



MOST necessary requisite in the keeping of a grocery is to have the standard, the best, and the most favorably known articles for sale. You don't then have to explain their merits to your customer. They probably know as much as you, about that same article.

On the other hand, a poor unknown article of questionable quality and unquestionable price is something you haven't the time to experiment with, nor the inclination to risk your standing among good customers with.

E. B. Eddy's Matches are extensively, aggressively, and persistently advertised in every city, town, and village of importance in Canada.

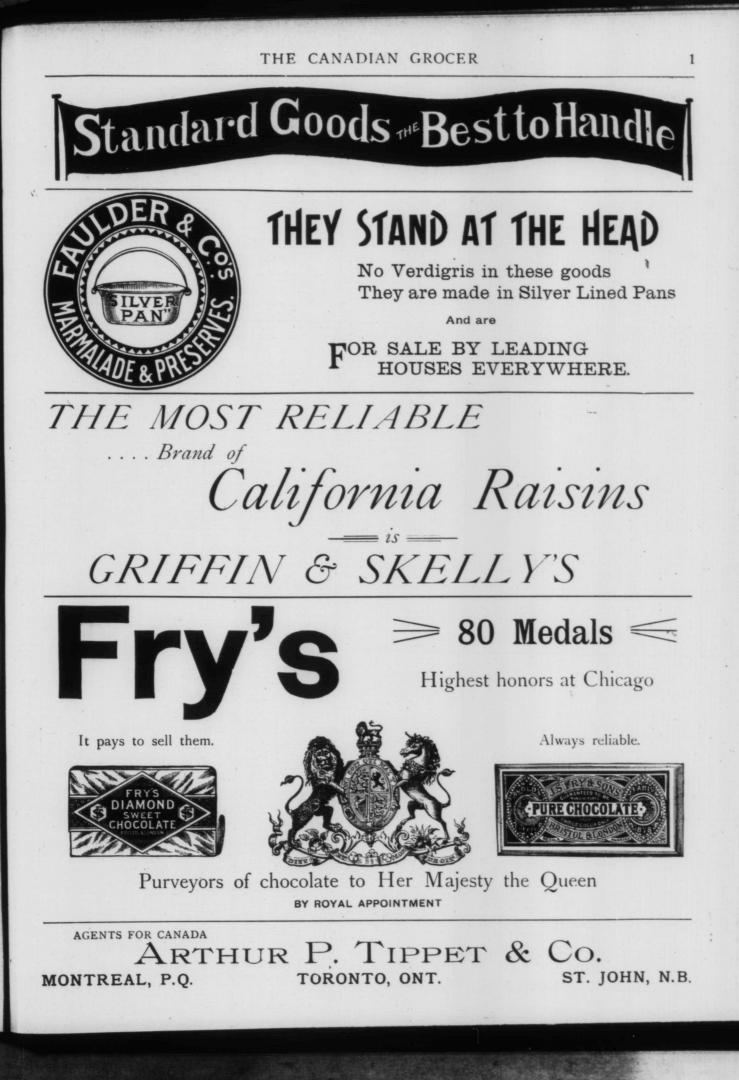
They have stood the test of 44 years' time and are preeminently the best matches in every respect, made in this country.

Order a 5-Case lot from your Wholesaler or Jobber and always keep them in stock.

THE E. B. EDDY CO., Hull, Canada

ALSO . . .

MONTREAL, TORONTO, QUEBEC, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, ST, JOHN, HALIFAX, WINNIPEG, VICTORIA, ST. JOHNS, Nfid.





All The Year Round



Stands At the Head.

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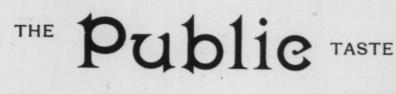
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We look upon the increased demand for our goods as a testimony to their superiority. To be obtained from any leading first-class house in Canada.

YOUNG & SMYLIE, Brooklyn, N.Y.



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To the Best Value. 3

If you want to increase your tea trade for 1895 make Ram Lal's your leader.

Rose & Laflamme

MONTREAL.

KOFF NO MORE

WATSON'S COUCH 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.



Spring Garden Works, ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND.

Marshall & Go.,

Kippered Herrings

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

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

SALT HERRINGS IN KECS. "CROWN" BRAND.

All Selected Fish from the famed Aberdeen Fisheries.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING GROCERS.

WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS Sole Agents for Canada, MONTREAL.



Toronto Biscuit and Confectionery Company



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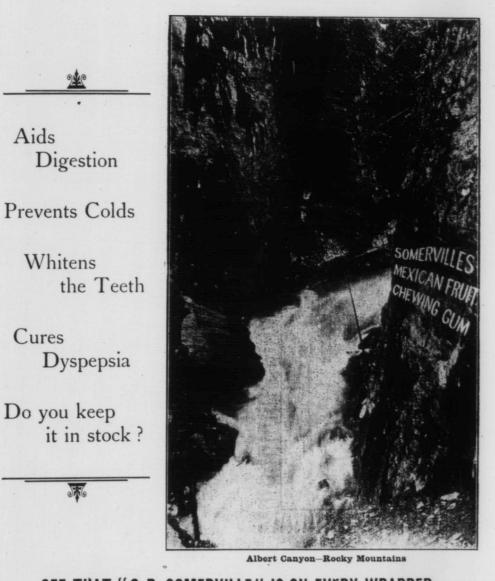
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OCEAN to OCEAN

This great **DYSPEPSIA** Remedy is known.



Wrapped in Tin Foil 5

Sold everywhere by Druggists, Confectioners and Grocers at 5c. per bar.

For Sale by the Wholesale Trade.

SEE THAT "C.R. SOMERVILLE" IS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

DVERTISING matter sent . . on Application. Manufactured only by C. R. SOMERVILLE LONDON, CANADA

THE CANADIAN GROCER 6 Thi We Know a Thing or Two About Teas. It is a Special Department with us, and is supervised by an experienced buyer and judge of values. We have vast facilities for comparing and securing the best values going, and it has always been our aim to furnish the Trade with such lines as will suit hard drinkers-of "Superior Grades of Teas. Vol OUR STANDARD BLACK TEAS The 400 Select Imperial Congou Dalu-Kola Congou Russian Congou Are favorites everywhere. Their superior excellence and uniformity make them safe and profitable lines to handle. They mean increased profit to you, pleasure and satisfaction to your customers. Here they are : Do you handle them ? WE ARE IN BUSINESS TO DO BUSINESS, and want your patronage. We excel in Teas. TRY US. W. H. Gillard & Co., Wholesalers Hamilton, Ont. JOHN MOUAT, Northwest Representative, WINNIPEG. COUGH SURE DROPS CURE Wm. Paterson & Son **Biscuits** Confectionery. BRANTFORD.

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gi as This journal has the largest circulation and the largest advertising patronage of any grocery paper in the world. We prove it



J. B. MCLEAN, President. The McLean Publishing CO., Ltd FINE MAGAZINE PRINTERS

TRADE JOURNAL PUBLISHERS.

HEAD OFFICE: - - 10 Front St. E. MONTREAL OFFICE: - 146 St. James St. E. Desbarats, Manager. EUROPEAN BRANCH: Canadian Government Offices,

17 Victoria St., London, S.W. R. Hargreaves, Manager. John Cameron, General Subscription Agent.

TAKE STOCK.

TIMES there are when inspections or examinations are in order for everybody and everything. Many calamities would have been avoided had this always been done.

Something goes wrong with a man's organism. He omits calling in a physician to ascertain what is the trouble, and he dies; a mariner neglects to study his chart, and his longitude and latitude, and he drifts on the rocks; an elevator cable is not examined, and suddenly the car falls; and so on, ad infinitum.

The year 1894 is near its close, and in three or four days it will have been supplanted by the New Year. In order, therefore, is it now for every merchant to inspect his affairs and ascertain where he stands.

In a word, it is time to take stock, or at least to make preparations for doing so in the near future.

This is a duty that devolves upon a business man, whether the trade conditions be good or whether they be bad. But if there ever was a period when it was more necessary than at any other it is now.

The commercial world is crystalizing into a new condition; and it needs be that mer-

D.

chants should conform themselves to it. This they cannot do intelligently unless they make periodical, careful examinations of their business.

And taking stock is the only way by which this examination can be satisfactorily done.

It is not enough that a merchant's bank account is larger or smaller, or that he owes more or owes less than he did at the end of 1893.

To do business successfully, and especially under the new conditions that are evolving, he must, like a marmer, know where he can with advantage shorten sail, and where it is possible to put on more. In other words, he must know what lines it is better for him to give less attention to and ascertain those that it would be wise for him to push more vigorously.

Through an inventory is the only reliable source this information can come. Take stock.

WHO MAKES THE TARIFF?

THE Canadian Customs Tariff was adopted after thorough consideration by the Parliament of Canada. That body is composed of a good many able and experienced business men and lawyers. They knew what they wanted and what was in the best interests of the country and importers. When the bill passed it was considered a satisfactory tariff.

Lately there have been so many decisions by departmental officials that it is difficult to recognize it as the tariff adopted by Parliament. In fact, it has become a departmental tariff rather than a parliamentary one^{2-*} It is, therefore, no wonder that it is a source of constant irritation and loss to business men generally.

That these decisions are not according to the intention of Parliament is shown by the fact that Hon. Clarke Wallace has reversed them on many occasions recently, making them accord with the interpretation of them by the trade.

It will be impossible for Mr. Wallace or any Controller to attend to the many questions raised by importers and appraisers. Steps should therefore be taken, as THE GROCER suggested last week, to organize a Dominion board of appraisers, composed of representative business men, to deal with such questions.

In the meantime a Commissioner of Customs should be appointed who would be able to give intelligent decisions—decisions which it will not be necessary for the Controller to reverse a week or a month hence.

AN INCENTIVE TO TRAVELERS.

Commercial travelers are, as a ru'e, pushing and energetic. No class of business men are more so. But, at the same time, an incentive to better results is possible.

With the competition that there is to-day there is more or less temptation for a traveler to take an order at a figure lower than he really should, and not infrequently below the figure his principals will accept. In other words, there is practically a neverceasing struggle regarding profits between the centrifugal and centripetal forces, as represented in the traveler and house respectively.

The loss of much of this energy might be avoided if each wholesale house were to set aside a sum of money to be distributed pro rata between the different travelers, according to the measure of their respective profits.

The idea is not original. It has been tried; and the fact that the same firms maintain it year after year is evidence that it is satisfactory.

GROCERY TRADE OF 1894.

8

ECULIAR in the history of commerce have been the trade conditions that have obtained during the year 1894

This peculiarity is largely native to the North American continent, and Canada, while probably not so much exercised over the matter, is influenced to some extent.

For the direct cause of the new order of things that is developing one must look to the depression that has been sweeping over the civilized world, beginning with the Baring failure some three or four years ago.

The countries which in the long run felt this depression the most severely were, as a rule, principally the younger coun ries.

While Canada was touched by this depression, fortunately it was not heavily so. In fact, Canada has felt the financial crisis less than any other country in the world. Financial men and writers in both the United States and Great Britain attest this. The greatest sufferer was the United States

To the new order of things which the period of depression has induced, such countries as the United States have been more susceptible, and the results have in conse quence in them been more marked. To briefly particularize, profits have become smaller, more energy in business is demanded, and newer methods are coming into vogue.

The grocery trade has not altogether escaped the changes that have been evolving in the commercial world.

The article whose position is probably the most unique on the grocery market is sugar. Never before has the price of granulated touched the figure it is ruling at to-day. Just imagine, granulated sugar of home pro duction being sold wholesale at a fraction under 4c. per lb., a price not even dreamed of a year ago.

The present condition of the sugar market in Canada is born of more than one cause. In the first place, the prolonged period of depression in the United States kept both the consumptive demand and prices below the anticipated mark. Then, in the midst of this condition of affairs, Demerara raw sugars, which had been practically driven out of the market for some years by the tariff, again made their appearance in Canada as a result of the modifications in the new tariff. Following upon these came the German granulated beet sugar, which, after paying a duty of 64-100c. per lb., could be sold lower than the price obtaining for the domestic article.

This German article promises to be hereafter an element in regulating the price of granulated sugar on the Canadian market. Compared with the domestic product, it is much inferior in quality, and lacks uniformity. Yet it sells lower, and, therefore, al though it may not always be on the market, it can always be depended upon to put in an appearance when prices appreciate to any extent in this country. The German Government allows a bounty of about 21 1/2 c. per 100 lbs. on refined sugars when exported, so that about one-third of the amount the German refiner contributes to the Canadian Customs comes from the treasury of the Fatherland.

While sugar has been about the weakest commodity in the grocery trade, tea has been the strongest. The war between China and Japan has, of course, been the chief cause of this. And not only upon this season's trade, but that of next as well, is the influence likely to be felt. China will certainly be compelled to pay Jap n a war indemnity, and practically the only way she can raise the necessary money in order to do so is by levying a duty on exports, the internal revenues being a'ready heavier than the people can bear. The fact that the crop of British grown tea has not been as large as anticipated has also materially added to the strength of the tea market.

Foreign dried fruits have on the whole been strong, although the presence of large quantities of damaged fruit, in Valencia raisins particularly, has prevented prices from appreciating to the extent they otherwise would have done.

Canned goods have ruled steadier in price than for some years, and to the agreement between the packers must this be largely attributed. To the smallness of the pack and the largeness of the exports is due the strong position of the market for salmon.

A feature to be noted in connection with canned goods is the cautious buying that has characterized the trade in the matter of canned vegetables and fruits During the last few years the wholesalers carried over from season to season considerable quantities of these goods, steadily losing money thereby. This season they bought new goods just when they wanted them, instead of buying futures, as was largely the

custom of the past, and sold off at special prices the goods they had carried over from the year before. They were thus enabled to make a little money this year from canned goods.

A little money was also made in sugar by those who refraine 1 from speculation. Profit, too, has been obtained from foreign of dried fruit.

But in none of the lines appertaining to the trade have the profits been as good as they might have been.

The whole season through, careful buying has been characteristic of the retailer, and in the competition there was for the orders he chose to give, prices were cut unmercifully in some instances.

On the other hand, as a counteraction to the practice of cutting prices, it is to be noted that there has been a closer scrutinizing of accounts, while there has been a general tendency all round to cut expenses down to lop off the mouldering branches without causing impairment.

But the saving entailed in these particulars, seems hardly, from what can be gathered from a canvas of the trade, to have made up for losses in other respects, and consequently the grocery trade of 1894 must be put down as not being altogether satisfactory.

There is one thing, however, that is better than it was a year ago at this time : The prospects are better. A year ago the pall of depression was gathering in consequence of the commercial crisis the world over, and in the United States particularly, naturally weakening confidence among the people of this country, in spite of the fact that the Dominion had no crisis to contend with. Now the depression is lifting the world over, while in our own Dominion the signs of returning commercial activi y are met with on every hand. Our merchants and manufacturers are following more closely well defined business lines; they are doing away with fifth wheels; and capitalists are turning their attention more to the development of those natural industries for which Canada is famous.

There is, indeed, hope for the consummation of the wish that 1895 will be a happy and prosperous year for the people of this, the country which Providence has blessed more than any other on the globe.

Swear not to give long credits the New Year, and your chances for happiness will be all the better. CAU

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CAUGHT BY A WELL-WORN TRICK.

TWO young men, described by the despatches as "slick" Yankees, have been victimising the merchants of Hamilton by a dodge that has become threadbare by frequent usage. In a word, they were caught by fake advertising.

The particular scheme of the aforesaid "slick" young men was a shopping list. The cost of an advertisement in it came high, but then, not only would there be a large circulation, but the benefit would accrue to the Y.M.C.A.!

Of course, the number printed and distributed did not aggregate what the fakirs said they would. They never do. To come within 90 per cent. of the stipulated number is not a bad average. But the fakirs in this instance were more honorable than have been many of their prototypes.

They seem to have printed about 50 per cent. of the stipulated number. Their victims have thus reason to be thankful that their lot was not as bad as that of some of their predecessors who have fallen into similar traps. A case was cited to THE GROCER once where a circulation of 20,000 was promised by the promoter of a guide book. But the books were merely distributed where the advertiser would be most likely to look for them; and then, instead of 20,000 copies being printed, the sum total was only about 500.

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Advertising, just the same as buying and selling goods, needs to be looked after. If it is not, it is scarcely possible to make it profitable, even if the medium be a good one. How much less possible is i', therefore, to expect good results from fake schemes gotten up by irresponsible persons ?

THE GROCER has urged it before, and it urges it again : Leave fake advertising schemes alone. Advertise, by all means, and be alive and bright about it, but do so through the well-tried and responsible mediums.

THE TRAVELERS' DINNER. .

THE annual dinner of the Dominion Commercial Travelers' Association came off as usual at the Windsor Hotel, in Montreal, on Saturday evening last and was as great a success as ever.

The new president, Lt.-Col. Massey, presided, and was supported by His Excellency Lord Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada; Hon. G. E. Foster, Hon. J. J. Curran, Solicitor-General; Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. P. Mitchell, T. G. Shaughnessy, vicepresident C.P.R., Dr. Anderson, consulgeneral of the United States; Hon. A. Marjoribanks, Lt.-Col. Strathy, A.D.C.'s to

His Excellency ; ex-President David Watson, and Edgar Judge, treasurer of the Board of Trade. The speeches were above the usual order, that of Lt.-Col. Massey, His Excellency, and the Hon. Geo. E. Foster, especially so. Among the notable facts mentioned by Co'. Massey was that the association had a capital of \$134,000 safely invested in such a way that shrinkage was impossible, and they had paid out to the families of 26 members deceased \$23,000 during the past year. Fitting references were also made to the sad death of the Premier, the importance of the travelers as a body of business men, etc., and the gathering finally broke up in the wee sma hours. The speakers, besides His Excellency, were United States Consul-General Anderson, Hon, Geo. E. Foster, Ald. J. B. Rolland, T. G Shaughnessy, Hon. W. Laurier and others. Among those who sent letters of regret at inability to attend were : Premier Taillon, Hon. J. S. Hall, M.L.A.; His Worship Mayor Villeneuve, M.L.A.; Ald. Kennedy, M.L.A.; Mr. Parizeau, M.L.A.; James Sargent, president D. C. T. A. of Canada ; Alf Robinson and R. S. Struthers, president and secre ary respectively of the C. T. A. of London, Ont., and C. C. Van Horn, C.T.A. of Canada.

The gentlemen to whom the success of the dinner is largely due was the following Dinner Committee : Lieut.-Col. Fred. Massey, chairman ; W. P. Beauchamp, Fred. Birks, Geo. Cains, W. H. Callahan, J. H. Clerk, J. T. Dwyer, F. X. de Grandpre, Wm. Galbraith, Chas. Gurd, Fred. Hughes, Major J. T. McBride, J. H. Morin, Max Murdock, Major John Rogers, John Taylor, David Watson, L. A. Wilson, W. C. Wonham, H. W. Wadsworth, secretary.

The officers of the association for 1895 are: Lieut.-Col. Massey, president: Alfred Elliott, vice-president; Fred. Birks, treasurer. Directors, one year, T. L. Paton, John Hughes, E. D. Marceau, C. H. Bishop, J. L. Gardner; two years, Jas. Armstrong, C. A. Prevost, W. D. McLaren, Jr., S. Tucker, J. T. McBride. H. W. Wadsworth, secretary.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE GROCERS.

The Montreal Wholesale Grocers' Guild held its annual meeting on Friday afternoon last. As usual, the press were not admitted, Secretary Irwin merely handing out afterwards a statement to the effect that Pressdent Childs had submitted a short resume of the business of the association, which was adopted and ordered to be printed. The election of officers resulted as follows :

President, Mr. Geo. Childs.

Vice-President, Mr. Chas. Chaput.

Treasurer, Mr. A. Hebert.

Directors-Messrs. J. E. Quintal, H. Laporte, and H. H. F. Hughes.

Committee of Arbitration-Messrs. G. E. Forbes, W. Kinloch, S. J. Carter, A. Birks, and D. C. Brosseau.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

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•HE November statement of the chartered banks of the Dominion was issued on Saturday. It was not altogether satisfactory compared with the same time a year ago Current loans, for instance, were \$6,172,273 less, while compared with October last a decrease of over three millions is shown. The liabilities are \$11,826,-305 larger than a year ago, and the assets \$7,710,753 larger. The notes in circulation are nearly eleven millions in excess of November, 1893 If loans for business purposes are smaller than they were a year ago, the opposite is the case in the matter of funds wanted for investment in stocks, call loans showing a gain of over 3¼ millions. Deposits, both payable on demand and on notice, show an increase.

The Ontario Bank is an institution whose stock periodically takes a weak turn, the reason for which no one seems to have a good explanation to offer. It had one of those weak spells some six years ago; and now it has another, during the last three or four weeks its stock on the open market having dropped from 1071/2 to 92, and there is no appearance that the end is yet. Its stock has come into favor before after being in disfavor, and it is to be hoped it will again.

This is a quiet week on the Toronto and Montreal stock exchanges, both having been closed Monday and Tuesday on account of the holidays.

The daily papers announced a few days ago that the Banque du Peuple had effected a loan on the London market for \$1,000,000 on behalf of the city of Montreal, at 3½ per cent. net. This was hardly correct. Last spring Montreal negotiated, it will be remembered, a loan on the Royal Bank of Scotlan³, London, for \$1,000,000 at 3½ per cent., with the privilege of renewing at the end of six months, and it was simply taking advantage of this privilege that Montreal was doing last week.

Elgin county bonds, to the amount of $J_{J,5,000}$, were last week sold on the Toronto market. They bear interest at 5 per cent., and are payable in ten annual instalments. George A. Stimson was the purchaser, and he is understood to have given a good premium.

It is said that the Quebec Government will in all probability effect a temporary loan for \$300,000 on the Montreal market shortly, to be followed by a permanent 4 per cent. loan for \$2,500,000 under the Act of 1890, authorizing a loan of \$10,000,000, of which \$3,500,000 is not yet borrowed. It is gratifying to note that Canada is becoming a lending as well as a borrowing nation.

ARGUROS.

THE DETENTIONS OF TEA.

T transpired on Thursday last that the Montreal Customs authorities, not satisfied with the muddle they got into over the recent jute seizures, have stopped some large parcels of Japan tea consigned to Messrs. Morrow and Ewing of that city. THE GROCER learns that the trade, one and all, condemn the detentions in question, and state that there are other parcels of tea so detained, as well as the lot above mentioned. It agrees entirely with the remarks made by The Trade Bulletin in regard to the most recent action of the Customs authorities, to the effect that fine teas shipped from New York are detained, while stuff that has been rejected in New York and afterwards shipped to Great Britain, is reshipped out to Montreal and passed by the Customs authorities. The latter cannot exercise too much caution in such cases, unless they want to seriously injure the chances for direct trade between Canada and the tea producing countries. It is understood that the matter is not to be allowed to rest, but while it is being adjudicated upon at Ottawa the traders in Montreal are put to inconvenience and loss without any prospect of recompense, and this is exactly where the shoe pinches.

TAX ON COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

HE commercial travelers in the Lower Provinces are up in arms. The City Council of Halifax adopted a new assessment scheme the other day, and that scheme included the item, "\$25 on commercial travelers." Protests are being sent in from all quarters, and correspondents are writing to the papers to show that the city has not the power to enact such a law. But the item is not to remain in the scheme. It was never intended to remain there. The framers of the scheme say they put that item and several others in the scheme which they did not intend to vote for themselves. By a ruling of the Chair the scheme could not be discussed clause by clause, and had to be adopted as a whole. In order to weed out the objectionable parts, the promoters carried a resolution relegating the scheme to a select committee, who are to prepare an Act in accordance therewith for submission to the Legislature. The tax on commercial travelers will not appear therein.

BREAD WAR AT HALIFAX.

H ALIFAX has a bread war. It is decidedly interesting, particularly to the consumers, who are enjoying bread at the rate of 4 cents per loaf, instead of 5 cents. The whole affair arose over the army contract. This means the supplying of some 350,000 loaves per year to the imperial forces. Up to a few years ago the contract was secured by speculators, who re-let the contract to a baker. A good deal

of money was made this way, and the bakers came to the conclusion that they might as well have all the profit. So they began tendering. Last year Messrs. Moir, Son & Co., the largest baking concern in Halifax, had the contract. The price was 6¾ cents per loaf. This year Messrs. J. J. Scriven & Sons have the contract, and the price is 61/2 cents per loaf. Messrs. Moir, Son & Co. can put out forty thousand loaves per week, which is equal to the total output of all rival concerns. They say that rather than discharge their hands, and to use up the large supply of flour on hand, they have decided to inaugurate a campaign of education. In other words, they have cut the price to induce housekeepers to buy bakers' bread. They are doing it. No housekeeper can bake bread for four cents per loaf. But the small dealers are feeling the situation keenly. They say if the cut continues they must go to the wall. Some are trying to meet the cut, in the hope that it will not last. Messrs. Moir, Son & Co., however, say they are prepared to come down half a cent lower. Whatever the outcome will be, the present effect is a bad one.

COL. SKINNER IS DEAD.

OL. JAMES A. SKINNER, senior partner of the firm of James A. Skinner & Co., Toronto, died at his home, Dunelg, near Woodstock, on Monday morning last. Dropsy was the cause of death. Deceased was born at Tain, Rosshire, in the Highlands of Scotland, on October 26, 1826, and was thus in his 69th year. He received such a sound education as was afforded by the parish schools of Scotland at that time, and shortly set sail for America, bearing with him a warm letter of commendation from his parish minister. He settled in Hamilton and entered the service of Kennedy, Parker & Co., then large wholesale importers. The experience that he acquired there and the knowledge that he obtained of Hamilton as a wholesale centre led him subsequently to enter upon business himself. in company with his brother, the late Andrew Skinner, who had followed him some two years later from Scotland. Hamilton was then almost, if not quite, as important a wholesale centre as Toronto, and the business of Jas. A. Skinner & Co., wholesale china, crockery and glassware, soon became one of the leading establishments in the trade. Col. Skinner retired from active partnership in the business some 30 years ago, but he still remained the senior partner, and it is satisfactory to know that the business, which was removed to Toroato about four years ago, and is under the chief management of Mr. R. A. Skinner, still continues to occupy a foremost position in the Canadian trade.

Col. Skinner was one of the best known figures in Western Ontario. He was the

first mayor of Hamilton, and afterwards colonel of the Thirteenth Battalion. He successfully contested one of the Oxfords for the Dominion Parliament, and sat in the House during the Mackenzie Administration. Since 1878 he has lived a quiet life, devoted to his books, of which he had a magnificent library, said to comprise nearly 4,000 volumes. Deceased was buried at • Hamilton on Wednesday with military bonors.

DAYS OF GRACE.

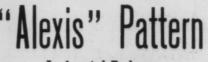
New York banks are notifying customers of the new law, which goes into effect on January 2, which declares that "On all notes, drafts, cheques, acceptances, bills of exchange, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness made, drawn, or accepted by any person or corporation after this Act shall take effect, and in which there is no expressed stipulation to the contrary, no grace, according to the custom of merchants, shall be allowed, but the same shall be due and payable as therein expressed, without grace."

In Port Huron two loaves of bread are sold for 5 cents, and it is expected coal will go down to \$2 per ton. There is a war on among butchers and coal dealers, and the poor do not mind it a bit. Port Huron must be a great place for breeding bankrupts.

Gold still continues to leave the United States Treasury, and people are beginning to speculate upon the necessity of the Government's negotiating another \$50,000,000 to replenish the reserve, which is again below the \$100,000,000 mark. The withdrawals from the Treasury are in part due to the replacement of bank reserves which were reduced by the recent purchase of bonds. But exports are still playing a no insignificant part, the amount that went out last week on this account aggregating \$4,000,000. Since December 8 over \$20,-000,000 in gold has been withdrawn from the Treasury.

Established 1850

The choice of all the factories' productions in Glassware for 1895 THE



In Assorted Packages

Write for Cuts and Price List. Order a sample package, and open your New Year with a wonderful selling line.

JAMES A. SKINNER & CO. Toronto, Ont. Vancouver, B.C.

OUR TRAVELLERS

Will be out on their trips next Wednesday.

11

HAMILTON

AS USUAL, during the month of January, we are "free sellers" in **TEA**, and have a large stock of early picked goods to offer away below present market values.

LUCAS, STEELE & BRISTOL, -

To Our Friends:

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We beg to thank you for the large volume of trade given us for the year now closing. Trusting your wants from us for 1895 may still largely increase, and wishing you all a prosperous New Year,

We are, truly yours,

James Turner & Co.

Hamilton.



THEY WANT THE EARTH.

*HE insatiable desire of New York dealers in particular, and Americans at large, to control various lines of business is so well known to our readers that no apology is necessary from us in referring to it. That it is not in the interests of consumers or buyers, except in very rare instances, if at all, is a view we hold very strongly, as we do not think these friends are filled with any particularly philanthropic views, and while it is a natural tendency of the day, there are many large dealers in various lines who persistently oppose the idea, holding that the principle is unsound from an economical standpoint, and militates against the consuming public.

The latest effort in the way of control from New York, being one in which Canadians have a growing interest, is worthy of note, and the clever way in which the attempt has been made is very liable to catch many dealers both in the United States and Canada.

This particular move has been the attempt of the New York houses who have branches in California to get control of the California raisin market, their lamblike proposition being that all shipments for the east should be made to New York city, and distributed from there "as a matter of expediency and convenience."

If this were carried out it would effectually

SUNLIGI SOA P

cut off all the eastern towns from importing direct, from Philadelphia to Montreal, and practically speaking, levy on them a tax varying in volume according to the distance the goods would have to be carried from New York; more than this, it is not to be supposed that our innocent New York friends had only the idea of working for the benefit of the railway companies. In all probability all outside of New York would have to pay an additional price for their raisins which they have hitherto been receiving direct from California, and at the same cost.

The largest handlers of raisins in California, who have agents in all the principal towns of the United States, and Canada as well, have persistently set their face against the idea as embodied in the proposition of the New Yorkers, holding that, in the first place, all California products, as far as possible, should be distributed direct from that state, both as a matter of business economy as well as protection. Their persistent opposition has led to a vigorous attack upon them on the part of those who want to dictate the terms; but there is no question that the ultimate interest of every buyer and consumer will be best served by endorsing and supporting the views held by these handlers, for whatever present inducements their opponents may offer it goes without saying that the moment they might succeed in effecting the proposed deal all such inducements would rapidly vanish and our Canadian merchants and consumers, as well as those over the line, would have to pay for it, for the benefit of the New York dealers.

While it is true Canada and Canadian dealers have not yet become very deeply interested in this matter, we propose to keep our readers thoroughly warned against all attempts of this kind.

THERE IS GROWTH HERE.

C. R. Somerville, London, Ont, the manufacturer of "Mexican Fruit Chewing Gum" and other nice things, has just completed a large addition to his factory. He has spent \$2,500 on this addition, and, besides, has put in \$2,000 worth of new machinery. He closes the year with as comple'e a factory as is to be found in Canada. He has introduced electric power, electric lighting and the latest system of heating and ventilation he could obtain. Mr. Somerville reports a good business for 1894, and looks forward, confident of better things for 1895.

A despatch from Quebec reads: The movement to separate the grocery and liquor traffic is beginning to assume serious proportions, and yesterday again numerous petitions on the subject, from all sorts and conditions of people apparently, were presented in the Legislative Assembly.

GUARANTEED

PURE AND TO

CONTAIN NO INJURIOUS CHEMICALS

SUCCESS SUNLIGHT SOAP

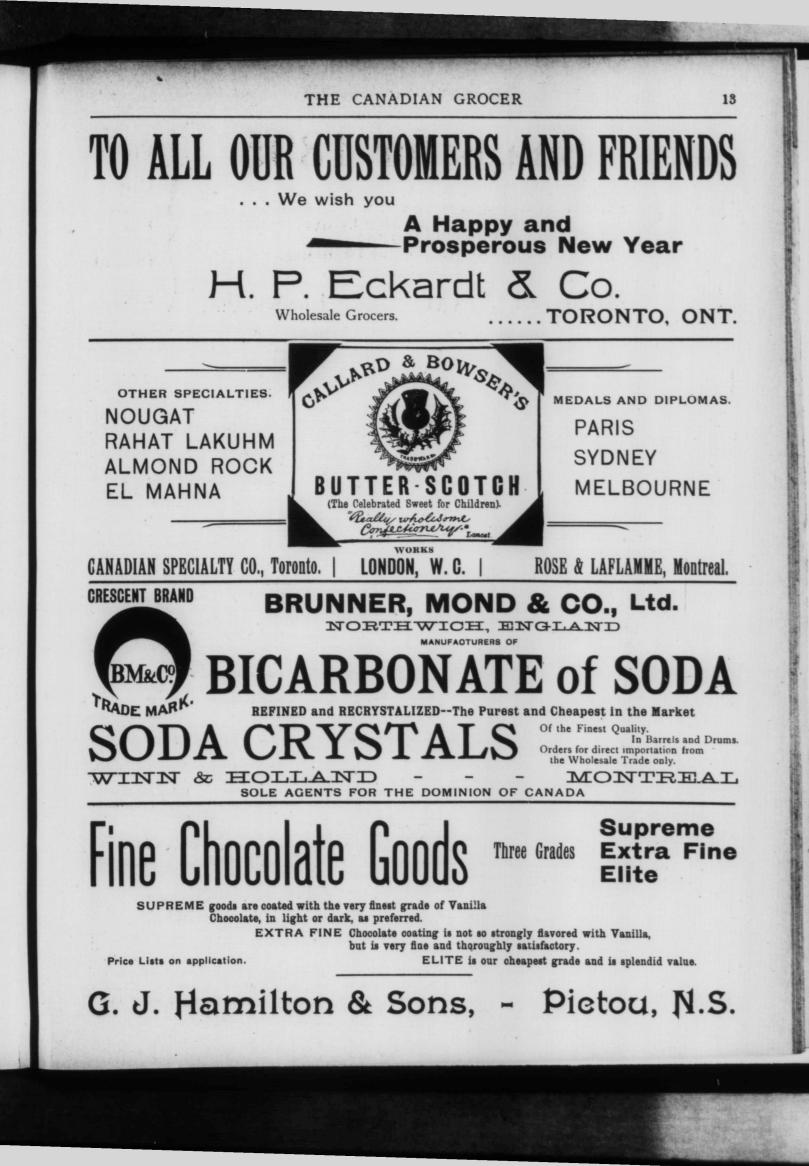
BECAUSE IT IS PURE AND SURE

And because it brings Less Labor and Greater Comfort to those who use it.

It pays Grocers to sell it.

It pays Customers to buy it.

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"PURE GOLD" AT HOME.

T is a good thing to see employers and employes dwell together in unity, and that is why I like to attend the annual At Home of the Pure Gold Manufacturing Co., for there it is that the public gets a glimpse at this desirable yet seldom seen condition.

The At Home held on Friday night in Webb's parlors, like its predecessors, reflected the good feeling that exists between the company and its employes, and, like its predecessors, was successful. Everybody seemed to have pure gold enjoyment. At any rate I failed to discover any alloy either in word or gesture among those present. And it could not well be otherwise. Admirable arrangements had been made for the entertainment of the employes and their friends, for the firm's munificence extended outside the immediate c rcle of employes. There was, of course, dancing, and to Glionna's orchestra too, by the way. But there was more than dancing. Admittance to one-half the main hall was denied to the votaries of Terpsichore-that was, of course, when they were worshipping her-which was allocated to those who desired a nice little tete-a-tete, a game of cards, or one of the many other games which the care and fores ght of the management had provided. In addition to this there was a smoking and card room upstairs. No one had, therefore, any excuse for not enjoying himself or herself; and Mr. J. D. Roberts, the manager of the firm, kept his eye open to see that no one found an excuse, for the moment he spotted a loiterer in the whirl of amusement, that loiterer was led to where entertainment was to be found ; and what he missed, Mr. George Anderson, the cashier of the firm, looked after, while Mr. Jardine, the senior partner, pleasantly chatted to this group and then to that, ever and anon kindly patting some young employe on the head or shoulders, and venturing a pleasant remark. Thus the evening whiled away till supper was announced, about 1 a.m.

Mr. George Anderson presided over the destinies of the supper table, "on account," as he said, "of the native bashfulness of Mr. Jardine." While the company feasted and made merry, the orchestra from the balcony above dispensed sweet music.

The toast list was brief. Af.er "The Queen" had been honored, came "The Pure Gold Manufacturing Co," coupled with the names of the two members of the firm present, Messrs. A Jardine and J. D. Roberts. But before the speakers replied, Mr. T. H. Litster gave this solo, all present joining in the chorus :

It's no secret on the Mart, sweet Marie, The truth I now impart, love, to thee, Every grocer knows right well Pure Gold goods are best to sell, If the truth he'd only tell, sweet Marie. If he tries to introduce, sweet Marie, Goods that really are no use, hark to me, Don't you let him work his hulff, Don't you listen to his guff, Say you must have Pure Gold stuff, sweet Marie.

CHORUS-Every lady in the land Loves to use the P. G. brand; Not because it is so cheap, sweet Marie, But because it can't be beat, For it is so pure and sweet, You should use it all the week, sweet Marie.

It would really take too long, sweet Marie, If I told you in this song, don't you see, Of the many lines they make, For the list is far too great, But you bet they "take the cake," sweet Marie. If you have a grocer friend, sweet Marie, An order let him send, love, with thee ; Write to Glover or Munro, Egan, French, or Frank Gallow, And his trade will quickly grow, sweet Marie. -By T. H. L.

When Mr. Jardine arose to speak, his face radiant with smiles, he was long and loudly cheered. "It is," he said, "about eleven years since the Pure Gold Company was s'arted. Some of you have been with me all that time, and a good many have been with me seven, eight and nine years. Some of the ladies present were luttle girls then." (Laughter.)

A Voice—"Some have got married." (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Jardine—"Yes, that is true, and while I do not want to lose one of them, yet I am always pleased to see my girls get good husbands and settled happily in homes of their own, for it is the married life that is the happy life."

Mr. Frank Gallow-"Hear, hear."

After further indulging in some pleasantries Mr. Jardine continued : " The business is getting along nicely. All with me are interested in the business, and all are doing their level best to get out the nice goods mentioned in the song just sung by Mr. Litster. I indeed feel thankful that I have such a nice, bright and friendly lot around me. It is enjoyable to know that we are all happy together, and pleasant to think that we can as employers and employes and friends meet in gatherings of this kind once a year. Since our last At Home Mr. Roberts has become a member of the firm. (Cheers) He is a better speaker than I am. You shall now hear him."

Mr. Roberts arose, smiled pleasantly as the applause greeted him, and then assumed a solemn mien as he said : "Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I might say that one of the most solemn moments of my life is when I am called upon to make a speech. I don't want to make you sad to-night. Therefore, I won't make a speech." Then he thanked them for coupling his name with the toast, wished all the compliments of the season, and sat down.

"The Ladies" was r.sponded to by Mr. Sutton and Fred Ramsey.

Songs were rendered between the speechmaking by Robert Aitkens and James Milne. It was 2 o'clock by the time the toast list

was exhausted, and the dancers returned to their particular amusement.

BRING A WHEELBARROW.

On a wheelbarrow in a local grocery window is a placard :

BRING A WHEELBARROW 23 POUNDS GRANULATED SUGAR, \$1.00.

Pshaw! We in Canada can do a lot better than that for the consumer. In Toronto we have grocers who sell 25 and 26 lbs. for a dollar.

We wish all our Gustomers Prosperous and Happy New Year



To be perfectly **1895** Happy during however, it will be necessary to keep on sale the celebrated

"Orient" Tea

Put up in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1 lb. Pkgs. and 5 lb. Tins.

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nto for This tea is winning friends day after day, and has come to stay.

This is the best 50c. retailer in the land.

TORONTO



ONTARIO

THE EBY, BLAIN COMPANY LTD. Wholesale Grocers

SITUATION IN MANITOBA.

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LTHOUGH there has been a good deal of agitation this season directed against the grain trade, it seems probable to The Commercial that the Manitoba wheat crop has been handled on a smaller margin than ever before. With prices so low as they have been, it is but natural to expect considerab'e grumbling on the part of farmers, and also from those who look upon the farmers as their customers and patrons. Many persons do not look beyond the local grain buyers to find the cause of low prices. When prices are low they conclude at once that there is an agreement among the local buyers to keep down prices. This no doubt accounts for so much talk this season about the "grain combine." But, combine or no combine, the grain has been handled this season on a closer margin than ever before, and it has been handled, so to speak, with "neatness and despatch." First of all, the railways have done exceptionally well in moving the crop without entailing any serious delays at any time during the rush of wheat for export. The Manitoba grain trade has also proved itself fully equal to the occasion, and in the short season between the conclusion of harvest and the close of navigation, over 12,000,000 bushels of wheat (flour inc'uded as wheat) have been successfully handled and shipped out. While grain men have

The most attractive package on the

market. It sells at sight.

worked on a small margin, they have done a vast business. They have bought and sold promptly and shipped the stuff out at once, not holding with the expectation of enlarged profits. The business has been strictly legitimate and unattended with speculative features. The margin of profit has, we believe, been about 2½ per cent. on the prices paid to farmers, which is certainly small enough to leave no ground for complaint. If the farmers were their own shippers, they would not be able to handle the business individually on this margin.

There is sufficient wheat left to speculate upon in carrying over until next summer. Possibly this may prove one of the years in which there will be good money in carrying wheat. We hope it will turn out this way. The great bulk of the crop has already gone out, but there is enough left to give holders a good sum should prices advance sharply. Manitoba grain shippers and millers have not had a very comforting experience during recent years. The general course of the markets has been against them, and many of them have dropped a good deal more money than they have made in the trade. There will, therefore, be no reason for jealousy if they come out well next spring. Prices in Manitoba, however, have shown a tendency to advance, rather than decline, since the close of navigation, and with the higher prices now being paid to farmers here, and the cost of carrying wheat over winter, we

will require to have a considerable advance in foreign markets to enable local dealers to come out with a profit on their holdings next spring —Commercial, Winnipeg.

U. S. IMMIGRATION.

According to figures published by the Bureau of Statistics, the immigration into the United States for eleven months of the current year has been less than half as great as for the same period of 1893-or 233,891, compared with 486,276. There has been a noteworthy increase in the proportion of women immigrants, the number of male immigrants being reported as 300,884 for eleven months of 1893, and female, 185,392, while this year there have been 132,546 male and 101,345 female, and during November there were more than 7,000 female immigrants to 8,000 male. "Assuming," remarks N.Y. Journal of Commerce, "the immigration of the present month to be no larger than that of November, the total for the year will be barely 250,000, or not more than half the average annual immigration since 1880, while, according to figures published by Superintendent Stump, the current record of steerage passengers from and to this country by the transatlantic lines shows the number of departures to be greatly in excess of arrivals."

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Galt wants a general town mail delivery system inaugurated.

Buckwheat Flour

(SELF-RISING)

Choicest of Ingredients. Prepared with scrupulous care.

PRODUCES AN ARTICLE

"FIT FOR A KING"

In 2½ lb. Packages, 2 doz. per case. In 5 lb. Packages, 1 doz. per case.

Write us for Samples and full particulars at once.

THE IRELAND NATIONAL FOOD CO., LTD. MILLERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF CHOICE BREAKFAST CEREAL FOODS OPERATING the largest and most complete Breakfast Cereal Food Mills in the Dominion. TORONTO, CANADA



TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Dec. 27, 1894. GROCERIES.

RACTICALLY all the travelers are in the houses this week, and the little business that is being done is in small sorting-up parcels to complete the holiday trade. The holiday trade has been a fairly brisk one, large quantities of such seasonable lines as foreign fruits, nuts, etc., having been turned over, and the market is in consequence pretty well cleaned up. The most unsatisfactory feature in the Christmas trade was the cutting in prices. No changes have taken place on the spot in reference to prices. Cable and mail advices from primary markets denote a firm market generally in foreign dried fruits, especially currants. Most, if not all, the houses are busy this week taking stock.

CANNED GOODS.

There is nothing special to note, business being quiet and prices unchanged, as follows : Tomatoes and corn, 85 to 90c.; peas, 80 to 85c.; peaches, \$2.75 to \$3 for 3's, \$1.75 to \$1.90 for 2's; raspberries, \$1.65 to \$1.80; strawberries, \$1 to \$2.10; apples, 3's, \$1 to \$1.10, gallons \$2.20 to \$2.65, and preserved fancy quarters at \$1.35 to \$1.40; salmon, \$1.30 to \$1.35 for good red fish in tall tins, and \$1.50 to \$1.60 in flat tins ; do., second quality, \$1.20 to \$1.25; canned mackerel, \$1 to \$1.10; lobsters, \$1.70 to \$2 for tall tins, and \$2.25 to \$2.75 for flat tins.

COFFEES.

The situation, both at home and abroad remains much as before. We quote : Green, in

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bags, Rio, 20 to 21 1/2 c.; East Indian, 27 to 3c.; Demerara, 21/8 to 3c. for dark ; 31/8 to 30c.; South American, 21 to 23c.; Santos, 21 1/2 to 22 1/2 c.; Java, 30 to 32c.; Mocha, 27 to 28c.; Maracaibo, 21 to 23c.; Jamaica, 21 to 22C.

RICE.

There is still a little doing in fancy kinds, but otherwise trade is quiet. We quote : "B," 31/2 to 31/2 c.; extra Japan, 51/4 to 53/8c.; imported Japan, 5¾ to 6¼ c.; tapioca, pearl 4 1/2 to 5c.

SPICES.

There is nothing new to note in this line. We quote : Pure black pepper, 10 to 12c.; pure white, 18 to 25c. ; pure Jamaica ginger, 25 to 27c.; cloves, 25 to 3oc.; pure mixed spice, 25 to 30c.; cream of tartar, 20 to 25c. per lb.

NUTS.

A little sorting up is being done in this line. We quote as follows : Brazil nuts, II to II1/2c.; Sicily shelled almonds, 25 to 26c. ; Tarragona almonds, 14 to 141/2c.; peanuts, 10 to 12c. for roasted and 7 to 10c. for green; cocoanuts, \$4.50 to \$5 per sack; Grenoble walnuts, 15 to 16c.; Marbot walnuts, 121/2 to 14c. ; Bordeaux walnuts, 12 to 13c.; Sicily filberts, 9 to 10c. for sacks and 101/2 to 11c. for small lots ; pecans, 101/2 to IIC.

SUGAR.

The dulness noted a week ago still obtains and prices are weaker, granulated being quoted by the wholesale houses as low as 37%c. We quote : Granulated-Canadian, 31% to 4c.; German, 314 to 37%c.; yellows, 31/4 to 33/4 c. Raws-Muscavedo,

31/2c. for bright, and 31/8 to 31/4c. for light.

17

N.Y. Journal of Commerce, 24th inst .: The market for raws remains under the influence of very certain evidence of an impending gigantic supply and a decidedly uncertain demand, and until matters become clearer as to how the latter may shape it is practically useless to attempt drawing deductions upon the chances of the market. and few of the trade are doing so. Refined have been very dull and without new feature worthy of note. A few straggling orders have come in, and, as usual of late, indicated that the buying was of necessity only by parties who had to keep up a working assortment, no evidence of a tendency to anticipate the future being manifested.

SYRUPS.

Business remains quiet at unchanged prices. We quote: Dark, 25c.; medium, 28 to 30c.; bright, 35 to 40c.; very bright, 45 to 50C.

MOLASSES.

Cheap New Orleans molasses for baking purposes is still in demand at 28 to 32c. We quote: New Orleans, barrels, 26 to 28c.; half-barrels, 301/2 to 32c.; Barbadoes, barrels, 28 to 32c.; half-barrels, 30 to 34c.

TEAS.

There is no new feature to note on the local market, but at last week's auctions in London Ceylon tea was stiff in price on account of small offerings. Japan teas are stronger, particularly in New York. We quote ruling prices on the Toronto market as follows : Young Hysons, 12 to 18c. for low grade; 24 to 27c. for mediums, and 30 to 45c. for high



MARKETS-Continued

grades; China Cougous, 14 to 18c. for mediums and 35 to 55c for high grades; Japans, 16 to 20c. for mediums; 28 to 35c. for high grades; Indians and Ceylons, 18 to 22c. for mediums and 30 to 45c. for high grades.

DRIED FRUITS.

Valencia raisins are in steady demand for the season at unchanged prices. We quote good fruit : Off-stalk, 4 to $4\frac{1}{4}$ c.; fine offstalk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5c.; selected, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6c.; layers, 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. We quote California loose muscatels at $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Advices to P. L. Mason & Co. from Malaga state that stocks of raisins there are almost exhausted. The local market is pretty well cleaned up. We quote: London layers, \$2.25 to \$2.50; black baskets, \$3.25; blue baskets, \$4.25 to \$4.50; extra dessert clusters, \$4 to \$4.50; connoisseur clusters, \$3 to \$3.25; quarter flat connoisseur clusters, 90c. to \$1.15; Royal Buckingham, \$4.50 to \$5.

Sultana raisins are in fair demand at unchanged prices. Quotations are : Ordinary, 4¾ to 5¼c.; good, 5½ to 6c.; fine, 6½ to 7c.; finest, 8 to 9c. Advices from the primary markets state that the demand for the continent and the United Kingdom is being well maintained.

There is nothing new to note in the prune market. The first direct shipment of new season's Bosnia prunes was due to arrive in New York yesterday. Turkish prunes to arrive are still being quoted as follows : Sphinx, B., $6\frac{34}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.; U., $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6c.: Atlas, B., $5\frac{34}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.; D., $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{3}{2}$ c. French prunes on spot we quote as follows : E., $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.; D., 5c.; C., 6c.; B., 7c.

A cable was received by R. S. McIndoe on Monday from Patras stating that the currant market was very firm, with the probability of higher prices obtaining, Russia and the United States being buyers. Present stocks in Greece were estimated, the cable said, to be between 35,000 and 40,000 tons, which is likely to be exhausted before the new crop comes in. On the Toronto market trade is quiet and prices unchanged. We quote : Filiatras, half barrels, 4 to 41/2 c., barrels, 4 1/8 c.; fine Filiatras, half barrels., 434 c., barrels 43/8c.; Patras, 51/2 in cases; Casalinas, 51/2 to 6c.; Vostizzas, 61/2 to 71/2 c. in cases and half cases ; Panartes, 8 to 8 1/2 C.

Dates have been in fair demand at 41/2 to 5c.

Advices from Smyrna state that stocks of figs there are practically exhausted, and that the small stocks remaining consist of naturals. Business remains fairly good on the local market at unchanged prices. We quote: 14 oz., 8 to 9c.; 10 lb., 8 to 10c.; 18 lb., 12c.; 28 lb., 15c.; taps, $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.; naturals, 6 to 7c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The receipts of fine dairy tub are not large. There is a fair demand for all the best offering, and the market is firm for choice packages. Large rolls are in demand, Dairy pound rolls are steady. Creamery is in fair demand and steady. We quote jobbing prices : Dairy—Choice tubs, selections, 15½ to 16c.; crocks, 18c.; low grade, 10 to 12c.; fresh pound rolls, 15 to 16c.; large rolls, 14 to 15c. Creamery— Tubs, early makes, 15 to 18c.; late makes, 20 to 21c.; pound prints, 21 to 23c.

Cheese is steady. We quote in small lots : August and September makes, 10½ to 11c., and half sizes at 11 to 11½c. Small Stiltons are quoted at 12 to 12½c.

GREEN FRUIT.

Trade has been brisk and stocks have been pretty well cleaned out. A weakening tendency is to be noted in lemons, demand not having been as good as anticipated, although an improvement is looked for with the cold weather. The cranberry market has been brisk, with stocks light. Apples have been in good demand on account of the lower prices. We quote: Lemons -Floridas, 150's to 176's, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per box ; Messinas, \$3.50 to \$4. Oranges -Floridas, \$2.50 to \$3; Valencias, \$4.25 to \$4.50 ; mandarins, \$2.75 to \$3 per half box ; tangerines, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per half box; grape fruit, \$4 to \$4.50 per box. Bananas, \$1.25 to \$1.75 for firsts and seconds. Apples, winter fruit, \$2.50 to \$3 per bbl.; fall fruit, \$1.75 to \$2. Grapes-Malagas, \$5.50 to \$6.50 per keg. Cranberries, Jerseys, \$12.50 to \$13 per bbl. and \$4 per box. California dried fruit-Apricots, 121/2c.; peaches, 12 1/2 to 13c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—Business continues quiet at \$1.40 to \$1.50 for choice hand-picked and \$1.20 to \$1.25 for medium.

DRIED APPLES—There is not much doing, and prices are much as before, jobbers getting 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}c$.

EVAPORATED APPLES - Dull and unchanged at 6¾ to 7c.

HOPS—Business is at a standstill, and, in the absence of sales, there are no quotations to give. Package hops are unchanged at 18 to 20c.

ONIONS—Unchanged. We quote : Domestic, 70 to 80c. per bag, and 70 to 75c. per crate ; Spanish, 80 to 90c. per crate ; Valencia, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per case.

HONEY — Quiet and unchanged. We quote: Strained in 10-lb tins, 9 to 10c.; comb, 14c.

POTATOES—Are much as before, 45c. being quoted on track and 53 to 55 out of store.

POULTRY—The market was pretty well cleaned up and prices are steady. We quote: Turkeys, 7 to 9c.; chickens, 15 to 40c.; ducks, 35 to 40c.; geese, 5 to 5½c.

EGGS—Cold storage stocks are pretty well cleaned up, and the result is a better feeling in limed eggs. Strictly fresh are in good demand. Prices are much as before. We quote : Held and cold stored, 10 to 15c., according to quality; new laid, 18 to 20c.; limed, 14 to 15c.

FISH AND OYSTERS.

Trout, whitefish, and sea fish are coming in nicely, but the demand is light. Oysters are in good demand and steady. We quote : Salmon trout, 61/2c.; white fish, 7½c.; skinned and boned cod fish, 6½c.; boneless fish, 31/2 to 4c.; market cod, 5c.; steak cod, 61/2c.; haddock, 5c.; Labrador herring, \$2 50 per half keg and \$5.50 to \$5.75 per barrel ; ditto, split, \$3 ; fresh water salt herring, \$4 per bbl.; blueback herring, 4c.; blue pickerel, 4 to 5c. lb.; yellow ditto, 6 to 7c. per lb.; mackerel, 13c. each; pike, 5c. lb.; cod, 6c. per lb.; finnan haddies, 71/2c.; Digby herring, in bundles of 5 boxes, 15c.; ditto, lengthwise, 14c.; large halibut, 10c.; ciscoes, \$1.35 to \$1.40. Oysters, \$1.20 to \$1.25 per gallon ; select, \$1.60.

SEEDS.

Alsike continues to be marketed freely, and red in fair quantities. There are no changes in prices. Quotations are": Alsike, low grade to choice, \$4 to \$5.25, and choice to fancy, \$525. to \$5.40; red, \$5.40 to \$5.60, and timothy, \$2.25 to \$2.50.

PROVISIONS AND DRESSED HOGS.

A fair trade has continued to be done in hams and breakfast bacon on holiday account, and a good business is reported in heavy mess and long clear for the lumber camps. Dressed hogs have been easy, \$5 to \$5.10 only being paid for select weights.

BACON—Long clear, 7c. for carload lots, $7\frac{1}{4}$ c. for ton lots and $7\frac{1}{4}$ c. for small lots; breakfast bacon, 10 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.; rolls, 8 to $8\frac{1}{4}$ c.

HAMS -- Large, 22 lbs. and over, 9c.; medium, 15 to 20 lbs., 10c.; small hams, 10½c.; pickled, 9 to 9½c.

LARD-Pure Canadian, tierces, 8c.; tubs, 8¹/₂c.; pails, 8³/₄c.

BARREL PORK—Canadian heavy mess, \$15 to \$15.50; Canadian short-cut, \$15 25 to \$15.75; shoulder mess, \$12.50 to \$13; clear mess, \$13 to \$13.25.

SALT.

Packers are still liberal purchasers, but otherwise business is not as brisk as it was. We quote : Barrels, 90c.; coarse sacks, 56c. fine sacks, 60c.; dairy, \$1.50; rock, \$9

HIDES, SKINS, WOOL AND TALLOW. HIDES—There is a good demand for hides and the market is steady. Local dealers quote 4½ to 4¾ c. for cured and 3½ c. for green.

SHEEPSKINS—Are in good demand and 5c. higher. Local dealers are paying 65c. and they quote 70c. for choice Christmas skins. Calfskins are dull and prices nominal at 6c. for No. 1 and 4c. for No. 2.

TALLOW—There is a good deal offering, and the market is easy. Local dealers are paying 5½c. and selling at 6c.

WOOL-There is not much fleece offering and no demand for export. Local dealers



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MARKETS. - Continued

quote 17 to 18c. for fleece and 19 to 21c. for combing. In pulled wools the movement is slow and the market is dull. Prices are steady. We quote supers at 18 to 19c. and extras at 20 to 21c. Foreign wools are offering very low, but the demand is not at all active.

PETROLEUM.

There is still a fair volume of business doing at unchanged prices. We quote, in 5 to 10 bbl. lots, imperial gallon Toronto : Canadian, 11½ to 12c.; carbon safety, 16c.; Canadian water white, 16c.; American water white, 17½c; photogene, 19c.

The Petrolia Advertiser in its weekly report quotes : Petrolia crude, \$1.15½ per barrel ; Oil Springs crude, \$1.17 per barrel ; refined, 7c. in bulk, 9¼ c. in barrels, in car lots f.o.b. here.

MARKET NOTES.

The primary market is firm on shelled almonds.

New Nagasaki Japans and Hysons are to hand with Davidson & Hay.

Dawson & Co. received a carload of Florida oranges on Wednesday of desirable sizes.

Davidson & Hay received this week a large shipment of imported Castile soap.

For the last time this year W. Paterson & Son call the attention of the trade to their cough drop ad. on page 6.

The Toronto Salt Works report these sales for the week : Three cars coarse, one barrel coarse and one car of fine sacks.

M. Masuret & Co. are offering California fruit—peaches, apricots, etc., and muscatel raisins—at what are said to be very low prices.

D. Gunn, Flavelle & Co. report that receipts of tub butter, off in flavor, continue heavy, while that even the low price of 8c. does not induce purchases.

As is their custom, W. Paterson & Son will devote the first week of 1895 to clearing up and taking stock. Meanwhile they wish all their customers a happy and prosperous New Year.

Fine Christmas fruits to close ; also layer Valencias, prunes in 14, 28 and 56 lb. boxes figs. etc., are to hand with M. Masuret & Co., who say they have had a good Christ-

mas trade. The few blue raisins they have left they will sell at low prices.

"Reindeer" brand condensed coffee now appears in a handsome new label. Four grades of these goods are manufactured. They present an attractive appearance.

P. C. Larkin & Co. received a direct shipment of Ceylon tea from Colombo on Monday morning. Among this firm's recent purchases is a line of Rungmook Darjeeling tea at a cost of 2s. in London,

Davidson & Hay have received a shipment of Moir's table jelly powder in all flavors; also kippered paste and bloater plate, in tins, to retail at 5 and 10c. Davidson & Hay have recently been appointed Toronto agents for Moir's products.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Dec 27, 1894. GROCERIES.

HERE has been a fair sort of business doing in wholesale groceries, but it

has been restricted to few lines. There has been a moderate distributing trade in tea, but no large [business has been put through, as the offers on American account, to which we referred last week, have not materialized in any business as yet. Coffee continues steady at former values, and a fair trade has been done. There has been no further change in the sugar market, while syrups are firm, and the same can be said about molasses. In fact, the latter shows an upward tendency. There is no new feature in dried fruit, but a fair trade is doing. Canned goods, fish, etc., continue much as they were.

SUGAR.

The sugar market here has ruled quiet and steady since our last. Refiners complain that the demand is slow, the orders that are coming in being for small quantities only. We quote 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ c., and yellows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ c. for ordinary jobbing trade, but the former has left the factory at $3\frac{1}{2}$ c. and the latter at 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ c., as to quality. In raw sugar we understand that the refiners have been making further purchases to those already noted last week.

SYRUPS.

There is no change in syrup, which rules firm in tone. Bright grades of domestic are held at 2c., and dark grades 1½ to 1½c

American syrup has moved at 20 to 21c., as to quality.

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MOLASSES.

This market has a much firmer feeling, although there is no great activity to note. The very best price on Barbadoes is 28c., and that is only in a large way, while we hear of sales of good-sized lots between dealers at 29 to 30c., and the outside figure represents the basis for jobbing business.

RICE.

The rice market is perfectly steady, but business is on the quiet side. We quote: Japan, standard, \$4.25 to \$4.40; crystal Japan, \$4.75 to \$5; standard B, \$3.45; English style, \$3.30; Patn2; \$4.25 to \$5, and Carolina at \$6.50 to \$7.50.

SPICES.

The spice market has been fairly active during the week, and the steady tone is well maintained. We quote as follows : Penang black pepper, 6 to $7\frac{1}{2}c.$, white pepper, 10 to $12\frac{1}{2}c.$; cloves, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 9c.; cassia, 9 to 10c.; nutmegs, 60 to 90c. ; Jamaica ginger, 15 to 22c.

COFFEES.

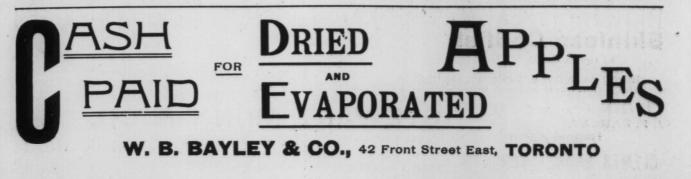
The market maintains its firm tone and prices are steady all round. In fact, round lots of Maracaibo have changed hands at 20½c., and we advance our range a trifle. We quote : Maracaibo, 20½ to 22c.; R10, 20½ to 22c.; Java, 26 to 30c.; Mocha, 28 to 31c., and Jamaica, 18 to 25c.

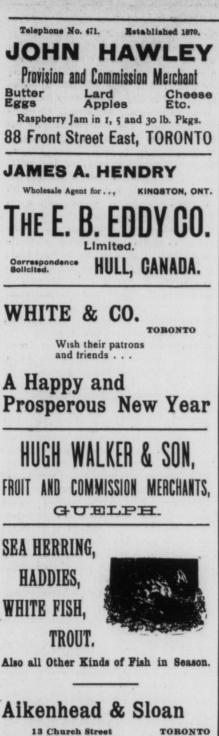
TEA.

The demand to which we referred last week from Americans for Japan tea in this market owing to scarcity in New York has not materialized in anything as yet. Otherwise the market is quiet with a moderate distributive trade going on, the only large sale during the week being a line of Japans on local account at 16c. In a wholesale way we quote : Japans, low grades, 12 to 13c.; medium, 14 to 17c.; fine 18½ to 32c., and choice, 24 to 31c.

DRIED FRUIT.

There has been little doing in this market in a large way, but naturally the distributive demand from jobbing hands has been good, and this will possibly lead to larger business later, when it comes to a question of replenishing supplies. In Valencia raisins no change is to note, prices ruling steady, and the same can be said of California fruit, which meets a brisk jobbing enquiry. We quote as







llows ; Off-stalk Valencias, ordinary, 4 to 4½c.; selected, 5 to 5½c; layers, 5½ to 6c.; sultanas, 5½ to 7½c.; California, 3-crown loose muscatels, 5½ to 6c.; 4-crown ditto, 7½c. Second crop Californias ½c. less than first crop.

The currant market is quiet and unchanged and prices are repeated as follows : Filiatras and Provincials, 3 to 3% c. in bbls., and 3% to 4c. in cases ; Patras, 4% to 5c., and Vostizzas 7c.

There is a fairly good jobbing demand for prunes at $4\frac{1}{5}$ to $5\frac{1}{5}$ c., as to quality.

There is no change in figs, which have moved well in a jobbing way. We quote: Basket stock, 4 to 5c.; boxed, 8 to 9c. for ordinary, and 12 to 16c. for higher grades.

Dates rule quiet and steady at 61/2 to 7c., as to grade.

NUTS.

There has naturally been a brisk demand for nuts of all kinds, the scarcity of Grenoble walnuts continuing a leading feature of the market. We quote as follows: Tarragona almonds, 13½ to 14c.; filberts, 8 to 9c.; Brazil nuts, 11c.; pecans, small, 10c.; medium, 13c., and extra, 15c.; Grenoble walnuts, 14 to 15c., and Naples do., 13½c.; peanuts, 7 to 9c. for roasted and 6 to 8c. for raw.

CANNED GOODS.

There has been very little of special importance to report in the canned goods market since our last. The jobbing demand for certain lines of fruit has been rather better in some cases, due to holiday wants. We quote : Lobsters, per case, \$6.50 ; sardines, \$8.50 to \$9.50; salmon, \$1.35 to \$1.40 per doz; tomatoes, 90 to 95c. per doz.; peaches, \$2 to \$2.10 per doz. ; corn, 95c. to \$1 per doz., and marrowfat peas, 85 to 90c. per doz.; strawberries, \$2.75 per doz, and raspberries, \$1.80 to \$2.50; 1-gallon can apples, \$2.10; Australian canned meats : I-lb. can boiled mutton, \$1.80 to \$1.90; 2-lb. can do., \$3.10 to \$3.15; 1 lb. can roast mutton, \$2.05 to \$2.10; 2.1b. can do., \$3.35 to \$3.40; 1-lb. can corned mutton, \$2.05 to \$2.20; 2.lb. can do., \$3.35 to \$3.40.

FISH.

Large arrivals of fresh fish have had a depressing effect on the fish market, and the tone as regards value is weak. In salt fish a fair jobbing trade has been done. Salt herrings are plentiful, but sales of round lots are difficult to make at present. In a jobbing way No. 1 Nova Scotia herrings are selling at \$4 to \$4.50, No. I green cod at \$4 to \$4.25, No. 2 do. at \$3, and No. 1 green haddock at \$3 to \$3.25. Round lots can be bought at lower figures. Labrador salmon are selling at \$14 per bbl., and B.C. at \$11.50 to \$12. Sea trout have changed hands at \$10 to \$11 per bbl. Choice fresh herrings, medium size, are selling at \$1 to \$1.25, and large at \$1.50 per 100. Tommy cods are moving fairly well at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bbl., haddock and cod at 31/2 to 4c. and steak cod



MONTRBAL MARKETS-Continued

at $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. Smelts are plentiful and cheap at 3 to 5c. per lb. The demand for smoked fish is slow, but prices rule steady. Finnan haddies are quoted at 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. for Portland brands, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7c. for St. John's.

GREEN FRUIT.

APPLES-Trade is slow, but prices are unchanged at \$2 to \$2.50 per bbl.

ORANGES-The holiday demand has created some activity in oranges. Prices are steady at \$1.75 to \$3 for Floridas, and Jamaicas \$4.50 to \$5 per bbl.

LEMONS—There is a ready sale for lemons at \$2.50 to \$3.50 per box.

PINEAPPLES—Are in fair demand at 15 to 25c. each, as to size and quality.

PEARS-California pears sell at \$2.20 to \$2.75 per box.

CRANBERRIES—There is a very active demand for cranberries at \$9 to \$13 per bbl., according to quality, the outside for unfrozen stock.

GRAPES — Almeria grapes meet a ready sale at \$5.50 per bbl., and Catawba 25c. per basket.

SPANISH ONIONS—Spanish are scarce and very firmly held at \$1 per crate.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS—There is a good demand for eggs at 13 to 14c. for limed and 10 to 12c. for culls.

POULTRY — There continues to be an active demand for poultry, of which the offerings are large, and a brisk business is doing at steady prices. Turkeys sell at $8\frac{14}{5}$ to $9\frac{1}{5}$ c., chickens at $6\frac{1}{5}$ to 7c, geese at 5 to 6c, and ducks at $7\frac{14}{5}$ to 8c, per lb.

GAME — The market for partridge is steady. Demand is good and the offerings meet with a steady sale at 55c. per brace for No. 1 and 30c. for No. 2. Venison sells at 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. by the carcase and 9 to 10c. by the haunch.

DRESSED HOGS—There is a fair demand for dressed hogs at \$5.25 to \$5.75 per 100 lbs.

ONIONS—There is a good demand for onions at \$1.75 to \$2 per bbl.

POTATOES – Are in better demand this week, car lots selling at 53 to 55c., and jobbing lots 65 to 70c.

HONEY-Rules easy at 4½ to 5c. for old extracted and 7 to 9 for new. Comb honey is steady at 10 to 13c.

BEANS-There is no change in beans. Good hand-picked sell at \$1.30 to \$1.45 and

poor to fair \$1.10 to \$1.20 per bush. HOPS—Are quiet and unchanged at 6½ to 8c., as to quality.

PROVISIONS.

There was no change in the local provision market. The feeling generally is steady and prices show no change. Owing to the con inued mild weather buyers are holding off to some extent, consequently the volume of business doing is small. We quote: Canadian short cut, heavy, \$15.50 to \$16; Canadian short cut, light, \$14.50 to \$15; hams, city cured, per lb., 9 to 11½c.; lard, Canadian, in pails, 9½ to 10½c.; bacon, per lb., 9 to 11½c.; lard, com. refined, per lb., 7 to 8c.

BUTTER.

There is only a small jobbing trade doing in butter, and though no change in prices is to note, it is just possible that if a holder wanted to realize he would have to concede something substantial. What business there is is confined to finest varieties, and the constant cutting that stock here is being subjected to is not apt to be beneficial to the residue. For creamery in lots the appended quotation, 201/2 to 211/2c, is a fair range, while the position on the different grades of dairy stock is also fairly outlined by the respective prices given below: We quote as follows : Finest fall-made creamery, 201/2 to 211/2c.; earlier makes, 16 to 171/2c.; finest Townships, 18 to 19c.; finest western dairy, 16 to 17c. ; western rolls, 15 to 17c.; Kamouraska, 14 to 16c.

CHEESE.

The cheese market fails to show any change of importance. What demand there is, is not of a very urgent character, and, in the majority of cases, offers do not permit of business in finest goods, on which holders are firm. In fact, as we have pointed out before, a very quiet business is now looked for until after the turn of the year. We quote: Finest Ontario fall made, 10¼ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.; finest Townships, $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.; finest eastern, $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10c.; under grades, 9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.; cable, 50s. 6d.

ASHES.

The ashes market is rather quiet, but easier. We quote: First pots, \$4.05; seconds, \$3.45 to \$3.60, and pearls at about \$6.50 per 100 lbs.

MONTREAL TRADE NOTES.

At the lemon sale in Boston, Hart & Tuckwell purchased several carloads at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$3.50 per box.

There are very few Grenoble walnuts on this market, but Laporte, Martin & Co. are prepared to execute orders promptly. 3

Further purchases of raw sugar have been made on behalf of Halifax refiners.

The second crop California raisins that have been offered here are not meeting with a very ready sale.

NEW BRUNSWICK MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN GROCER,

ST. JOHN, N.B., Dec. 27, 1894.

CHRISTMAS is now over, and even the retailers are enjoying a rest. The holiday trade has been good, but not as satisfactory as if there had been snow, as there is a large trade outside the city which is lost to the traders if there is no snow be-

fore Christmas. The display in the country market was, as usual, very fine. Noticeable was the very fine Ontario beef on exhibition. It was shipped here alive. Among the poultry were some very fine 24-pound turkeys. The only thing of which there was not an extra supply was ducks. Chickens were slow sale. The fine pork display was also a feature. In market, the movement being light, there is little change in prices. Sugar continues to be weak, and flour rather better than holds its own at the late advance. In tea the feeling is firm, and with increased business as the new year opens better prices are looked for.

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SALT-Demand at this season is always light, but, as stocks are the same, prices are maintained. Canadian salt in wood boxes continues to grow in amount received on this market, and it looks as if the monopoly so far held by the American article was at an end. We quote : Coarse, 58 to 60c.; fine factory filled, \$1 to \$1.10; 5-lb. bags, per bbl., \$3.25; 10-lb. bags, per bbl., \$3.10.

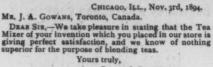
CANNED GOODS-Market is quiet, except that the very low prices at which gallon apples were offered caused questions to be asked, when it was found that they were old pack. However, quality was all right, and, at the price offered-\$1 per dozen-they were extra value. Dealers who have handled the California goods report demand much better than they expected. Canned clams put up in different ways are finding a larger sale. They are becoming better known. All prices are firmer at quotations, and in some lines, particularly salmon, higher prices are expected. We quote: Peas, 90c.; corn, 95c.; tomatoes, \$1; corned beef, \$2 60 to \$2.75; oysters, \$2.10 to \$2.15 ; lobsters, \$1.75 to \$2 ; salmon, talls, \$1.35 to \$1.40; peaches, 2's, \$2; 3's, \$2 50 to \$2.60; new canned apples, \$2.40 ; haddies, \$1.40.

DRIED FRUIT-California loose muscatels do not continue as firm as was expected ; in fact, higher prices were looked for, which so far have not arrived, and good 3-crown goods are now offered here from New York at a price which, when landed, will be very little, if any, higher than the lowest bought direct shipment, in quantities not less than a carload. The layers continue scarce, but, Christmas being past, the demand will now be light. The merchants here, feeling that 50 lb. boxes were rather large, and not being able to import the loose muscatels in smaller boxes at a right price, have themselves put them up in neat 7 pound boxes. Of late quite large quantities of Valencia and 5 Valencia layers have been received here from New York. Prices and quality have compared well with the direct shipment received. In citron the market is bare. A little more could have been sold, but a short stock is better than a too large one, as sales after the holidays are small. In dried and evaporated apples, demand is but fair and prices easy. French prunes appear a favorite this season, prices and quality being considered

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rather better than the Persian. Loose mus-

catels, 4-crown, 534 to 6c.; 3-crown, 5 to



CHASE & SANBORN, 10, 12, 14 Lake St. E., Chicago.

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All orders will receive our best attention.



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5 $\frac{1}{2}$ C.; Sultanas, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7c.; California clusters, \$2.25 to \$2.50; London layers, \$2.20 to \$2.25; Valencias, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Valencia layers, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; French prunes, large boxes, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; French prunes, large boxes, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; small boxes, 9 to 11c; currants, bbls., 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; cases, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4c.; cleaned, 5 to 6c.; 1-lb. cartoons, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7c.; figs, 11 to 18c.; dates, 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; evaporated apples, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9c.; dried apples, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; nuts show no change.

GREEN FRUIT-For some reason all apples appear poor keepers this season. Your correspondent was shown a carload of Bishop pippins received by a commission man, and, though beautiful apples, they showed such signs of poor keeping that even low prices would not induce storekeepers to buy, except in very small lots, and among them what looked to be beautiful apples had to be sold at auction. Real hard fruit is scarce and brings good price. In oranges large quantities are now coming forward and lower prices may be looked for. Good Malaga grapes are scarce and higher. We quote : Apples, soft fruit, \$1 to \$1.50; hard fruit, \$2 to \$2.50; lemons, Messina, \$4 to \$5; Malaga grapes, 5 to 6c.; Florida oranges, \$3 to \$3.50; West India, repicked, \$4.50 to \$5; Nova Scotia cider, \$2 to \$2.25 per bbl.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Eggs are slow sale and price is rather weaker. Stocks are not, however, large. Butter continues to keep in good supply. Demand is, however, light. Though good is rather scarce, the quantity of poor in the market keeps prices down. Creamery has fair demand. Roll, when good and fresh, brings good prices and finds ready sales. Cheese, though firm, moves slowly. It is expected the demand when the quiet season is over will induce good prices, as stocks are not large. We quote : Eggs, 17½ to 18c.; dairy butter, 18 to 20c.; creamery, 21 to 22c.; fresh rolls, 25 to 26c.; cheese, 10½ to 11c.

MOLASSES—Prices are firm, and the fact that the crop at the West Indies is reported late means higher prices just through the holidays. Demand light, but, with the demand which must come, holders are hoping for a profit. It is to be hoped they will not be disappointed, for many lines have this year shown but little margin, and in some sales have been made through the season on a continually falling market. We quote : Barbadoes, 32 to 33c.; Porto Rico, 32 to 35c.; fancy, 43 to 44c.; syrup, 30 to 35c.

SUGAR—The war between the retailers, spoken of in our last report, is over. It did not stop too soon. One of its evil effects was noticed in the fact that one dealer did not give as much weight as he advertised. As in everything, quite a difference is noticed in the lots of foreign granulated coming into this market. Some being much better sugar than others, buyers when getting prices To the Wholesale Grocery and Provision Trade Array Control of the second secon



should not forget to look at quality. Market is weak, and sales at cut prices are reported. We quote : Granulated, 4 to 4½c.; yellows, 3½ to 3½c.; German granulated, 3½ to 4c.; powdered sugar, 6 to 6½c.; Paris lump, 6 to 6¼c.

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FISH—If this cold weather only holds, a large movement in frozen fish will be the result, as the fishermen are meeting with good luck. Smoked herring continue very low. This is somewhat made up by the firmness in pickled fish. In cod and other dried fish prices are as last week. We quo'e: Medium cod, $$_{3.50}$ to $$_{3.75}$; small, $$_{3}$ to $$_{3.25}$; large, $$_{3.80}$ to $$_{3.90}$; haddock, $$_{1.75}$; pollock, $$_{1.65}$ to $$_{1.75}$; shad, $$_{5}$ to $$_{5.50}$; bay herring, $$_{1.50}$ $$_{1.60}$; Shelburne, $$_{4}$ to $$_{4.25}$; half-barrels, $$_{2.40}$ to $$_{2.50}$; Canso, bbls., $$_{5.25}$; smoked herring, 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.

PROVISIONS—Local packers report splendid business, though at low prices. Importations have not been near as large this fall as usual, demand being rather light. Prices are easy. We quote : Clear pork, \$18.50 to \$19; mess pork, \$16.50 to \$17; prime mess, \$13 to \$13.50; plate beef, \$12.75 to \$13; pure lard, $9\frac{34}{4}$ to 10c.; compound, $8\frac{1}{4}$ to 9c.; cottolene, $9\frac{34}{4}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

ST. JOHN MARKET NOTES.

The St. John correspondent wishes the readers of THE GROCER the compliments of the season.

T. S. Simms received a large quantity of broom corn from the west this week. It came via schooner from Boston.

Said a prominent broker to THE GROCER the other day : "Your paper has shown a wonderful improvement during the last few years."

C. & E. Macmichael, making it a point to keep the best goods only, are glad to be able to recommend their last shipment of dates, just to hand.

Theodore H. Estabrooks, having succeeded in picking up a choice lot of Barbadoes molasses at a fair figure, is now open to give his customers the benefit of his fortunnate find.

Northrup & Co. having received a few barrels of extra Porto Rico molasses, are able to supply those wanting small packages. They also have the larger packages when these are wanted.

J. Hunter White has been appointed agent for the fruit improver of Messrs. Beamer & Ryan, for this province. The large sales and the satisfaction this machine has given in the west cause him to look forward to a good demand.

Brokers might say, with the policeman, "that their lot is not a happy one." They are between the upper and nether millstone. At one time it is the producers, who, after the broker has spent time, trouble, and expense in putting their goods before the public, and is beginning to get some reward, take away the agency, and the broker has simply been made a convenience. Again, the buyer, after using him to get prices and information, orders direct, and again the broker is only a convenience.

The remarks in St. John market reports in regard to the California loose muscatel packages is said by the importers here to have been the right thing in the right place, and all unite in the wish that they may meet the eyes of the packers and result in an improvement.

Some time ago the Canadian oil people fixed a price for both the wholesaler and retailer. During the past week they have advanced the price another ¼c., making an advance of ½c. since the arrangement. But as far as THE GROCER could find out, the retailer is supposed to stand the loss of the advance, as his selling price remains the same.

NOVA SCOTIA MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN GROCER,

HALIFAX, Dec. 27, 1894. "HE holiday trade is fairly over. The open weather did not help it, and the

panic in Newfoundland threw additional stocks on the market, which tended to lighten prices. This was particularly noticeable in the provision and fruit lines. The monthly shipments of poultry, beef, etc., by Halifax dealers, to Newfoundland, averages \$2,000. This, with what was in transit from other parts of the province and which was thrown upon this market, made stocks too plentiful for comfort, and prices came down. Alderman John Ryan is a shrewd dealer, and while prices were low he made big purchases. The day before Christmas the dealers found themselves low in stocks, but Mr. Ryan was able to supply them, which he did at quite a profit. He disposed of nearly two tons of poultry in three hours. The market is now bare. Private advices from St. John's show a more hopeful state of affairs. Merchants there who handle goods for Halitax houses write that they expect to be able to remit in a short time. Halifax merchants have every reliance in their Newfoundland brethren. and state they are willing to give them all the time they require.

BREADSTUFFS—Stocks remain light, and there is no activity in demand. Oatmeal remains steady and firm. Bran and middlings remain at last week's quotations of \$20 to \$20.50 per ton for the former and \$21.50 to \$22 for the latter. Quotations (Continued on page 26.)

(Continued on page 26.)

BETTER PROFITS are made by selling our fish. We are fishermen and ship direct from boat or curing house to your place. Two or three middlemen's profits are thus saved. We have every kind of fish. WRITE US.

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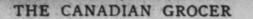
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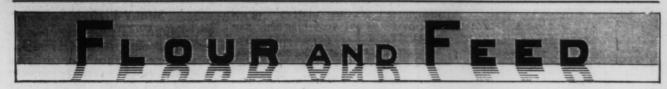
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T is to be noted that bags of flour are quite an effect in holiday window dressing in Toronto.

During a recent discussion before the British Medical Association it was repeatedly stated that flour began to deteriorate soon after it was ground. A contributor to The British Baker, Confectioner and Purveyor holds decidedly different opinions, and writes : "In this connection it is important to note the opinion almost universally held by both millers and bakers, that flour definitely improves by keeping. No doubt such improvement depends more or less on the character of the flour and also on the conditions of storage. Damp warehouses, in which evil odors of any kind are present, will injure any flour whatever, and it may be safely laid down that deterioration commences the very moment flour is subjected to such conditions. But given dry, airy stores, with ventilation between the bags or sacks, then in almost every case the flour improves for some time. To start with, the moisture of the flour itself dries off, and this is an advantage; the color improves more or less (perhaps not to such an extent as the miller would have us believe). Stored under such conditions, there is no agency at work which tends to injure or decompose sound flour ; and often a miller will ask for an enhanced price for a parcel of flour, simply because it has acquired age."

The record has again been broken. We told last month how the Duluth Imperial Mill had made a run of 7,900 barrels in 24 hours; and we awarded it the belt. But now we will have to take the belt back and give it to the Pillsbury "A" once more, which, on Monday, November 19, turned out 9,551 barrels of flour. This thing is getting as interesting as lowering the records of the Atlantic liners. We suppose the end of the contest has not yet been reached.—Modern Miller.

THE MARKETS. TORONTO.

WHEAT—Keeps firm and quiet. We quote: White, 62c.; red, 61 1/2c.; goose, 58 1/2c.

FLOUR—Business is still confined to odd lots at unchanged prices. We quote : Ontario straight roller, \$2.65 to \$2.70; Manitoba bakers', \$3.40; patents, \$3.65 to \$3.70.

BREAKFAST FOODS—Demand is fair at steady prices. We quote: Standard and granulated oatmeal, \$3.85; rolled oats, \$3.75 to \$3.85; rolled wheat, \$2.10 in 100 lb. barrels; cornmeal, \$3.50; split peas and pot barley, \$3.75 per barrel.

OATS—Firm and quiet at 32½c. BARLEY—Steady and higher at 44 to 46%c.

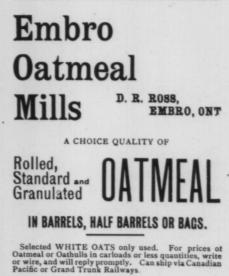
MONTREAL.

The demand for flour to-day on local and country account was good, and an active business is reported in Manitoba grades at the recent advance in prices. The tone of the market is strong for the above grades, and a further rise in prices is looked for in the near future, owing to the continued strong and advancing wheat markets in Winnipeg. We quote : Winter wheat, \$3.50 to \$3.75; spring wheat, patents, \$3.50 to \$3.65; straight roller, \$2.85 to \$3; extra, \$2.65 to \$2.70; superfine, \$2.50 to \$2.60; Manitoba strong bakers', \$3 40 to \$3.75. There is a firmer feeling in the feed market, but prices are unchanged as yet. The demand is improving and a larger volume of business doing. We quote : Ontario bran, \$16 to \$16.50; Manitoba bran, \$17; shorts, \$18; mouillie, \$20 to \$22. The demand for oatmeal is slow and the market is quiet and steady. We quote: Standard, bbls., \$3.50 to \$3.65; granulated, bbls., \$3 60 to \$3.75; rolled oats, bbls., \$3.75 to \$3.85.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

In flour demand continues rather improved, and though many are still found who say prices will again be lower, they find that to meet present wants markets are firmer. There is quite a difference in the prices asked by different millers for the same grades of flour. Middlings continue firmer with fair demand. Beans are rather lower here than Ontario prices would seem to warrant, and an advance is looked for. In commeal price is firm at quotations, with fair sales. Oats and oatmeal are firm. Hay is slow and low. We quote: Manitoba flour, \$4.10 to \$4.25; best Ontario, \$3.50 to \$3.60; medium, \$3.30 to \$3.40; oatmeal, \$4 to \$4.10; Western grey buckwheat, \$2.25; commeal, \$3 to \$3.10; granulated, \$3.50 to \$3.60; middlings, on track, \$10.50 to \$20.50; bran \$18 to \$18 50; oats on track, local, 35 to \$3.75; pot barley, \$4 to \$4.10; hay, on track, \$9.50 to \$10.50.

25







Tilsonburg, Ont.

MARKETS - Continued

are: \$4 to \$4 15 for Manitoba; \$2.65 in sacks and \$2.85 to \$2.95 in barrels for extras; 90 per cents. are worth \$3 25; patents, \$3 35 to \$3.50; oatmeal, \$3 95 to \$4; cornmeal, \$3 05 to \$3.10. Jobbing and retail prices are from 5 to 10 per cent. higher.

FISH—Beyond a slight stiffening in dried fish, the market is very dull. There is nothing doing either in the export or local trade, and low prices continue. We quote, tol quol: Prime shore cod, \$3.25 to \$3.75; bay cod, \$3 to \$3.25 for small and \$4 to \$4.25 for. large. No. 1, West India market fall herring are down to \$2; No. I alewives, \$2.75; mackerel (city inspection), No. 1, \$14, No. 2 \$12, extras \$16

PROVISIONS—There is nothing doing in beef or mutton, and there will not be for the next week. No stocks are offering, and there is no demand. Some P.E. Island hogs sold for 6c. to day.

POULTRY—The market is now bare. Turkeys are selling at $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. to jobbers and $14\frac{1}{2}$ to $15\frac{1}{2}$ c. retail. Geese are worth 10c. per lb., and chickens, 35 to 45c. per pair.

EGGS—There is a fairly good demand for eggs. Cases are selling at 20c., and choice as high as 35c.

BUTTER—There is a lot of very fine Canadian in the market which is selling for 19 to 20c. Some domestic has been received, but it is very inferior.

GREEN FRUIT—This line remains as last week. Florida oranges are coming in freely and of good quality. They remain at \$2.50 to \$3. Valencias are not plentiful, and sell readily at \$4.50 to \$4.65. Messina lemons are worth \$4.50, poor stock selling at \$4 and less. Malaga grapes are selling at \$5.50 to \$6 for good stock. American 5-lb. baskets sell at 25c. The apple market remains quiet. There is lots of fruit in the market, which can be purchased all the way from \$1 to \$2.25 per bbl. There is a steamer here loading for London, which will take about 20,000 bbls.

POTATOES—The schooner trade is over and dealers only have light supplies. Calicoes are quoted at 30 to 32c.

DRIED FRUITS AND NUTS—This is the most active line at present and the most staple. Quotations are: Box figs, 13 to 13½c.; bag figs, 5c.; evaporated apples, 2c.; new dates, 6c.; prunes, 6 to 7c. Almonds remain at 14c.. filberts 10c., walnuts 10 to 11c.; Brazils 11 to 12c.; peanuts, roasted, 12c., raw 10c.

SUGARS—There is nothing doing in sugars. Quotations are: Pulverized, 6 to 7c.; granulated, 4 to 4½c.; extra C., 3¼ to 3‰c., standard, 3‰ to 3¼c.; yellow, extra C., 3½c.; yellow C., 3¾c.

MOLASSES-Stocks are easier, and so is the demand. A prominent West India importer said to THE GROCER to-day that it did not seem to matter whether there was any article on the market or not. Low stocks never seem to affect the prices. The low price of sugar is relegating the molasses trade entirely to the woods. Quotations are: Trinidad, 28 to 30c.; Porto Rico, 32c.; fancy do., 33c.; Demerara, M.R., 36c.

HALIFAX MARKET NOTES.

The Christmas trade was only an average one. Travelers report business slow through the province. The city trade was good.

The statement that Nova Scotia partridges were selling in the Upper Provinces at a low price is not entirely correct. Partridges were decidedly scarce here this year and brought good prices.

THE GROCER asked Messrs. Hessian & Devine to day if there was anything doing on this market in gallon apples. They said there was very little doing. On account of the low price of native apples, it is impossible to get people to buy the canned article.

This is the season when unique ideas are developed. The Mechanics' Supply Co., of Quebec, has not been backward in this respect, as is demonstrated by a foot rule in cardboard which it has issued. One side is an almanac, and on the other is inscribed inches up to twelve and centimetres up to thirty. The rule is nicely designed, and folds in a size convenient for the pocket.

THEY BUY EARLIER.

J. S. Leighton, of Orangeville, was in Torontoon Wednesday. "The holiday trade has been fair," he said to THE GROCER, "but we have not experienced that rush this season that we did in years gone by. The fact of the matter is, people do not now leave the making of their purchases to the last few days preceding Christmas. They now begin a week or so earlier than they did, thus spreading their purchases over a longer period."

CONCERNING RETAILERS.

W. H. Ryckman & Co., grocers, Hamilton, have a branch store at London under the management of one of their clerks, named Harris.

Harry Pethwick, better known as "Little Harry," and Charles Tuttle, grocers, Orillia, were partially burned out the other evening. Both places are closed for repairs.

Mr. East, who bought out the Cannington stock of the insolvent J. H. Strickland estate, is selling the goods off by auction.

E. B. Morgan & Son are said to have one of the best-dressed grocery windows in Oshawa.

J. H. Strickland & Co. have opened up in a small way in Cannington in the old postoffice building.

SICILY FILBERTS.

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ROSPECTS in Sicily filberts have improved during the week by the purchase of some 500 bags, this parcel having been held by an outside importer who had no legitimate channel through which to distribute the goods. With the knowledge that this parcel awaited a market, and that the holder was desirous of , closing up the account previous to the ending of the year, a pressure was brought to bear upon the jobbing price which tended to weaken the local situation, and produce a feeling of weariness upon the holder of the invoice. From 61/2 to 7c. the market was lowered by fractions until the jobbing price touched 6 1/4 c. During this receding period overtures were made for the sale of this last remaining block in first hands, but the prospective buyers when interviewed simply pointed to the sagging tendency of the market, and lowered their bids to correspond. Though persistent effort was made by the importer to stay the current against him, arguments being brought forth to show the strength and favorable statistical position abroad, the counter fact of a fairly liberal supply among local holders was presented, and this, coupled with a seeming indifference to additional quantities, was influence sufficient to change the tide in the interest of buyers. With this parcel hanging over the market, the situation was given an easy appearance, but, when once obtained, the grand transformation took place, and the market is now reported as strong, with an advancing tendency. Though no special activity has been noticed in this class of fruit during the season now closing, yet a steady regular distribution has been going on, and in the aggregate a large quantity has been distributed. The stock in this market today is placed at a liberal estimate to not exceed 2,000 bags, while some regard 1,600 as fully representing the available quantity. From Messina we learn from reliable sources that the sales of new crop this season have reached a total of 50,000 bags, which leaves a remaining stock of about 11,000 bags, certainly a very limited quantity for this period of the year. In view of this heavy reduction, the market there has been showing a stronger tendency of late, with an appreciation cabled 35s., or, say, a bare cost to import of 6c. When it is considered that the annual consumption of this country alone is 20,000 to 25,000 bags, the strength of the present sit-uation can readily be discovered. Though the Sicily product is given the preference by the majority of consumers upon this side, there is some call for the fancy long nut from Naples. Of this variety some 1,500 to 2,000 bags are imported annually, though none in the trade are accustomed to carrying any considerable quantity at one time, the comparatively high cost and limited sale acting as a check upon any large ventures. The imports since September I have been 15,110 bags, and the total quantity now in transit is 800 bags.-N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

DRY GOODS.

TORONTO MARKET.

A QUIETNESS has settled down on the wholesale houses this week and made itself quite noticeable. The holiday trade is over, and the cold snap eame three days too late to make furs enjoy a spirited movement. Retailers are this week pushing out slow sellers and broken lots and are not buying anything. There is absolutely no sorting trade.

The city retail trade have had an excellent month. They were prepared to accept less than they received last year, and were agreeably surprised by the spiritedness of tuyers. True, the sales were small and in many cases trivial, but the number of buyers was quite up to the usual standard. People bought sparingly, carefully and lightly, but, nevertheless, they bought.

All attention, in the wholesale houses, is now being turned to spring lines. Domestic goods of some kinds are being received from the mills and opened up. Colored cottons are coming in, and such lines as white and colored shirts, prints, etc., are being passed into stock or cased and stored ready for later shipment.

Most buyers leave next week for European markets to look up fall goods. Millinery buyers are still busy with spring fashions.

AN EXPLANATION.

Mr. H. J. Bray, Sr., states that some of the statements made in last week's GROCER in reference to his son's affairs were not altoge her correct. The writ issued by the Rossport Fish Co. was, he claims, for \$453 instead of \$1,583, as it appeared in the lists of one of the commercial agencies, and as THE GROCER stated. He furthermore states that the account was a disputed one, the Rossport Company having made a breach of contract in not supplying his son with fish in proportion to the catch as stipulated in the agreement. "As far as the rest of the article is concerned, all I can say," added Mr. Bray, "is that my son has sufficient assets to pay all he owes; that is, I mean there is enough due him to meet all his liabilities; and as these accounts are being collected I am paying off the bills."

ADDING A PROFIT.

How shall a profit be calculated on a heating job alter the cost has been estimated? asks an exchange. Shall it simply be a lump addition, or should some other method be used? After a season when the shop has been busy and several men have been employed the employer often wears a long face because the profits expected fail to materialize. Has he considered rent, interest, insurance, light, heat, power, boy, horse and salesmen in the cost of every bid he has

made, besides a generous allowance for the unexpected which is said to always happen? If he has not, it is quite probable that they have eaten up what he added for a profit. They must be counted in the cost, then a percentage added on for a profit, in preference to a lump which is largely guesswork. If a percentage plan is followed there is less probability of losing some jobs by the price being too high, and, what is worse, losing money on others by the price being too low. The percentage to be put on will require some judgment in determining the amount, as a larger business will reduce the amount each job will have to bear of the fixed expenses. In some cases it may be good business policy to reduce the profit to keep the shop going, but they are rare ; in other cases to raise the profit, so as to lose the work of a poor payer. Without the profit, however satisfactory the work and however popular the house, business failure must sooner or later be the outcome.

MAKING THE DISCOUNT.

HERE is nothing that pleases a wholesale dealer more than to have his customers make the discount, says a writer in an exchange This refers to the special discounts given for cash payments, and is true, though a reduction in the profit on the sale is one of the results. A case in which the d scount was made recently, however, while very clever, has brought no comfort to the wholesaler. Two concerns, whose wares are used by the same class of trade without conflict of interests, have their office and salesroom together. A man came in one morning and asked to see the line of goods that occupies the greater portion of the showroom. A salesman sold him quite a bill, for which he paid cash, showing a business card from a business house in a nearby town, and as he had taken an interest in the construction, management, and proper setting of the goods, he gave the impression of a live dealer. He asked more questions than usual of a pertinent character, and showed intelligence and enterprise in preparing to do a larger business in the line of goods being investigated, so an extra discount was given him as an incentive to continue his dealings. While he was talking with the salesman the goods of the other concern were being shown to another buyer and attracted his attention. He was introduced to the manager by the salesman, and again his intelligence and interest secured him the discount, and paying his bill he stated he would send the local ex. press for the goods the next day, which he did. In praising his intelligence to a third party the man whose card was presented heard of it and said he had never been in the place and knew nothing of the transa tion. He never had any use for such goods, as his work was not in that line. It was clearly evident that someone had impersonated him profitably, but, as the bills had been paid, he could not see where he had suffered. The imposter had made the discount with two bright business men and good salesmen. Efforts to secure trade prices by outs ders are not unusual, but are seldom successful, and those in the trade are often unable to make the discount because of the long credit they ask for.

A PHENOMENAL TELEGRAPHER.

The little village of Brechin, North Ontario, has a phenomenon in the shape of a youthful telegraph operator. His name is Howard W. Byam, and is only 8 years of age, yet he is an expert telegrapher, sending off and receiving messages with the sang froid of an old-timer at the keys. His father is the station agent at Brechin, having succeeded the old and respected Wilfred Gaudrie. Young Howard is the father's right-hand man, and one of the attractions of the passengers who are waiting for their trains is to watch the precocious boy, mounted on a high stool, manipulating the "ticker."

YOUR MONEY OR YOUR GOODS.

There is a certain class of grocers who will not be staying up all New Year's eve, wondering where the money is to come from to carry on business for 1895, and they are the grocers who sell for cash.

They have either got the money or the goods, whereas many a credit grocer, this holiday season, has neither got the goods nor will get the money for those goods, which by this time have been resolved by the chemistry of nature into other elements, and are not returnable.

It seems to us that there must be a great deal of pure philanthropy in the breasts of those grocers who persist in supporting entire families in whom they have not the slightest interest, and sometimes scarcely know; and yet this is exactly what the credit grocer does.

He not only loses the profit on the goods he sells, but he must also pay the principal on those goods to his jobber.

What a splendid time it is to change from such a losing style of transacting business by adopting a strictly cash basis for the coming year.

We warrant you there will be no desire to return to a credit basis, after a few months' trial of exclusively cash sales.

For cash is the golden rule.--Cash Grocer, Philadelphia.

Trepanier's match factory, Three Rivers, Que, was burned down Saturday afternoon. Loss is not given, neither is insurance. The factory is located at Louisville.

Merchant — Do you think advertising pays?

Book Agent-No, I don't.

Merchant-Why not?

Book Akent—Why not? Because it takes all the people to your store to buy goods, and I can't find anybody at home to sell a book to; that's why not.—New York Recorder.

THE DRUMMER'S ORDEAL.

M Y fellow-passenger drew a long breath through the cigar stump between his teeth until it burned like a crematory furnace, and enveloped me in a haze of smoke; then he lighted his third cigar, settled himself back in his seat, and began :

"Six years ago this coming January 19th I reached Spikers Station on the 5.14 train in the afternoon. I was traveling for a wholesale grocery firm, and was engaged in working among the stores in this part of the State. Spikers is a little place.

"Only one local train a day stops here. The place consists of a forlorn station, a few poor frame dwellings, a store kept by a Scotchman, a saloon and a blacksmith shop. This, you know, is a sparsely-settled region. At intervals in the broad expanse of scrubby woods there are small farms and an occasional ore bank or sawmill upon which the few inhabitants depend for their livelihood.

" I got off the trair and hurried over to the store. As it was already dark the place was filled with loafers, rough-looking fellows, who stared in a vacant way as I unpacked my sample cases and spread the goods upon the counter. I knew the storekeeper and had no trouble in selling him a bill, so that when I finished business with him at the end of an hour, I felt amply repaid for my trouble. Then I began to look about for a place to spend the night.

"I found that the Pittsburgh express stopped at Schmucker's Junction, three miles up the track, and that by good, brisk walking I would be able to catch it comfortably. I made arrangements to have my cases sent on by the local train next day, and then took my leave, after having received explicit directions to follow the beaten path along the railroad.

"As I left the store I noticed, but did not heed, the sinister glances that three of the loafers who were sprawled along the counter cast upon me.

" It was a clear night; the moon was just rising above the mountains in the east; the air was cold and crisp and the ground frozen hard. In a few moments I passed the last house, reached the railroad, and was reeling off rod after rod of the hard white path that stretched before me. I soon arrived at the woods and was plunging deep into their heart. I had set for myself a brisk, bracing pace, and at first felt not the slightest uneasiness at my lonely condition, dark and forbidding though the woods seemed. When I had gone about a mile and a half I found myself within a few yards of what appeared to be a wood road, that wound out from among the trees, crossed the track, and then lost itself in the blackness on the other side.

"I had just passed this road, when I was startled by the sudden sound of a footfall behind me, and, before I could turn, two horny hands had seized my throat and held me fast. I tried to cry out, but my effort was stopped by a firm clutch of the strong fingers. Then two men appeared, and in another instant I lay helpless on the ground.

"The three ruffians were big, burly fellows, so heavily muffled up that, beyond a few stray whiskers, I could make out nothing of their faces. All my efforts at kicking and struggling proved vain. One sat on my legs and coolly tied my feet; another bound my arms, and then the clutch on my throat was loosened, and I was allowed to breathe. In a few moments they had taken everything of any value on my person—a watch and my money; not much, only a few hundred dollars.

"This done I thought I would be allowed to go, but reckoned wrongly. One seized my hands and another my feet and then laid me across the track. My horror knew no bounds when I realized what this meant. One of the brutes tied my feet hard down to the rails. I begged and threatened, pleaded and expostulated, offered them a reward for my release, and dire vengeance if they left me there, but in vain. They coolly wrapped the rope round and round my ankles and under the rail, and then, fastening my arms at the elbow, they proceeded to secure my body.

"The tighter I felt the rope drawing to hold me until the express freed me from the track and the world the more I pleaded. The final answer was a blow on the mouth and the information that they wasn't going to have me telling tales. Then they left me.

" I heard the rattle of wagon wheels as they drove away. And then I was alone. I twisted and tore and writhed, in my frantic efforts to free myself, until exhausted. Time passed slowly. I pictured myself lying in pieces along the track.

"At last I heard a ringing in the rails, a low, plaintive ringing that told me that the express was coming. In a few moments and it would be on to me. I twisted and writhed in one last desperate struggle for freedom. I tore and kicked until the ropes cut deep into the flesh, and my clothes where the thongs were grew hot from friction.

"The ringing became louder, until at last it developed into a roar. I looked down the track and saw the faint gleam of the beadlight as the engine rounded a curve. One more minute!

"Frantically I struggled. Nearer and nearer came the flying train; louder and louder became the roar and ringing in the rails—so loud that it drowned my wild screams. The headlight was blinding me all was over. No. I continued to struggle. Then I felt a burning sensation in my legs a terrible heat—and an odor of burning clothing followed. I raised my head and the gleam of a flame met my eyes. There was a sudden flash, and in an instant my feet were enveloped in fire. I realized it then—the friction of the thongs, in my tremendous struggles, had set fire to my trousers.

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"Suddenly, almost miraculously, the ropes unloosed—they had burned off, and my feet were free. I raised myself on my back and waved my blazing legs in the air. There was a whistle for down brakes, a jarring of the rails as the wheels slipped over them the headlight was right over me, blinding me by its brilliancy—but too late ! I felt the cow-catcher's nose gently rub my back and then it stopped. I was saved !

"The whole train crew and all the passengers rushed up. In a few seconds the fire was extinguished, and I was carried by kind hands into one of the cars. Ah ! that was a terrible experience. I hope I may never have another such."

"So do I," I joined in heartily.

The speaker paid no attention to me, but continued: "I lost fifteen pounds in fifteen minutes, a gold watch, and \$300. My trousers, a new pair not yet paid for, were burned into knickerbockers. The bruises I recovered from. It was just six years ago, and ——"

He blew out a great puff of cigar smoke and was about to continue when above the buzz of conversation and rattle of the train arose the nasal tones of a farmer in the seat behind us as he exclaimed to his companion :

"Et do beat all th' way this 'ere kentry's growin', Sam. Two years ago they wasn't a house or store at Spiker's Station, an' now its gettin' quite a place.—Evening Sun.

WHY CUT PRICES ON STAPLES?

We cannot but wonder more and more, remarks a contemporary, as we consider certain phases of the retail grocery business, why it is the retail grocery puts out self-selling goods as leaders, instead of that class of goods on which the margin would justify him in making a drive. If the retailer must cut prices to win trade, is it not a part of ordinary wisdom and mercantile common sense to make drives in the direction of developing a line of trade that cannot be developed without hard pushing, but which, when developed, brings large returns? There is no consumer who must not have flour, sugar, bread and oil, and yet these are the very goods that retail grocers cut the quickest of all. They are goods which sell themselves and do not need pushing; it is not necessary to make a drive on them in order to have the consumer buy them; the consumer must buy them. On the other hand, there are lines of canned goods, and other fancy groceries, that consumers do not need to buy, and, in order to develop trade in them, it seems to us that the retail grocer might have some reason for cutting prices, if he is ever justified in cutting. Moreover, he can afford to cut such goods, because the margins permit, and yet evidences multiply continually that the retail trade cut only to cut off their noses.



Epicure Tomato Catsup . . .

As we've said before, we manufacture our goods from "the best of everything," and Epicure Catsup consequently is made from the finest ripe tomatoes and pure spices. It has a natural color and delicious flavor, and is generally acknowledged to be **THE** catsup par excellence.

Delhi Canning Co.

Delhi, Ont.

Holds . . Your Twine

___Is a Handsome Counter Fixture

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The twine-holder sits on the counter, the twine coming out through a hole in the top.

> If you have not received one of our twine holders from any one of our travelers, send to us and we will be pleased to mail one to you free of charge.

BRANCHES-MONTREAL: 17 St. Nicholas St. TORONTO: Wright & Copp, 51 Colborne St. WINNIPEG: E. W. Ashley.

The Surprise Soap

Twine Holder

30

The St. Croix Soap Mfg. Co., St. Stephen, N.B.

CAPE COD CRANBERRIES.

THERE is a general misconception of the natural advantages and disadvantages of Cape Cod, which, known from its shape as "the right arm of Massachusetts," extends over sixty miles into the Atlantic Ocean very much like the arm of a boxer when on guard, except that the hand is open and not clenched, says St. Paul Trade Journal.

At its extremity it boasts of few trees, and little fertility, and along its whole northern and much of its southern shores huge sanddunes and long levels covered only with beach grass, beach plums, high-bush cranberries, and whortleberries, speak of the additions made by ages of wave and wind, and sometimes of invasion of what where once green meadows, fields and forests. In the main, however, these sand hills, held together by the strong, wiry roots of the beach grass, have preserved the more fertile salt marshes, low meadows, and peat swamps, ancient farms, and still more ancient wooded lands of the interior. Not over thirty miles at its broadest part, it is a curious fact that a large proportion of "the cape" has never been devoted to cultivation since the first settlement of the pilgrims at Manomet, about 1622. The lands along the coast are seldom cleared more than two or three miles back from the low meadows, which are belted with peat swamps and broad salt marshes, traversed by tidal creeks, and protected by sand hills from the sea beyond. Across this narrow peninsula sweep the moist sea breezes, giving a milder climate than elsewhere exists in Massachusetts, and generally ample rains and heavy dews. The soil is usually light and easily worked, although heavier clayey loams and deposits of peat exist in due proportion, and the orchard has always been an important resource of the farmers of the upper part of the peninsula.

The peat swamp, cleared of its trees, vines and upper soil, covered with clean sand, and diked and ditched to allow of prompt overflow or sufficient drainage, and the low meadows and salt marshes, cut off from the high tides by dikes, with huge water-gates and tide-valves, are the main sources of wealth of the Cape Cod cultivator, and in 1892 produced over 200,000 barrels of cranberries, averaging \$4.50 per barrel, or about \$900,000 to \$1,000,000. This year the crop has not much exceeded 50,000 barrels, but these are selling in the best grades at from \$10 to \$13.

This unexpected shortage is due to three causes, or rather to three separate results from one general cause, i.e., the unexampled drought of the past summer. This, in the first place, lessened the growth of the vines and the full development of the berry in the higher plantations. Then the cranberry worm began its ravages, and there was often a lack of water in the upper springs, and the vines could not be flooded and the worms drowned; and then early frosts, which would have been innocuous had the land been wet, as is usual, took a large proportion of the ungathered berries.

The result has been a shorter crop of cranberries than has been known for over thirty years, and the loss is a serious one. It is certain that prices will be maintained until the present stock is exhausted, and it may be that even higher prices will be realized.

CROSS-LAKE TRAFFIC.

Rumors are prevalent of enterprises to establish a ferry system between some port in Ohio and Port Dover or Rondeau, in the one case to connect with the Grand Trunk, and in the other with the Lake Erie and Huron. It is believed that there are possibilities of working up a large cross-lake traffic in coal, and it seems probable that the next season of navigation will witness a regular freight service to some port on the north shore of Lake Erie. It is to be hoped that Messrs. Walker will succeed in making Port Stanley the objective point of this traffic. The London and Port Stanley road is well adapted to act as a feeder to other roads entering St. Thomas and London, and when the L. E. & D. R. R. is completed from Ridgetown to St. Thomas, the Walkers will have an opportunity of reaching the western part of the peninsula over their own line.-Journal, St. Thomas.



To Our Friends and Patrons:

For their Liberal Support we extend our Heartiest Thanks, and wish all

THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON.

H. A. NELSON & SONS, Manufacturers and wholesale dealers in Brooms.

Manufacturers and wholesale dealers in Brooms, Whisks, Brushes, Woodenware, Matches, Etc.,

TORONTO AND MONTREAL.

TRADE CHAT.

32

ETTERS patent have been issued incorporating the Tavistock Milling Company, with \$20,000.

Shippers report eggs scarcer than at this time last year.

The Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific both report a heavy passenger traffic for the holidays.

The Eastern Trust Company has been appointed trustee of Margaret A. Vaux, Halifax, N.S.

J. Archibald, of Montreal, has entered a \$10,000 action against S. Davis, for violation of trade mark.

The Franco-Canadian trade treaty was adopted by the French Senate on Thursdays 20th inst.

J. H. Hewer has purchased Lewitt's store, on the corner of Devonshire and Nottingham streets, Guelph.

James Firstbrook has opened up at Arthurs' old stand, Mill street, Acton, with a full line of groceries and fruit.

A. Vass has opened a well-stocked confectionery store on Quebec street west, Guelph, in the premises recently occupied by W. H. Knowles.

The Cornwall Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold their annual show on Friday and Saturday, 25th and 26th January next, at the "Factory Town."

Fred. Chilcott, traveler for Thompson, Codville & Co., has returned from a business trip in the west. He penetrated into the mining districts of British Columbia, extending the trade interests of his firm with gratifying results. He went into the Cariboo region, carrying his samples on a pick mule, and came out with orders that had it not been for Winnipeg enterprise, would have gone to San Francisco or Victoria — Free Press, Winnipeg.

The store occupied by Precious & Eyres, fruiterers, corner of James and Main streets, Hamilton, and owned by Mr. Charles Counsell, took fire on Friday night. The damage will amount to about \$600.

Mr. Auge has a bill before the Quebec Legislature regulating the hours which bakers shall work at their trade, and making it illegal for an employer to keep his men on duty between 9 p.m. and 4 a.m.

Ira Marks and Richard Bennett were in the grocery business on College street, Toronto, and Marks retired. Bennett sued him for an account of business transactions, but the judge of the Common Pleas Division relieved him of this trouble.

A. A. Allan, McMaster & Co., and John Caulder & Co., of Hamilton, have begun action to restrain Samson, Kennedy & Co. from proceeding to sell the stock of Brown, Waite & Co. at Smith's Falls under a chattel mortgage for \$3.370.

A writ has been issued by E. B. Eddy against Geo. C. Taylor, who formerly traded under the style of Taylor, Scott & Co. Taylor failed and assigned. Eddy held claims against the estate for over \$3,000. They only realized about \$1,000, and now he is suing for the balance—\$2,153.

The Bank of Montreal is expected to supply the support necessary for a reconstruction of the Union Bank, St. John's, Nfid., the Commercial Bank being hopelessly ruined. The People's Bank of Halifax has abandoned all attempts to begin business there, owing, it is alleged, to the obstructions thrown in its way by a combine of merchants who are interested in the Union Bank, and who, it is charged, want to control the whole commercial situation in the future.

The McClary Manufacturing Co, M. Masuret & Co., and several other prominent business men of London, sent W. M. Gartshore to Toronto to attend the sale of the steamer Persia. It was the intention of the London syndicate to buy the vessel, to be used as a freighter between Port Stanley and Montreal. Nine thousand dollars was offere I by Mr. Gartshore, beyond which the London people declined to go, the boat selling for \$9 700.

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The report of the Department of Customs at Washington, for the quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1894, shows exports from Collingwood, Ont., to exceed \$850,000, a larger amount than is shown from any other town in Canada, Montreal not excepted, as that city only shows an export to the United States for the same time of \$550,000 in round figures. These figures are taken from advance sheets issued officially by the department in Washington.

The London correspondent of The Edinburg Scotsman says: "From time to time rumors have been current that, in consequence of its greatly reduced net earnings, the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada would be unable to meet the interest on its debentures. I am, however, in a position to state that, notwithstanding that the net earnings to date are about $\pounds 100,000$ short of the interest, funds have been provided to make up the deficiency, and that the directors will, in the course of the next few days announce the payment on the due date."

New Year's Trade	New Malaga Raisins in bores and New Valencia Almonds NUTS OF New Bosnia Prunes ALL KINDS New Atlas Prunes
CURRANTS VALENCIA RAISINS CALIFORNIA RAISINS	
LAPORTE, MARTIN & CIE - W	holesale Grocers - MONTREAL.



SPECIAL

LETTER ORDERS FILLED AND SHIPPED IN 10 MINUTES.

CINNAMON FIRM.

Later advices report the foreign markets for cinnamon as very firm, and stimulating influences are found in an extract from The Overland Ceylon Observer, which states that "the deficient rainfall in 1892, which resulted last season in one of the smallest crops on record, has also had a disastrous effect on the outturn for the current season, the growth of the bushes having been seriously affected. Crop prospects have been rendered still more unfavorable owing to harvesting operations having been hindered by insufficient rain the latter part of the year. It is, therefore, likely that the crop 1893-94 will also be below the average. Owing to the persistent low price of the bark, which not very long ago sold locally for a rupee and more per pound, cinnamon has lost favor with the villagers, and in those cocoanut gardens, which in the days of high prices were planted up with the fragrant laurel to the detriment of the existing palms, the work of uprooting it had gradually gone on for years, till it received an impetus in the extraordinary advance in the price of cocoanuts in 1893. Scarcely any cinnamon is now to be seen in the village where it had been planted in every available spot up to the very threshold of the dwellings. In the Negombo district generally, even on some of the larger highclass estates whose spice has a reputation in

the London market, cinnamon has been and is being superseded by cocoanuts where the soil is considered suitable for the latter, and the acreage under the former has decreased year by year." Another report states that "the cinnamon bushes have not had a decent flush of young wood for nobody knows how long, and the sticks are in consequence stunted in growth, thick in the bark, and most difficult to peel."

REGARDING CANADIAN CHEESE.

Canadian cheese exporters are inclined to re ent the complaints which British importers have brought against them. They will, we think, be much wiser to see exactly what it is in the method of shipment as adopted in Canada of which their friends here disapprove, and give friendly attention to the demand for the marking of each cheese with the date of its make. The cheese trade with this country has been built up with a care and foresight which does Canada great credit, and we are sure that when the complaints are understood in Montreal a sensible desire will be shown to meet the reasonable demands of the British market.

Speaking of cheese recalls the fact that a very interesting development is taking place in the Canadian trade. Australasian cheese-makers are doing their best to secure as good a foothold in British markets as Canada has gained. What, we wonder,

will they say when they find Canadian cheese reaching their home markets? The other day, so The Montreal Trade Bulletin tells us, Messrs. Kirkwood & McKinnon, of Sudbury, Ontario, sent a sample lot from their stock to Sydney, New South Wales, and now learn that the analysis of this cheese at Sydney proves it to be 5 per cent. richer than the best New South Wales cheese, known as Bodella, which took the prize at the Agricultural Exhibition at Sydney The fame of Sudbury is evidently not to be dependent alone upon nickel ores and copper mines.—Can-

PURE GOLD MFG. CO.

TORONTO

FAILED AFTER THIRTY YEARS.

adian Gazette, London.

To be in business thirty years and then fail is hard. Yet this is the fate that has just befallen a Butterley (England) grocer named John Farnsworth. The insolvent began business thirty years ago, having succeeded his father as a grocer. The business was then solvent, and he had $\pounds 200$ of his own. In 1887 he made a composition, and paid 5s 6d. in the \pounds . His ltabilities then amounted to between $\pounds 600$ and $\pounds 700$. He went on trading, buf kept only a day book. He found he was insolvent twelve months ago, during the miners' strike. His losses on bad debts amounted to $\pounds 344$. His trade de, ended almost solely on the workmen of the Butterley Steel and Iron Co., but consequent upon the coal strike, the men were out of work.

TO KEEP OUT SPURIOUS TEAS.

A movement is on foot in the United States to inaugurate a more uniform system for the inspection of teas. "I have," said Inspector Byrne, of New York, to a representative of The Journal of Commerce, "been seeking a . uniform action at all points, and have been working in harmony with the appraiser at Chicago. What teas we have condemned have been shipped to Canada, and, to a great extent, were reimported via Chicago. By virtue of the provisions in the statute certain consignments are allowed to pass exterior ports and examined at the port of destination. This, in many cases, is radically wrong, because interior ports as a rule do not employ inspectors expert enough to examine teas. Some consignments of recent date are far too low to pass, and must necessarily be rejected.

"The tea inspectors claim that we are getting purer and better teas than we did thirty years ago. An inspector in the department said on Saturday : 'The law prohibits the importation of any teas for sale adulterated with spurious leaf, or with exhausted leaves, or which contains an admixture of chemical or other delecerious substance as to make it unfit for use. From every lot of tea imported a sample is taken by the examiner and tested. If it does not come up to the standard merchants are notified and they can then have the consignment re-examined by three experts, one for themselves, one for the Government and another that both may select. Their decision is final, and if they find the tea to be below the standard it must be exported. Such teas were formerly shipped to Canada and then smuggled back into the United States ; but restrictive laws have recently been passed by Canada, similar to those in vogue in European countries and our own.'

"During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, about 34,000 cases, or more than 1,000,-000 pounds of tea, were rejected at this port

"No one can tell from the looks of the tea whether it is good or bad. Two samples that look alike are entirely different. For instance, one may result in a light amber color, perfectly clear, with a delicious aroma, the grounds being composed of leaves clean and green. The other sample probably would result in a darker liquor, with a muddy sediment, with the grounds filled with black leaves, and smell like a decoction of dried herbs. The latter is exhausted tea leaves and leaves from other plants, filled with dirt and colored with a mixture of soapstone, Prussian blue and rice water paste.

"The exactness with which a tea expert can detect a grade of tea by test is wonderful, for, from a single drawing an expert can tell out of which case from among two hundred previously examined, and all different, it was taken.

"There is no difference in the leaf of

green and black teas, the only difference being in the manufacture.

"The only way to stop importations of spurious tea is to outlaw them. The teas rejected are for the most part what are known as Pingsuey teas, which are grown in that part of China south of Shanghai, and called the Ningpoo country. The importers find no fault with the law, but that the inspectors are too strict in their enforcement of the law. The importers, by their right to have a rejected consignment re-examined, have by arbitration succeeded subsequently in having a large percentage of tea rejected by examiners passed by the Arbitration Committee. The inspectors say that if the present grade of importations continues, it will be a continual fight with the importers, but they are duty bound to reject teas that do not come up to the standard."

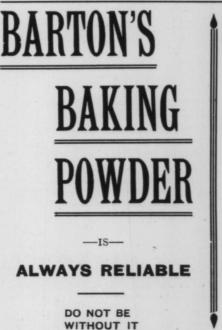


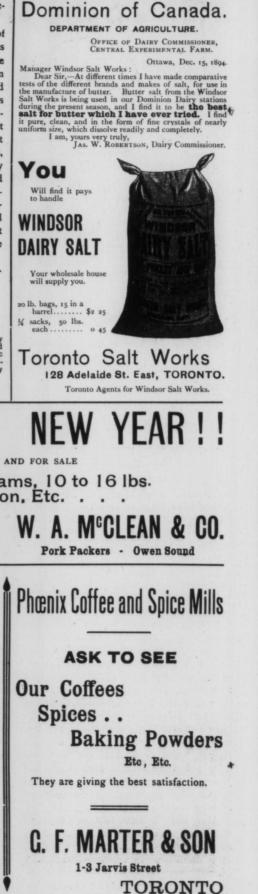
We find it necessary to state that the great celebrity our Royal Dandelion Coffee has attained has induced various imitations. We therefore caution the public against allowing themselves to be supplied with a spurious article, that only being genuine which is put up by us. The ROYAL DANDELION COFFEE CO. Henry J. Keighley, Manager, 468 King st West. Telephone 1610.

NEW YEAR

NOW READY AND FOR SALE Diamond H Hams, 10 to 16 lbs. Breakfast Bacon, Etc. . . .

Pure leaf, kettle rendered lard, in 5 and 10 lb. tins (2 doz, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ doz, in case). Nice for the holidays. Fresh Pork Sausages put up in 20 lb. baskets. Try a sample basket. Write for Quotations.



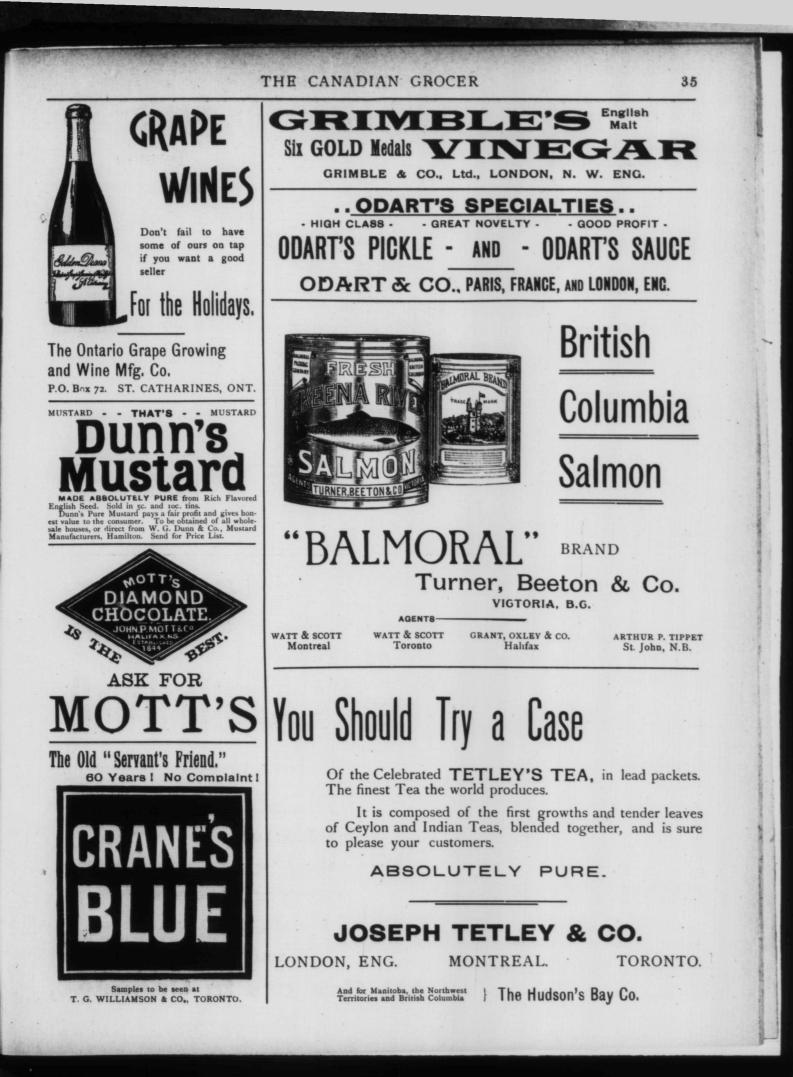


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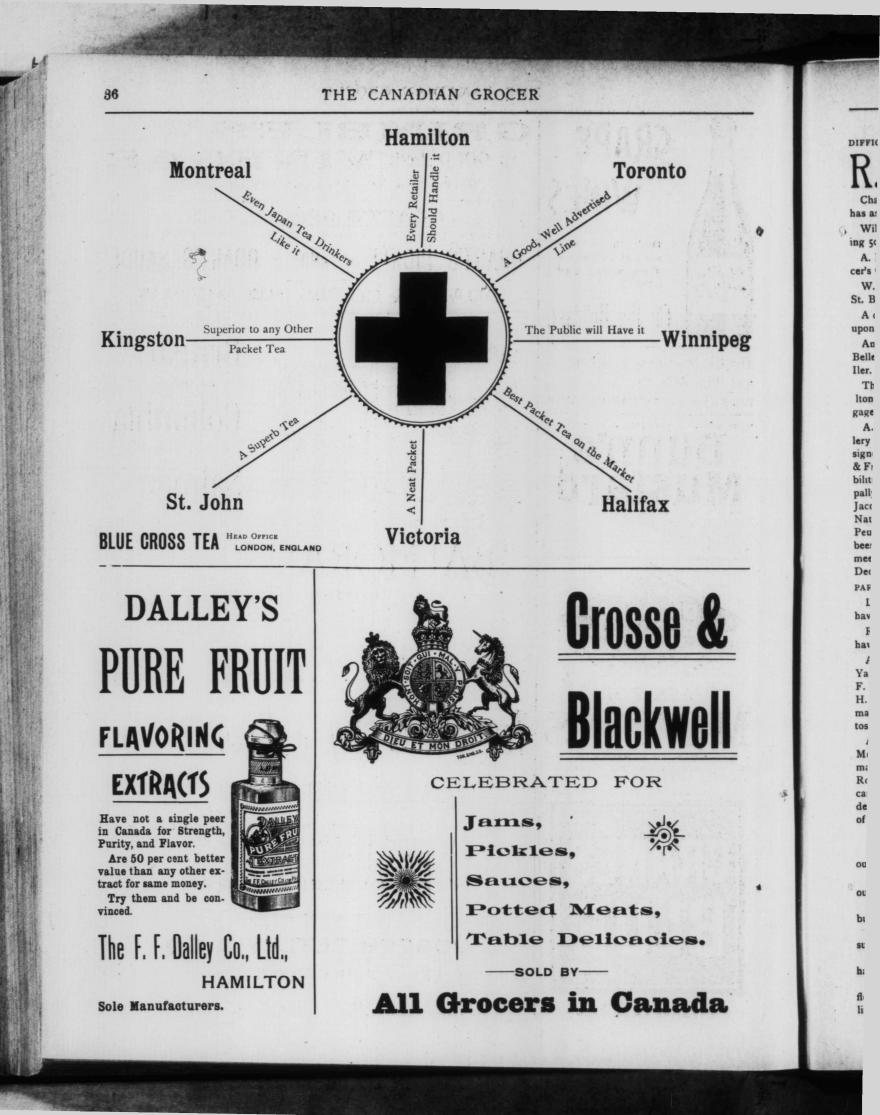
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MUST



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BUSINESS CHANGES.

DIFFICULTIES, ASSIGNMENTS, COMPROMISES

R. RUNCIMAN, merchant, Goderich, has assigned to C. B. Armstrong, London.

Chas. A. Spratt, boots and shoes, Ottawa, has assigned.

Wilson & Co., grocers, Toronto, are offering 50 cents on the dollar.

A. H. Falardeau, general merchant, Spencer's Cove, Que., has assigned.

W. M. Ronald, crockery and glassware, St. Boniface, Man., has assigned.

A demand of assignment has been made upon A. Guerette, teas, Levis, Que.

Andrew Durocher, general merchant, Belle River, Ont., has assigned to John C. Iler.

The stock of John Lindner, canner, Hamlton, has been seized under chattel mortgage.

A. H. Palardeau, general merchant, Sillery and Ancienne Lorette, Que., has assigned his estate on demand of Thibaudeau & Freres. The assets are \$36,220 and liabilities \$37,960. The creditors are principally Quebecers, and include the Banque Jacques Cartier for \$5,663, the Banque Nationale for \$2,402, and the Banque du Peuple for \$2,877. Napoleon Matte has been named provisional guardian, and a meeting of creditors will be held on the 29th December.

PARTNERSHIPS FORMED AND DISSOLVED. L. Paquette & Co., grocers, Monireal,

have dissolved.

Robinson & Turner, grocers, Meaford, have dissolved.

A co-partnership has been registered in Yarmouth, N.S., by Herbert M. Small, B. F. Merrill, C. F. Robbin, S. C. Small and H. B. Teed to carry on business as soap manufacturers under the style of the Asbestos Co.

A partnership has been registered in Montreal by T. Bannerman, Mary Bannerman, A. Bannerman, Rose Gilboy, widow of Robert Bannerman, and A. Descary, to carry on business as wholesale and retail dealers in cigars and tobacco under the style of Descary & Bannerman.

CHANGES.

A. A. Cutting, grocer, Guelph, has sold out.

Oliver Jutras, grocer, Montreal, has sold out to J. B. Petelle.

Alexander & Armstrong, grocers, Thornbury, have sold out.

Geo. Neil, grocer, Bracebridge, has been succeeded by J. B. Johnston.

R. D. Taylor & Co., grocers, Brantford, have been succeeded by M. C. Robbins.

J. B. Campbell & Son have sold their flour mill in Kingston to the Kingston Milling Co. Mathilde Gagnon, widow of E. Auclair, has been registered proprietress of the grocery firm of E. Auclair & Cie.

SALES MADE AND PENDING.

The drug stock of J. A. Howel, Quebec, has been sold at 45c. on the dollar.

The stock of L. Marchand, grocer, Montreal, has been sold at 75c. on the dollar.

FIRES.

J. B. Hughes, evaporater, Cherry Valley, Ont., has been burned out.

G. Mitchell & Son, general merchants, etc., Cobourg and Baltumore, have had their store at the latter place destroyed by fire

A QUESTION RE TARIFF.

NEW YORK firm, signing itself "A. D. & Co.," writes as follows to The Journal of Commerce of that city :

"We shipped to P.P., Canada, in bond, one bale corks, value \$98, and paid duty 20 per cent.-\$1960 P.P., could not get the bale without paying an additional duty on the value of the bale, as if it had been sold here after paying American duty. With this our bale shipped in bond paid in Canada two duties. Thinking it was wrong, we wrote first to the collector of the port, and later on to the Commissioner of Customs, Ottawa, Canada. The Commissioner answered us to-day ' that the Collector of Customs at the port of Canada was correct in assessing duty upon a value including the amount of the United States duty, which ordinarily would have been paid upon the goods if they had been sold for consumption in the United States, and that this principle is also recognized by the Government of the United States in fixing the values of goods purchased in bond in any foreign countries where duties on such goods are imposed.' If it is correct, then it is useless for us, the importers, to ship goods in bond, and we can consider the Canadian and other foreign markets closed, as the buyers cannot afford to pay two duties on goods and the same price as if they were sold in New York after paying American duty."

In reply, The Journal of Commerce says : "Some time ago we called attention, in this column, to the fact that goods shipped to Canada from a bonded warehouse in the United S ates were now required to pay duty on the 'duty paid fair market value for home consumption ' in the United States, and not merely on value in bond, as formerly. The Canadian Commissioner of Customs is correct in saying that our Treasury Department has directed that duties be assessed upon the same system on goods imported into the United States. It should be noted, however, that when the question came before the Board of General Appraisers they decided adversely to the Treasury Department. An appeal from this decision was taken by the collector, and the que tion is now in the courts."

THE PRIZE TEA PACKAGE FAKIR.

Still in existence is the fakir with his prize packages of tea. He was in Winnipeg the other day, and we leave The Commercial of that city to tell the rest. In its issue of Dec. 17 it said :

"A gambling business in the tea line has just been suppressed in Winnipeg by the authorities. A concern called the Globe Tea Co. recently opened business in Winnipeg, and advertised that they would sell choice teas, giving a valuable present in every package. Gold watches, diamonds, etc., were among the presents advertised as to be found in the packages of tea The cans were sold at \$1 each, and quite a business was done, until the authorities very properly dropped in and laid complaints of violation of the law regarding lotteries against the proprietors. The tea sold, which was advertised as something very choice, 1s said to be very inferior stuff."

NEW BACON-CURING PROCESS.

A recent issue of The Melbourne Leader contains some interesting particulars respecting a new process of bacon-curing, which is said to have been introduced into New Zealand by Mr. Vecht, the representative of an American meat company. We express no opinion on the matter, which is essentially one for the judgment of experts, but simply give the data as they have reached us through the medium of our Antip dean contemporary. We learn that the discoverer of the new proces, the late Mr. William Oake, of Ulster, in the course of an . xp riment found that the antiseptic properties of salt were to be found in Nature apart from chloride of sodium (salt), and that the obnoxious effects of dissolving the albumen in the curing process could, therefore, be avoided. This is really the key to the new system of curing. By the new sty'e of treatment the bacon and hams, although thoroughly cured with the very essence of salt, still retain all the albumen originally in the meat, and yet do not taste salty to the palate. The lean, instead of being a secondary consideration as under the old process. becomes at once the nutritious delicacy it was intended by Nature to be. By the new process the lean of the bacon cured remains soft and juicy, and natural in color. No chemicals are used. Mr. Vecht states the bacon is subjected to the antiseptic which in salt does the curing, but the product is absolutely free from any chemical whatever. The best proof of the value of the system is the fact that where the "mild cure" has been adopted the hams will keep for any length of time in any climate. A great deal of labor, it is said, is saved by the new process, while the article put on the market is declared to be much superior in taste and flavor and quality to bacon cured on the old system.

THE CANADIAN GROCER

LAKE SHIPPING.

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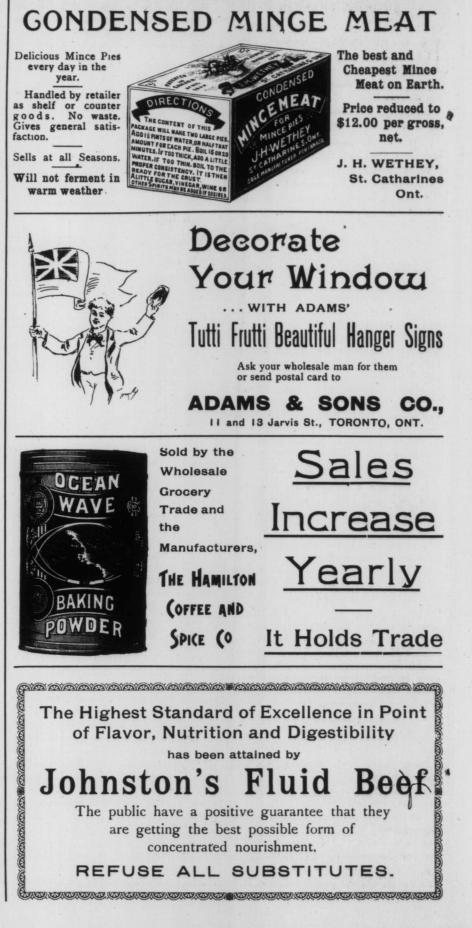
PON the departure of the last grain fleet from port The Chicago Inter-Ocean reviews the lake navigation season. This year has been worse than last, and that was the worst year that had ever been experienced up to that time. There was a deficiency of grain to transport, the season opened a month too early for the interests of the vessel men, and rates went down beyond any precedent. The western movement of the milling trade increased the flour shipments, and the scraping up of iron ore off the surface of the ground with steam shovels increased the ore ship nents. The average rate on corn from Chicago to Buffalo was 1.19c. per bushel, as compared with 1.43c. last year; the rate on ore from Chicago to Lake Erie ports was 46.12c. per ton, as against 56.16c., though the ore rate from Duluth was less than a cent below that of last year ; the rate on coal from Buffalo to Duluth averaged 24.98c. per ton, as against 29.16c., while there was an increase of a little more than a cent a ton on coal from Buffalo to Chicago. The rate on corn did not go below one cent a bushel last year, but this year it touched three-quarters. The half million bushels of wheat sent to Ogdensburg is said to have been destined for New England for feeding purposes, and it is conjectured that 800,000 bushels of the wheat shipped to Buffalo and Erie was for feeding purposes, and in addition to this large quantities of " ground wheat" came east for feeding purposes.

For the year, compared with 1893, the flour shipments by lake show a large increase. From Chicago and South Chicago they amounted to 2,190,385 barrels, as against 1,472,060 in 1893; wheat fell off more than 5,000,000 bushels, which is over one-fourth; corn fell from 63,000,000 to 35,000,000 bushels, in round figures, and oat shipments fell about a third, 7,500,000 bushels.

The total shipments of iron ore by lake greatly exceeded those of last year, being 7,776,547 tons, against 5,880,918 in 1893 and 8,545,313 in 1892. Lumber shipments from Lake Superior increased, but from Lake Michigan, Green Bay and Lake Huron the business has been bad.

The lake lines are said to have done more business than ever before in carrying merchandise east and west. Never before were they such sharp competitors of the allrail routes.

A few vessels have earned six or seven per cent. this year, but many have lost and many have earned little, and two per cent. is estimated as an average dividend. Better business is expected next year; ore shipments promise to be large, the vast quantities of wheat stored in Chicago will go east some time, and better general business in the spring is counted on. Two months of rates that a short time ago would have been thought very moderate would send orders to the lake shipyards for more steamers of 3,000 and 4,000 tons burden.



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THE CANADIAN GROCER

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THE ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO.'S

GRANULATED YELLOWS SYRUPS

ARE PURE

Material whatever is used OUR GRANULATED

Do You Want Good Milk?

"REINDEER" BRAND CONDENSED MILK.



NO BLUEING

ANALYSIS:

WATER	27.48
FAT	8.84
ALBUMINOIDS	10.20
MILK SUGAR	13.54
CANE "	37.96
ASH	1.98

(Signed) MAYNARD BOWMAN Pub. Analyst, Nova Scotla and P. E. Island

DE. ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, Analy. Sanit. Inst., London, Eng., says : "The REINDEER BRAND condens

"The REINDEER BRAND condensed milk must be pronounced of excellent quality, and in every way satisfactory."

PROF. JAS. W. ROBERTSON, Dom. Dairy Commission, says :

"The Truro condensed milk, REINDEER BRAND, has been analyzed by our chemist, and found superior to the famous SWISS products."

0	THE CANADIAN GROC	ER
PROFIT !	PROFIT !!	PROFIT !!!
Robinson	s F	Robinson's ·
patent Barle		atent Groats
	e Grocers handle the	se goods.
Because They are prot	fitable, and T	hey are the best foods for
Samples Free on Applica		nts and Invalids
FRANK MAG	OR & CO. 16 St. John Stre	MONTREAL.
CURRENT	MARKET G	UQTATIONS
This list is corrected every Thurs- 4 oz. cans, y. The prices are solicited for pub- tation, and are for such qualities ad quantities as are usually ordered retail dealers on the usual terms Size 1, in	riend— W. H. GILLARD & CO #and 4 doz boxes \$2 40 4 doz boxes 210 Diamond—	" " 0 12 Liquid. per doz.
fices. "12, in All quotations in this department 5, in re under the direct control of the Pound tin ditor, and are not paid for or doc. US os tins. red by any manufacturing or job- 9 oz tins, ng house unless given under their 5 lb tins. sme; the right being reserved to Ocean W	6 11 7C \$ 10. tins, 3 doz. cas 4 11 45 1 lb. tins, 3 doz. cas s, 3 doz.in case 3 00 BISCU 8 doz in case 8 40 BISCU	es 1 17 es
PUBE GOLD. per doz 1-10. doz 10. cans, 1 doz. in case	in cases	Peach Cake12 P. G. FRENCH BLACKING. per gross earl Waters13 No. 4
16 oz. cans, 1, 2 and 11b. seale	r jars, 2 doz. in case. 2 25 Jam Jams11 S jars, 2 '' 2 25 Jumbles11 2 '' 1 25 Lemon	" 8 lb pks 18 No. 4, " " 1 25

the Thing on Which to make or Extend a Busi-ness. BAKING POWDER. a point of Keeping it al-ways in Stock.



42 THE CANADIAN GROCER p CHAS. SOUTHWELL & CO.'S High-class Jams Jellies and Marmalades SELL These goods are prepared specially for export, and are giving satisfaction to NDON. S hundreds of our customers. A trial order will convince you that they are the_ Co BEST IN THE MARKET Nelson's Brilliant Gelatine **Cadbury's Chocolates** In 1 oz. Packets. In Fancy Boxes. Attractively packed. Once used always used. Large assortment for Xmas trade. Quotations and Samples on Application. FRANK MAGOR & CO., 16 St. John Street. MONTREAL. DAY & MARTIN LIMITED SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE WORLD-FAMED WELL STIR BEFORE USI AY_{and} MARI Liquid and Paste Blacking BLACK AND WHITE CREAM FOR PATENT LEATHER. **Russet** Cream DAY MARTIN'S For Brown Boots, Saddlery, etc. RUSSET CREAM Specially Prepared Dubbin For Shooting and Fishing Boots. Manufacturers by appointment to Her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, and the Army and Navy. London and Liverpool

THE CANADIAN GROCER

POUND CAKE FRUIT CAKE SULTANA CAKE For Christmas Trade

D

IN 1-LB. BOXES.

The Toronto Biscuit & Confectionery Co.

7 FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO.

rices c	urrent continued-		Fluid Beet-No. 4, 1 1b tins 14 15	5 dy 2 45 9 50
	Homepat'c, %'s, 8 & 14 lbs 30	Cases of Ir. 12 10x121b 1b bxs	Staminal-202 bottles 300	4 dy A P
	Pearl 11 11 25 London Pearl 12 & 18 11 22	Vanilla- bxs.		4 dy C P 2 35 2 40
	Bock " " SO	Yellow wrapper, p.1b. \$0 34 \$0 36 Chomois "43 49	4 02 ·	3 dy C P 3 05 8 10
	Bulk, in brs	Pink " " 50 56	riulu Deervordial-zuoz. Dotties 15 UU	HORSE NAILS: Canadian, dis. 60 to 60 and 24 per
avel (Cocoa Essence, packages 1 40	Blue " " 58 66	Milk Granules, in cases 4 doz 6 00	cent.
Jar	EPP's.	Green wrapper " 50 56	Milk Granules with Cereals- in cases 4 doz 500	HORSE SHORS :
Coco	a- per lb	Lilas " " 58 66	FRUITS	From Toronto, per keg 3 80
Se. 0	f 112 lbs each 0 35 er quantities 0 37}	Bronze " " 65 74 White " " 73 83	FOREIGN c per lb	SCREWS: Wood-
1810	FRY'S	Unsweetened-	Currants, Provincials, bbls., 31 4	Round " " 75 n.c. die
(A	. P. Tippet & Co., Agents)	Blue Premium " 38 42 Cases of Less	" Filiatras, bbls 41 41	Flat head brass 77 p.c. dis
Thoc	olate- per lb	54 lbs. than	" bbls 41 41	Round head brass 721 pc.
nill	as, 1's, 61b. boxes 0 40 a, 1's, 0 40 Medal" Sweet, 61b bxs. 0 30		Currants, Patras, bbls 5 54	WINDOW GLASS: [To find out what
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0000	s- Der doz	COFFEE.	(cases) 8 84	shows it to be a first-break glass, i.e. not over 25 inches in the sum of it.
1001	atrated, 1's, 1 doz in box 9 40	GREEN C DAY IN	Dates, Persian, Doves,	length and breadth.]
	1109 "	Mocha	Figs, Eleme, 14 oz	1st break (25 in and under).1 10 1 1
mœ	pathic, 1's, 14 lb boxes 0 34 1 lbs, 12 lb boxes 0 34	Bio 20 99	" 18 lb	2nd " (26 to 40 inches) 13 3rd " (41 to 50 ")
	JOHN P. MOTT & CO.'S	Platation Ceylon	" " 28 lb 17	4th " (51 to 60 ") 3 2
	McIndoe, Agent, Toronto.)	Porto Rico	" taps 4 5 Prunes, Bosnis, casks 4 41	Bopp: Mapilla) 35
tt'	Bromaper 1b \$0 80 Prepared Cocos 28	Jamaica	Cases Dg (Rope: Manilla 0 091 0 10 Sisal 0 062 0 07
tt'	Hommonat's Cocoa (18) 32	Maracaibo	" Anchor C, " 0	New Zealand 0 07 0 08
tt's	Homeopat's Cocoa (18) 32 s Breakf. Cocoa (in tins) 45		1 1 G& J. cases 0 54	AXES, Per box, \$6 to \$12.
tt's	No.1 Chocolate 80		Raisins, Valencia, off-stalk . 48 44	SHOT : Canadian, dis 121 per cent.
tt'	Breakfast Chocolate 28 Caracas Chocolate 40	Excelsior Blend	Fine off-stalk 44 52 Selected 54 6	
tt'	s Caracas Chocolate 40 s Diamond Chocolate 22	Jersey	Layers	" Screw, hook & strap 0 03 0 0
+ + 7	French-Can Chocolate 18	Mocha and Java 35	Raisins, Sultanas 51 8	WHITE LEAD: Pure Ass'n guaranter ground in oil.
tt's	Navy or Cooking Choc 27 s Cocoa Nibbs	Old Government Java 30 32 36	50 lb. boxes 51 7	251b irong north 0.04
ott'	s Cocoa Shells	Maracaibo	" Malaga: per tox	No. 1 0 04
nil	la sticks, per gross 90 Confec Chocolate 21c-43	Santos 27 28	London layers 9 25	No. 8
ott's	s Sweet Choc. Liquors 19c-30	DBUGS AND CHEMICALS	Imperial cabinets 2 25 2 55 Fancy Vega boxes	THERE VELVE . Salastad mash
		Alum	Black baskets	ages, ger gal 0 42 0 4
roie	nic Cocoa, 11b tins, per	Blue Vitriol 0 06 0 07	Blue "	LINSEED OIL: per gal., raw 0 53
d	Basence, 11b.tins.perdoz 2 25 le Cocos, No. 1 bulk.per 1b 20	Brimstone 0 03 0 03 Borax 0 19 0 14	Lemons, Fancy Floridas 4 05	ber Bar
COS	Essence, ilb.tins. perdoz 2 25	Camphor 0 55 0 70	" 250's 4 00	GLUE: Common, per lb 0 10 0 11
a.m (and Chocolate, 1110 Doxes,	Carbolic Acid	" 200's 3 75 " Palermos \$60's \$ 00	
	1D. Cake, per 1D 221	Castor Oil 0 071 0 08 Cream Tartar 0 26 0 28	" Malagas l'go cases 7 50	
yal	Navy Choc., 121b. bxs, 11b.	Ensom Salta 0.094 0.024	Oranges, Floridas 3 00 DOMESTIC	1 pail, 6 qt \$4 0
axie	ake, per lb	Paris Green 0 16 0 17 Extract Logwood, bulk 0 13 0 14	Apples, Dried, per 1b 5 54	Star Standard, 12 gt 4 5
1	b. boxes, ½ 1b. cake 35	Paris Green	do Evaporated 71 71	
	WALTEB BAKER & CO'S	Gentian	FOOD pe b	Tubs, No. 1 15 5
ho	colate-	Glycerine, per lb 0 17 0 20 Hellebore 0 16 0 17	Split peas\$3.75	11 9
kar	nm No. 1, bxs121bs each 45 's Vanilla in bxs121bs each 60	Iodine 5 50 6 00	Pot barley per 49-lb. packet 3.75 Peari barley, XXX	11 3
TRO	as Sweet bys 6 lbs each 40	Insect Powder 0 26 0 30	ROBINSON'S BARLEY AND GROATS.	Nests of S
st S	weet in bxs, 6 lbs. each 28 a Tablets, 416 in box, 24 bxs	Salpetre 0 081 0 09 Soda Bicarb, per keg 2 50	per doz.	Keelers No.1
0.8	se, per box, net	Sal Soda 1 18 1 95	Patent barley, 11b. tins	
ler	sse, per box, net	Madder 0 19}	Patent barley, 1 b. tins	Milk pans
000	rs'Style, in boxes 6 lbs each 28	EXTRACTS.	1 "	Wash Basins, flat bottoms
ake	as to the id., in Dis, bibses. io	Dalley's Fine Gold, No.8, p. doz \$0 75	HARDWARE, PAINTS AND	" " round " 3 !
aln	ble Chocolate- isters, Ilb., 4lb., and 101b. 55	" " " " 2, 2 oz 1 75	CUT NAILS, from Toronto	Handy dish 81 Water Closet Tanks
ITAS	kfast Cocos-	" " " " 3,3 oz 2 00	50 to 60 dy basis 1 85 1 90	18 101 010000 1 244 BB
bxs	6 & 19 1bs., each, 1 1b., tins 52	FLUID BEEF.	40 dy 1 90 1 95 30 dy 1 95 2 00	JAMS AND JELLIES.
	BENSDOBP'S. doz.	JOHNSTON'S, MONTREAL. per dos	20, 16 and 12 dy 2 00 2 05	
yal	Dutch, 1's, cases 4 doz \$2 40	Fluid Beef-No. 1, 2 oz tins \$3 00 No. 2, 4 oz tins 5 00 No. 3, 8 oz tins 8 78	2 00, 16 and 12 dy 2 00 2 05 0 10 dy 2 05 2 10 0 8 and 9 dy 2 10 9 15 5 6 and 7 dy 2 25 2 30	Jams assorted, extra fine.l's 25
	" 1's, " 2 " 4 50 " 1's " 1 " 8 50	No. 3, 4 of tins 5 00	6 and 7 dy 2 25 2 30	Jellies, extra fine l's 21
	M. LOWES & SON		We are m	anufacturers of John Bull, Worces shire and Orient Sauces, all A
	35 and 37 Wellington St. I	East A	grocers.	d sold everywhere by first-class Have you them for your Xmas
	To		trade? 1	f not, order at once through your
				grocer, or direct from us.

Prices current.continued-
SOUTH WELL'S GOODS

Jan Maria	per doz:
Orange Marmala	de \$1 50
Clear Jelly Marm	alade 199
Strawberry W. F.	Jum 2 20
Raspher,y "	2 10
Apricot "	
Black Currant "	
Other Jams	1 55 to 1 80
Red Currant Jelly	
Allthe above in.	11b. clear glass pots

LICORICE.

YOUNG & SMYLIE'S LIST.

MINCE MEAT. Condensed, per gross, net \$12 00

MUSTARD.

KEEN	8.
Square tins- D.S.F., 1 lb. tins	per 1b
D.S.F., 1 1h. tins	
** 1/4 **	
. 1	
Round tins-	
F.D. 1 1b. tins	
	0 271
" All jars nor is	r 0 75
" 41b. jars, per ja	0.95
. 1	4.7 41. 0.00
" 41b. tins, decora	ted, pr. tin 0 80
COLMA	N'S
Square tins-	per 1b.
D.S.F , 11b. tins	\$0 40
D.S.F , 110. CHBS	0 49
. 72	0 42 0 45
Round tins-	
F.D. 11b. tins	0 25
r.D. 910. 0110 1111	0 271
a fill inne noni	0.75
" 41b. jars, perj	0 15
" 1 " "	0 25
STTT	10
NUT	

Almonds, Tarragona	12	14
. Formigetta		
Almonds, Shelled Valencias	25	30
" Jordan.	40	45
" " Canary		
Brazil		114
Cocoanuts, per 100 \$4	50	\$5 50
Filberts, Sicily	93	101
Pacana	10	11
Peanuts, roasted	10	12
i green	7	10
Walnuts, Grenoble	13	14
" Naples, cases		
" Marbots	11	12
Bordeau		10

RICE, ETC. Per lb

Rice, Aracan	31 1	33	
" Patna	4	3	
" Japan	8	5	
" Imperial Secta	4	51	
" extra Burmah	37	4	
" Java extra	61 1	57	
" Genuine Carolina	91 :	10	
Grand Duke	. 61	6	
Sago	4%	51	
Tapioca,	. 41	51	
Goathead (finest imported)		61	

SPICES.

GROUND	Pe	er l	lb
Pepper, black, pure \$0	12	80	14
Pepper, white, pure	20		28
fine to superior	10		E
Ginger. Jamaica, pure	25		21
" African, "	16		18
Jassia, fine to pure	20		21
Cloves, " "	18		21
Allspice, choice to pure	12		11
Cayenne, " "	30		36
Nutmegs, '' ''	75	1	20
Mace. " " 1	00	ī	25
Mixed Spice, choice to pure	30	-	35
Cream of Tartar, fine to			
pure	25		39

THE CANADIAN GROCER

STARCH.

ST. LAWBENCE STARCE CO.'S ST. LAWBENCE STARCE CO.'S Culinary Starches-St. Lawrence corn starch.... Durham corn starch.... Laudry Starches-No. 1, White, 4 lb. Cartons.... """ Kegs.... Canada Laundry... Ivory Gloss, siz 6 lb.bozes, slid-ing covers... Ivory Gloss, fancy picture, 1 lb packs Patent Starch fancy nicture, 1 54 444 7 7 packs Patent Starch, fancy picture, 1 1b. cartons 71

 YOUNG & SMYLIE'S LIST.
 1b. cartons
 74

 5 1b floxes, wood or paper, per 1b 0 40
 EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO., LTD.

 Fancy bxs. (36 or 50 sticks), per
 Laundry Starches

 box
 125 1 25

 "Acme" Pellets, Fancy boxes
 040

 "Acme" Pellets, Fancy boxes
 150

 "Acme" Pellets, Fancy boxes
 150

 "Acme" Pellets, Fancy boxes
 150

 "Acme" Pellets, Fancy paper
 150

 "Tar Licorice and Tolu Wafers, 5
 125

 Licorice Lozenges, 5 1b glass
 175

 Licorice Lozenges, 5 1b glass
 176

 Purity" Licorice, 200 sticks
 176

 "Mintation Calabria, 5 1bb bxs
 0 20

 MINCE MEAT.
 0 20

Edwardsburg No. 1 White. 1-lb. cartoons...... Edwardsburg No. 1 White or Blue, 4-lb. lumps

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH.



SILVER GLOSS GLOSS 9 PURE + 36-1b. bxs., 11-b pkgs., 6-1b. bxs., slidangcovers (12 bxs. each crate)... 9 PURE + 36-1b. bxs., 12 3-1b. bxs.... 7% SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.
 STRUTSARD HULDARD

 STRUTS.
 Per gallon

 bbls.
 bbls.

 Medium
 30

 Bright.
 50

 Very Bright.
 50

 """2
 gal.pails

 """2
 gal.pails

 """3<""</td>
 150
 MOLASSES. Per gal
 Trinidad, in puncheons....
 0 32
 0 35

 ''
 bbls
 0 36
 0 37

 ''
 i
 bbls
 0 36
 0 37

 ''
 i
 bbls
 0 36
 0 30
 32

 Porto Rico, hdds
 0 38
 0 40
 0 40
 0 40

 ''
 i
 barrels
 0 42
 0 44
 0 46

SOAP. Ivory Bar, 1 lb: bars.....perlb 6 Do. 2, 6-16 and 3 lb bars '' 5 Primrose, 12 oz. cske, per doz.... 8 MORSE'S MOTTLED

Per box-in 5 box lots 100 bars \$4 75



Queen City, 14 oz	3 60	5
Detroit, 12 oz	2 40	1
Empire. 12 oz	2 40	i.
Ruby, 10 oz	2 10	ł.
Monster, 8oz	1 50	
Per	dez	
Sweet Briar	0 85	
Extra Perfume	0 55	
Old Brown Windsor Squares	0 30	
White Castile Bars	0 75	
White Oatmeal	0 75	
Persian Boquet, paper	2 50	
Carnation	0 60	
Rose Boquet	0 60	
Oriental. per gross	5 00	
Ocean Bouquet	0 45	
Pare Bath	1 00	
Ostmesl	0 85	
Unscented Glycerine	0 90	
Grev Ostmes]	0 60	
Plain Honey, Glycr., Windsor.	0 75	
Morse's Toilet Balls	0 90	
	0 60	
Infants' Delight	1 20	
Home Comfort	0 85	
33% Glycerine	1 25	
Floral Bouquet	0 50	
Stanley	1 00	
	1 50	
" in gross lots 1	5 00	1
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SURPRISE SOAP,



SUNLIGHT SOAP.

.. 3 30 .. 3 20

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

British Consols, 4's; Twin Gold	
Bar, 8's	590
Ingots, rough and ready, 8's	57
Laurel, 3's	49
Brier, 7'8	47
Index, 7's	44
Honeysuckle,8's	56
Napoleon, 8's	50
Victoria, 12'8	47
Brunette, 12's	44
Prince of Wales, in caddies	48
" in 40 lb boxes	48
BrightSmoking Plug Myrtle, T &	
B. 3'8	60
Lilv. 7'8	47
Diamond Solace, 12's	50
Myrtle Cut Smoking, 1 lb tins	70
1 1b pg, 6 1b boxes	70
oz pg, 51b boxes	70

MALT PIN TOPACCO CO

BCALFIN IOBACCO CO.
White Burley Chewing-
Duty paid per lb
Beaver, 12 oz., smooth, 3x12, 5c and 10c cuts, 121b butts 61c.
Do . 8 oz., R & R 2x12, 5 and 10c
cuts, 12 1b butts 61 Do. 16 oz., R & R, 10c cuts, 2x12,
181b butts
butts 58
Prince George, 8s 21 lb caddies 47 Tecumseh, 9 to lb (fancy chew'g) 65
Extra Black Chewing-
Gold Shield, 16 oz., 7 tolb, 201b butts 47
Black Chewing- Standard, 3rds, 4ths, 7s and 12s,
20 lb. pkgs 45

Sunny South, 6s and 7s, 18 lb caddles
Sunny South, 6s and 7s, 18 lb caddles
Cut Tobaccos Smoking- silver Ash 1-sths, 51b boxes 82
ut Caveudish, 1-9ths, 51b boxes 70 but Caveudish, 1-9ths, 51b boxes 65
tandard Kentucky, bright, 51b
pricot, dark sweet, 5 lb pails 65
IGABS-S. DAVIS & SONS MONTRES Sizes Per Manager Manage
adre E' Hijo, Lord Landsdow \$60 C
" Bouquet 60 00 Perfectos 85 (0
" Longfellow 85 00 " Reina Victoria 80 00
¹¹ Pins 55 00 l Padre, Reina Victoria 55 00
Reina Vict., Especial 50 00 Conchas de Regalia 50 00
" Pins
" Perfectos 80 00
IdaB=-b. Davis & sovs Montreal Sizet Per May Sizet Per May iadre E'Hijo, Lord Lanasdow \$60 C' '' Pantelas
garettes, all Tobacco-
El Padre 1 00 Mauricio 15 00
MINION CUT TOBACCO WORES M(N-
TBEAL.
OLGARETTES. FOF m aritan \$7 aritan 6 aritan 5 orby. 4 C.No.1 4 weet Sixteen. 3 be Holder. 3 yde Park 10
aritana
C. No.1
he Holder
arm montanan ner lh
ritan, tenths, 5 lb. boxes
d Virgin.,1-10 lbpkg, 10 lbbxs 62 old Block.ninths, 5 lb boxes. 73
CIGARETTE TOBACCO. C.N.1, 1-10, 5 lb boxes 83
C.N.1,1-10,5 lb boxes 83 aritan, 1-10,5 lb boxes 83 thlete, per lb 1 15
PLUG TOBACCO'S.
ld Chum, plug 4s. Solace 16 lbs. 68 """ 8s. "16 68 """ 8s. R. & R. 12½ 68
" " chew 7s. R. & R. 14% 58
" " " 8s. R. & R. 16 58 " " " 8s. Solace 15 58
V plug 8s. Twist 16 58 V "3s. Solace 17% 58
V " 7s. " 17 55% erby, - " 12s, " 17% 51
id Chum, plug 4s. Solace 16 lbs. 68 iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii
WOODENWARE. per doz
ails. 2 hoop, clear No. 1 \$1 50
ails, 2hoops, clear No. 2 1 40
" S " painted " 1 60 ubs, No. 0 8 50
" 1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
On cales amounting in value as nor
boye list to less than \$20 three shall e an advance of 10c. per doz on pails nd lard tubs, and of 50c. per dozen on rash tubs.
nd lard tubs, and of buc. perdozen on ash tubs. Vashboards, Globe
Water Witch 1 40
Planet 170
"Bingle Crescent 1 85 Double " 2 75
World 1 75
atches, 5 caselots. single case
rarior 1 to the
Telegraph 3 50 3 70
French 3 00 3 10
Steamship (10 gro. in case) Single case and under 5 cs. 3 10 5 cases, freight allowed 3 10
per doz

per doz

Mopsand Handles, comb Butter tubs \$1 60 \$3 60 Butter Bowls, crates ast'd \$ 60



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lie

10 10

5 and 1oc. PLUGS.

DERBY PLUG TOBACCO.

No Dinner Table is perfect without one or two delicious jellies and no Grocer's Stock complete without

<u>OODALL'S</u> JELLY SOUARES

SMOKING TOBACCOS.

DERBY

THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE HANDLE OLD CHUM PLUG AND CUT AND

TIV

USE DELLA SOUARES Which make delicious and nutritious Jellies in a few minutes and at little expense. The Squares are complete in them- selves for making Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Strawberry, Cherry, Vanilla, Aspic, Pineapple, Black Currant, Red Currant, Almond, Plain, Champagne, Noyeau, Sherry and Port Wine Jellies, and are sold in boxes containing half- pints, pints and quarts. Proprietors GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO.		
	INKS & CO., Montreal, Agents for	LEEDS, ENGLAND.
	This Tumbler Can be had for \$6 per gross	GROCERY BROKERS W. C. A. LAMBE & CO., TORONTO. AGENTS FOR THE ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO.,
OX'S CELATINE Always Trustworthy. ESTABLISHED 1725. ABMTS FOR CANADAT- C. B. COLSON, Montreal. D. MARSON & CM. Montreal. ABMID P. TIPPET & CO. Toronto, St. John. N. B., and Montreal.	GOWANS, KENT & CO. GOWANS, KENT & CO. TORONTO. EDWARD STILL Assignes, Accountant, Auditor, stc. 1 Toronto Street. TORONTO. Commercial Accounts and those of Essates, Munici- phates, stc. indruguly andited and investigated. Chirdes, stc. indruguly andited and investigated.	OAKEY'S "WELLINGTON" KNIFE POLISH The Original and only Genuins Preparation for Cleaning Cullery. JOHN OAKEY & SONS, LIMITED, Manufacturers of Enery, Black Lead, Energy and Glass Cloths and Papers, etc. Wellington Mills, London, England REPRESENTATIVE IN CANADA : JOHN FORMAN, 18 St. Alexis St.,

HYDE PARK. ATHLETE. PURITAN DERBY, SWEET SIXTEEN CIGARETTES