "	2 25	
Anchovy Sauce " " "	3 25	

**POLISH.**

MATCHLESS SILVER.

Per gross.....	\$21 00
Per doz.....	2 00

MATCHLESS STOVE PASTE.

No. 1.....	per gross	9 00
" 2.....	"	7 20
" 3.....	"	4 80

**PRODUCE.**

Butter, creamery, tubs.	\$0 24	\$0 25
" dairy, tubs, choice	0 20	0 21
" " " " " " " "	0 17	0 18
" low grades to com	0 15	0 16
Butter, pound rolls	0 22	0 24
" large rolls	0 18	0 19
" store crocks	0 17	0 18
Cheese	0 11	0 11 1/2
Eggs, fresh, per doz	0 17	0 18
" limed	0 14	0 15

Beans.....	1 25	1 50
Onions, per bag.....	1 10	1 20
Potatoes, per bag.....	50	0 60
Hops, 1892 crop.....	0 9 1/2	0 10 1/2
" 1893 ".....	0 17	0 00
Honey, extracted.....	0 05	0 08
" section.....	0 14	0 15

**PROVISIONS.**

Bacon, long clear, p lb 0 08 1/2	0 08 1/2
Perk, short cut, p. bbl..	16 75 17 00
Hams, smoked, per lb...	0 11 1/2 0 12
" pickled.....	0 10 1/2 0 10 1/2
Bellies.....	0 12 1/2 0 12 1/2
Rolls.....	0 9 1/2 0 9 1/2
Bacon.....	0 11 0 11
Lard, pure, per lb.....	0 10 0 10 1/2
Compound.....	0 08 0 08 1/2
Tallow, refined, per lb..	0 05 1/2 0 05 1/2
" rough, ".....	0 02 0 02

**RICE, ETC. Per lb**

Rice, Aracan.....	3 1/2	3 65
" Patna.....	4 1/2	
" Japan.....	5	
" Imperial Secta.....	5 1/2	
" extra Burmah.....	3 1/2	4
" Java extra.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
" Genuine Carolina.....	9 1/2	10
Grand Duke.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
Sago.....	4 1/2	5 1/2
Tapioca.....	4 1/2	5 1/2
Goathead (finest imported).....	6 1/2	6 1/2
Crystal, 25 lb sacks.....	\$1 35	
" 50 " bags.....	2 60	

**SAPOLIO.**

In 1/2 doz grs. boxes, per gross....	\$11 30
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**ROOT BEER.**

Hire's (Liquid) per doz.....	\$2 25
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**SPICES.**

Pepper, black, pure.....	\$0 14	\$0 16
" fine to superior.....	10	15
" white, pure.....	20	28
" fine to choice.....	20	25
Ginger, Jamaica, pure.....	25	27
" African, ".....	16	18

Jassia, fine to pure.....	18	25
Cloves, ".....	14	25
Allspice, choice to pure....	12	15
Cayenne, ".....	30	35
Nutmegs, ".....	75	1 20
Mace, ".....	1 00	1 25
Mixed Spice, choice to pure.	30	35
Cream of Tartar, fine to pure	25	32

**KEEN'S MIXED**

1 oz. tins, 2 lb boxes, per box...	1 00
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**STARCH.**

BRITISH AMERICA STARCH CO

1st Quality White Laundry—	
3 lb. cartons, boxes, 36 lbs.....	5 1/2
Ditto.....brs., 175 ".....	5
Ditto.....kegs, 100 ".....	5
Canada Laundry, boxes, 40 lbs.....	4 1/2
Brantford Gloss—	
1 lb. fancy boxes, cases, 36 lbs....	7 1/2
Lily White Gloss, kegs, 100 lbs.....	6 1/2
1 lb. fancy cartons, cases, 36 lbs. 7	
6 lb. draw-lid bxs, 8 in c'te, 48 lbs. 7	
Brantford Cold Water Rice Starch—	
1 lb. fancy boxes, cases, 28 lbs.....	9
No. 1 Pure Prepared Corn—	
1 lb. packages, boxes, 40 lbs.....	7 1/2
Challenge Prepared Corn—	
1 lb. package, boxes, 40 lbs.....	7

**KINGSFORDS OSWEGO STARCH.**

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

Oswego Corn Starch—for Puddings, Custards, etc.—

40-lb boxes, 1 lb packages.....	8 1/2
20-lb " ".....	8 1/2

**ST. LAWRENCE STARCH CO.'S**

Culinary Starches—	
St. Lawrence corn starch.....	7 1/2
Durham corn starch.....	7
Laundry Starches—	
No. 1, White, 4 lb. Cartons.....	5 1/2
" " " " " " " " " " " "	5
" " " " " " " " " " " "	5
Canada Laundry.....	4 1/2
Ivory Gloss, six 6 lb. boxes, slid-	
ing covers.....	7
Ivory Gloss, fancy picture, 1 lb	
packs.....	7
Patent Starch, fancy picture, 1	
lb. cartons.....	7 1/2
Ivory Starch in cases of 40	
packages.....	\$3 00

**SUGAR. c. per lb**

Granulated.....	4 1/2	4 1/2
Paris Lump, bbls and 100 lb. bxs	5 1/2	6
" " " " " " " " " " " "	5 1/2	5 1/2
Extra Ground, bbls icing.....	5 1/2	5 1/2
" " " " " " " " " " " "	4 1/2	5
Powdered, bbls.....	4 1/2	5
Extra bright refined.....	4 1/2	
Bright Yellow.....	3 1/2	3 1/2
Medium ".....	3 1/2	3 1/2
Brown ".....	3 1/2	3 1/2
Dark yellow.....	3 1/2	00
Raw, brl.....	3 1/2	00

**SALT.**

Bbl salt, car lots.....	0 90
Coarse, car lots, F.O.B.....	0 60
" " " " " " " " " " " "	0 75
Dairy, car lots, F.O.B.....	1 25
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1 50
" " " " " " " " " " " "	0 38
Common, fine car lots.....	0 70
" " " " " " " " " " " "	0 85
Rock salt, per ton.....	10 00
Liverpool coarse.....	0 75
" " " " " " " " " " " "	0 80

**SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.**

SYRUPS. Per gallon	
bbls. 1/2 bbls	
Dark.....	20 25
Medium.....	25 25
Bright.....	30 35
Very Bright.....	50 00



# THE LEADERS

IN THEIR LINE

# FOR FINEST GOODS

# ST. LAWRENCE STARCH CO.

Prices current, continued—

Redpath's Honey.....	40
" " 2 gal. pails.....	1 25
" " 3 " " ".....	1 50
<b>MOLASSES.</b>	
Trinidad, in puncheons....	0 32 0 35
" " bbls.....	0 36 0 37
" " 1/2 bbls.....	0 40 0 40
New Orleans, in bbls.....	0 30 0 52
Porto Rico, hdds.....	0 38 0 40
" " barrels.....	0 42 0 44
" " 1/2 barrels.....	0 44 0 46

**SOAP.**

Ivory Bar, 1 lb; bars.....	per lb 6
" " 2, 6-16 and 3 lb bars.....	5 1/2
Primrose, 12 oz. cake, per doz.....	8
Sterling (.60 cakes).....	4 8 1/2

**MORSE'S MOTTLED**

Per box—in 5 box lots	
100 bars.....	\$5 2 1/2
60 bars.....	3 2 1/2



Eclipse, 3 lbs.....	3 30
<b>Per box</b>	
Everyday, 12 oz.....	\$4 50
Morse's Best, 12 oz.....	4 50
Queen City, 14 oz.....	3 60
Detroit, 12 oz.....	2 40
Empire, 12 oz.....	2 40
Ruby, 10 oz.....	2 10
Monster, 8oz.....	1 50
<b>Per doz.</b>	
Sweet Briar.....	0 85
Extra Perfume.....	0 55
Old Brown Windsor Squares.....	0 30
White Castile Bars.....	0 75
White Oatmeal.....	0 75
Persian Bouquet, paper.....	2 50
Carnation.....	0 60
Rose Bouquet.....	5 00
Ocean Bouquet.....	0 45
Barber's Bar, per lb.....	0 25
Pure Bath.....	1 00
Oatmeal.....	0 85
Unscented Glycerine.....	0 90
Grey Oatmeal.....	0 60
Plain Honey, Glycer., Windsor.....	0 75
Morse's Toilet Balls.....	0 90
Turkish Bath.....	0 60
Infants' Delight.....	1 20
Home Comfort.....	0 85
33% Glycerine.....	1 25
Floral Bouquet.....	0 50
Stanley.....	1 00
Heliotrope, wrapped, 1/2 doz.....	1 50
" " in gross lots.....	15 00



<b>LONDON SOAP CO.</b>	
Sweet Home, 100 bars.....	4 00
Glycerine, 60 ".....	3 00
" " 90 ".....	3 00
" " 30 ".....	2 40

Eureka Electric, 60 bars.....	2 00
" " 100 ".....	3 25
World, 70 ".....	2 40
" " 60 ".....	2 40
<b>per doz.</b>	
Twin Bar.....	75
Castile.....	75
Oatmeal.....	75
Prairie Flower.....	75



<b>SUNLIGHT SOAP.</b>	
5 Case.....	3 50
1 Case lots.....	3 40

**TEAS.**

<b>CHINA GREENS</b>	
Gunpowder.....	per lb 42 50
Cases, extra firsts.....	22 38
Half chests, ordinary firsts.....	22 38
Young Hyson.....	42 50
Cases, sifted, extra firsts.....	35 40
Cases, small leaf, firsts.....	22 38
Half chests, ordinary firsts.....	17 19
" " seconds.....	15 17
" " thirds.....	13 14
" " common.....	13 14

**PING SUY'S.**

Young Hyson.....	28 32
Half chests, firsts.....	16 19
" " seconds.....	98 32
Half Boxes, firsts.....	16 19
" " seconds.....	16 19

**JAPAN.**

Half Chests—	
Finest May pickings.....	38 40
Choice.....	32 36
Fine.....	28 30
Good medium.....	25 27
Medium.....	22 24
Good common.....	19 20
Common.....	16 18
Common.....	13 15
Nagasaki, 1/2 chests Pekoe.....	16 22
" " Oolong.....	14 15
" " Gunpowder.....	16 19
" " Siftings.....	7 1/2 11

<b>BLACK.</b>	
Congou—	
Half Chests Kaisow, Mon- ing, Pakling.....	12 60
Caddies, Pakling, Kaisow.....	18 50

<b>INDIAN.</b>	
Darjeelings.....	35 55
Assam Pekoes.....	20 40
Pekoe Souchong.....	18 30

<b>CEYLON.</b>	
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.....	59c
Ingots, rough and ready, 8's.....	57
Laurel, 3's.....	49
Brier, 7's.....	51
Index, 7's.....	45
Honeysuckle, 8's.....	56
Napoleon, 8's.....	50
Victoria, 12's.....	49
Brunette, 12's.....	46 1/2
Prince of Wales, in caddies.....	48
" " in 40 lb boxes.....	48
Bright Smoking Plug Myrtle, T & B, 3's.....	60
Lily, 7's.....	50
Diamond Solace, 12's.....	50
Myrtle Cut Smoking, 1 lb tins.....	70
1 lb pg, 6 lb boxes.....	70
1/2 lb pg, 6 lb boxes.....	70

**MALPIN TOBACCO CO.**

<b>White Burley Chewing—</b>	
Duty paid.....	per lb
Beaver, 12 oz., smooth, 3x12, 5c and 10c cuts, 12 lb butts.....	61c.
Do, 8 oz., R & R 2x12, 5 and 10c cuts, 12 lb butts.....	61
Do, 16 oz., R & R, 10c cuts, 2x12, 18 lb butts.....	61
Jubilee, 7 1/2 to 10 lb, chocolate, 15 lb butts.....	58
Prince George, 8 & 21 lb caddies.....	50
Tecumseh, 9 to 10 lb (fancy chew)g.....	65

<b>Extra Black Chewing—</b>	
Gold Shield, 16 oz., 7 to 10 lb, 20 lb butts.....	47

<b>Black Chewing—</b>	
tandard, 3rds, 4ths, 7s and 12s, 20 lb. pkgs.....	47

<b>Plug Smoking—</b>	
Woodcock, 18 lb caddies, 7s.....	50
3rds.....	53

<b>Sunny South, 6s and 7s, 18 lb caddies.....</b>	
50	
<b>Solid Comfort, 6s, 18 lb butts.....</b>	
46	
<b>Special, 7s, extra value, 18 lb caddies.....</b>	
46	

<b>Cut Tobaccos, Smoking—</b>	
Silver Ash, 1-9ths, 5 lb boxes.....	62
Puck, mixture, 1-9ths, 5 lb boxes.....	70
Cut Cavendish, 1-9ths, 5 lb boxes.....	65

<b>Fine Cut Chewing—</b>	
Standard Kentucky, bright, 5 lb pails.....	80
Apricot, dark sweet, 5 lb pails.....	65

Terms, 30 days, less 2 per cent.

<b>CIGARS—S. DAVIS &amp; SONS Montreal</b>	
<b>Sizes Per M</b>	

Madre E' Hijo, Lord Landsdown.....	60 00
" " Panetelas.....	60 00
" " Bouquet.....	60 00
" " Perfectos.....	85 00
" " Longfellow.....	85 00
" " Reina Victoria.....	85 00
" " Pins.....	65 00
El Padre, Reina Victoria.....	55 00
" Reina Vict., Especial.....	50 00
" Conchas de Regalia.....	50 00
" Bouquet.....	55 00
" Pins.....	50 00
" Longfellow.....	60 00
" Perfectos.....	60 00
Mungo, Nine.....	35 00
Cable, Conchas.....	30 00
Queens.....	29 00

<b>Cigarettes, all Tobacco—</b>	
Cable.....	7 00
El Padre.....	1 00
Mauricio.....	15 00

**DOMINION CUT TOBACCO WORKS, MON-  
TREAL.**

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

**CUT TOBACCOS. per lb**

Puritan, tenths, 5 lb. boxes.....	75
Old Chum, ninths, 5 lb box.....	70
Old Virgin, 1-10 lbpkg, 10 lbbs.....	62
Gold Block, ninths, 5 lb boxes.....	73

**CIGARETTE TOBACCO.**

B. C. N. 1, 1-10, 5 lb boxes.....	83
Puritan, 1-10, 5 lb boxes.....	83
Athlete, per lb.....	1 15

**PLUG TOBACCO'S.**

Old Chum, plug 4s. Solace 16 lbs.....	68
" " " 8s. " 16.....	68
" " " 8s. R. & R. 12 1/2.....	68
" " " 7s. R. & R. 14 1/2.....	58
" " " 7s. Solace 14 1/2.....	58
" " " 8s. R. & R. 16.....	58
" " " 8s. Solace 15.....	58
O. V. - plug 5s. Twist 16.....	58
O. V. - " 3s. Solace 17 1/2.....	58
O. V. - " 7s. " 17.....	55 1/2
Derby, - " 12s. " 17 1/2.....	51
Derby, - " 7s. " 17.....	51
Athlete, - " 5s. Twist 9.....	74

**WOODENWARE. per doz**

Pails, 2 hoop, clear.....No. 1.....	\$1 70
" " " " ".....No. 2.....	1 90
Pails, 3hoops, clear.....No. 2.....	1 60
" " " " ".....No. 3.....	1 80
" " " " ".....No. 4.....	1 80
" " " " ".....No. 5.....	1 80
Tubs, No. 0.....	9 50
" " " " ".....	8 00
" " " " ".....	6 00
" " " " ".....	6 00
Washboards, Globe.....	\$1 90
" " " " ".....	2 00
" " " " ".....	1 40
" " " " ".....	2 25
" " " " ".....	1 70
" " " " ".....	1 60
" " " " ".....	1 50
" " " " ".....	1 30
" " " " ".....	1 85
" " " " ".....	2 75
" " " " ".....	2 25
" " " " ".....	2 00
" " " " ".....	1 75
" " " " ".....	1 30
" " " " ".....	per case.

**Matches, 5 case lots. single case**

Parlor.....	1 70	\$1 75
Telephone.....	3 30	3 50
Telegraph.....	3 50	3 70
Safety.....	4 00	4 20
French.....	3 00	3 10
Steamship (10 gro. in case)		
Single case and under 5cs.....	3 10	
5 cases, freight allowed.....	3 10	
<b>per doz</b>		
Mops and Handles, comb.....	1 25	
Butter tubs.....	\$1 60	\$3 80
Butter Bowls, crates as'd.....	3 80	

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 GRANULATED,  
 YELLOWS  
 and SYRUPS  
**ARE PURE.**

**NO BLUEING** Material whatsoever is used in the  
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**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.



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- 1, 2, 3 satchel lunch baskets
- 1, 2, 3 clothes baskets
- 1, 2, 3, 4 market baskets

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