

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



VOL. VII.

TORONTO, MARCH 24, 1893.

No. 12

# COLMAN'S MUSTARD

BEST ON EARTH



## Butter Tubs

Just Received Car Load of  
Best Quality 50 lb. Spruce.

Send for Prices

H. A. NELSON & SONS

56 AND 58 FRONT ST. W.

TORONTO.

PURE



SOLUBLE

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

### DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND  
LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

*Don't fail to handle*

THE CELEBRATED IMPORTED

## MENIER'S CHOCOLATE

ANNUAL SALES EXCEED 33 MILLION LBS.

TO HAVE IT ADVERTISED  
FREE & FREELY

IN YOUR OWN NAME AMONGST  
YOUR CUSTOMERS WRITE TO:  
G. ALFRED CHOUILLOU AGENT MONTREAL.

FINE GOODS OUR SPECIALTY

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

MINOR CIGARS, EXCEPTIONALLY FINE.

MADRE E. HUGO (7 SIZES)

EL PADRE AND CAELE.

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

THE CANADIAN GROCER

# The McKay Milling Co., Ltd.,

OTTAWA,

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

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

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

## MUNN'S FAMOUS BONELESS CODFISH.

NEW and GENUINE.  
NOW ARRIVING.

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

### MUNN'S BONELESS CODFISH.

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

Orders can be filled at short notice after this.

STEWART, MUNN & CO., Montreal.



CHAS. WILSON

Manufacturer of

PRIZE MEDAL

Ginger Ale

TRADE MARK (Registered)

—AND—  
Mineral Waters

SODA WATER, Etc., SYPHONS

TELEPHONE 3004. 519 Sherbourne St. TORONTO.

## THE CANADA MEAT PACKING CO.,

MONTREAL,

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS,

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

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

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

## Condensed Mince Meat.

Delicious Mince Pies every day in the year.

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

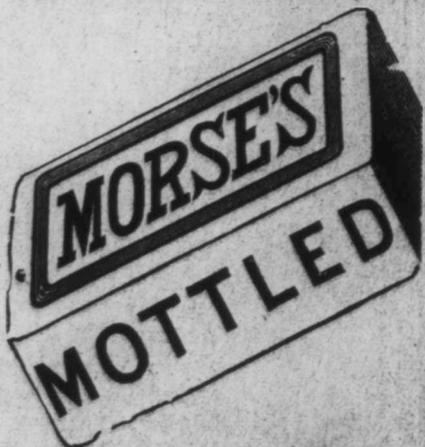
Sells at all seasons.

Will not ferment in warm weather.



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

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



Our Stock of

Spices, Coffees, Extracts  
and Baking Powders . .

Is Complete .

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

GORMAN, ECKERT & Co. - London, Ont.

# QUALITY WON THIS CONTRACT!

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 Cox's Patent INFOLD, Canada, Nov. 10th, 1883; U.S., May 27th, 1884.  
 To open, tear off the colored label at perforated mark

## The Great North Western Telegraph Company, of Canada.

OPERATING THE LINES OF THE MONTREAL, DOMINION AND MANITOBA TELEGRAPH COMPANIES

This Company transmits and delivers messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.

Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of unrepeatd messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message.

This is an unrepeatd message, and is delivered by the request of sender, under the conditions named above.

H. P. DWIGHT, President and General Manager.

Money orders by telegraph between principal telegraph offices in Canada and the United States.

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Use this space for Continuation of Lengthy Addresses,  
 OR INSTRUCTIONS TO MESSENGER.

To *Chase and Sanborn*  
*Montreal*

No. *75* Check *32* paid



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From **CHICAGO DIRECT WIRE.**

*January 31st 1893*

*We have today been awarded  
 the big Worlds Fair Contract  
 against the largest importing houses  
 Thus with contracts previously secured  
 guarantees our Coffee will be served  
 exclusively inside the Worlds Fair  
 Grounds*

*Chase and Sanborn*

Operators must not write beyond this line.

Yours truly,

## CHASE & SANBORN.

THESE COFFEES FOR SALE BY

EBY, BLAIN & CO., Wholesale Grocers, - - TORONTO.

THIS IS THE COFFEE

THAT SECURED

**THE WORLD'S FAIR CONTRACT!**

**"SEAL BRAND"**

JAVA AND MOCHA.



Packed in 2 Pound Cans.

15 CANS IN EACH CASE.

**CHASE & SANBORN,**

**BOSTON.**

**MONTREAL.**

**CHICAGO.**

**98 <sup>50</sup>/<sub>100</sub>**  
PER CENT.  
**PURE**

**Highest Test**  
**BI-CARBONATE**  
**OF SODA.**

**98 <sup>50</sup>/<sub>100</sub>**  
PER CENT.  
**PURE**

Extra Refined, Packed in Drums, Barrels or Casks, also

Crystal Carbonate, Sal Soda, Soda Ash, Ammonia Ash, Refined Alkali and Kindred Products

**THE UNITED ALKALI CO., Ltd., of Great Britain.**

ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO., Canadian Agents,

# E. Lazenby & Son

Pickle Factories:

Globe Street,  
Cole Street,

**London, Eng.**

Soup Factories and Offices:

Trinity Street,  
Grimscott Street,

EVERY ARTICLE PREPARED BY US IS GUARANTEED ENTIRELY UNADULTERATED.  
OUR LABELS ARE AFFIXED ONLY TO THE CHOICEST GOODS.



Pickles, Sauces, Potted Meats, Capers, Jellies, Soup Squares,  
Olive Oils, Olives, Fortt's Oliver Biscuits, Etc.

**THE BEST IN THE WORLD**

For Sale by Leading Dealers throughout Canada

**FRY'S**  
Pure Concentrated  
**COCOA.**

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

1lb. Tin will make 200 Cups of Choice Cocoa.

It is a profitable line to handle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

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

**The E. B. Eddy Co.**

Mammoth Works, - Hull, Canada

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# THE CANADIAN GROCER

## & GENERAL STOREKEEPER

PUBLISHED  
WEEKLY.  
\$200 PER YEAR

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

Vol. VII.

TORONTO, MARCH 24, 1893.

No. 12

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

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

AND  
TRADE JOURNAL PUBLISHERS.

HEAD OFFICE: - - - 10 Front St. E.

MONTREAL OFFICE: - 148 St. James St.  
E. Desbarats, Manager.

NEW YORK OFFICE: Room 41, Times Building,  
Roy V. Somerville, Manager.

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

It was with a good deal of surprise that the retail trade Friday last learned that the Property Committee of the Toronto City Council had reduced the license fee of pedlars to \$10—a drop of two-thirds, and had also removed the restrictions as to streets upon which they were not allowed to follow their avocations. Thus, almost without warning, was undone the work that resulted from the several years' agitation of the retailers of the city in general and the Retail Grocers' Association in particular. And aside from the question as to whether the license fee was excessive or not, it does seem that the retail merchants should have been given an opportunity of being heard before the step was taken.

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The retail men of the city claim that their opposition is not so much against the principle of peddling as against a certain section of the pedlars. This certain section is the foreign element, and particularly the Italians. These, they point out, do not, as a rule, come to this country for the purpose of permanently settling here. Their purpose is to accumulate as much of the coin of the realm as they can and hie away again to the hills and plains of sunny Italy, their presence here thus proving an injury instead of a benefit to the country. This is but one of many grievances the

retail merchants have against the foreign pedlars. Another is the danger to the community through their habits of living. It is well known that large numbers of these Italians will congregate in one house. Into these crowded houses many of them carry at night the fruits, vegetables, etc., which may remain unsold at the close of the day's peregrinations. It is alleged that some of them utilize the space underneath their beds for storage rooms. Whether this be true or not, it is evident that fruit or any article of food stored in a dirty, overheated and overcrowded room is not improved in quality. On the contrary, it is injured, and not only this, but it is well known that fruits readily absorb disease germs, which are afterwards transferred to the stomachs of the consumers. If this were more generally known people would be a little more particular about from whom they purchased their fruits, vegetables, and other articles of food.

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Hucksters there always have been, and hucksters there probably always will be, but, like every other class of people, they have rights that must be respected. At the same time they have no right to special privileges or to bear a proportionately less share of civic burdens than any other class in the community. The privileges they are granted of standing with their horses and waggons on the principal and crowded streets and calling out their wares, or of going from house to house, often one after another in close succession, and bringing people to their doors in answer to their summons, is surely not dearly bought at \$30 a year. Why, in the matter of bills for rent and light they save that over and over again during the twelve months. Some of the pedlars no doubt think it an injustice that they

should be compelled to pay a license fee of any sort or form. But after all these should remember that the pedlar is a bit of a nuisance in the community as well as a sort of a convenience. If he was not he would not be compelled to take out a license; for one of the very objects of the license is to regulate him.

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The remark of the Minister of Finance the other day anent the French treaty has caused a good deal of talk, newspaper and otherwise, and it has not been confined to this country either. In fact it has been discussed with avidity in England. All sorts of interpretations have been put upon it, and Mr. Foster has found it necessary to make a further explanation in the House, the sum and substance of which was that he did not in the first instance say that he would not ask Parliament to ratify the treaty this session. What he did say was that unless the conditions were changed the treaty would not at present be brought up for ratification. And in the cross questioning which followed two things were inferred. The one was that the treaty was a little different in some important particulars from what the Government expected; and the other was that Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian High Commissioner, had been a little too previous in signing it.

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Some of the "conditions" referred to have an important bearing upon the value of the treaty to this country. Canada, it was understood, was to have access to the French market under the minimum tariff, which would give us an advantage over non-treaty nations, but it seems that under the treaty now awaiting ratification there is some doubt as to what articles will be accorded this privilege. Then again, the goods to enjoy this privilege must be shipped by a

French line of steamers. To ship by a line running out of New York or by way of England would mean forfeiture of the right to go in under the minimum tariff, while French wines, on the other hand, could come into Canada by any route whatever. In regard to preserved fish and lobster there is also some ambiguity that needs elucidation. Another difficulty has arisen regarding wooden sea-going ships. Under the treaty these were to be allowed the privilege of the minimum tariff, but during the progress of the negotiations a law has been passed granting bounties to French vessel owners. The value of the minimum tariff to Canadian ship-builders under such conditions is obvious. It is the general opinion in and out of the House that Hon. Mr. Foster was justified in not hurrying the ratification of the treaty until certain obscure points are made clear, no matter how much Canada may desire extended trade relations.

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To grocers the clauses of most interest are of course those immediately relating to the trade. Wines, sparkling and non-sparkling, for instance, were to be allowed to come into this country without being burdened by an advalorem duty of 30 per cent. The present duty on common soaps was to be reduced by one-half, while that on nuts, almonds, prunes, and plums was to be allowed entry on payment of one-third the amount now charged. The duty on nuts is now three cents a pound, and on dried prunes and plums one cent a pound. Among others, these articles of Canadian origin were to be allowed the privilege of the minimum tariff: Canned meats, condensed milk, fish preserved in their natural form, lobsters and cray fish preserved in their natural form, fresh or dried apples and pears, and preserved fruits.

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The warmer and longer days remind the merchant as well as his wife of the approach of spring cleaning. At least if it does not it should. During the sleep of winter there are always some things that accumulate about the cellar, store house, yard or lanes that are not conducive to health. This season more than usual vigilance should be exercised in this particular. Cholera was epidemic in portions of Europe last year, and some of its victims reached the very gateways

of this continent. This year cholera is expected to make its appearance in earnest, and the period of its visit and the extent of its damage will be limited by the precautions that may be taken to grapple with it. Cholera is a dirt disease. If the water supply is pure, the sewage system good and the streets, lanes, yards and dwellings clean, it has little chance of establishing itself. Cholera and other disease germs, scientists tell us, do not proceed directly from filth. They say we may live on polluted soil, drink contaminated water, breathe impure air, without getting typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or, in fact, any infectious disease unless the specific germs of either of these have been introduced. The trouble is that bad drinking water, polluted soil and filth attract the specific germs just as the dead horse on the plain does the carrion crow. But there the comparison ends, for while the latter does not breed, the disease germ multiplies about as fast as one can think. Hence the desirability of cleanliness.

• • •

A storekeeper should always aim at keeping the size of his stock in proportion to that of his capital, even if adhering to the rule necessitates the carrying of a small stock. Where the proportion is unequal the merchant is like a ship at sea with an abundance of sail but little ballast. As long as everything is favorable, —customers paying up well, no competition—there seems no danger, but let a few adverse winds arise, and over she goes. The advantages of the wise course are many. Whether a man's stock be large or small he is always pretty secure. He is also in a position to keep what stock he has fresh and new. This, if he is overloaded and short of funds he cannot do. Goods well selected and that are fresh usually find a ready sale. And quick sales, even if the profits are not what they ought to be, is what helps to make business a success.

• • •

There was a brief and lively discussion at the last meeting of the United Grocers of Brooklyn that illustrates the old adage that "those who live in glass houses should not throw stones." One member referred to the fact that certain dry goods houses were selling staple groceries at ruinous prices. Other members, while deprecating the practice, pointed out that some grocers were selling towels, crockery, and even clocks,

and that before anything was done the members of the association ought to take the notes out of their own eyes.

• • •

At the same meeting a short talk was given the members by a Mr. J. H. Meyer, during which he said some sensible things. One part of his subject was devoted to the question of the treatment of clerks. "Many grocers," said he, "treat their help as men, others again look upon them as a mere piece of machinery, with which you have contracted to do so much work. As to the ratio of blame attached to the majority of cases are as six to one and a half a dozen of the other. I often find when a clerk has been dishonest, it is the usual course to take him to some back room, make him admit that he has robbed you, and then proceed to squeeze him until he confesses the amount. You agree that if he pays you that amount you will not prosecute him, he pays and out he goes, probably helped along with the aid of your solid understanding giving him a gentle lift. I wonder if you all know that you are compounding a felony. The law says you are when you enter into an agreement or understanding, express or implied to compound or conceal a crime or to abstain from a prosecution thereof or to withhold any evidence thereof. My advice is to squeeze him until you get your money, and then hand him over to the police. Then you are doing your duty as a citizen and ridding the community of an evil." His conclusions are somewhat harsh, but they are just, and what is just is right. Of course it is well to temper justice with mercy, and the wideness of the mercy should be measured by the circumstances. This should be considered calmly before taking final action by every employer who is unfortunate enough to have in his employ a man whom he has caught in dishonest practices.

• • •

Here is a pointer for publishers of trade journals. Take your old blank sheets, give a few extra folds and then tell your subscribers that commencing with this issue your journal will in future be fashioned in the more expensive and handy magazine form. If you have been in the habit of using the commonest of paper, continue to do so. We are indebted to an eastern contemporary for the recipe.

### RETAILERS' RIGHTS MENACED.

The bill to be introduced at the next session of the Ontario Legislature to amend the Pharmacy Act, would, if adopted, be a disgrace to the statute book that it would adorn. The duty of our legislators is to make laws for the preservation of the peace and for improving the condition of the people; not to enact measures to the detriment of the many for the benefit of the few.

Ever since this country was settled by white man part of the stock-in-trade of practically every general merchant has been what is commonly known as patent medicines. Insect powders some of them also sold. In all hardware stores these latter articles, particularly Paris green, are to be found. The country has never been injured by reason of these patent medicines and insect powders being handled by this class of merchants. On the contrary it has been benefited.

The bill that has been prepared by the Ontario College of Pharmacy aims to deprive all except duly accredited druggists or general dealers who are not within five miles of a pharmacist, of these vested rights. Even such simple remedies as castor oil, senna, salts, turpentine, horse medicines, etc., would come under the ban. The bill is clear on this point. "No person shall keep open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons or medicines of any kind, or sell, or attempt to sell, any of the articles mentioned in schedule A," is the reading of the vital clause. Further down the clause is specified Paris green and London purple. The schedule A referred to contains a list of poisons. Even scammony, bromide of potash, and other mild drugs are placed upon it. In fact, the framers of the bill seem to have searched high and low for every substance or thing in which there was the smallest proportion of poison and placed it on the list. But after all they might have gone a little further. They might have included some articles that are in daily consumption, such, for instance, as apples, turnips, cabbage, potatoes, etc., for there are poisons in all these. Carrots, of course, they could not have touched; for nature, it is said, has put no poison in their make up.

The Ontario College of Pharmacy has no doubt been led to take this step by reason of encouragements received by judicial decisions in England and in Canada, where judgments have been obtained against persons selling proprietary medicines in which, upon analysis, were found to be certain poisons. Analyze our bread, our butter, and in fact about everything we eat, and poison could be discovered. But the zealous druggists have no desire to carry their investigations so far. It is not the public weal they are most interested in. What they want is a monopoly of the trade of patent medicines. Poison or no poison, they will have no qualms of conscience about

selling them. There are about 3,300 general merchants in the province selling patent medicines compared with probably about four-fifths of that number of druggists.

The general, or any other merchant as far as that goes, is just as competent as the druggist to hand a bottle of patent medicine or a box of pills over the counter. Nobody denies that. There can, therefore, be no question as to motive. It is patent on the very face of it. The plea that the sale of medicines does not come within the purview of a general merchant will not suffice, aside altogether from the fact that years in the trade has practically given him vested rights. It does not come within the province of the Legislature to say what one merchant shall sell and what another shall not, except of course where the public safety is in question, such, for instance, as the practice of medicine or the making up of prescriptions. And if the Ontario Legislature is to depart from this principle for the benefit of the druggist, why not for the grocer, the boot and shoe man, the dry goods man, the hardware man—in fact, why not prohibit every merchant from selling an article of merchandise that is outside his immediate line of business? This would only be carrying out to its logical conclusion the absurdity that the proposed bill will initiate. One can scarcely conceive, however, the possibility of the bill going through the House. First of all it has the common sense of the legislators to contend against, while arrayed behind this will be the opposition of the manufacturers of patent medicines and of those whose interests it menaces. It will not do, however, to trust to possibilities. What everyone interested in the defeat of the bill want to do is to drop a line to his representative in the Ontario Legislature. That will materially assist in the premises.

### CHATS WITH BUSINESS MEN.

I met a friend of mine the other day who is at present filling a position in a store in this city. In his boyhood he worked on a farm. Like thousands of others he pined for other spheres. After he had obtained an education he taught school for a few years. From that he graduated into business. "I tell you there is nothing like farm life after all," he remarked with a sigh, as he walked by my side tired and pale-looking. "And you can bet that when I have saved a little more money I'll pack up my traps and back to farm life will the wife and I go again. Like lots of other boys, I used to think that farm life was the worst of all lives. But I have found out my mistake. Then think of the pureness of the air, the healthy and exhilarating character of the work, the sweet sleep that comes to tired but healthy body, the plentiful supply of plain and nutritious food. Then look at the jolly winter evenings we have in place of being tied up in the store as I am. Oh, don't I wish I was back on the farm now!" he added gleefully, as he lifted the latch

and entered the store. He has already a tidy sum in the bank, his share, by the way, of what his father had made on the farm. And so he is pretty sure to gravitate, as many others would like to, back again to farm life.

"There is one thing that I think ought to be cried down," said a Front street man to me a few days ago, "and that is the practice of some brokers of selling to retailers direct. Perhaps you doubt it, but I know what I am talking about, for we have unearthed more than one case. It is not just to us. These brokers are supposed to sell to us wholesale men, and we in turn to the retail trade. But what do we find. Simply that some of these very brokers are selling to our customers the very goods we are trying to sell. I say it is not fair, and I know one thing, if it is continued we shall stop having anything to do with them. They will soon see where they will be if this and other houses give them the cold shoulder," he concluded, with a shake of the head.

"Did you ever see those piano-hand-organ men loading up their instruments after they were through for the day?" queried a retailer.

"No. What with? Music?" I rejoined.

"No, no. Don't you know what I mean? Potatoes, groceries, bread, butter, and so forth. That's what I mean. If you have never seen them—Well, you watch them some evening. It's a sight I can tell you to see the amount of stuff they will stow away in one of those instruments. My little boy saw them loading up the other day, and he wanted to know if they fed the organ to get more music out of it. I told him no, but that the stuff was to make the organ man strong so that he could grind out music all day to please little boys and to displease their papas. But, say, you ought to see them," he persisted.

Mr. Lewis, of Belleville, eastern representative of Sloan & Crowther, was in the city Saturday. "The roads are in a terrible condition," said he to me. "They are full of pitch-holes, and it's neither wheeling nor sleighing that you can get in some parts. And trade is quiet. But the prospects—Well, they're excellent," he added as he slipped a rubber band over a box of yellow sugar. "And what is more, there's money in the country. Plenty of it. I met an auctioneer in Colborne and he told me that he had just had a sale of farm stock and implements. He said that he got excellent prices, and the buyers seemed to have plenty of cash. He told me that the farmers were well supplied with money this spring. And that is what I hear from other people. You know that firm that was burned out in Cobourg the other day. Oh, you know, Mr. What's-his-name. Well, never mind. Anyhow, the man next door to him had his stock damaged by smoke and water, and he has been having a fire sale. And would you believe it, last Saturday he took in one thousand dollars, and the most of that was cash, too," he concluded, as he tilted back his hat and resumed the work of replenishing his samples.

BYSTANDER.

## ADJECTIVES IN ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEAR GROCER,—Your interesting contributor's (Straight Moyune) dissertations, though not very deep and lengthy, are nevertheless pithy and appropriate to our trade, and I read his weekly comments with pleasure, but I think his last week's effusion relative to criticizing the advertisements in your paper, must have escaped the editorial eye or it would never have been inserted. No doubt a good deal of random and rackless advertising is indulged in by some quack nostrum manufacturers in the average daily newspapers and religious weeklies, but I question very much if any of your legitimate advertisers can be justly accused of doing any of this sort of work. As "Straight Moyune's" identity is not known, one cannot tell whether he is one of those jealous j"quack" advertisers or not, but it is not unlikely that he is one of that unfortunate class of retailers who buy everything that is offered them without considering the business standing and integrity of the houses or manufacturers advertising the goods, or the appropriateness of the article to his trade.

"Straight Moyune" denounces the use of adjectives and qualifying words in announcing the quality of one's goods, and decries the use of such trite and apposite words as "finest," "famous," "best," "most attractive," "delicious," etc. He forgets the fact that while a certain article which is advertised, and conscientiously so, by the advertiser, according to his belief and light, as "the best," may not be the best for him and his trade. Circumscribed though it is, it does not follow that the article is not inherently "the best" to some other merchant, or merchants, in some other locality. To the merchant in a section where Japan teas are sold the best China, Ceylon or other teas are dead stock, but that does not prevent the latter named teas from being "the best" for a black tea district. There are men in business to-day who maintain that this or that blacking, blue, soap, or other article sold by them 30 years ago, is "after all the best," "nothing like the old button blue for my trade," etc. Perhaps "Straight Moyune" believes that granulated sugar is "the best," but can you convince a life-long user of fine crystal Demarara that that sugar is not infinitely "the best after all"? I think not.

As I take a great interest in advertisements generally, and those in your excellent journal particularly I crave the indulgence of a little space on this matter. I have taken the trouble of looking through the advertisements of your issue of the 17th inst., and hope your readers will find the comparative statements presented of interest. I also hope that your advertisers will consider that no reflection is being cast on their goods,

as their names and articles are only used by way of illustrating my point, and the merchants throughout the country will now, as heretofore, have to be the best judges of the various articles.

Beginning with the front (outside) cover we find staring us in the face the monstrous announcement that Colman's Mustard has obtained the HIGHEST awards and unequalled honors at all the principal international exhibitions." And a list of gold medals, long enough to cover the breast of a champion amateur bicyclist, follows. Turning to page 25 we notice a noted Hamilton wholesale grocery calling the attention of the trade to "Cherry's Irish Mustard" as being "guaranteed absolutely PURE." Now, if a thing is absolutely pure nothing can be purer or better, and it therefore follows that Cherry's Mustard must also be "the best," because, according to a well-known axiom of Euclid, "things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another." I may venture to remark here that there are thousands of benighted merchants and consumers who maintain, and stubbornly at that, that a certain Mr. Keen also makes another "best" mustard, and I personally know from experience that this same Keen does sell an abnormally large quantity of "the best" mustard.

Below the mustard ad. on the front cover we notice that Messrs. H. A. Nelson & Co. are advertising "Best Quality" of butter tubs. Then turning to page 2 and the inside page of back cover, the E. B. Eddy Co. and the Wm. Cane & Sons' Mfg. Co. also lay claim to making "excellent goods" and "the best goods made." Strange, that both should make the best.

Inside of the front cover a St. Catharines manufacturer has the unheard-of presumption to advertise "The Best and Cheapest Mince Meat on Earth." Note the wide range he gives his defiant ad., "Best on Earth!" Our friend must be an American. The writer, while admitting the excellent quality of this particular mince meat, knows of several other manufacturers of the article in this country and the United States, but for fear of being subpoenaed as a witness in a libel suit between these parties I refrain from mentioning names.

Then on some page the well-known London spice house of Gorman, Eckert & Co. states that they make "The finest goods on the market." I am of the opinion our local houses have good grounds for a libel suit against you, Mr. Editor, right here.

But the most striking instance of advertising license as observed through the colored spectacles of "Straight Moyune" is on page 1. The top advertisement of the United Alkali Co., Ltd., of Great Britain, states that their Bi-Carbonate of Soda is "Highest Test (98 50-100 per cent. Pure), while at the foot of the page

Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., claim to making "The Purest and Cheapest in the Market," etc. I am free to wager with "Straight Moyune" that he dare not deny the purity of both these "Best" bi-carbonate of soda. Then on some page we find Messrs. Fry & Sons advertising the "strongest, highest, absolutely pure highest medical authority, marvellous purity and strength, highest grade of pure cocoa manufactured, etc." I am pleased that they didn't use up all the adjectives as I have a very "superior" cocoa myself to advertise and I feel nervous about launching out now.

The Canada Meat Packing Co., Montreal, and F. W. Fearman, Hamilton, both prepare, the one "extra flavored hams and bacon," the other "mild, sweet, delicious flavored goods." Can "Straight Moyune" deny the contention of these two reputable firms? Not if he has tested the goods.

Coming now to the subject of teas, and particularly that public trade disturber, the dreaded "package" tea which is giving some small calibre men so much concern, we find a perfect galconda of adjectives. Page 11 is fairly alive with high sounding and unpronounceable names of brands and adjectives, and a cursory glance by one not accustomed to such literature is apt to lead one to believe it to be a report of the siege of Delhi, a chapter out of the Vedda, or a Russian Ukase. The various advertisers of these Indian teas no doubt believe their teas to be the "best," but if you will turn to page 15 you will observe that Eby, Blain & Co. also have a package tea, with, however, a somewhat more pronounceable title. That this firm's tea is beyond doubt "the best" and of unsurpassable quality, I am, in the words of Truthful James, "free to maintain," for I wrote the advertisement, and if any of your readers don't credit my assertion all I ask them to do is to order some and see for themselves. We could get along very well with all these "best" package teas now on the market, and the soul of our friend Stephen Hustwitt, was beginning to become reconciled to the number of the enemy, but, oh, horrors! What did his outraged soul say when he read THE GROCER'S market notes of last issue and learned that another of the "faithful" had fallen away. Sloan & Crowther have joined the procession with a new "best package" tea, with an Indian name, too. Stephen, however, like Ephraim, is "wedded to his idols" and will keep on Salaaming to his "original packages," and drawing inspiration at their bungholes. To do Stephen credit he does his "best," and I hope he will long be spared to "Beard the lion in his den, the Douglas in his hall."

Dear GROCER, I might go on enumerating on the extravagant use of adjectives by all your advertisers, the pickle

men, jams, jellies, canned goods, meal, etc., but I have already taken up much more of your space than I thought necessary to explain my point. I may state, however, that the use of such qualifying words as are censured by "Straight Moyune," (who, by the way, I am inclined to believe is a very "boxey" Ping Sney after all, and very blue at that), are perfectly appropriate and permissible, and your sceptical readers require only to buy the goods and try them to ascertain if they are "the best," "finest," "most delicious," "purest," etc., as the case may be. As far as regards the absolute purity of the goods themselves is concerned, that is one of the things to be learned on Judgment Day.

In conclusion, I hope my friendly criticism of a friendly suggestion will be accepted by "Straight Moyune," and your advertisers, and readers as in the interests of your numerous advertisers, among the most modest of whom is

Yours truly,

WM. H. SEYLER,

Toronto, March 20th, 1893.

### HOW HE WAS FOOLED.

SCENE—Grocery store; Mr. J., proprietor, behind the counter. Enter Mr. M., commercial traveller.

Mr. M.—Good morning, Mr. J.; this is a fine morning.

Mr. J.—Yes, sir, it is, very fine. Well, how are teas to-day?

Mr. M.—Well, they are very stiff. In fact they are going up.

Mr. J.—Is that so? What are they worth now?

Mr. M.—Well, I have a few very fine samples here that are very good value and if you have time and don't mind I will let you see them and you can judge for yourself.

Mr. J.—All right, sir; just let me have a look at them.

Traveller opens up samples and displays them on the counter. Grocer looks at them and says they appear all right and suggests that they liquor them.

Traveller—All right, sir. Just let me have your cups and I will fix them.

Mr. J.—All right, you fix them while I go and put on the water.

Exit to get the water, while the traveller assort the teas and puts the marks on the bottom of the cups. Grocer returns, and, reaching towards a box of cigars, takes one, and presents the box to the traveller, saying: Take one, and have a smoke till the water is ready. Traveller accepts, and both sit down to smoke and exchange wisdom while the water boils.

Enter another traveller with teas. Grocer—Hello! Just in time; have a cigar.

2nd traveller—No, thank you. It makes me sick. I just brought these samples

over for you to try. Here are some of the best teas in the market.

Grocer—All right; we are just waiting till the water boils, and if you wait we will try the teas together.

Traveller No. 2 decides to wait. He takes a seat and enjoys a second-hand smoke, while the others discuss nearly everybody else's business but their own. At length they drift into a discussion on articles they have read in THE CANADIAN GROCER.

"By the bye," said Traveller No. 2, "did you read the article in THE GROCER the other week on tea testing?"

"No; I did not see it," said Traveller No. 1. "What was it about?"

"I read it," said the grocer. "It was about travellers smoking when they were going to sell teas. I think the fellow who wrote that is a crank and don't know what he is talking about. Why there is T., he smokes, and he sells lots of teas."

"Well, I believe that the man who wrote that is a thoroughly experienced man, and perfectly well understood what what he was talking and writing about," said Traveller No. 2.

"Oh," said Traveller No. 1, "you will often come across men that are cranks like that. I don't pay much attention to these things, anyhow."

At last they were notified by the singing of the kettle that it was time to draw the tea, which they did, and after testing and re-testing, and disputing with the man who did not smoke, and whose taste was perfectly clear, the grocer bought a large quantity of the tea he considered according to his then vicinated taste to be the best. But the grocer, like many another grocer who smokes, had been completely fooled, for after the travellers left the store the one turned round and said to the other, "Look here, M., you know that that tea was nowhere near the best."

"Of course I do," said Traveller No. 1. "Why, it was the worst tea I had in the lot."

### CRITIQUES ISSUE MARCH 17.

To begin with, retail grocers are not going to be beguiled into anything savouring of combine. That idea was unfortunately tried once. Perhaps the good accomplished by the utter failure of the "fixed prices for granulated" some years ago will bear fruit in repressing the efforts of an over-anxious manufacturer to boom his soap by means of a fixed retail price, and the consequent advertising by means of the naturally attendant public outcry will never come. Free trade has come home to stay.

That article on "Evaporated Apples," from the N. Y. Bulletin, was about as indefinite as some of George A. Reid's impressionist pictures. There was an utter disregard of point and a striving after

generalities which make reading such concoctions a burden. An "impressionist" picture is really to be admired for some inherent strength, but save us from "impressionist" writing.

Another good information-giving article, this time on "The Herring Fishery," is a commendable feature and well worth reading.

Adulteration in food is an important topic now-a-days, and too much care cannot be taken by the trade in making and keeping a reputation for pure and wholesome goods. A good rule is to buy certain spices always from the same houses. Then if any complaint follows you have definite ground to work upon, knowing absolutely who is to blame.

That interview with E. B. Eddy sounds just like him.

At three-for-a-quarter canned vegetables sell quicker than the most popular blend of package teas, and that rate of progress is likened to hot cakes, only quicker, so they say. We won't say which tea sells so very quickly.

Notwithstanding the emphatic gesticulation of the self-sure authority on syrups the cold emphatic fact remains that syrups are not in it any more as sellers.

Yes, commercial travellers who come into your store smoking their cigar are not by any means as welcome as if they paid more attention to the proprieties. There is no need for business men smoking while attending to business, and this rule is growing in force as a sound maxim for intelligent buyers and also sellers. What is more incongruous than a retail grocer, hoping, working and wishing for success, and at the same time smoking in his store in full and complete view. Very often, we fear, the materials used are old pipes and worse tobacco.

The druggists do not want much, and, inasmuch as they (after securing their amended Pharmacy Act) are going to quit selling toilet soap, castile soap, brushes, fancy meals, toilet paper, ginger pop, candy, ice cream, and the hundred and one articles to which they have no right whatever, why should we grumble?

STRAIGHT MOYUNE.

### WHERE HE WORKED.

There was a minstrel show in the city last week and it got off a good hit on a certain Yonge street house that is trying to run nearly every branch of trade except that of selling liquor. The dialogue was something like this:

"Where's yo' workin'?"  
 "Up at Hungry's."  
 "Up at Hungry's?"  
 "O, pshaw, no! Up at Appetite's."  
 "Where's dat?"  
 "O, dat's not it, elder. I mean up at Eaton's."

### CARBONIZED PEPPER.

A Western company manufacturing graphite paint tell us of a recent enquiry for a price on a large amount of graphite. It is not the custom of the concern to sell its raw material, and an investigation was made as to the use to which the graphite was to be put. The enquiry was found to proceed from a company having a close business connection with a jobbing house that does a large business in black pepper. The era of sanded sugar and chicoried coffee has evidently given place to the day of carbonized pepper.—Iron Trade Review.

### VINEGAR FROM RAGS AND PAPER.

Eternal vigilance seems to be the only price at which the welfare of the vinegar trade can be preserved. Spurious vinegars, purporting to be the genuine article, are constantly finding their way into the markets and competing with simon pure product, despite every precaution that can be taken. And now comes the intelligence, vide a prominent English medical journal—that is quite within the bounds of possibility, according to chemical science—to convert, by a series of chemical operations, an old linen shirt, or a paper collar, or paper pulp of any sort, into vinegar. This authority assures the reader that recent search has shown that by digesting any of the above substances, or, indeed, starch, sugar, or other carbohydrates with alkali, such as caustic soda, a salt of the alkali, acetate of soda, is formed. This can easily be recovered, and the product on distillation with sulphuric acid could be made to yield pure acetic acid, which, as everybody knows, is the acid of ordinary vinegar, in which it occurs to the extent of 3 to 4 per cent.

The trade, that is, the cider vinegar branch, might well be disturbed at this piece of information; but, happily, the authority aforesaid hastens to reassure the public that "this conversion is only of theoretical interest, however, and of no practical value." But who can tell this? In these days of sharp practice and clever adulteration, who can tell that this discovery, theoretical only though it may seem, may not be utilized and put into practical shape by some shrewd commercial fraud? What with false coloring and branding, the cider-vinegar maker has enough to contend with now, but when it comes to pitting his product against a decoction of old linen shirts and cast off paper collars, and such like, it is too much. If that day should ever come, the rag bag will be the rival of the apple tree, and the junk shop will compete with the orchard. Dreadful thought! Imagine, if it is possible, the process of putting up pickles in acetified second-hand garments!—American Cidermaker.

### HEAVY ADVANCES IN LEAF TOBACCO.

The root of all the trouble in the cigar trade lies in the Sumatra wrapper market. The McKinley tariff of 1890 has caused a revolution in this grade of tobacco. It was imposed to keep it out of the market, yet has failed to do so, as the consumers of fine cigars will have Sumatra wrappers and nothing else. A year ago, or about seventeen months after the new duty was imposed, the price of pure Sumatra wrappers to the manufacturers was from \$3 to \$3.50 per pound. To-day the same goods cost \$4 and \$4.50. This advance has been effected by two things. Principally a shortage in the crop. The Sumatra crop in 1892 was 223,000 bales, against 305,000 bales in 1891. Then again, a new and important buyer has appeared in the market—Austria. Two and three years ago when the Havana crops were failures, Austrian buyers bought Sumatra wrappers as a substitute. The consumers in that country like those in this have grown to like them, and now want Sumatra wrappers instead of the more costly Havana variety. As an instance of how scarce good Sumatra is, some Boston manufacturers, who usually take a week or two in December to pick up their year's supply, were this season in the New York market for two months. It is anticipated that before long fine light colored Sumatra wrappers will be worth \$5 per pound.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

### THE CURRANT CROP.

Referring to the market for currants the Produce Market Review of London, in its issue of March 4, says: The position is not without a considerable amount of strength, and in looking at the probable course of future events one very important factor must be borne in mind, viz., the probability, and as regarded by some producers, the certainty, that the crop of 1893 will be a small one. The reason for this idea is based upon the fact that, owing to the "Peronosperous" last year, the vines have been left in a weakly and sickened condition, and where the pruning operations have been commenced the opinion has been forced upon the farmers that particular portions of the trees will not bear their quota of fruit. Supposing this view to be correct, the evils of this disease did not end with the very serious reduction which it caused in the out-turn of the 1892 crop, but it leaves an unfortunate heritage behind, to be borne by that of 1893. Another point which is strongly in favor of the market for the lower descriptions is the fact that the French Government have in consideration a measure which would greatly facilitate the use of currants in the manufacture of wine. It is true that the bill seems

likely to suffer postponement, but the hope is still strong in the minds of the Greek farmers that it will sooner or later become law, and that, if not in the immediate future, it will ultimately be an important concession, which will do much to restore the French demand to its former magnitude. A point which is also worth taking into account, and which may affect the sounder and better parcels in the landed stocks of provincial fruit, is the clear indication from the average quality of the last shipment which reached London, that the fruit remaining in Greece is inferior to that which has previously been received. If this is a correct conclusion, it would appear tolerably clear that good sound grocery fruit will not be in any too heavy supply, and will be more or less at a premium.

### ONE PRICE.

The merchant who succeeds in building up his business and realizing the most profits, asks one price for his goods, and firmly refuses to lower, says Canadian Traveller. The customers who want good goods are willing to pay what the article is worth. These are truths which close and intelligent observation always confirm. Yet there are some retail dealers who, rather than lose a stubborn customer, will reduce the price of goods to almost what they cost; and there are customers who invariably haggle for a lower price, even if an article is offered at a reasonable rate. The merchant who begins to occasionally "knock off a little" on regular prices, having shown himself vulnerable, will be continually tormented by cunning and mean customers until he yields again and again, to the serious detriment of his business; and only by a decisive return and a continued adherence to a one price basis can he recover his former prestige.

Customers who invariably try to "beat down" on prices wherever they go to trade, although they occasionally get many things cheap, only accomplish their purpose by showing that they have no self-respect; and, moreover, in most places in which they enter, they expend their breath in vain, for care is taken that they never be given a cent's worth more than their just due. On the contrary, reasonable customers, who do not complain at reasonable prices, will be the favored ones, and will have extra pains taken with their orders, so that they will be sure of obtaining their full money's worth. Justice, clear and simple, and business stability, require that goods and articles of all kinds should be sold at one price. Whoever succeeds under such circumstances in getting anything for almost what it cost, knows that he is defrauding someone out of his dues, and the dealer who yields to the imposition knows that he is sacrificing his own rights, as well as strict business honor.

### THAT QUEBEC BUSINESS TAX.

There was a very lively meeting of retail merchants in Montreal on Monday evening last, the occasion being a gathering to consider the provincial business tax which has raised such a rumpus, and the particulars of which have already been fully made public. After a very stormy meeting, at which a report detailing the course taken by the committee who had interviewed Provincial Treasurer Hall and their reception by him were submitted, it was decided to carry the case to the Privy Council of the Empire, so it would seem that the Montreal men are in dead earnest in their intention of resisting the obnoxious impost.

When the chairman, Mr. Joseph Fortier, called the meeting to order, the hall was well filled. On the platform with him were Mr. John Lewis, the hon. secretary; Mr. James Baylis, the hon. treasurer, and Messrs. H. Huot, A. Michaels, Israel Rubenstein, W. Paul, A. Michaels, A. M. Featherston, C. P. Chagnon, J. O. Labelle, R. Hemsley, W. A. Stephenson, J. B. A. Lanctot, all members of the committee. The first business was the reading of the hon. secretary's report, which was simply a review of what had been done, ending up with the following strong sentiments:

"On the 13th instant they saw with surprise and indignation that the Government had not kept faith with them, and had, through Mr. Lambe, issued public notice that the tax would now be collected with rigor. The executive committee immediately convened, ordered a letter to be sent to the Treasurer expressing surprise at this action and asking the promised communication on the subject and calling this meeting to take into consideration what shall be done in the premises.

"The Government says: 'Pay the tax under protest if you will' and then we will grant you one or two test cases to prove the constitutionality of the act. There are 1,000 to 1,500 dealers in Montreal subject to this unequal tax, 450 have subscribed 10 per cent. of the tax to defend themselves against its injustice. You subscribers to that defence fund are called here to-night, and only subscribers are supposed to be here, at any rate, only such can vote as to what action shall be taken. We regret that some citizens were unjust enough to refuse to subscribe to this fund, while waiting to avail themselves of the advantages of this agitation and the work of your committee, being willing to reap where others have sown."

After a very hot discussion the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, we learn with regret and indignation that notwithstanding our earnest appeals and courteous remonstrances, that the Quebec Government, in

violation of their promise made through Premier de Boucherville on the 24th of November last, that the obnoxious and unjust Commercial Tax bill should be remodelled during the last session of the Quebec Legislature, so as to equalize the burden placed upon the trading community of Montreal. But during the session no action has been taken in the matter;

"And, in despite of the promise made by the Cabinet Ministers to our deputation which waited upon them at their own request before the session closed, which promise was emphatic; that although no relief had been afforded by legislative action, the Cabinet would consider immediately the session closed what could be done by order in council or otherwise for the relief of the commercial community of Montreal if any such relief could be had, and that no action should be taken until our deputation was informed of the result of such deliberation.

"And, whereas, no information has been vouchsafed as promised and a respectful letter to the Hon. Treasurer asking for such information having been completely ignored, the only answer being a public notice in the newspapers calling upon all concerned to pay this obnoxious, unjust and unequal tax, and that it will be collected with vigor, and that since the calling of this meeting to decide what shall be done in the premises legal process involving expense has been taken to enforce it. Therefore, be it resolved that our executive committee are hereby instructed to take such legal action in the matter as the solicitors in the case may advise to test the constitutionality of the act, which we believe both unjust and ultra vires."

After this a motion by Mr. A. M. Featherston that the tax be paid under protest and that a subscription be opened to defray the legal expenses of carrying it to the highest court in the realm be taken, was carried amid applause.

The feeling over the action of the Hon. Mr. Hall in refusing to attend the meeting is very bitter.

### MONTREAL MERCHANTS' AND THE FRENCH TREATY.

The subject of the proposed treaty with France and the actions of Sir Charles Tupper and the Hon. Mr. Foster in connection with the matter has been engaging considerable attention in Montreal since the first discussion of the matter opened up in the press. THE GROCER'S Montreal representative, in his tour around the grocery trade learned that the parties who are most directly interested in the matter, viz., the wholesale grocers and fruit dealers, all approve of Hon. Mr. Foster's action, deciding wisely they consider, in not taking a plunge in the dark. Besides they all are carrying some pretty good lots of the goods which come under the provisions of the treaty, and consider that it would be most unfair to them to have a sudden change launched upon them without a

minute's warning to give them any time to prepare for it.

Mr. Quintal, jr., of N. Quintal & Son, said that he had not paid much attention to the matter, but that he considered all the talk about insults to France, etc., pure nonsense. The treaty must surely have been signed subject to the ratification of our Parliament, and if its members considered that we had been unfairly treated they had a right to delay the matter before binding the country to any hard and fast course. The class of goods affected would be mainly wines and fruits, and even if the treaty was all right merchants should get fair warning before it was enforced.

Mr. Geoffrion, of L. Chaput, Fils & Co., spoke in the same strain, as did other French wholesale grocers whom the correspondent happened to run across.

Mr. G. Childs, jr., of G. Childs & Son, said that he did not want to see the treaty arrangements closed until everything was perfectly clear. He considered that the action of the Finance Minister in the matter was perfectly correct. His firm carried considerable lines of goods which would come under the provisions of the treaty, and he considered that six months' notice at least should be given in the event of the treaty being agreed to before it came into force. This would allow merchants to arrange matters in accordance with the new conditions.

Mr. Hughes, of Caverhill, Rose, Hughes & Co., expressed himself in the same strain, while Ald. McBride, of the firm of Vipond, McBride & Co., fruit importers, did not want to see the treaty enforced for a year. His reason was that the firm was carrying a heavy stock of nuts, prunes, etc., which would stand them a heavy loss if the treaty was put into force without fair notice.

### HE'S THE WHITE HAired BOY.

The estate, including the stock and store of the late J. H. Hunter, M.P.P., of Durham, has been purchased by his eldest son, James A. Hunter, who will continue the business in his own name.

When Mr. Hunter died his son James was in Toronto studying law, but he immediately threw it up and returned to Durham, rolled up his sleeves, and took charge of the store in the interest of the estate, his father having died intestate. Now, as already stated, he has purchased the business. If an ideal general store-keeper can be found it is Mr. James Hunter. He is young in years, but he has put his time to such good use as to have acquired a knowledge of his business such as is not attained by many who are his superior in years. He is a careful student of the trade papers, keeps his eye on the markets, and usually knows when to step either backwards or forwards. With the farmers' wives—and the daughters of course as a natural consequence—he is the white-haired boy. He can never do too much for them, and those who have witnessed it say it is a sight good for sore eyes to see the fatherly way in which he tucks the robes comfortably around the forms of the ladies, both young and old, who have occasion to visit his store.

## CANNED GOODS GOSSIP.

It is semi-officially stated that the Alaska salmon combine realized an average profit of \$1 per case on salmon packed last year. They expect to do as well or better on a pack of 500,000 cases this year.

Apropos of California canned fruit, it is learned that some misleading reports have latterly been sent out to canners, no other object for which can be imagined than an effort to attract consignments during the coming season. Those reports virtually affirm that the low prices at which some lines of goods have been sold recently were unwarranted, and intimating that the writers of the reports were in a position to obtain more money. As "business," from a certain standpoint, this sort of canvass may be right and proper, but in contrast with honest trade methods it certainly loses in the eyes of conscientious merchants. All "trade-winning" arguments to the contrary, the local market for California standard canned fruit remains in poor condition. Convincing evidence of that fact may be secured by corresponding with commission merchants and brokers of experience, and on application to jobbers generally.—N.Y. Bulletin.

Latest accounts confirm previous reports that there is little or no prospect of the rupture in the proposed Columbia River salmon packers' combine being healed, and that a combination this season is out of the question.—Ex.

Stiff bids made by a prominent Maine packer for the product of the various Canadian lobster packers has somewhat excited the provincial canners, and the majority now ask 5 to 10c. per doz. advance on prices that were accepted a short time ago.—New York Bulletin.

It is reported from a New England trade centre that orders have been taken there for an anti-combine brand of red Alaskan salmon, 1893 pack, at \$1.12 1-2 delivered.

Two lots of 1893 pack canned lobster, aggregating 32 cases, have been received in New York during the past few days; all went at \$2.00 per dozen. The goods were in tall tins.

Several canners have made their opening prices for 1893 pack Columbia river salmon. The range is \$1.35 to \$1.45 f.o.b. shipping point for tall tins and \$1.45 to \$1.57 1-2 for flats.—N.Y. Bulletin.

The N.Y. Bulletin says that the better grades of American quarter oil sardines are gradually growing in favor, and the prospects are that the use of enough olive oil to relieve the flat cotton oil flavor would help the sale of the goods considerably.

There were some signs of recovery on the New York market from the recent slight decline in prices of gallon canned apples. In any event bids of \$2.70 for a fancy brand of Maine goods was refused, while \$2.75 figured as an inside price for standard New York State fruit.

## CANNED GOODS NOW AND THEN.

When the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. was announced in September, 1873, the commercial and financial classes instinctively realized that a crash was impending. The "crash" came all right, and following in its wake began the gradual shrinkage in value of nearly, if not all, commodities, to the scale of present existing values. No line of goods seemed to offer so long and stubborn resistance to this reduction in price as did the large line of articles known as canned goods. At the date above referred to three-pound tomatoes were held firmly by packers at \$2.50 per dozen, there being "no money" in packing them at that "miserly" price. Other articles were priced on a similar scale of values. The shrinkage, however, began almost immediately after the occurrence of the above failure, and went on steadily for ten or twelve years, until the scale of values ruling up to January last was established, say 80c. to 90c. for three-pound tomatoes, with only a trifling difference in price as between eastern and western markets, local packers in the west being compelled to yield to the dealer the largest share of the freight advantage he held over competitors in order to clean up his pack. But this gradual cheapening was, as it were, fought year by year in a speculative way by packer, retailer and jobber. Every break in price was assumed to be to a point less than cost of production and bound to react. Every dealer loaded up with a stock sufficient to meet his ordinary trade requirements for years ahead, in the idea that he would unload on his neighbor who had failed to size up the situation correctly as he had, but time gradually revealed the fact that the speculative holder had in his store stacks of goods bought at higher than ruling market price, with the added disadvantage of rusty cans, swells, shop-worn, old goods, in place of new, and fresh goods, loss of interest and storage. In fact, the result was failure to many of this speculative class, and loss to all. Of late years the buying of canned articles has been done by all classes on the conservative shop-keeper principle, of buying as required to meet a regular demand from the regular trade. In this style of trading goods no longer accumulate and grow into swells and "rusties." The packer-made prices are based on the pack to be marketed; it is met by packer, jobber and retailer, and it is consumed. Very few old goods are now found to enrich the warehouseman as in former years. If there ever was a time when the date of pack was needed on canned articles, that time has passed long ago and will never come again. Goods are forced to consumption by cut in prices and by agencies that reach all classes of the people—dry goods stores, drug stores and meat markets—so that the grocery man has to keep his profits within limits or he will cease to be in the business so far as canned goods are concerned, and it also insures consumption of the goods within a reasonable time, say two seasons after packing at most, probably 85 per cent. being consumed before new packing season comes around. There is absolutely no need, therefore, to date cans, as no goods are injurious

to health because of their age, whereas a person ignorant of this fact and prejudiced, would perhaps be induced to reject the chance to purchase a palatable, wholesome table delicacy offered at a low price. In such a case ignorance is surely more profitable than knowledge.—Chicago Grocer.

## BUYERS AND SELLERS IN TOWN.

These are among the merchants who have called on Eby, Blain & Co. during the week: Messrs. Geo. Parker, jr., Sheldon; D. J. Miller, Gore Bay; Geo. Simms, Nipissing; Geo. Johnston, Ballantine; G. H. Falconer, Streetsville; J. J. Rae, J. Urquhart, Stouffville; Geo. Hagerman and wife, Zephyr; E. H. Disney, Balsam; E. Harris, Gore's Landing; J. F. Ardell, Queensville; W. Bernard, Brechin; Wm. Suggitt, Valencia.

## A PACKER'S VIEWS.

A leading Chicago packer says: "There will probably be about 10,000,000 lbs. of short rib sides here at the end of March, against 55,000,000 lbs. last year. I expect in May there will be about the same amount, 10,000,000 lbs., against 44,000,000 lbs. last May. We will get in May and June some increase in the hog receipts, for we will get the hogs now following cattle. I do not expect the hog receipts to become normal until next January. Pigs are usually dropped in the spring and not usually marketed until they are ten months old. Feeders are now willing to pay 7c. for young pigs in the West, and find them very hard to get."

## THE MACKEREL SITUATION.

The Lenten season has witnessed no remarkable movements in the market for mackerel or other pickled or salted fish. The strong features of favorable statistical position and prospective large consumption were discounted in advance to no little extent by prominent handlers of the goods, and with no greater demand than was calculated upon, values have fluctuated within narrow limits. A week or so ago there were signs of softness in values and an inclination in some quarters to the idea that changes in prices, if any took place, would be towards a lower level. Auction sales of stock taken from a warehouse that was recently partially destroyed by fire served, however, to allay the rather "bearish" tendency that was developing. Two prominent New York and one Philadelphia firm took enough of the goods at comparatively stiff prices to make it clear that the market still has some friends; that mackerel are not considered dangerous property at present prices, and that not a few distributors are enjoying a very good trade. To all accounts, supplies here and in the East are well under control, while no great amount remains back in foreign countries to come to this market in the immediate future.—N. Y. Bulletin.

Lucas, Steele & Bristol,  
Wholesale Grocers,  
Hamilton.

A steadily increasing Trade is the best evidence that our Standard Lines of Teas . . . . .  
Mallawalla, Dalukola . . . . .  
Imperial Congou and Russian Congou Give entire satisfaction . . . . .

Mallawalla is packed in 1/2 and 1 lb. packages, 50 lb. cases. Dalukola and Imperial Congou and Russian Congou are bulk (not package) teas, and put up in 80 and 100 lb. metal lined cases.

If you are desirous of extending your Tea trade order a sample package and watch the result. We have a perfect system of advertising and guarantee satisfaction. Try it and be convinced.

A full assortment of "WANZER SOAPS" in Stock

W. H. GILLARD & CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS Hamilton, Ont.

Have posted through Ontario an Illustrated Booklet showing how the tea is grown, how prepared, and how packed. The public appreciate such valuable information, and the Grocers are selling this great Tea like hot cakes. Send in your orders quickly, as our stock in store and afloat is clearing out rapidly.



James Turner & Co., Wholesale Agents Hamilton

"MONSOON"

Pure Indian Tea

Always reliable, never changes. In cases of 60 1 lb. caddies, or 120 halves.

Steel, Hayter & Co.,

Growers' and Importers,

Write for Samples TORONTO



To meet a growing demand for Pure Ceylon Tea we have introduced

THE

"Monsoon Ceylon"

These Teas are packed in the same well-known style as the popular "Monsoon Indians" and retail at the same prices.

We have a large and varied stock of Indian and Ceylon Teas. Most of our teas being specially packed for us in half chests, and shipped direct from the country of growth, arrive in splendid condition not having been opened and turned out in London.

**WHY ORANGES DO NOT FREEZE.**

The hypothesis of Bishop Whipple mentioned in "W. D.'s" interesting letter from Florida in the New York Times in regard to the resistance of oranges to frost is an excellent one for a theologian, but hardly so to any scientific person.

It is a law of crystallization that this process depends upon several conditions of the liquid to be crystallized or frozen, by which is meant simply that the liquid is changed into a solid. The effect of evaporation has much to do with it, as this itself reduces the temperature of liquid to a considerable extent, as may be discovered by any person who will pour a little ether on his hand and blow upon it, when the greatly increased coolness will be felt. In India water is frozen by exposing it in porous jars to the cold night winds, when the temperature of the air is several degrees above the freezing point.

Ice may be formed in a red-hot crucible by the sudden evaporation of liquid carbonic acid, or in a saucer under the receiver of an air-pump by the evaporation of it and the rapid absorption of the vapor that escapes by reason of the reduced pressure by sulphuric acid in another saucer.

Again, solutions of various substances, as sugar or crystallized salts, will not freeze at the ordinary temperature at which ice is formed in pure water. Thus a solution of salt requires a lower temperature to become frozen than fresh water does, and it is well known that sugar syrup can hardly be frozen at any ordinary temperature. Further, the tension under which liquids are held has an effect in the same way; a light tension makes freezing easier, while a high one retards the congelation.

Now all these facts have a bearing in the case of oranges and other fruits, as well as the sap of trees. Watery sap of very succulent plants freezes much more easily than

that of the sweet and dense sap of the maple or the hickory. Some buds will resist freezing quite stubbornly at a very low temperature, and the resinous covering of the bud scales of trees, as those of the horse chestnut, exert a great resistance to freezing.

The sap or juice of the orange contains a large quantity of citric acid in solution, and a low temperature is required to congeal such a solution. It also contains considerable sugar, and this tends to resist cold. The sap or juice, which exists in this fruit in the proportion of 78 per cent. in the Florida orange, is under considerable tension, and this exerts some resistance to freezing. And, finally, the sap is not exposed to evaporation because of its tight covering by which it is protected.

Thus an orange must be exposed to a lower temperature than the ordinary freezing point of water before it will freeze. The same applies to other fruits as apples and vegetables, as potatoes, to some extent.

**TO ENCOURAGE COFFEE GROWING**

According to the Bureau of American Republics the Government of Nicaragua has promulgated a law offering to each person planting coffee trees a premium of 5 cents for each tree planted when the number does not fall below 5,000 plants. One-half of the premium will be paid when the trees are two years old and the remainder when the trees begin to yield. Coffee shrubs ready for setting out can be purchased at the rate of \$5 per thousand; the land cleared at a rate of from \$3 to \$12 an acre, upon which from four hundred to five hundred trees can be planted. The cost of clearing the land will largely depend upon the quantity of timber and undergrowth upon it. Labor can be obtained on the plantations for 40 cents a day, and 100 pounds of coffee can be produced for \$5 of a quality that has been selling for the past five years at from \$16 to \$25. Under no circumstances should a person go to Nicaragua or any other country of Central or South America for the purpose of growing coffee unless he has a capital of \$3,000 or \$4,000. He should have sufficient capital to live upon while he is waiting for his coffee trees to grow, which will be a period of four years.

**BUTTER KEGS.**

A new kind of butter keg, holding about a cwt., or 112 lbs., is being made for packing creamery butter for shipment to the European market. It is lined with parchment paper, preventing any woody flavor round the sides and at the top and bottom. Some of these were forwarded to the English market last year, and gave great satisfaction. Fifteen or twenty years ago nearly all the butter turned out in the Brockville and Morrisburg sections were put up in kegs or firkins.—Trade Bulletin.

**DUTIES ON FRENCH WINES.**

There are at least two industrial classes in this country who are desirous of not seeing the French treaty ratified in its present form. The one is the manufacturers of Canadian wines and the other is the grape grower. A deputation was in Ottawa this week with a petition praying that the 30 per cent. ad valorem duty on French wines be not removed.

The firms directly interested in the manufacture of wine in Ontario are Pelee Island Wine and Vineyard Co., Brantford; Ernest Girardot & Co., Concordia Vineyards, Sandwich; T. G. Bright & Co., Niagara Falls Wine Company, Toronto; J. S. Hamilton & Co., Brantford and Tilsonburg; George Barnes, St. Catharines Wine Co., Haskins Wine Co., Hamilton; Luc Montreuil, Walkerville; M. Guindon, Windsor; A. C. Tournier, Sandwich; Alex. McNeill, J. S. Visger and Alex. Askin, Walkerville, and Thaddeus Smith, E. Wardroper and H. H. Reberg, Pelee Island.

The Canadian wine manufacturers claim that there are at least 5,000 acres of land planted in vines, capable of producing one million and a half gallons of wine; that Ontario alone has an area suitable for grape culture at least equal to the present area of vineyards in France, and that there are about 4,000 people directly or indirectly interested in grape growing and wine-making.

They further contend that if the proposed treaty is ratified without certain restrictions, and also without equivalent advantages being granted to Canadian wine-makers from the Government, our grape-growing and wine industries will be practically ruined.

"The wine market of the United States is closed to us on account of a specific duty of 50 cents per gallon," said a dealer to a reporter, "and if the French wines are admitted at a lower rate than at present without regulations which would enable us to compete on equal terms with them the Canadian market would also be practically closed to us, as the wine manufacturers in France possess numerous advantages and privileges that we do not enjoy. For instance, French manufacturers are making from dried raisins a wine which they fortify with alcohol and blend with Spanish, Italian or Sicilian wines, of which they import enormous quantities for that purpose; so that admitting French wines in Canada is practically admitting Spanish, Portuguese and Italian wines also. It is well known that Canadian people favor sweet wines rather than dry wines, and that the bulk of the wine consumed in this country is sweet wine, which may be classed as light port or light sherry. Now the admission of wines of 26 degrees of strength for importation, free of the ad valorem duty, includes light ports and sherries. We are thus forced to compete against sweet wines which are produced at a nominal cost and fortified with spirits which wine manufacturers in France can distill without costly restrictions or use without any excise duty."



**TO YOU IT IS**

**PROFITABLE and a QUICK SELLER.**

Thousands testify to its **PURITY** and Wonderful washing qualities in **HARD or SOFT WATER.**

**TRY IT.**

ROYAL SOAP CO.,  
Winnipeg, Man.

# Ceylon and Indian Teas

A choice selection of Ceylon and Indian Teas.

.. WRITE FOR SAMPLES ..

## H. P. Eckardt & Co., Toronto

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

**FOOD  
FOR  
INVALIDS**



**STERILIZED.**

Doctors recommend it for the sick as it is

**Easily  
Digested  
A Perfect Food**

**DELAFIELD, McGOVERN & CO.,**

91 Hudson St., Sole Agents.  
NEW YORK.

33 RIVER STREET,  
CHICAGO.

215 CALIFORNIA ST.,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

For sale in Canada by

AMES TURNER & CO  
Hamilton, Ont.

1000 cases Tomatoes  
2000 cases Corn  
1000 cases Apples One Gallon Cans.  
**ALL CHOICE BRANDS**

TO ARRIVE IN MAY

2000 punchons Choice New Crop Barbadoes Molasses

**L. CHAPUT, FILS & CIE, WHOLESALE GROCERS Montreal**

**Your Stock is not Complete WITHOUT BENS DORP COCOA**

Best and Most Economical Cocoa in Use

**CAVERHILL, ROSE, HUGHES & CO.**

.. MONTREAL ..

**JUST RECEIVED:**

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

**REGAN, WHITE & CO. - - - - Montreal**

The pure INDIAN TEA of  
**KEMBLE & CO.,**  
Calcutta, India,

Is "Second to None" for Purity, Strength, and Flavor. TRY IT.

**A. DAVIDSON,** Canadian Representative.  
48 Front St. East, Toronto.

**COWAN'S  
COCOAS AND  
CHOCOLATES**

Are Standard, and sold by all grocers.



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

The retail grocers of the East End, Pittsburg, Pa., are again talking of organizing into an association.

The production of rubber boots and shoes is nearly equal to a pair a year for every man, woman and child in the United States.

Burnham's Clam Bouillon—just the thing for outing parties, served instantly with little hot water, 50c. bottle enough for 8 to 10 persons.

The store of A. C. Lloyd, grocer, Stratford, was broken in Sunday evening, and the contents of the till, amounting to about fifteen dollars in silver, was stolen.

The four most prominent coffee brokers of Holland have estimated the world's production of coffee for current year ending July 1, at 11,486,000 bags, and for the year ending July 1, 1894 at 9,786,000 bags.

Tins filled with sand, but which are represented to contain a preparation known as "Granulated milk," are being sold in several towns in East Kent, and public attention has been called to this gross imposition.

Quite a number of cheese factories in Brockville district are in full blast. At Willow factory about 4,000 pounds of milk are being received daily. This factory will have a lot of new cheese ready for the market by Saturday.

The retail grocers of Memphis, Tenn., recently held a meeting for the purpose of taking steps to protect themselves from the constantly increasing habit among the jobbers of selling to consumers at wholesale prices.

The last West India steamer arriving at St. John, N. B., brought 150 puncheons of new crop Barbadoes molasses, half for St. John and half for St. Stephen, also a lot of sugar for the Moncton refinery and a lot of asphalt.

Tallow has declined in the United States from 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. last week to 7c., owing, it is reported, to an agreement between two big soap-making firms of Chicago to resist the payment of what they regarded as an unwarranted price.

Advices received from the Philippine islands are to the effect that two sugar ships are already on their way to the port of Montreal, and that a third is now loading. The ship Abbie S. Hart sailed from Iloilo on

February 27, and the ship Treasurer sailed from the same place on March 3. Both these vessels are for Montreal with sugar. The ship John E. Sayre was loading at Iloilo on January 29 for Montreal.

Mr. John Richardson, grocer, Orillia, has removed his grocery to a more central part of the town, the McCosh building. Mr. Richardson deserves the success he has met with, as no merchant north of Toronto can boast of a finer stock of high class groceries and chinaware than Mr. Richardson.

Imports of salted mackerel from foreign countries into the United States during the seven months ending January 21st, 1893, amounted to 77,977 barrels, against 78,029 for the corresponding period last year. Imports of salted herring were 120,819 and 116,833 barrels respectively.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has decided that the action of the Wholesale Grocers' Association of Nashville in binding its members not to purchase from any manufacturer or importer who sold to retailers was illegal. It decided further that the injured party in such case was entitled to damages and costs.

Prof. Robertson addressed the Agricultural Committee a few days ago on the development of the cheese and butter industry in Canada. The committee will advise that the Government grant assistance equivalent to \$200 each to not more than four cheese factories in each constituency whose proprietors convert them into butter-making establishments in the winter.

Perry & Alport, general merchants, Orillia, have made extensive alterations in their already large establishment. The grocery department has been moved to the rear of the store, but as usual this department will be first in the county. Perry & Alport are noted for good goods at reasonable figures, and having more room to do business they will spare no pains to give their customers a rare treat from one of the largest and finest assorted stock in the town.

It is announced that large sales of lands for coffee growing have been made to Americans in the Mexican States of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca. Nearly the whole of North America south of the United States is more or less adapted to coffee culture. Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica have large coffee interests, and the government of Nicaragua is making special efforts to promote coffee culture by giving land and a small bounty on the crop.

A deputation composed of Messrs. L. V. Labelle, J. B. Dugas, O. Mario, B. A. Dupuis and A. Piquette, from St. Jacques, county of Montcalm, headed by Mr. L. E. Dugas, M.P., waited upon Controller Wood Monday and asked that a change be made in the manner of collecting the duty on tobacco. At present the duty is collected on the manufactured article, and the deputation asked

that it be collected on the raw material at the port of entry. The proposition will be given due consideration.

According to an official statement made in the House Monday there are 144 breweries in Canada located in the provinces as follows: Manitoba, 9; New Brunswick, 4; Nova Scotia, 5; Ontario, 82; Quebec, 35; British Columbia, 18, and Prince Edward, none. The number of employes are 1,840, and the wages amount to \$891,381 per annum. The value of the raw material used is \$2,530,631, and of the finished product \$5,717,872. There are also 9 distilleries in Canada—1 in Nova Scotia and 8 in Ontario. These distilleries give employment to 404 men, the amount of wages paid being \$178,950 per annum. The value of the raw material is \$1,226,092, and of the finished product \$2,199,060.

Few men who go into maple syrup manufacturing make an unadulterated success of it.—Troy Press.

Employer—"You took a day off to go a-fishing yesterday?" Employee—"Yes sir." Employer—"Catch anything?" Employee—"Nothing, sir." Employer (making a powerful effort to appear calm)—"Come up to my house this evening. I want to have a talk with you about taking you into partnership."

"Pleath, thir, I want five pounds of crack-erth," said a tiny woman in a Yonge street grocery.

"You do, hey?" said the grocer. "What kind of crackers?"

"Juth plain crackerth like we aluths get," lisped the little one.

"I guess you want them mixed," suggested the grocer.

"No, I don't, cauth there for the birds to eat on the winder thill," explained the child anxiously.

"Well, I declare," said the grocer, "that's drawing it pretty fine," but he put up five pounds of his best crackers for the little friend of the birds.

You can lose more than we do by not subscribing for this paper.



"CAIRN'S"

HOME-MADE  
MARMALADE

New Season's Make now Ready  
for Shipment

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

J. F. EBY

HUGH BLAIN

# Spring:=====

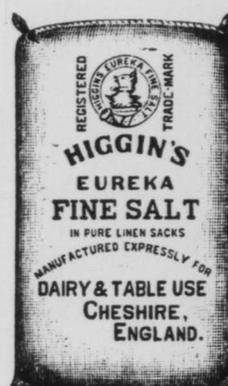
Every Merchant looks over his stock at this season of the year—so does every housekeeper. If your customers call on you now can you sell them:—

Brushes, (Scrub and White Wash) ?  
Whiting, Borax, Pearline, Sapolio ?  
Surprise, Sunlight, and Good Luck Soaps ?  
Lessive Phenix, Pride of the Kitchen ?  
Wooden and Indurated Fibre Pails, Tubs, Etc. ?  
Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Glauber's Salts ?  
Diamond Dyes, Washing Soda, Etc. ?

If you are low in any of these write us, or ask our travellers for them. Our prices are right and quality right.



## Standard Goods are the Best to Handle.



### Ashton's Factory Filled and Higgin's Eureka Salts

Possess a deserved popularity that makes them easy sellers. They are the purest and strongest salts in the market and are used by the best Butter and Cheese Makers in the country. If you buy Butter, advise only the use of Ashton's or Higgin's. Butter made with these reliable brands never spoils or gets rancid, and has always a superior flavor. **NOTE THESE FACTS.**

Francis D. Moulton & Co.

General Agents

29 Broadway, New York

**EBY, BLAIN & CO.,** Western Canada Agents

**WHOLESALE GROCERS, TORONTO**



## Canadian Grocers

### Attention

We can meet your needs with a first-class article of

## Tobacco

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

EMPIRE  
TOBACCO  
Co.

MONTREAL

### DRY GOODS.

The past week has been a quiet one in the entry rooms of the wholesale houses. Some of the placing orders have been filled, but these are only the orders delayed by late arrivals from the factories, and even these are all filled now. Travelers are out on the road, but their orders are meagre as yet. Now and again a large order is secured, where some buyer has not been on the market nor ordered previously. But sorting orders as a rule are very small. Dealers will not order until the warm weather causes brisker buying by consumers. The execution of better orders requires considerable time in most of the houses; these orders are mostly for staples and small wares of various kinds. Silks of all kinds have advanced in price, but the advance in the price of the manufactured product is not commensurate with the advance in the price of the raw material. The United States silk manufacturers estimate that States silk manufacturers estimate that the raw silk which cost them \$3.80 a year ago now costs them \$6.50, or an advance of 71 per cent. This is a tremendous increase in price, but the increase in manufactures such as ribbons has been only from 10 to 25 per cent., and many of the Canadian jobbers having placed early orders have been holding back from the advance and contenting themselves in many cases with a small profit. This is useless and unnecessary. Prices must be advanced, and a gradual advance is better than a heavy abrupt one. It is estimated that the increased consumption in silk goods last year amounted to 20 per cent., and it is still on the advance.

Lest the figures quoted above should seem too high, it might be mentioned that some reports substitute \$4 for \$3.80 and \$6.25 for \$6.50. But even these figures show an advance in raw silk of over 61 per cent. Moreover, it is said on the best of authority that raw silk will reach \$7 within the next six weeks. One of the largest silk firms in the United States has issued a circular saying that after April 1st they will be compelled to ask an increase of 12 1-2 per cent. on all new orders or re-orders for mitts or gloves. Let all dealers in silk goods keep stocks well-assorted and full; it will undoubtedly pay.

The business in underwear is at present in one of the stages generally passed through by all lines of a similar nature; the competition between the mills running on this class of manufacture has been so keen of late, that prices have been reduced so as to leave extremely scanty margins, in fact, in some instances "leaders" have been sold without any profit whatever. As a natural consequence of this, the quality of the goods produced has been lowered to meet these exigencies and the general demand for low-priced goods. The inevitable outcome will, of course, be a reaction in favor of the higher grades, as soon as the public are awake to the state of

affairs. In fact it may be said that this reaction has already set in. Take, for example, the line of heavy underwear which was mostly cotton, and sold for from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per dozen at the mill. Where a wholesaler two or three years ago used a hundred cases of these goods he now contents himself with a hundred dozens. The past winter has given cheap stuff the go-by in earnest style. Two or three years ago \$9 per dozen was the price of the best domestic underwear; now Canadian underwear of the better grades bring \$21, \$24 and \$27. This may be due to demand for better goods in part, but in part it is due to the ousting of cheap and medium grades of imported underwear. The lowest grade of imported goods several years ago was \$7.50 per dozen; now it is \$18. Why this change? Simply because our domestic manufacturers are producing lines which oust foreign lines at a less price than \$18 per dozen. Under protection our manufacturers must gain in experience and power. Whether the cost of this is too high from a public standpoint is a political question, and must be settled by politicians.

### BOARD OF TRADE TALK.

The fourteenth annual report of the Winnipeg Board of Trade has been issued, and shows that the board is steadily progressing. The president, in his speech, deprecates a Dominion Insolvency Act, and says it would prove detrimental to the interests of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

The council of the Brandon Board of Trade invite applications for the position of secretary.

The London Board of Trade banquet, to commemorate the opening of the new Canadian Pacific railway station in that city, will probably take place in the third week in April.

A Board of Trade has been organized at Gananoque with these officers: President, E. L. Atkinson; vice-president, W. F. Latimer; sec't-treas., J. T. Green; council, C. E. Britton, R. Taylor, O. D. Cowan, S. McCammon, W. N. Rogers, Jas. Donevan, Wm. Byers, M. McParland, J. B. Turner, J. B. McMurchy, W. J. Gibson, Thos. Roach.

T. S. Ford has been chosen president of the Mitchell Board of Trade.

The Tilsonburg Board of Trade is having petitions made ready to forward to the officials of the G.T.R. asking to have the evening train from the East arrive there earlier than 9.35, to have the delay of the morning train at Brantford lessened so that the travelling public may reach Toronto earlier in the day; also to have the trains coming east on the Air Line in the afternoon timed so as to make connections with the Brantford train which leaves Tilsonburg at 4 p.m.

The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record says: The present position of cottonseed oil is no less interesting than the phenomenally short cotton crop. The small yield of cotton and the unusual demand for oil to supplement the scanty supply of lard have given to cottonseed products an importance never before reached. Last summer cottonseed sold at \$7 a ton and less in some localities, but now the mills are buying all they can get at upwards of \$20 per ton, \$22 being about the ruling figure. Refined oil is now selling at 60c. and upward per gallon, as compared with 20c. a year or two ago.

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

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

**FOR DAIRY . . .  
BUTTER**

**OR DRESSED . . .  
POULTRY**

Write or Wire

**PARSONS  
PRODUCE CO.**  
WINNIPEG — MANITOBA

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

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

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

**NOTICE.**  
The British Columbia Fruit Canning and  
Coffee Co'y, Ltd.  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Having largely increased their capacity. We ad-  
vise all dealers to see their price list before plac-  
ing their orders for Jams, Jellies, Canned Fruits,  
and Canned Vegetables.  
Besides their regular brands of Ground Coffee,  
now so favorably known they quote:  
Blend No. 1 at 35c., either ground or whole roasted  
" 2 at 33c., " " "  
" 3 at 30c., " " "  
Their Flavoring Extracts are of the choicest  
quality.

**EPPS'S COCOA**  
1/4 lb. packets, 14 lb. boxes secured in tin  
Special Agent for the Dominion:  
**C. E. Colson, Montreal**

**LAURENCE GIBB  
Provision Merchant,  
83 COLBORNE STREET, TORONTO**

All kinds of Hog Products handled. Also Butter  
Cheese, Poultry, Tallow, Etc  
**PATENT EGG CARRIERS SUPPLIED.**  
Good Prices paid for Good Dairy Butter.

**Meglaughlin, Marshall & Co.,**  
Wholesale Provision Merchants,  
3 and 4 Corn Exchange,  
**Manchester,  
England.**

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

**W. GIBBINS & CO.,**  
Commission and  
Manufacturers' Agent,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

**JAS. DICKSON & CO.,**  
26 WEST MARKET STREET,  
Provision and Commission Merchants.

Eggs, Butter, Hams, Lard, Bacon, Cheese, Dried  
Apples, Finnan Haddies, Dried Cod Fish, bought  
or sold on commission. Agents for all lines of  
Canned Corned Beef. Egg Carriers supplied.  
Eggs are 16c. to-day; Butter in good demand  
at 20 to 23c. for good to choice; Dried Apples 5c.;  
Green Apples 1.50 to \$2.00; Potatoes 5c. to \$1.00;  
Beans \$1.30 to \$1.40; Honey 5c. for Buckwheat,  
8c. for Clover.

Consignments of Above  
Solicited.  
We have on hand choice Cheese, October  
make, and Canned Corned Beef in all sizes, for  
which we solicit your order.

**J. F. Young & Co.**  
March 21, '93  
74 FRONT ST., EAST  
.. TORONTO ..

**PARK, BLACKWELL & CO.**  
(Limited.)  
— SUCCESSORS TO —  
**JAS. PARK & SON,  
TORONTO.**

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

**PUT  
TEXAS BALSAM  
IN STOCK**

The Great Healer for all kinds of wounds on  
Horses and Cattle. \$3.00 worth only costs you  
\$1.80. Express prepaid. Cash with order.  
C. F. SEGSWORTH,  
6 Wellington St. East,  
Toronto.  
Sample 25c. postpaid.

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

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

**SPECIALTIES DURING LENT**  
Oysters, Manitoba White  
Fish, Salmon Trout, Had-  
dock, Steak Cod, Market Cod,  
Sea Herring, Finnan Haddie  
and Labrador Herring.

ORDERS SOLICITED  
76 Colborne St., Toronto, Ont.



GEORGE McWILLIAM. FRANK EVERIST.  
**McWILLIAM & EVERIST**

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

FIGS, DATES, NUTS,  
ALMERIA GRAPES, ETC.,

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

**J. CLEGHORN & SON**  
94 Yonge Street, Toronto.

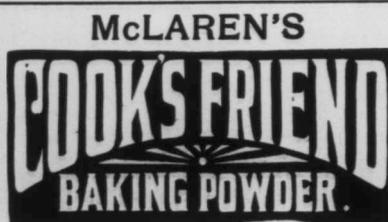
California Riverside Navels  
" Riverside Seedlings Oranges.

Our First Car just arrived, good color, juicy  
and sweet, better stock than we have ever had.  
Messina Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Almeria  
Grapes, Bananas, Pines, etc., in stock. Full line  
Fish and Oysters during Lent.

**WILLIAM RYAN,  
PORK PACKER**

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

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



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



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

### TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, March 23, 1893.  
GROCERIES.

The quietness noted last week is more pronounced this. The condition of the roads in the country is wretched, travellers experiencing a good deal of difficulty in getting about. The situation however is healthy and a good brisk spring and summer trade is anticipated. The farmers seem to be well supplied with money and stocks in country stores are not large, a good seasonable winter having stimulated a steady demand. Dealers too have been buying from hand to mouth. Under these conditions the trade has good reason to be hopeful. Nothing particularly new has developed during the week, the market being absolutely devoid of any marked features. The sugar market was a little unsettled during the early part of the week, but it seems to have regained its self possession again, while outside the markets have if anything become a little firmer. Fruits remain in much about the same condition as they have for the last few weeks, while the movement in canned goods has followed the trend of the general trade and also exhibits a slight falling off, although the inquiry for corn is if anything a little more brisk. Teas are moving fairly well, while the position appears to be still gathering strength. Payments are fair.

#### COFFEES.

The local demand for Rios continues for small lots at 21 to 22c. for the really good article. An increasing demand is reported for the East Indian product, of which there is a scarcity. There are absolutely no good Javas to be obtained. Prices rule firm and the situation locally is without change.

#### DRIED FRUIT.

Business continues much about as before. The movement is not large, but prices rule steady. Some lines, if anything, have evinced a little more firmness. Valencias are fairly strong in New York, where prices are about  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. a pound higher than ten days ago. Demand on the local market is only fair, but in view of the condition of the outside markets higher prices are probable before long. Prices here rule from  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. up, although it seems that some fruit is being offered  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. lower than this figure, but the

quality, it is said, is of such a nature that the buyer needs to give it a careful examination. The currant market continues to rule strong. The demand is still fair, and the next two or three weeks will probably see a much brisker movement. Prices range all the way from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 10c. per lb., the outside figures being quoted for fine Vostizzas, Pines continue strong, with demand light at from  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. up in cases. Dates are quiet and unchanged at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{3}{4}$ c.

#### RICE AND SPICES.

The rice market continues to rule quiet and steady at prices ranging all the way from  $3\frac{3}{4}$ c. to 10c., the outside figure of course being for genuine old Carolina.

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

#### SUGAR.

Some eastern people have been selling goods on this market at a little lower prices, and the Montreal refineries have it seems met them. The latter however still appear to have confidence in the market and do not want to sell for future delivery, their contention being that they are sure to get more money as soon as the demand becomes active. The local trade is quiet with prices unchanged at  $4\frac{3}{4}$  to  $4\frac{7}{8}$ c. for granulated and at  $3\frac{3}{4}$  to  $4\frac{1}{4}$ c. for yellows. Tuesday's telegraphic advices reported cane firm and rising in New York and London, and beet on the latter market strong. In New York granulated was quoted at  $4\frac{3}{4}$ c.

#### SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

There is still a scarcity of good syrups, while demand for low grade continues fair. We quote as before at 30 to 35c. for low grade, 38 to 42c. for mediums and 45 to 55c. for brights. Demand for molasses continues only moderate at 30 to 35c. for New Orleans and at 32 to 38c. for West Indian.

#### TEAS.

Teas continue to attract the most attention, but nothing particularly new has developed in them during the week. The characteristic is still the strong position of the market. Demand continues good, particularly for low and medium grades. The desirable lines are being picked up rapidly and the market here is getting into splendid shape for the new teas, old stocks getting so reduced. The general opinion in England, as far as Assams and Ceylons are concerned, is that the bottom of the market has been seen for some little time, and these teas are not expected to be any cheaper for some months to come.

Lewenr & Hauser Bros.' tea letter of March 10 says:—"It is reported that in consequence of the very unfavorable weather they have had in Ceylon, the export from Colombo during the current month would not reach even 5,000,000 lbs., and though this low figure is not generally believed in, same would certainly have had some effect upon the market had not the somewhat unsatisfactory deliveries of late counteracted it. These latter so far this month again show half a million pounds less taken for export than same time last year. They are, however, stationary for home consumption, although the falling off in February was said to be attributable to a belief entertained in the country that the Liberal Government might reduce or do away with the tea duty this coming Easter. If such were the cause of the smaller deliveries for home consumption last month, the same cause would probably again operate this current month, unless the country is bare of duty-paid stock."

#### MARKET NOTES.

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

Apples have dropped to \$1.75 for fancy stock.

The red clover market is nervous and jobbing prices are higher at \$8.60 to \$9.50

Shipments of Coleman's mustards are arriving on this market. They are said to be larger than usual.

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

A car of frozen sea herring arrived on this market during the week. This is the first for a month and only about the third for the season.

Lucas, Steele & Bristol, Hamilton, have still left a few packages of cheap Young Hyson and Japan teas, which they advertised a few weeks ago. Samples will be mailed a few weeks ago.

Gorman, Eckert & Co., London, Ont., are putting up a fine article in catsup and fruit relish. Their sales in this article are away ahead of their expectations. No grocer can afford to be without these goods in stock.

Boyle & Son, Napanee have this spring introduced a new patent cheese vat gate that is taking well. So far they have not been able to supply the demand. They are now building 75 cheese vats, each one having the gate specified.

Cheap lots of evaporated apples recently offered in the interior New York market have been practically all cleaned up, and prices there are firmer now than they have been for some little time past. Cheap lots in the New York city market have become rather scarce also.

The railways have issued the following notice to their freight agents: From March 13, 1893, until further notice, canned vegetables in cases will be carried at the following weights from stations in Canada east of Port Arthur to all points to which the rates are governed by the Canadian joint freight classification. All canned fruits and vegetables, except tomatoes: 2 lb. cans, 45 lbs. per case; 3 lb. cans, 65 lbs. per case; gallon cans, 6 cans to case, 45 lbs. per case; ditto, 12 cans, to case, 90 lbs.; tomatoes, 3 lb. cans 70 lbs. per case.

The Surprise Soap concern are now making extra time to catch up with their sales of Surprise Soap. For some time past they have been behind hand in filling orders, but are now gradually catching up. Since the St. Croix Soap Mfg. Co. started in business the sale of Surprise Soap has increased very rapidly. This growth of their trade has compelled them to enlarge their factory from time to time. Up to the present five additions have been made, and a sixth is now projected. From a local trade the business has grown until at the present day Surprise Soap has a sale from ocean to ocean.



**"KENT"  
Bottled  
Pickles**

Are packed only in 30 oz. bottles—full measure—in cases of 2 Dozen. Half-Barrels of 3 Dozen, and Barrels of 5 Dozen, always carefully packed. Quality never varies. They are trade winners. Sold through the wholesale trade.

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

**THE "Lion Brand"**

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

**Bay of Quinte  
Canning Factories.**  
PICTON and DEMORESTVILLE.

**W. BOULTER & SONS,**  
PROPRIETORS,  
PICTON, ONT.

**Fish** Wholesale lots only.

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

**L. H. DOBBIN, - MONTREAL.**

**BEAVER BRAND PICKLES**



Best Value  
in Canada

Send for  
Quotations

**T. A. Lytle & Co. VINEGAR MFRS. Toronto**

**The Lakeport Preserving Co.**

Have sold out their large pack of  
**Tomatoes, Corn, Peas, Beans,  
Apples and Pumpkins,**

And which is good evidence of the quality of goods they pack, taking into consideration that they are one of the largest packers in Canada.

**FACTORIES AT LAKEPORT AND TRENTON, ONT.**

**The Imperial Rubber Stamp Works**

**Rubber Stamps, Stencils,  
Branding Irons, Seals, etc.**  
Estimates given. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

**102 ADELAIDE ST. WEST - - - TORONTO.**

**SITUATION WANTED.  
MARATIME PROVINCES.**

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

**MAPLE PRODUCTS.**

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

Address

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

Boy  
Brand  
Corn



**DAILEY'S**

Boy  
Brand  
Tomatoes



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

HAVE YOU TRIED OUR

**Epicure Corn and Sifted Select Peas**

If not, send for Sample Order.

**Leading Grocers**

Say there is nothing like them in the market. We are busy duplicating orders every day, they sell themselves.

Send for our Book—20 Receipts for preparing Epicure Corn—Mailed Free.



**THE DELHI CANNING CO.**

**FACTORIES: Delhi, Ont., and Niagara-on-the-Lake.**

## MARKETS—Continued

## PETROLEUM.

The Petrolea Advertiser in its weekly report says: The market position continues unchanged, and little movement in any way can be looked for until the amendments to the Petroleum Inspection Act have been made, and become law. Transition periods like this in an industry necessarily cause stagnation, as people do not know what to do. The crude man cannot keep on drilling; the refiner cannot buy stock freely; the dealer will only buy from hand to mouth; and the general tone is thus depressed.

The following are the latest quotations here:—Canada refined oil, 13½ to 14c; carbon safety, 17½ to 18c; Canada water white, 19c; American water white, 21 to 22c photogene, 25c.

## BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The butter market is in a fairly healthy condition. Receipts are not heavy, although there is a good deal of ordinary butter coming in. Demand is principally for large rolls and fine dairy tubs, the latter at 20 to 22c. and the former at 19 to 20c. Pound rolls as a rule sell at 23c. In creamery, early makes are difficult to place, being off flavor and new make is above the price that the ordinary grocer cares to pay. The movement is therefore small. Prices for the first-class article are unchanged at 25c. for tubs and at 27c. for pound prints. Ordinary creamery of second quality can be obtained a little lower than last week, at 20c.

In cheese the supply and demand is fair. The ruling prices are from 11½ to 12c., and occasionally 12½c. is obtained, but this is a difficult price to get. On the other hand, there is some early make that dealers would be willing to take 11c. for. The market is quiet and the movement is merely on retail account, there being no large lots going out.

## COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—Demand is light and there are not many to be had. Some dealers are selling an ordinary sample at \$1.20 to \$1.30, and for good stock \$1.50 is being asked f. o. b. Chatham.

DRIED APPLES—There is not much demand. Receipts are a little more plentiful and stocks tend to accumulate. Dealers are paying 5½ to 5¼c. and are selling at 5½c.

EVAPORATED APPLES—Prices if anything are a little firmer at 9½c. There has been some enquiry for car lots, which seem unobtainable. Small lots are not wanted, it being easier to sell a car than a ten-box lot.

EGGS—The tendency of prices continues downward. Receipts are liberal and demand good for small lots. Arrivals on Tuesday last were particularly free. The ruling price for small lots is 16c., but ½ or even 1c. lower would not be refused for fair-sized lots.

HONEY—Market remains as before. Dark sells in bulk at 6 to 7c. and in sections at 10c.; white granulated is quoted at 8 to 8½c. for 50 pound tins and in sections at 15c.

(Continued on page 22.)

# SURPRISE SOAP

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

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

The St. Croix Soap Mfg Co.,

St. Stephen, N.B.,

Branches:

MONTREAL: 17 St. Nicholas St.

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

WINNIPEG: E. W. Ashley.

## CANNED GOODS.

## TORONTO.

No particularly new features have developed during the week. The market has followed to some extent the trend of the grocery trade in general, and, like it, the movement is not so brisk owing to the breaking up of the roads, although a good business is nevertheless being done, while the position of the market continues to gather strength. Tomatoes are in fair demand, but trade is scarcely as good as a week ago. Prices range as before, at 9c. to \$1. There has been some enquiry from London, England, this week for five thousand cases, but the prices offered were rather lower than dealers here would accept, and nothing came of it in consequence. Tomatoes have advanced to \$1.17½ in Chicago, and prices here are firm. Peas are in fair demand and unchanged at 90c. to \$1. A line of soaked peas is said to be on the market, but these are only taken by people who are not particular as to quality, and they sell cheaper than the figures quoted. Corn is in active demand; in fact more so than probably any other line of canned goods. Stocks are getting low, but it is thought they will be ample. Prices are quoted as before at 90c. to \$1. In canned fruits an increased demand is reported for apples and peaches, but the market has developed

no new features beyond these. Peaches are quoted at \$2.25 for 2's, \$3.25 to \$3.75 for 3's Apples sell at from 85c. to \$1 for 3's. There is nothing particularly new in the situation regarding salmon. Stocks are light and prices firm at \$1.50 to \$1.80. One house on the street has instructed its travellers to pick up all the five or twenty-case lots of Horse-shoe brand they can find in retail hands. The local demand for lobsters is only moderate, but prices are firm at \$2 for talls and \$2.50 for flats. There is no particular feature beyond that packers report that they have foreign orders in excess of what they will be able to supply. Sardines are quiet and unchanged. Canned meats are only moving in limited quantities, but prices are firm, with an upward tendency, and packers refuse to sell ahead at present prices.

## MONTREAL.

Canned goods continue dull on the whole. A feature is the scarcity of salmon, and further orders have been placed for stock which will arrive on first steamers from Liverpool. These goods were taken around the Horn from British Columbia by sailing vessel to Liverpool, and it is claimed that they can be laid down in Montreal cheaper than if they came across direct to this market by rail. The prices are said to be \$5.25 cost delivered in Montreal. Orders are also being taken for July and August delivery at \$4.55 for clover leaf, and 4.52½ for British American brands.

TORONTO, Feb. 17, '93.

WE—PAYING—ARE

5c.  
F. O. B.

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

WE ARE

BUYING

DRIED APPLES

Address

STANWAY &amp; BAYLEY

42 FRONT ST., EAST, TORONTO.

--TERMS--

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

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

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

WE AIM AT—  
**THE FRUITS**  
 BEST - AND -  
 Lowest Possible Price.  
**CLEMES BROS.**  
 Phone. 1768 TORONTO



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

**W. A. McLlean & Co.**  
 OWEN SOUND.  
**PORK PACKERS**  
 CURERS OF THE  
**Diamond A Hams**

FOR SALE—LONG CLEAR BACON,  
 HAMS, BACKS, BELLIES and SPICED  
 ROLLS.

Write for Quotations.

**The Norton Manufacturing Co.**  
 E. P. Breckenridge, President.  
 Edwin Norton, Vice-Pres.  
 C. C. Warren, Secretary.  
 W. C. Breckenridge, Mgr. & Treas.  
 MANUFACTURERS OF

**TIN CANS**

By Automatic Machinery.

Fruit, Paint, Lard, Baking Powder, Fish,  
 and Seamless Lobster  
**CANS.**

Capacity, fifty thousand cans per day.

Sole Agents in Canada for Norton Brothers

"Solder Hemmed" Caps.

Inquiries and Correspondence Solicited.

**HAMILTON, - ONT.**

**PURE CONFECTIONERY,  
 FINEST BISCUITS.**

Manufactured by

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

**SEEDS** - Everything for the  
 Farm and Garden

Red, Alsike, White, Lucerne and other  
 Clovers, Timothy Seed, Grasses, Flax  
 Seed and Meal, Oil Cake, Etc.

Trade Lists and quotations on application,  
 Country Merchants having anything in our line  
 to sell, will please send samples and advices.  
 Correspondence Solicited.

**THE STEELE, BRIGGS, MARCON  
 SEED CO., LTD.** TORONTO, ONT.

WANTED—Choice Dutch Setts and Shallot Onions

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

**GILLARD'S Specialties**  
 High Class, English Made,  
 "NEW" Pickles and "NEW" Sauce.  
**GILLARD & CO.,** WALLHAMSTOW, LONDON, ENG., and of  
 Wholesale Grocers in the Dominion.

**"JERSEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK.**



It is guaranteed Pure and Unskimmed,  
 An excellent food for Infants.  
 We make only the one quality—**THE BEST.**  
 Buy only the **JERSEY BRAND** for all pur-  
 poses. Sold by Grocers, Outfitters and others.

MANUFACTURED BY  
**FORREST CANNING CO'Y,**  
 HALIFAX, N.S.  
**STANWAY & BAYLEY, Agents, Toronto.**

W. A. Carson. R. B. Morden. J. Anning.

**BELLEVILLE CANNING CO.**

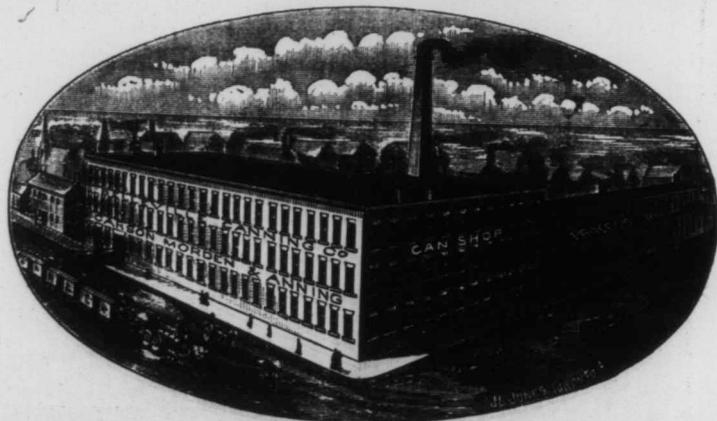
PACKERS OF THE

**"Queen Brand"**  
 Fruits and Vegetables.

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

**FIRST-CLASS GOODS.**

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



## MARKETS.—Continued

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

**POTATOES**—Demand is fair at steady and unchanged prices. Car lots on track have been moving at 82 to 85c., and bags sell out of store at 95 to \$1. Dealers are now patiently awaiting the opening of the pits.

**ONIONS**—Dull and unchanged at \$2 to \$2.25 a bag.

**HOPS**—The market is difficult to fathom, there being considerable difference of opinion among dealers, both regarding prices and the future. Prices for '92's range all the way from 17 to 20c., according to quality, and yearlings are quoted at 15 to 16c. A local dealer a few days ago wrote to a grower in one of the hop centres, asking for quotations. He was quoted 25c. and was requested to make a bid if that did not suit him.

**HOGS AND PROVISIONS.**

The season is about over for dressed hogs and there are but few coming in. No car lots are offering, and packers are depending upon farmers' deliveries for supplies. Prices range from \$8 to \$8.10, and they are easy at these figures. Meats are in fair demand, and some car lots of mixed are going out for Liverpool. There is a continued good demand for hog products generally, but in small parcels.

**BACON**—Long clear 10½ to 11c. Smoked backs are 12½ to 13c., bellies 13½c., rolls 10c.

**HAMS**—In good demand and firm at 13 to 13½c.

**LARD**—Pure Canadian is 13¼c. in tubs, and 13½c. in pails. Compound 10½ to 11c.

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

**DRESSED MEATS**—Beef forees are 4½ to 5½c., hindquarters 7 to 8¼c., veal 6½ to 8c., mutton 7 to 8c., lamb 8c. to 8½c.

**GREEN FRUIT.**

There has been quite a slump in the apple market during the week in sympathy with the decline in England. On the local market the demand is limited and not many are being exported. Fancy stock is down as low as \$1.75 per barrel, while ordinary to poor stock no one wants. There is a fairly good demand for oranges at unchanged prices. Lemons are in fair demand at higher prices. We quote as follows:—Valencia oranges at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per case, Jamaicas \$2.50 to \$2.75 per box, Floridas \$3 to \$3.50 per box, Palermos \$2.50 per box; lemons \$3.50 for 300's and \$3.25 for 360's. Bananas \$1.75 to \$2.50; pineapples 20 to 30c., Malaga grapes \$8 to \$9, fancy cranberries \$10 per barrel, common \$1 per basket; apples, \$1.75 for fancy stock.

**FISH AND OYSTERS.**

Trade continues brisk and supplies have been arriving with more regularity. Demand is still principally for white fish and trout. Among the receipts this week was a car lot of frozen sea herring, and prices are quoted at \$2.50 per hundred. Haddock and steak cod are both 1c. lower at 6 and 9c. respectively. Finnan haddie is quoted at 9c. Oysters remain as before. We quote as follows: 7 to 7½c. for trout and ordinary whitefish, 7½c. for Manitoba whitefish, 4½c. per lb. or \$3 per hundred for frozen Lake herring, \$2.50 per hundred for frozen sea herring, 10c. for mackerel, 13c. for

B.C. frozen salmon, and 17c. for fresh ditto, 5 to 7c. for smelts, 6c. for haddock, 4 to 4½c. for market cod, 9c. for steak cod, 5c. for flounders, 6½c. for skinned and boned codfish, \$3 per half bbl. for Labrador herring, \$2.75 per half bbl. for shore herring, 11 to 12½c. for Digby herring, 4c. for boneless fish, 7 to 8c. for boneless cod, 7c. for pike, 7c. for pickerel; ciscoes \$1.50 to \$1.75 a hundred, black bass 10 to 12½c. a pound; finnan haddie, 9c.; oysters, \$1.25 for stds., and \$2 selects.

**HIDES, SKINS, WOOL, TALLOW.**

**HIDES**—The market is without change. Car lots of cured have been moving at 5¼c. and No. 1 cows' is quoted at 4½c.

**SKINS**—There is less enquiry for sheepskins, although prices are unchanged at \$1.35 to \$1.40. Calfskins are in good demand at 7c. a pound, with supplies light.

**WOOL**—There is very little doing. Demand is moderate for pulled wools, but there is no fleece in the market. Enquiry from local mills is steady. Pulled wools unchanged at 22 to 23c. for supers and at 26 to 27c. for extras. No. 1 and black are unchanged at 20 to 21c.

**TALLOW**—Business is rather quiet. Dealers are paying 7c. and selling at 7½c.; rough unchanged at 3c.

**SEEDS**

The market is in a decidedly nervous condition, and quotations are subject to variations from day to day. This applies more particularly to red clover, but other lines are affected to a more or less extent, and when jobbers quote it is generally accompanied by the request that a reply be sent by wire if price is favorable. During the past week there has been an advance of 75c. in red clover in Toledo, but this market has only slightly responded, but what it might be compelled to do is another thing. Country customers are ordering sparingly, although the parcels are numerous. Red clover is being jobbed out at \$8.60 to \$9.50. A fair jobbing trade is being done in alsike at prices ranging from \$5.50 to \$8.50, the outside price being for fancy seed. The demand for timothy is so far only moderate. Prices range from \$2.40 to \$2.90, the outside figure being for flail threshed and unhulled, but the chief demand is for the prime to choice article, which is being jobbed at \$2.50 to \$2.65.

**DRUGS**

There have been no actual changes in prices during the week. Trade is fairly good, and the chief demand seems to be for plain everyday drugs. Spring medicines and disinfectants are beginning to move.

**MONTREAL MARKETS.**

MONTREAL, March 23, 1893.  
GROCERIES.

The grocery trade has been quiet during the past week, for the spring break-up has conduced to restrict the actual movement of business. As a consequence there is little to note in this connection. But the fact does not seem to cause sellers any anxiety, for they appear to be satisfied that once the country is settled supplies will be required of them pretty freely. Nor is there anything in the advices from the interior to indicate that they are wrong in this supposition. In the matter of values, however, some of the leading staples have furnished new

features. For instance, although the change has not actually been established on the regular market, refiners are booking orders for round lots of granulated sugar at 1-16 decline, but refuse to concede this in the case of jobbing parcels. Yellows show no change. Syrups and molasses are on the easy side also, the latter having been offered for June delivery at 30c., which is rather contrary to the advices which have been circulated in this market this spring, the general tenor of which indicated firmness. It seems that they were erroneous, however, and it is worthy of remark that operations here on the higher price first advised have not been large, for buyers have pursued a very conservative course in the matter. Tea has met a fair enquiry from dealers, although importers' agents are doing nothing. Coffee and spices continue in light supply and good demand, values ruling firm. Dried fruit is very quiet. Canned goods have been dull.

**SUGAR.**

There is an easier tone to the sugar market, but it can hardly be said that a change has been actually established yet. However, there is no doubt that the refiners have conceded 1-16 on round lots of granulated, but such a basis is not possible for business in the regular way as they are still asking 4 5-8c. for ordinary quantities. For wholesale business though 4 9-16c. is possible on granulated, and it is said a cut of 1-16c. has been made in yellows also for large quantities, but we cannot cite any actual business as transpiring on the new basis.

**SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.**

Good bright syrups continue to move out fairly well, but although no actual change is to cite the tone is easier. Molasses rules quiet and unchanged on spot on the basis of 32 to 38c., but for futures business at 30c. June delivery has transpired.

**TEA.**

There has been nothing very special in tea, and the only sales of importance that the brokers announce is an 800 package lot of Japans on a steady basis. We quote common 12 to 14c., medium to good 16 to 18c., fine 19 to 21c., and finest 25 to 31c. Black teas are firm, low-priced stock being very difficult to obtain. Greens are steady also.

**COFFEE AND SPICES.**

The firm tone of the coffee market is maintained under light supplies and a fair demand. We quote Jamaica, 19 to 20c.; Maracaibo, 21 to 22c.; Rio, 19 to 21c.; Java, 25 to 27c.; and Mocha, 25 to 28c. Jobbing lots necessitates a proportionate advance on the above basis. Spices are firm and unchanged. Black pepper, 8 to 9c.; Pimento, 6 1-2c., and nutmegs, 50c. to \$1.00, according to the quality.

**DRIED FRUIT.**

Dried fruit rules very quiet but steady. We quote off-stalk Valencias 4 3-8c. to 4 1-2c. for seconds and 4 3-4c. for firsts. Valencia layers have been enquired for at 6 to 6 1-4c. for straight wholesale lots. Currants are quiet, and values are nominally quoted 5 to 5 3-4c., as to quality.

**RICE.**

Rice is moving out fairly well from first hands at unchanged prices. The quo-

(Continued on page 24.)

**FLOUR AND FEED.**

**TORONTO.**

The flour market continues to rule dull and easy. Mill feed continues in good demand at steady prices, with offerings light.

**FLOUR.**—City millers' and dealers' prices are: Manitoba patents, \$4.35 to \$4.50; strong bakers' \$3.85 to \$4.10; white wheat patents, \$3.50 to \$3.75; straight roller, \$3.15 to \$3.30, low grades, per bag, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Ontario family \$3.35 to \$3.85.

Car prices are: Toronto freights—Manitoba patents, \$4.30 to \$4.50; Manitoba strong bakers' \$3.90 to \$4.10; Ontario patents, \$3.25 to \$3.50; straight roller, \$3.00 to \$3.20; extra, \$2.90 to \$3.00; low grades, per bag, \$1.10 to \$1.25.

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

**FEED.**—Bran (ton lots) \$17, ditto (on track) \$15 to \$15.50, shorts (ton lots) \$17 to \$18; mixed feed \$20 to \$22, feeding corn 57 to 58c., oats 33 to 34c.

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

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

**MONTREAL.**

The flour market is dull and unchanged. A few special brands are still meeting with some attention at quotations, but the market is neglected on the whole. Winter wheat \$4.00 to \$4.25; spring patents \$4.25 to \$4.35; straight rollers \$3.50 to \$3.75; extra \$3.10 to \$3.25; superfine \$2.60 to \$2.90; city strong bakers' \$4 to \$4.15; strong bakers' \$3.90 to \$4.00.

**ST. JOHN'S N. B.**

The market has a slightly easier tone, though holders of stocks claim prices are liable to advance. Quotations are, Manitoba, \$5.15 to \$5.25; High Grade Ontario \$4.30 to \$4.40; Medium Patents \$4.15 to \$4.25.

Oatmeal very firm. Prices are given at \$4.40 to \$4.50.

Corn meal steady at \$2.75 to \$2.85.

Feed is higher and almost impossible to get at \$23 to \$24, bags free.

Our lines in **BAKING POWDER** are

"Snow Drift"

"Our Cream Tartar"

and "Crystal"

All Pure and of the Finest Quality.

**THE SNOW DRIFT CO., BRANTFORD.**



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

**7 1/2 c. Pound.**

**White Clover Honey**  
GENUINE.

QUALITY, THE FINEST AND FLAVOR DELICIOUS.

In 50 and 10 lb. tins. Tins, 25 and 10c. each. Order Promptly.

A. BEATTIE & CO., St. Marys.

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

**- - MILLERS - -**  
(Hungarian Process)

BRANDS:  
**KLEBER, MAY BLOSSOM.**

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

The Western Milling Company  
(Limited.)

**REGINA, ASSA.**

Manufacturers of all kinds of  
High Grade Flours,  
Hungarian Patent,  
and Strong Bakers.

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

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

Correspondence Solicited.

R. M. PINCOMBE. W. W. SUTHERLAND.  
**STRATHROY OATMEAL AND CORNMEAL MILLS.**  
**Pincombe & Sutherland,**  
STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

Manufacture by the latest improved process

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

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

**OATMEAL**

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

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

**GENERAL GRAIN DEALER.**

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

**BRANDON ROLLER MILLS.**  
Brandon, Man.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—  
Hungarian, Patent, Strong Bakers

**- - FLOUR - -**

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

Dealers in all kinds of grain and feed.

**ALEXANDER, KELLY & CO'Y**  
PROPRIETORS

**Embro**  
Oatmeal  
Mills

D. R. ROSS, - - EMBRO, ONT.  
A CHOICE QUALITY OF

Rolled, Standard and Granulated

**Oatmeal**

IN BARRELS, HALF BARRELS OR BAGS.

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

## MONTREAL Markets continued

tations are: Standard, \$3.85; choice, \$4; Japans, \$4.25; Louisiana, \$5.25, and Carolina, \$7.50.

## NUTS.

There is no change in nuts, which rule quiet and unchanged. We quote as follows: Pecans 11 to 12½c., Terragona almonds, 10½c., Grenoble walnuts 13½ to 14½c., filberts 10 to 10½c., Ivica 14½c., Brazil 15c., marbots 12½c., cocoa nuts \$3.50 to \$4.50 per bag of 100 for old, new \$5 to \$5.50.

## FISH.

The fish market is quieter, the demand being pretty well over. Stocks of fresh fish are small and prices are generally nominal, but pickled fish are easier in tone, although there is no actual change in the quotations. We quote as follows:—Haddock, 0 to 5c., cod 4c., lake trout 7c., white fish 7 to 7½c., pickerel or dore 9c.; dried cod, \$5.50; No. 1 green cod, \$7; Labrador salmon, \$13 to \$14; No. 2 mackerel, \$12 per brl.; do. \$7 per half brl.; C.B. and N. S. herring, \$4.75 to \$5 per brl.; tommy cods, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per brl.; fresh herring, \$2 to \$2.50 per hundred; haddies, 7½ to 8c.; Yarmouth bloaters, \$1.50 to \$2; frozen mackerel, 8½ to 9c.; smelts, 4 to 5c.

## BEANS.

The market is quiet but steady, at \$1.25 to \$1.45 for fair to choice stock, with ordinary \$1 to \$1.20.

## HONEY.

Buckwheat honey has been sold at 5 to 6c. in cans, and we quote 5 to 7c. for extracted. Bright comb stock is worth 12½ to 13c., with sales at these prices, dark and broken stock ruling at 7 to 8c.

## MAPLE SYRUP.

Quite a lot of old maple syrup has sold during the week at 55c. Arrivals so far are few and unimportant and no bona fide sales can be cited.

## HOPS.

The market is quiet for choice. Canadian has sold as low as 18c., and we quote a range of 15 to 18½c., according to quality.

## ASHES.

The market is firm, first pots changing hands at \$5 per 100 lbs.. Second pots are nominal at \$4.20, and first pearls at \$5.35.

## APPLES.

The market is steady at \$3 to \$4 for choice with poor down as low as \$1.

## ONIONS.

Onions are in fair demand, red and yellow stock in barrels selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50. Spanish onions are worth 90c. to \$1 per crate.

## POTATOES.

The potato market is firm with prices, somewhat higher, \$1 to \$1.05 having been made for car lots, some choice cars fetching as high as \$1.08 to \$1.10. In fact, really choice is so difficult to obtain that it commands almost anything.

## EGGS.

The egg market rules weak, single cases selling at 20 to 21c., and round lots 19c. Receipts are large, and while the demand is fair, it is not sufficient to keep the market cleared.

## BUTTER.

Butter rules steady for a fair jobbing trade. We quote as follows: Choice fall creamery, 23 to 24c.; creamery seconds, 21 to 22c.; Townships dairy, 21 to 23c.; Morrisburg and Brockville, 20 to 22c.; Kamouraska stock, 00 to 20c.; Western 20c.

## MONTREAL TRADE NOTES.

The fact that canned salmon can be sent from British Columbia around the Horn to

Liverpool and afterwards shipped across and sold laid down in Montreal at less than they can be brought direct across by rail, has been demonstrated this week.

Sales of molasses for June delivery have been made on this market at 30c.

Reagan, White & Co. are offering now, some newly arrived Indian, green, and black teas.

A lot of 800 boxes low grade Japan teas changed hands here during the week at 12 to 14c.

English cables on raw sugar say that Java is being quoted at 16s. 7½d. and beet 14s. 4½d. for present and future delivery.

Mr. Hughes, of Caverhill, Rose, Hughes & Co., says that once the roads get settled, he expects trade to pick up materially.

Mr. Quintal, jr., of A. Quintal and Fils, calls molasses the easy spot of the grocery market. He has heard of numerous offers of 30c. June delivery.

There is a decided scarcity of really choice potatoes, and car lots bring almost anything sales at \$1.10 transpiring during the week for choice car loads.

Messrs. Lightbound, Ralston & Co. are offering their usual special lines of Japan, Ceylon, Indian and China teas, as well as a complete assortment of canned goods, etc., etc.

Mr. Geoffrion, of L. Chaput, Fils & Co., reports that, although the refiners may have marked down granulated sugar for round lots, grocers are still working on the former basis.

Refiners are conceding 1-16c. per lb. for round lots of granulated sugar, but for business in a regular way 4½c. is still the basis, for they will not allow anything for ordinary quantities.

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

St. JOHN, N.B., March 23, 1893.

The market is without any special feature. Prices in all staple lines are steady, with the exception of molasses, which has weakened some. Trade is improving.

Teas—The market is still firm for all cheaper grades, though no change is noticed in better qualities. Stocks held are quite sufficient for requirements.

Sugars—A fair demand for all grades. Sugars at steady prices is quoted: Granulated, 4½ to 4¾c.; ex. C., 3¾ to 4c.; yellows, 3½ to 3¾c.

Molasses—Very little moving. Some new Barbadoes has arrived and is selling at 32 to 33c.; other kinds, 28 to 32c.

Rice—A slightly easier tone. Some quotations given are 3½ to 3¾c.

Beans—Steady at regular prices, \$1.80 to \$1.90.

Eggs—A better demand, prices somewhat higher; are selling at 17 to 18c.

Butter—Is somewhat easier; any choice lot finds ready sale at 20 to 21c.

Cheese—Is without change, at 11 to 11½c.

Provisions—Clear mess pork, \$26 to \$27; mess pork, \$22.50 to \$23.50; beef, \$15 to \$15.50; smoked rolls, 12 to 13c.; hams, 14 to 15c.

Fish—Dry and pickled fish are somewhat easier, market well supplied. Smoked haddies are scarce and higher; herring higher.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

The wife of Mr. Wm. Parkhill is convalescing nicely.

Mr. George Mnsson has recovered sufficiently to leave the city for a few days.

Lockhart Watt left on Monday for a business trip to Europe. He will be absent about two months.

Mr. Donald Morrison, western traveller for Stuart, Harvey & Co., Hamilton, has joined the travelling staff of Eby, Blain & Co. Mr. Morrison will cover the territory west of and including London, taking in the Sarnia branch. Mr. Robert Stuart, who formerly covered that section for Eby, Blain & Co., will take in all points east of London, as his increasing trade through the counties and the Niagara Peninsula requires all his attention there.

James Stewart, who has done a successful general store trade at Young's Point for many years, is offering his business for sale. He has not been in the best of health for some time and is to return to the Old Country. Young's Point is on the Trent Valley Canal, six miles from Lakefield and fourteen from Peterboro'. There is a growing trade to be done in the locality, and for an experienced young man this is an excellent opening.

## MILK SUGAR.

It has long been a problem what to do with the by-products of milk. Much time and money have been devoted to experiments to utilize these, but the Swiss are the only people who have made a successful business in that direction, their product—sugar of milk—commanding the market. "The American Dairyman" states that one of the leading cheese makers in the United States, W. E. Smith, has quite recently succeeded in producing an article of milk sugar equal to the best Swiss product. "In this connection Mr. Smith informs us," says that journal, "that 200,000 lbs. of the Swiss product was imported into this market during the four months ending April 30, 1892 in addition to the home output. There are no means of learning the volume of the production of the home article other than that based on mere guesswork. That it must be important may be gleaned from the fact that the American Lactose Company, of which Mr. Smith is President, purpose turning out 300,000 lbs. of this product during the current year."

**FAMOUS**  
"STAR"  
**Sugar Cured Meats**  
Mild, Sweet, Delicious Flavor.

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

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

ESTABLISHED 1851.

WE OFFER:

**.. TOMATOES ..**  
in 3 lb. Tins

Quality Guaranteed,  
at **80c.** per doz.

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

**BALFOUR & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS OF TEAS  
—AND—  
**WHOLESALE GROCERS,**  
**HAMILTON.**

WESTERN ONTARIO AGENTS FOR THE  
**Irish Mustard.**

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

**J. W. LANG & CO.**

Tea, Sugar .  
Syrup . . .  
Canned Goods

Wholesale Grocers,

59, 61, 63 Front Street East  
TORONTO

**CANADIAN**  
**CANNED**  
**VEGETABLES**

FRESH TOMATOES in gallon tins—the fine natural flavor better preserved than in the smaller tins. Suitable for good hotels, boarding houses, and families.

Also full lines of "AYLMER" and "MILLERS" Corn, Peas, Beans and Tomatoes at lowest prices.

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

**SYRUPS --**

Extra bright pure Sugar goods,  
Best value offered.

Special quotations 5 Barrel  
lots and upwards.

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

—: : We are offering : :—

EXCELLENT VALUE

IN **Raw Sugars,**  
**Syrups and Molasses.**



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

**TEAS --**

— A SPECIALTY.

**PERKINS, INCE & Co.,**  
41-43 Front St. East,  
**TORONTO.**

**JOHN BURGESS & SON**  
**SAUCE**  
AND  
**PICKLE**

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

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

**EDWARD ADAMS**  
& CO.

Importers of Teas

—AND—

**Wholesale Grocers**  
**LONDON, ONT.**

**FOR LENT.**

FRESH ARRIVALS --

Barrels No. 1 Labrador Herrings.  
Half Barrels No. 1 Labrador Herrings  
Barrels No. 1 Shore Herrings,  
Quintals Cod Fish,  
Pure Cod Fish, 1 lb. Blocks,  
Pure Cod Fish, 2 lb. Blocks,  
Boneless Cod Fish, 40 lb. Boxes.  
Scaled Herrings.

Write us for Prices, or see our Travellers  
before buying.

**T. KINNEAR & CO.,**  
**TORONTO.**

**Elliott, Marr & Co.,**

Importers of Teas

—AND—

**Wholesale Grocers.**  
**LONDON, ONT.**

### THE POSITION OF PEPPER.

N. Y. Bulletin says that operators for a rise in pepper appear to have lost their advantage, and the market for some little time past has been in a ragged, uncertain position, but mainly favoring buyers. It is now claimed that the bull movement was not based so much upon calculations of an actual shortage of crops, as upon the belief that the market had been oversold, and the bears would find it impossible to meet their engagements; but when time for delivery came the shorts were ready with a great deal more stock than they received credit for, and tendering it to parties who really had no use for the pepper. The latter in their desire to promptly sell out have weighted the market with a surplus amount, under which weak prices develop. It may be noted, however, that there are some limits about quality of deliveries that are likely to produce discord.

### RATS PLAY BALL WITH EGGS.

"Do you want to see something funny?" said a drug clerk to a reporter one evening. Of course, the reporter was not averse to see something in the humorous line and so informed the mixer of pills and powders, says The Washington Post.

"Well, if no one comes in for a moment I'll show it to you," said he, placing a basket of eggs, used in making egg phosphates, from the top of the soda fountain to the counter. "Now stand here and watch the rats," and the newsman stood where he could get a view.

It took but a moment's silence and then out popped a hoary old rat, soon followed by three more. They seemed to understand their part, and climbed nimbly up a box about a foot high, used in covering pipes, and from that to the tray under the counter where the glasses are washed. Up on top of another box they went, and then to the top of the counter.

The first descended to the floor, the second remained on the box the third in the tray, and the fourth on the high box. Seeing they were there the old rat on top walked to the eggs and picked up one, carrying it with his front legs, walking on his hind feet like a squirrel. He dropped it over and it was caught by the rat beneath, who in turn gave it to the one beneath him.

This rat jumped down and rolled the egg under the soda fountain. In this manner they carried down six eggs in exactly one minute, when, thining the fun was expensive, the clerk drove them away.

"They will steal them by the dozen if I'll let them," said the clerk, "and we have to keep them on top of the fountain."

### KEEPING APPLES PERFECTLY.

A prominent apple grower at Portland, Me., confidently asserts that he has discovered by actual experience how to keep apples perfectly; and in proof of his claim he has on hand sound samples of no less than three distinct crops. His procedure is so simple that it is well worth experimenting on. Select sound winter fruit, wipe dry, wrap in tissue paper, pack in dry sand, and place in a dry cellar. The result, it is claimed, will be the perfect preservation of the apples thus treated.

### AUSTRALIAN BUTTER.

A Victoria (Australia) dairyman, after a visit to England, has communicated some of his impressions to The Australasian. Australian butter, he says, beats both the Normandy and Danish makes in its keeping qualities, but where it is lacking is in uniformity. On the necessity for uniform quality strong stress is laid. Better, he says, a slightly inferior butter which is uniform than superior butter of varying grades. It is the belief also of this authority that Australian butter is destined to drive the French and Danish out of the English market. It may be mentioned as one of the curiosities of the trade, due principally no doubt, to the bonus system, that Victorian butter may be bought cheaper in London than in Melbourne.

### A CASH BASIS.

For many years the question as to whether retail merchants should sell on a cash or credit basis has been debated warmly in trade papers and in meetings composed of merchants, and also, in grange lodges and Patrons of Industry. Of course the principles of the Patrons is to buy wholesale, deal for cash, and do away with middlemen. However, many men have pointed out the use of credit, especially where a fair percentage of the merchant's customers are agricultural laborers or farmers. These men receive their year's pay or profit during the last three months of the year, and for the other nine are supposed to be without any considerable amount of cash. And for this reason many boldly declare that a retail merchant cannot succeed when doing business on strictly cash principles. At a debate in a neighboring village last week this question came up, and this reasoning was advanced.

Now this appears to be both fallacious reasoning and from wrong premises. The farmer does not market his produce in this country all in one day or all in one month. At least a farmer who judiciously varies his crops and products should have a perpetual harvest all the year round. The product of the farm is not all grain; it is composed of differ-

ent classes of articles or products which are marketed each week, or can be if necessary. Even the grain is marketed at intervals during the winter months, and plenty of farmers in this district often hold over until spring. In all these cases the reasoning of the credit men breaks down.

But even if the whole statement were true, and farmers did market their grain all between October first and January first, that proves nothing. They have their money, and why should they lose the interest on it as well as the merchant? A cash business no doubt will be mutually beneficial. Every person is making for the cheapest market to buy in, and where goods are sold on credit cannot be the cheapest place. Neither can a cash and credit business be the cheapest, although cash customers may get a discount, yet the credit price is always asked, and even with discount off the prices are not as low as they would be if the business was strictly cash.

It is an undoubted fact that the man who sells the cheapest is the man who sells for cash. If merchants would put their cash business plainly and honestly before their customers they would undoubtedly succeed in convincing them that a pure cash basis in the retail business would be much more economical.—London Free Press.

### TRADE COMPETITION IN FRANCE.

An important bill has been passed by a very large majority in the French Chamber of Deputies, the double purpose of which is to protect the smaller distributing traders from the competition of great establishments dealing in many kinds of goods, and to raise more revenue. The patentee, or license tax, is levied on all dealers. It is charged in two portions, one upon the rental, the other being a fixed sum, equal in amount in the same locality, but increasing with the size of the population. The tax upon rental varies from one-thirteenth on the smallest rents to one-seventh on the largest. Hitherto firms carrying on several branches of trade in the same building have only been chargeable as for one. Under the new bill, however, each branch is to be treated singly and taxed accordingly. An additional patentee is to be paid also, proportioned to the number of persons employed. The bill defines the kinds of goods to be included in each branch, and there are sixteen branches. It is estimated that the total amount of license tax paid by the Bon Marche, a great retail establishment in Paris, which has 2,000 employees, will be increased from \$82,000 per annum to \$228,000, and that of the Louvre from \$82,000 to \$195,000. Attempts were made during the discussion of the bill to fix the number of categories at 70 and even 102 instead of sixteen, but these were unsuccessful. The measure was passed by a majority of 379 to 54, the deputies being greatly influenced, it is said, by popular jealousy of large trading establishments, and by the fact that a general election is near at hand.

## Strang & Co.

WHOLESALE COMMISSION  
AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS  
**WINNIPEG, MAN.**

Correspondence and Agencies Solicited.  
We are open for a first class Canned Goods Agency.

## BOOKS FOR BUSINESS MEN.

### How to Keep Store.

By Samuel H. Terry.

CONTENTS: The Selection of a Business; The Choice of a Locality; On Buying a Stock of Goods; Obtaining Credit on Purchases; Examination, Marking, and Arranging of Goods; Advertising a Business; Employment of Clerks; The Art of Selling Goods; Selling Goods for Cash; Selling Goods on Credit; Selling for Cash and Credit Combined; Replenishing Stock; Settling for Purchases; Depreciation of Goods; Losses by Fire, Theft, etc.; Keeping Accounts; Expenses; Co-partnerships; Influence of Social Life on Business; Buying Goods at Auction; Investment of the Profits; Insolvency; Business Qualifications, etc. 12 mo, Extra Cloth, \$1.50.

### Ideas for Hardware Merchants.

By D. T. Mallett.

This novel book is the only book ever written especially for Hardware men, and every Hardware Merchant will find it of decided help and of intrinsic value. It tells HOW TO ADVERTISE a Hardware Store. HOW TO DRESS a Hardware Store Window. HOW TO SELECT Seasonable Goods and HOW TO DISPLAY them to best Advantage. HOW TO MAKE a success with Hardware. HOW TO COMPETE with "Department Stores." HOW TO TURN a Credit Business into a Cash Business. HOW TO AVOID Bad Debts and Increase Trade. HOW TO SECURE Low Quotations from Jobbers and Manufacturers. HOW TO ARRANGE the Fixtures in a Hardware Store. HOW TO TREAT and Manage Clerks. HOW TO KEEP your Accounts with the Least Labor. HOW TO SYSTEMATIZE your Business and Arrange its Details. HOW TO ARRANGE Price Lists. HOW TO MEET close Competitors and HOW TO BE ENTERPRISING. HOW TO PROPERLY proportion Store Expenses, and thousands of practical hints for Hardware Merchants. —Paper Cover, \$1.

### How to Sell Goods.

By B. F. Cummings.  
A Prize Essay, 10c.

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

THE J. B. McLEAN PUB. CO.,  
TORONTO.



## Pleases . . . Everybody



Sold only in Cans by the Live  
Wholesale and Retail  
Trade

and Manufactured by

THE HAMILTON SPICE  
AND COFFEE CO. . . .  
HAMILTON, ONT.



## An Attractive Show Window

Catches nearly everybody. Place a portable  
XL COFFEE ROASTER  
in your window and let passers by smell the  
aroma of the fresh roasted coffee. Send for a  
picture of a show window with a Coffee Roaster  
in it.

67 PEARL ST.,  
NEW YORK.

## The Hungerford Co.

### Tea Caddies All Sizes

Spice, Baking Powder and Tobacco Tins.

AND

TIN SIGNS, Lithographed and Japanned.

Write our nearest House for  
Catalogue and Prices.

## THE McCLARY M'FG COMPANY

London  
Montreal

Toronto  
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WE'LL NEVER SAW ITS EQUAL JUST  
5 MINUTES FROM START TO FINISH  
WITHOUT EITHER DIRT OR  
DIRT OR  
MIXING  
AND A  
BEAUTIFUL  
POLISH.



This  
polish entirely  
supercedes all  
others, being a  
paste all ready  
for use, produces  
a jet black enamel  
gloss with but half  
the labor.

Sold every-where.

**STEWART, HARVEY & CO. RETIRING**

The old established firm of Messrs. Stewart, Harvey & Co., late John Stewart, Son & Co., of Hamilton, are retiring from business, and have sold their entire stock and good will to Messrs. Balfour & Co., of the same place. Messrs. Fred. Smye and Chas. McIlroy, two of the former firms most popular travellers, will accompany the stock and good will to Balfour & Co.

**AN INSOLVENCY BILL.**

A private bill was introduced in the Nova Scotia Legislature Monday providing for the distribution of insolvent estates, the main provision of which makes preferences illegal, and provides for the equal distribution of assets among the creditors. Provision is also made for making assignments to sheriffs of counties, but creditors are allowed to substitute assignees of their own nomination. The bill is largely a re-enactment of the Ontario act, omitting some provisions that have been the subject of controversy in the courts.

**THE MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE.**

The Council of the Montreal Board of Trade is at present discussing the advisability of depriving delinquent members whose dues are not paid of the little piece of paper that entitles them to the privileges and advantages of the Board of Trade, and as it is said that there are quite a few of these who are over a year in arrears, the board's action seems to be right and just. It is the desire also of many of the most prominent members of the board to make the certificates worth more than they are to-day. At present they stand at \$65, but it is understood that at the quarterly meeting in April Mr. E. Judge will propose an advance in the value of the certificates. There are only a few for sale now, but if the board carries out the intention of confiscating the certificates of members whose dues are over a year in arrears there may be a lot more on the market.

There are two suggestions as to how the value of the certificates may be increased. One is to limit the membership and the other to put up the membership fees. The board will soon have to wrestle with both of these.

Next month the board moves into its new quarters, and already the question of how the event is to be celebrated is being considered. One suggestion is for a formal opening of the building in the afternoon and a reception in the evening and the next day a grand dinner at the Windsor hotel. Delegates from the Boards of Trade all over the country are to be invited. The members of the Dominion and Provincial Cabinets and members of both legislative bodies.

**IMPORTS OF CITRUS FRUITS.**

The California Fruit Grower says: "That we are nearing the point of self-support in the production of oranges is evident from the declining imports of such fruit. It is not long since there were imported into the United States nearly two million boxes of oranges, mostly from Italy and Spain. At present rates of increase in production, it will be but a short time until we shall grow more fruit than can probably be sold, especially at high prices, in this country, and must ourselves seek a foreign market for oranges. Of lemons we still lack a large amount of enough to supply the home demand.

The value of imports of citrus fruits for the past few years will be seen by the table showing the imports for the fiscal years ending June 30th, as follows:

	Oranges Value.	Lemons Value.
1885 . . . . .	\$2,088,204	\$2,510,426
1886 . . . . .	1,871,839	2,608,819
1887 . . . . .	2,408,140	3,835,147
1888 . . . . .	2,268,872	3,395,983
1889 . . . . .	1,961,889	3,189,534
1890 . . . . .	1,916,652	3,374,032
1891 . . . . .	2,339,987	4,351,970
1892 (cal. year)	1,227,311	4,831,334

The above figures are compiled from the reports of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, which give values only without regard to quantities.

From other authentic sources we find that the number of boxes of oranges imported into the United States for the year ending October 31st last was 614,628 as against 1,050,988 for the previous twelve months. For the same period the number of boxes of lemons imported reached 2,291,700 and 1,828,720 respectively. A glance at these figures will show that generally speaking the imports of oranges have fallen off perceptibly of late, while there is a noted increase in the imports of lemons. As near as may be estimated, the orange crop of the United States last year was not far from five million boxes, and the imports as above shown something over half a million, making the total consumption in the United States from five and a half to six million boxes at the present time. That the consumption of oranges is rapidly increasing is also shown by the figures above presented, and they also show that the value of lemons consumed has nearly doubled since 1885.

The crop of Florida oranges last year was a large one, reaching some 3,800,000 boxes, while California had over 1,000,000 boxes. The Florida crop of the present season now nearly all marketed will not reach 3,000,000 boxes, but that of California will come up well towards 2,000,000 boxes; thus making the American crop, including that of Louisiana, nearly equal to that of last year.

The extent of citrus planting during the present spring will be much less than that of the previous two seasons, but enough will no doubt be added to our orchard areas to keep ahead of the increasing consumption of oranges in the United States. It will then become a question of successfully competing with the Italian and the Spaniard in European markets.

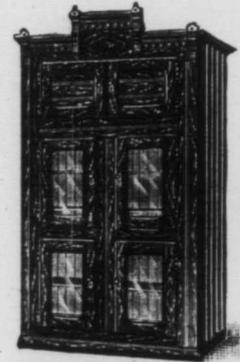
**SEEDS** Clover, Timothy  
and Grass Seeds

Samples and Prices upon  
Application.

**Wm. RENNIE,** Toronto,  
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All kinds of Office and Store  
Fittings and Furnishings



**GROGERS'  
AND  
BUTCHERS'**

**REFRIGERATORS**

Manufactured  
by

**KNOWLES & KNOTT,** Brantford, Ont.

Send for Catalogue.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

— OR —

Other Chemicals

are used in the  
preparation of

**W. Baker & Co.'s**

**Breakfast Cocoa,**

which is absolutely pure  
and soluble.

A description of the chocolate plant, and of the various cocoa and chocolate preparations manufactured by Walter Baker & Co. will be sent free to any dealer on application.

**W. BAKER & CO.,** Dorchester, Mass. U.S.A.  
Branch House, 6 Hospital St., Montreal.

We are now booking orders for Spring Shipments



**BATTY'S** World . . .  
Renowned

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, JELLIES,  
MARMALADES, ETC.

25 Finsbury Pavement, **Wright & Copp,** Dominion Agents **Toronto**  
LONDON, ENG.

**THE T. A. SNIDER PRESERVE CO.,**

Cincinnati, Ohio.



**SNIDER'S HOME-MADE  
TOMATO CATSUP . . .**



The Pioneer Sweet Catsups are the Finest ever offered to the trade. Manufactured from fresh ripe Tomatoes. Celebrated for retaining the natural flavor, a good seller and universally acknowledged as the Standard.

For Sale by all Leading Wholesale Grocers, or **WRIGHT & COPP,** Dominion Agents, Toronto.



A NEW SOURCE OF  
REVENUE  
TO THE GROCERS

**HIGHLAND . . .  
EVAPORATED  
CREAM** Unsweetened . . .

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

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FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE GROCERS

**HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO.,** HIGHLAND, ILL.  
U. S. A.

**WRIGHT & COPP,** Ontario Agents.  
Toronto

**L. H. DOBBIN,** Montreal,  
Quebec Agent.

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

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

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

KOFF NO MORE.

**WATSON'S COUGH DROPS**

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

**75 Front Street East, - - TORONTO.**

### THE WHITE BEAN SITUATION.

One would naturally suppose that this country was sufficiently large and abundantly able to produce all the white beans that the inhabitants require for their annual consumption, but it appears that only a small percentage of the actual quantity necessary is produced from our own soil. The consumption of beans is undoubtedly showing a gradual, although steady increase, which is conclusive evidence that Boston 'culture' is making itself felt throughout all sections of the country. Vast quantities are regularly consumed among our Puritan neighbors, but other localities are rapidly forging ahead, and will in time succeed in wrenching from the east the title of "bean eaters," which for ages they have retained possession without question. The importation of the foreign product has been unusually large the past season, and the business has yielded excellent returns to all those interested both in this country and in Europe. The increased demand is attributed to the poor potato crop this country harvested last year, and the heavy advance in the value, thus forcing thousands of the working class to a more economical substitute, and seemingly with one accord the article beans has been decided upon as answering fully the requirements of the people. In past years France has been the country we have looked to when desiring to make good deficiencies upon this side of the water, the hand-picked product of that country being favored next to that of our own raising; but the season of 1892 did not deal favorably with the crop in that country, the yield not being sufficient to permit of any considerable exports to this side; hence it was found necessary to seek in other sections the stock that has been needed to meet the requirements of this country. Hungary was discovered as possessing an abundance, and, though the quality of their crop is probably not up to the standard of the French hand-picked, yet the prices quoted were accepted as favorable; therefore to that section of the world import orders went out in large volume, and have continued to increase steadily up to the present time, until today the quantity in transit has caused a halt in the interest of buyers, the latter entertaining some doubt as to the country's ability to take care of the heavy quantity in prospect upon the basis of the values now ruling. The cost of medium abroad is said to be equivalent to about \$1.15 to \$1.20 laid down. To this must be added 40c. duty, which brings the actual value up to \$1.55 to \$1.60. The quotation of this market at present is \$1.75 to \$1.85, though it is doubtful if these values could be realized to-day upon invoices. Up to this time there has been no important accumulation of stock, but it is the future quantity that is to be landed that appears to disturb the trade, and prompts more cautious action. The Scotia has just arrived with 9,900 bags. A considerable portion of this lot was sold previously, and will pass directly to the trade when the vessel is discharged. (Cable) statistics show that the Pocahontas, to follow, has 1,200 bags; Prydain, 11,000 bags; City, 38,000 bags; Powhattan, 20,300 bags, and Elysia, 10,000 bags, or a total quantity yet to arrive, of, say 80,500 bags, or the equivalent of 281,750 bushels. Whether any further shipments will be made to this

side during the remainder of the season is a question, as reliable authorities in the trade inform us that it was with some difficulty the last cargo loaded was secured. The course of the market from this time on will be dependent wholly upon the character of the demand. If the consumption continues at the rate experienced during the past four months importers claim they will meet with no difficulty in handling the seemingly large supply in prospect; but the trade, on the other hand, are looking forward to the summer season, and the harvesting of the various domestic crops, and anticipate a gradual falling off in the consumption from the opening of spring. Buying will undoubtedly be pursued cautiously during the next several months, or until a clearer idea of the situation can be obtained; in the meantime the market is summed up, "Quiet but steady."—N.Y. Bulletin.

### EUROPEAN POTATOES.

The potato market has been in a most unsatisfactory condition of late, and as the season advances the outlook seems less favorable for those most interested. The light home crop last season caused growers and dealers at primary points, both in the interior of this State and throughout the Western States, to turn speculators; and large quantities of potatoes were put away for the winter and late season to await the high prices which were expected in view of the short crop. The yield in Europe was believed to be light from early advices, and the prospects were truly very favorable. As the season advanced stock commenced to arrive freely from Europe, and for the last couple of months the importations have been very excessive, and, notwithstanding the market is overstocked, and prices have been forced down to a basis which does not cover expenses, they will which do not cover expenses, they still come in in quantity beyond all expectations, and the yield must have been much larger than supposed in most European countries. The arrivals for the past two or three weeks have been over 100,000 sacks per week, and values are so low that all classes of trade are using them exclusively, causing business in domestic stock to be almost at a standstill, as they are held higher in proportion than foreign, and, as prices now asked for the domestic are not on a parity with figures ruling at primary points, commission receivers are not disposed to make further concessions, particularly in view of the fact that they could not get low enough to materially widen the outlet.

Not only this market, but about all the nearby markets are being supplied by the foreign potatoes, and enquiries and orders are received from some of the most westerly sections, so that unless there is a very decided falling off in shipments from abroad, it does not seem probable that the market can be forced up sufficiently to allow holders of domestic to clean up at satisfactory prices, and it looks as if the bulk of the stock would have to be sold at figures below those which could have been realized first of the season.

One favorable feature for the domestic is the poor quality of foreign. In previous seasons they have been superior to our home potatoes, especially those

from Scotland, but recently the stock received has been of irregular quality, and this may turn the consumption more toward the domestic. In some cases stock has arrived in such poor shape as to be a total loss, many marks not averaging over 50c. to \$1, while the bulk of offerings have sold lately in range of \$1.25 to \$1.75, with only strictly choice up to \$2 or higher per sack holding 168 pounds of potatoes.

The demand is all that could be expected, however, and, while not equal to the excessive offerings, the accumulation would be quickly reduced under light arrivals for a week or so, and an advance would undoubtedly result, and it seems as if the unfavorable advices which have been sent abroad from here during the past two or three weeks must soon be answered by a temporary reduction in receipts; but dealers all claim that there are any quantity of potatoes still in Europe which holders are anxious to unload on this market. Many of the foreign are shipped on commission, while a great many are bought by speculators here, and some of the investments have turned out rather disastrously for the buyers, the stock selling here for less than it cost on the other side, bringing the price for the consumer down to a very low point, considering the smallness of the yield last year.—N. Y. Bulletin.

### A POINTER ON BUTTER.

"No dietetic reform would, I believe, be more conducive to improved health among children, and especially to the prevention of tuberculosis than an increase in the consumption of butter," remarks a contemporary. "Our children are trained to take butter with great restraint, and are told that it is greedy and extravagant to eat much of it. It is regarded as a luxury, as giving a relish to bread, rather than in itself a most important article of food. Even to private families of the wealthier classes these rules prevail at table, and at schools and public boarding establishments they receive strong reinforcements from economical motives. Minute allowances of butter are served out to those who would gladly consume five times the quantity. Where the house income makes this a matter of necessity, there is little more to be said than that it is often a costly economy. Enfeebled health may easily entail a far heavier expense than a more liberal breakfast table would have done. Cod liver oil costs more than butter, and it is besides often not resorted to till too late. Instead of restricting a child's consumption of butter, I would encourage it. Let the limit be the power of digestion and the tendency to biliousness. Most children may be allowed to follow their own inclinations, and will not take more than is good for them. The butter should be of the best and taken cold. Bread, dry toast, biscuits, potatoes and rice are good vehicles. Children well supplied with butter feel the cold less than others, and resist the influenza better. They do not 'catch cold' so easily. In speaking of children, I by no means intend to exclude other ages, especially young adults. Grown-up persons, however, take other animal fats more freely than most people do, and are, besides, allowed much freer selections as to both quality and quantity. It is not so necessary to raise any clamor for reform on their account."

**SITUATIONS VACANT.**

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

**SITUATION WANTED.**

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

**BUSINESS CHANCES.**

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

**TO RENT—A STORE AND DWELLING,** with a small stock of boots and shoes for sale. W. S. H., care GROCER. 12

**A GOOD BUSINESS** for sale at Young's Point, near Lakefield. Splendid opening for party with push and small capital; stock light and good, no dead goods in store. Rent low. Business chiefly cash—Reason for selling, present proprietor going to the old country. For further and full particulars apply to Jas. Stewart, Youngs Point, Ont., or W. H. Seyler—care Eby, Blain & Co., Toronto. 13



N. B.—The old STANDARD BRAND of HORSESHOE CANNED SALMON still takes the lead, and affords the greatest satisfaction to both dealer and consumer, and for uniform excellence in quality and weight has no equal.

EVERY CAN WARRANTED.

**J. H. TODD & SON,**

Victoria, B.C., Owners.

AGENTS, Stanway & Bayley, Toronto.  
Agents for Ontario

" W. S. Goodhugh & Co., Montreal.  
" Tees & Persse, Winnipeg.



**TENDERS**

**INDIAN SUPPLIES**

**SEALED TENDERS** addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of **THURSDAY, 20th April, 1893,** for the delivery of Indian Supplies, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1893, duty-paid, at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Forms of tender, containing full particulars relative to the supplies required, dates of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

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

L. VANKOUGHNET,  
Deputy of the Superintendent-General  
of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs.  
Ottawa, March, 1893.

OUR LATEST LEADER IS

**"THE NEW ERA PATTERN"**

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

- 3 Large Table Sets, (Sugar, Butter, Cream and Spoon Holder)
- 6 Half Gallon Pitchers.
- 9 Large Fruit Bowls, High Foot.
- 6 Large Covered Fruit Bowls, High Foot.
- 6 Large Cake Stands, High Foot.

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

**JAMES A. SKINNER & CO.** TORONTO AND VANCOUVER, B.C.



**LICORICE LOZENGES**

•••••

MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY

**YOUNG & SMYLLIE**

Brooklyn, N. Y.

•••••

These goods can be obtained from any of the leading first-class houses in Canada. . . .

**S. A. Van Dam & Co**

37 Old Corn Exchange, Manchester,

—and—

23 Mathew Street, Liverpool, England.

Solicit Consignments of

**Bacon, Butter, Lard, Eggs, Cheese, and Canned Goods.**

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.

FIRM FOUNDED 1850.

"REFERENCES"—Bank of British North America, Toronto; and Manchester and Salford Bank, Manchester, Eng.

## BUSINESS CHANGES.

## SALES MADE OR PENDING.

The general stock of George Halliday, Arnprior, is advertised for sale by tender.

Ross, Sydmer & Co., general merchants, Bancroft, have sold out to Davy Bros. & Co.

The grocery stock of G. F. Graff, New Hamburg, is advertised for sale on 24th inst. McAvoy & Fitzmartin, boots and shoes, Campbellford, are selling out and leaving town.

Miner & McKechnie, general merchants, Granby, Que., have sold out to W. R. Horner.

The general stock of Thomas Macnicol, Oak Lake, Man., has been sold at 63c. on the dollar; and for the grocery stock of H. B. Dumpy & Co., Winnipeg, 39c. on the dollar was obtained.

The general stock of P. E. Caron, Lennoxville, Que., is advertised for sale March 28. The grocery stock of Joseph Fortier, Sr., Magog, Que., is to be sold same day; also the general stock of E. Levesque, Ste. Flavie, Que.

## PARTNERSHIPS FORMED AND DISSOLVED.

Ross & Tait, general merchants, L'Amble, are dissolving.

W. L. Davis & Co., grocers, Vancouver, B.C., have dissolved.

M. Vincent, grocer, Exeter, has been succeeded by Mrs. Edwin Bissett.

T. Hamel and A. Poirier have been registered as proprietors of a general store at Quebec.

L. A. Croteau and P. Croteau have been registered proprietors of the firm of Croteau Freres & Cie., grocers, Quebec.

## REMOVALS.

Gilbert Lavallo, general merchant, Star-sene, is removing to Isle Verte.

Joseph Girard, general merchant, Moose Creek, is removing to Sturgeon Creek.

D. Weismiller, general merchant, Hensall and Kippen, is closing up his branch at the latter place.

## FIRES.

Joseph Phoenix, grocer, and W. Russell, tobacconist, Victoria, B. C., have been burned out.

The grocery stock of J. Pelcher, Owen Sound, was slightly damaged by fire Friday. There was no insurance.

## DEATHS.

Henry McElroy, of the firm of H. McElroy & Sons, Richmond and Carp, is dead.

W. Malcolm, grocer, Annapolis, N.S., has assigned.

Joseph J. Noble, boots and shoes, St. John, N.B., has assigned.

R. J. McLean, confectioner, Woodstock, is offering to compromise.

Joseph Disilets, general store, St. Clotilde de Horton, Que., has assigned.

Duncan Sinclair, general merchant, Alvinston, has assigned to C. B. Armstrong.

W. J. Weems, fruits and cigars, Nanaimo, B.C., has left town, and the bailiff is in possession of his estate.

W. Murray, wholesale grocer, Sherbrooke, Que., has compromised with his creditors at 25c. on the dollar.

Galbraith, Grant & Cook, general merchants, Telegraph Creek, B.C., have compromised at 40c. on the dollar.

"Away" is the brief news the mercantile sheets convey regarding John McKenna, a Mount Stewart (P.E.I.) grocer.

John Campbell, general merchant, Brockville, has assigned, and D. P. Burke, in a similar line of business at Joggins, N.S., has done the same thing.

O. E. Henry of Beamsville, and James Simpson of Galt, both general merchants, have assigned. The one to C. S. Scott and the other to C. B. Armstrong.

The liabilities of Stuckles & McBride, the insolvent general merchants of Lisle, Ont., are \$6,000, and assets nominally \$7,000. Of the latter nearly one-half consist of book debts. Stock is to be sold by auction March 28.

## EGG-TESTERS AND LIQUOR.

Talk about eggs, and you deal with a delicate subject says a contemporary, that is, if you attempt to illustrate your remarks with the things discussed. The discussion, too, should always be carried on at a time and place when and where you are reasonably certain that there is no possibility of sudden interruption, such as would necessitate your dropping the subject. It is needless to point out the wherefore of this to the intelligent egg man. Doubtless the Sun writer gave due consideration to these points when he delivered himself of the opinion that the Egg-Testers' Union of New York city have done well to decide that no person shall be considered in good standing as an egg-tester, who is addicted to strong drink. Sobriety is desirable in every walk of life, but it would be difficult to mention any vocation in which it is more imperatively demanded than in that of the professional egg-tester. There have been statesmen who have made some of their ablest public deliverances while half-seas over, hod-carriers who could carry their heaviest loads superimposed upon a jag; clergymen who could deliver their most powerful exhortations when in the condition of how-came-you-so; prize fighters who could strike their most telling blows while standing up on a skate; and temperance lecturers who could score their greatest

number of pledge-takers when their trolley was off. But neither history nor mythology mention an egg-tester who ever accomplished a noteworthy feat of egg-testing when he was loaded.

The many reasons why an egg tester should keep sober are as patent to the layman as to the professional manipulator of the ovarious bounty of man's sedentary provider. Perhaps the best of these reasons has to do with the matter in hand. If an egg be dropped by a nerveless egg tester, the damage is total and beyond repair, except through a miracle; for has not the poet truly said:—

"All the king's horses and all the king's men  
Couldn't put Humpty Dumpty up again?"

Not only should the hand of the egg tester be as steady as though controlled by nerves of steel, but his vision should be clear and direct. The expert can tell at a glance whether

"Within a wall as white as milk,  
Behind a curtain soft as silk,  
Bathed in a bath of crystal clear,"

a yoke or a chicken doth appear; but what value would there be in the professional opinion of an inebriated egg tester, whose bifurcated vision should see maybe two chickens in an egg justly entitled to be classed as a "strictly?" Again, the egg tester should be firm on his legs. Some of the most complete (we use this form of speech advisedly) wrecks on record have been the result of a tipsy man inadvertently sitting or kneeling in a basket of eggs.

From the view point also of his obligation to society it is imperative that the egg tester shall always be at his best. Not only does it depend upon him whether the matutinal boiled egg of the bon vivant shall open fit to satisfy his epicurean taste, or shall prove to have been suitable only for the sea-going omelet; but he must not err in the more delicate classifications which separate the family egg from the fashionable boarding house egg, the fashionable boarding house egg from the plain boarding house egg, and these from the "cooking" egg, the egg utilized for raw material in various arts and industries not culinary, and the egg that is bestowed as a token of displeasure by the audiences whom the entertainments have failed to please.

The more this subject is considered, the more important does it appear that the professional egg tester shall be a man of uncompromising sobriety. Let the Union adhere to its position, and it shall receive the moral support not only of all total abstainers and all who are temperate in their temperance, but even of those whose conduct falls short of the temperance standard of the Egg Testers' Union.

It Pays to  
keep a  
Stock of

**PERRIN'S COUGH DROPS**

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



A CHESTNUT REVENGED.

"I say, Mr. Hooligan!"  
 "Say it yuresilf. Yez hov yer mout' open."  
 "I only wanted t' know ef yo' evah heered a bed tick."  
 "Naw, Mистер Johnsing; but—"

—O've heered a chocolate drop."

**M. F. EAGAR** GENERAL AGENT  
 .. AND ..  
 BROKER

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

18 SACKVILLE STREET,  
 HALIFAX, N. S.

**LIGHTBOUND, RALSTON & CO.**

MONTREAL

Japan Teas 13c. and up.  
 Japan Nibs 12½c. and up.  
 Ceylons, Indians, China Congous

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

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

Write for Samples and Quotations.

**E. BROWN & SON'S**

7 Garrick Street, London, England, and at 26 Rue Bergere, Paris

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

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

- Tutti Frutti Gash Box. -



This Cash Box is made of the best japanned material, and is strongly put together with filled edges and locked by an A No. 1 tumbler lock.

You should have one! You will find you can make good use of it. You make two dollars profit out of the gum it contains, so that you get the Cash Box practically free. Send for circular.

**Adams' & Sons Co.,** 11 and 13 Jarvis St., TORONTO, ONT

**Todhunter, Mitchell & Co.,**  
— DIRECT IMPORTERS OF —  
**HIGH GRADE COFFEES,**  
Old Government Java, Arabian Mocha, Plantation Ceylon, Maracaibo and Santos.  
Grocers draw trade by selling their FAVORITE EXOELBIOR BLEND.  
RELIABLE ROASTING BY PATENTED PROCESS. **TORONTO.**

*Have You Tried one of*  
**SOMERVILLE'S**  
NOVELTY SELLING MACHINES  
— FOR —  
**MEXICAN FRUIT CHEWING GUM?**

**GENERAL STOCK OF MERCHANDISE AND BUILDING FOR SALE**

At a bargain. Stock well assorted; about \$3,000. Business established 10 years. Annual turnover about \$15,000. Opposition trifling. Situated in one of the finest sections of Ontario, Terms easy. Apply,  
t.f. EDITOR, THE GROCER.

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

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

**Nixey's**  
**Black** NO DUST  
**Lead**

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

FOR BRIGHT, SILVERY, QUICK POLISH  
FOR STOVES & GRATES,  
ALWAYS USE  
**"SILVER MOONLIGHT**  
PLUMBAGO"  
**STOVE POLISH.**  
Always Bright & Beautiful.  
In Large Packets 1d. & 2d. each.  
Use only for Laundry Purposes, producing the best results.

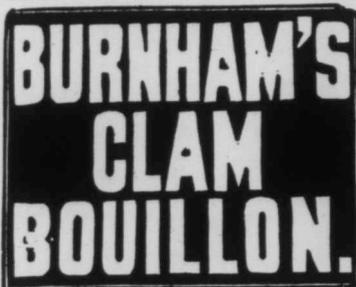


**NIXEY'S**  
**"SOHO SQUARE" BLUE**  
THE PUREST—BEST—NO SEDIMENT.  
ONLY HALF THE USUAL QUANTITY REQUIRED.  
Eight 1-oz. squares in Box for 6d.  
Of all Grocers and Oilmen; or write to  
12, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, ENGLAND.



For Knives, Forks, Brass and Steel Work, &c., &c. Won't Wear the Blades like others.  
6d. and 1s. Tins.  
**NIXEY'S**  
**"INVICTA" KNIFE POLISH.**  
OF ALL STOREKEEPERS EVERYWHERE.  
Wholesale: W. G. NIXEY, London, England.

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



IT IS A GREAT SUCCESS.

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

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

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

JUST ARRIVED - -

Sphinx and Atlas Prunes,  
Sheet Gelatine, pound packages,  
Brooks' Monkey Brand Soap,  
Bell, Pollitz & Co's Salad Oil, Gallon Tins,  
Wanzer's Pure Soaps.

DAVIDSON & HAY,

36 Yonge St., TORONTO.

THE CANADIAN GROCER PRICES CURRENT.

TORONTO, March. 23, 1893.

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

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

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

BAKING POWDER.

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



Empire, 5 dozen 4 oz cans	\$0 75
" " " " " "	1 15
" " " " " "	2 00
" " " " " "	9 00
bulk, per lb.	15

COOK'S FRIEND.

(In Paper Packages.) Per doz	
Size 1, in 2 and 4 doz boxes	\$2 40
" " " " " "	2 10
" " " " " "	80
" " " " " "	70
" " " " " "	45
" " " " " "	3 00
" " " " " "	2 40
" " " " " "	1 10
" " " " " "	14 00
" " " " " "	75
" " " " " "	1 30
" " " " " "	1 90
" " " " " "	2 20
" " " " " "	9 60

OCEAN WAVE

DIAMOND BAKING POWDER.	
1/2 lb. tins, 4 doz cases	0 67 1/2
1 lb. " " " "	1 17
1 lb. " " " "	1 98

BISCUITS.

TORONTO BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY CO.	
Abernethy	8 1/2
Arrowroot	\$0 10 1/2
Butter 3 lbs	0 6
Cabin	0 20
Costage	0 7 1/2
Digestive	0 8 1/2
Daisy Wafer	0 16
Garibaldi	0 09
Gingerbread	0 10
Ginger Nuts	0 10
Graham Wafer	0 09
Lemon	0 10
Milk	0 09
Nic Nac	0 12
Oyster	0 06 1/2
People's Mixed	0 10

Pie Nic	0 09
Prairie	0 08 1/2
Rich Mixed	0 14
School Cake	0 11
Soda	0 06
" " 3 lb.	0 20
Sultana	0 10
Tea	0 10
Tid Bits	0 09
Variety	0 12
Village	0 07 1/2
Wine	0 08 1/2

BLACKING.

Day & Martin's, pints, per doz	\$3 20
" " " " " "	2 10
" " " " " "	1 10
Spanish, No. 3	4 50
" " " " " "	8 00
" " " " " "	9 00
Japanese, No. 3	4 50
" " " " " "	7 50
Jaquot's French No. 3	3 00
" " " " " "	4 50
" " " " " "	6 00
" " " " " "	9 00
" " " " " "	7 50
" " " " " "	3 00
" " " " " "	4 50

P. G. FRENCH DRESSING (LADIES.)

For ladies' and children's boots and shoes.	
No. 7, 1 or 2 doz. in box	per doz \$2 00
No. 4, " " " "	1 25
P. G. FRENCH BLACKING.	
per gross	
1/2 No. 4	\$4 00
1/2 No. 8	4 50
1/2 No. 8	7 25
1/2 No. 10	25

BLACK LEAD.

NIXEY'S	
Refined in 1d., 2d., 4d. and 1s. packages, (9lb. boxes)	7s 6d \$2 50
Jubilee in 1oz. and 2oz. round blocks in cartons (9 lb. boxes)	4s 3d 2 00

Silver Moonlight, Plum-bago Stove Polish (13 1/2 lb. boxes)	4s 3d 1 50
6 1/2 lb. in large 1d. pkts, 1 gross	8s 6d 3 00
13 lb. in large 1d. pkts, 2 gross	7s 6d 2 50
13 lb. in large 2d. pkts, 1 gross	7s 6d 2 50
Reckitt's Black Lead, per box	1 15
Each box contains either 1 gro., 1 oz.; 1 gro., 2 oz., or 1 gro., 4 oz.	

F. F. DALLEY & CO.

Silver Star Stove Paste	Per gross 9 00
Packed in fancy wood boxes, each box contains 3 doz.	
Reckitt's Pure Blue, per gross	10
NIXEY'S	
Soho Square in 8lb. boxes, of 15x6d boxes, London	6s 0d
Soho Square in 8lb. boxes, of 15x6d boxes, Canada	\$2 25

CORN BROOMS.

CHAS. BOECKH & SONS, per doz	
X Carpet, 4 strings, net	\$3 60
3 " " " "	3 20
3 " " " "	3 00
XXX Hurl 4 " " "	2 90
1X " " " "	2 65
2X Parlor 4 " " "	3 50
3 " " " "	2 25
4 " " " "	1 85
5 " " " "	1 50
Warehouse 4 " " "	3 25
Ship 4 " " "	4 00
1 Cable 2 wire bands, net	3 25
2 " " " "	4 00
Per doz	
Apples, 3's	\$0 95 \$1 00
" " " "	2 00
Blackberries, 2's	2 00 2 25
Blueberries, 2's	1 00 1 10
Beans, 2's	0 90 1 00
Corn, 2's	0 87 1 00
" " Epicure	1 15
" " Special Brands	1 40 1 50



Something  
NEW IN  
Biscuits  
AT  
11c. per lb.

LEMON CRISPS.  
VANILLA CRISPS.  
CINNAMON CRISPS.  
ORANGE CRISPS.  
STRAWBERRY CRISPS.

TORONTO BISCUIT & CONFECTIONERY CO., TORONTO.

Prices current, continued—

J. W. COWAN & CO.

Standard Java in sealed tins, 25 and 50 lbs.	36
Standard Imperial in sealed tins, 25 and 50 lbs.	32
Standard Blend in sealed tins, 25 and 50 lbs.	33
Ground, in tins, 5, 10, 15 and 25 lbs.	20 36
Say's Parisien, in 1/4 and 1/2 lb tins	30

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Alum	lb	\$0 02	\$0 03
Blue Vitriol	.....	0 06	0 07
Brimstone	.....	0 08	0 08 1/2
Borax	.....	0 12	0 14
Camphor	.....	0 80	0 85
Carbolic Acid	.....	0 80	0 50
Castor Oil	.....	0 07 1/2	0 08
Cream Tartar	.....	0 25	0 30
Epsom Salts	.....	0 02 1/2	0 02 1/2
Paris Green	.....	0 16	0 17
Extract Logwood, bulk	.....	0 13	3 14
..... boxes	.....	0 15	0 17
Gentian	.....	0 10	0 13
Glycerine, per lb.	.....	0 17	0 20
Hellebore	.....	0 16	0 17
Iodine	.....	5 50	6 00
Insect Powder	.....	0 30	0 35
Salpêtre	.....	0 08 1/2	0 09
Soda Bicarb, per keg	.....	2 50	
Sal Soda	.....	1 00	1 25
Madder	.....	0 12 1/2	.....

DURABLE PAIS AND TUBS

WM. CANE & SONS, MANUFACTURING CO  
NEWMARKET.

Steel hoops, painted and grain'd	2 30
Brass hoops, oiled and varnish.	3 25
No 1 tubs	9 50
No 2 "	8 50
No 3 "	7 50

EXTRACTS.

Dailey's Fine Gold, No. 8, p. doz.	\$0 75
" " " " 2, 2 oz.	1 25
" " " " 3, 3 oz.	2 00
(SEELY'S FLAVORING) per doz	
Concentrated, 2 oz. full measure	1 75
4 oz. "	3 00
In Lemon, Vanilla and Assorted Flavors. Less 10 per cent. discount a gross quantities or more.	

FLUID BEEF.

JOHNSTON'S, MONTREAL

Cases, No. 1, 2 oz tins	per doz	\$2 75	\$3 00
" No. 2, 4 oz tins	.....	4 50	5 00
" No. 3, 8 oz tins	.....	8 00	8 75
" No. 4, 1 lb tins	.....	12 60	14 25
" No. 5, 2 lb tins	.....	25 00	27 00

FRUITS.

FOREIGN.

Currants, Provincial, bbls.	5 1/2
" " " " bbls	5 1/2
" " " " bbls	5 1/2
" " " " bbls	5 1/2

Currants, Patras, bbls	6 1/2	6 1/2
" " " " bbls	6 1/2	6 1/2
" " " " cases	7 1/2	7 1/2
" " " " cases	7 1/2	9
" " " " cases	8 1/4	10
" " " " 5-crown Excelsior (cases)	8	8 1/2
" " " " 1/2 case	8 1/2	8 1/2
Dates, Persian, boxes,	5 1/2	5 1/2
Figs, Elemes, 1 doz., per box	10	10 1/2
" " 10 lb boxes	10	11
" " 30 lb bxs. 7 crown	14	14 1/2
Prunes, Bosnia, casks	.....	.....
" " " " cases, new.	7 1/2	9
Raisins, Valencia, off stalk	4 1/2	5 1/2
..... old	.....	.....
Selected	6 1/2	6 1/2
Layers	6 1/2	7
Raisins, Sultanas	6 1/2	10
..... Elemes	.....	.....
..... Malaga	.....	.....
London layers	2 25	2 25
Loose muscatels, Califor	1 60	1 70
Imperial cabinets	3 50	3 60
Donnoisseur clusters	4 50	4 50
Extra dessert	.....	.....
" " " " qrs.	.....	.....
Royal clusters	.....	.....
Fancy Vega boxes	.....	.....
Black baskets	3 40	3 50
" " " " qrs	.....	.....
Blue	.....	.....
Fine Dehesas	.....	.....
" " " " qrs	.....	.....
Lemons	3 00	3 20
Oranges, Jamaica	2 75	3 00
" " " " Valencia	4 50	4 50
" " " " Floridas	3 00	3 50
" " " " Seedlings	.....	.....
" " " " Navels	.....	.....

DOMESTIC

Apples, Dried, per lb.	0 06 1/2
do Evaporated	0 06 1/2 0 10

FISH.

Oysters, per gallon	1 50
" select, per gallon	2 00
Pickrel	per lb 0 07
Pike	do 0 07
White fish	do 0 07
Manitoba White fish	do 0 07 1/2
Salmon Trout	do 0 07 1/2
Lake herring	p. 100 3 00
Pickled and Salt Fish:	
Labrador herring, p. bbl	6 00 6 25
Shore herring	..... 5 00
Salmon trout, per 1/2 bbl	.....
White Fish, 1/2 bbl	.....

Dried Fish:

Codfish, per quintal	5 25	5 75
" cases	6 00	6 50
Boneless fish	per lb 0 04	
Boneless cod	..... 0 06 1/2	

Smoked Fish:

Finnan Haddies, per lb	0 07 1/2	0 08 1/2
Bloaters	per box 1 00	2 25
Digby herring	..... 0 12	0 15
Sea Fish: Haddock per lb	0 05	0 05 1/2
Cod	..... 0 05	0 07
B.C. salmon	..... 0 13	
Market Cod	..... 0 05	
Frozen Sea Herrings	2 65	3 00

GRAIN.

Wheat, White	0 65	0 66
" " Red Winter	0 65	0 66
" " Goose	0 60	0 62
Wheat, Spring, No 2	0 63	0 64
" " Man Hard No 1	0 82	0 83
" " " " No 2	0 80	0 81
" " " " No 3	0 75	0 76

Oats, No 2, per 34 lbs	34	34 1/2
Barley, No 1, per 48 lbs	45	45
" " No 2 extra	40	40
" " No 3	36	38
Rye	53	55
Peas	56	57
Corn	00	55

HAY & STRAW.

Hay, Pressed, " on track	9 25	9 50
Straw Pressed, " "	5 50	5 50

HARDWARE, PAINTS AND OILS.

CUT NAILS, from Toronto

50 to 60 dy basis	2 30
40 dy	2 35
30 dy	2 40
20, 16 and 12 dy	2 45
10 dy	2 50
8 and 9 dy	2 55
6 and 7 dy	2 70
5 dy	2 90
4 dy A P	2 30
3 dy A P	2 30
4 dy C P	2 80
3 dy C P	3 90

HOSE NAILS:

" C " 60 and 5 per cent. from list.	
-------------------------------------	--

HOSE SHOES:

From Toronto, per keg	3 65
-----------------------	------

SCREWS: Wood—

Flat head iron 7 1/2 p.c. dis	
Round " " 7 1/2 p.c. dis	
Flat head brass 7 1/2 p.c. dis	
Round head brass 7 1/2 p.c.	

WINDOW GLASS: [To find out what break any required size of pane comes under, add its length and breadth together. Thus in a 7x9 pane the length and breadth come to 16 inches; which shows it to be a first-break glass, i.e., not over 25 inches in the sum of its length and breadth.]

1st break (25 in and under)	1 35
2nd " (26 to 40 inches)	1 55
3rd " (41 to 50 " )	3 40
4th " (51 to 60 " )	3 70
5th " (61 to 70 " )	4 00

ROPE: Manila

Sisal	0 11 1/2
New Zealand	0 08 1/2

AXES: Per box, \$6 to \$12

SHOT: Canadian, dis. 1 1/2 per cent.	
--------------------------------------	--

HINGES: Heavy T and strap

" Screw, hook & strap	0 4 1/2 0 4 1/2
-----------------------	-----------------

WHITE LEAD: Pure Ass'n guarantee ground in oil

25 lb. irons	per lb ..
No. 1	.....
No. 2	.....
No. 3	.....

TURPENTINE Selected packages, per gal

LINSEED OIL per gal, raw	0 59	0 61
Boiled, per gal	0 62	0 64
GLUE: Common, per lb	0 10	0 11

INDURATED FIBRE WARE.

1/2 pail, 6 qt	\$4 00
Star Standard, 12 qt	4 50
Milk, 14 qt	5 50
Round bottomed fire pail, 14 qt.	5 50

Tubs, No. 1	15 50
" " 2	13 25
" " 3	11 00
Nests of 3	3 40
Keelers No. 1	10 00
" " 2	9 00
" " 3	8 00
" " 4	7 00
Milk pans	3 25
Wash Basins, flat bottoms	3 25
" " round	3 50
Handy dish	3 75
Water Closet Tanks	18 00

JAMS AND JELLIES.

DELHI CANNING CO

Jams assorted, extra fine, 1's	2 25
Jellies, extra fine 1's	2 25
TORONTO BISCUIT & CONFECTIONERY CO	Per lb
Jams, absolutely pure—apple	\$0 06
Family	0 07
Black and Red currant. Rasp- berry, Strawberry, Peach and Gooseberry per lb	0 12
Plum	0 10
Jellies—pure—all kinds	0 10
These goods are put up in glass jars and in 5, and 10 lb. tins and 28 lb. pails.	
Marmalade—orange	0 12

KNIFE POLISH.

NIXEY'S

" Cervus" boxes of 1 doz.	
6d London 5s., Canada	\$2 00
" Cervus" boxes of 1 doz.	
1s. London 10s., Canada	\$4 00

LICORICE.

YOUNG & SMYLIE'S LIST.

5 lb boxes, wood or paper, per lb	0 40
Fancy bxs. (36 or 50 sticks), per box	1 25 1 25
" Ringed" 5 lb boxes, per lb	0 40
" Acme" Pellets, 5 lb cans, per can	2 00
" Acme" Pellets, Fancy boxes (30s) per box	1 50
" Acme" Pellets, Fancy paper boxes, per box (40s)	1 25
Tar Licorice and Tolu Waters, 5 lb cans per can	2 00
Licorice Lozenges, 5 lb glass jars	1 75
Licorice Lozenges 5 lb cans	1 50
Purity" Licorice, 200 sticks	1 45
" " " " 100 "	0 72 1/2
Imitation Calabria, 5 lb bxs	
p lb	0 25

MINCE MEAT.

J. H. WETHEY'S—ST. CATHARINES

Condensed, per gross, net	\$12 00
---------------------------	---------

MUSTARD.

ELLIS & KEIGLEY'S. cts

Durham, Fine, in 1/2 and 1 lb tins	95
" " per lb	23
" " Fine, in 1 lb jars	70
" " Fine, in 4 lb jars	89
Ex Sup. in bulk, per lb	90
Superior in bulk, p lb	90
Fine, " "	15

CHEERY'S IRISH

Pure in 1 lb. tins	0 40
Pure in 1/2 lb. tins	0 42
Pure in 1/4 lb. tins	0 44

Prices current, continued.

NUTS.		per lb
Almonds, Ivica	14 1/2	15
" Tarragona	16	16 1/2
" Forrigetta	14 1/2	15
Almonds, Shelled Valencia	28	32
" " Jordan	45	50
" " Canary	28	30
Brazil	14 1/2	14
Cocanuts	5	6
Filberts, Sicily	10 1/2	10 1/2
Pecans	11	15
Peanuts, roasted	12	13
" green	10	11 1/2
Walnuts, Grenoble	15	16
" Bordeaux	10	11
" Naples, cases	12 1/2	13
" Marbots	12 1/2	13
" Chills	12	13

PETROLEUM.

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

(For prices at Petrolia, see Market Report.)

PICKLES & SAUCES.

THE T. A. SNIDER PRESERVE CO., CINCINNATI.	
Wright & Copp, Toronto, Agents, per doz	
Home Made Tomato Catsup, qts	6 00
" " " pts	3 50
" " " 1/2 pts	2 00
Chili Sauce, pts	4 50
" " " 1/2 pts	3 25
SOUPS (in 3 lb cans).	
Tomato	3 50
Fancy-Chicken, Mock Turtle,	
Cream of Corn Pea, Celery,	
Asparagus	4 50

Fancy - Chicken Gumbo, Or Tall, Consomme Bouillon, Mulligatawny, Mutton Broth, Beef, Pea, Printanir, Julienne		per doz
Vermicelli, Vegetable	4	25
LMA & FRANKIN'S		
Worcester Sauce, 1/2 pts.	\$3 60	\$3 75
" pints	6 25	6 50
LAZENBY & SONS Per doz		
Pickles, all kinds, pints	3	25
" quarts	6	00
Harvey Sauce-genuine-hlf. pts	3	25
Mushroom Catsup	3	25
Anchovy Sauce	3	25

PRODUCE.

DAIRY.		Per lb
Butter, creamery, tubs	\$0 23	\$0 25
" dairy, tubs, choice	0 19	0 20
" " medium	0 15	0 17
" low grades to com	0 13	0 15
Butter, pound rolls	0 20	0 22
" large rolls	0 18	0 20
" store crocks	0 18	0 20
Cheese	12	0 12 1/2

COUNTRY

Eggs, fresh, per doz	0 17	0 18
" limed	1 25	1 50
Beans	1 00	2 25
Onions, per bbl	0 13	0 15
Potatoes, per bag	0 17	0 20
Hops, 1891 crop	0 05	0 08
" 1892 "	0 12	0 14
Honey, extracted	0 12	0 14
" section		

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, long clear, p lb.	10 1/2	0 11
Pork, mess, p. bbl.		0 21
" short cut	25 00	23 00
Hams, smoked, per lb.	0 18 1/2	
" pickled	0 12	
Bellies	0 14	
Rolls	0 10 1/2	0 11
Backs	0 13	0 18
Lard, pure, per lb.	0 13	0 13 1/2
Compound	0 10	0 10 1/2
Tallow, refined, per lb.	0 06 1/2	0 07
" rough		0 02

RICE, ETC.

	Per lb
Rice, Aracan	3 1/2
" Patna	4 1/2
" Japan	5 0 1/2
" extra Burmah	5 1/2
" Java extra	6 1/2
" Genuine Old Carolina	9 1/2
Grand Duke	6 1/2
Sago	4 1/2
Tapica	5 1/2
Goathead	5 1/2

ROOT BEER.

Hire's (Liquid) per doz	\$2 00
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SPICES.

GROUND		Per lb.
Pepper, black, pure	\$0 14	\$0 16
" fine to superior	10	15
" white, pure	20	28
" fine to choice	20	25
Ginger, Jamaica, pure	25	27
" African	16	18
Cassia, fine to pure	18	25
Cloves	14	25
Allspice, choice to pure	12	15
Cayenne	30	35
Nutmegs	75	1 20
Mace	1 00	1 25
Mixed Spice, choice to pure	30	35
Cream of Tartar, fine to pure	25	32

STARCH.

BRITISH AMERICA STARCH CO BRANTFORD.

1st quality white, in kegs and brls	3 1/2
1st quality white, 3 lb. cartons	4
Lily White gloss, crates and cases	5 1/2
Brantford gloss, 1 lb.	5 1/2
Canada Laundry, Boxes	3 1/2
Pure Prepared corn	6
Challenge Corn	5 1/2

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH.

Pure Starch-	
40-lb boxes, 1, 2 and 4 lb pack'g's	8
36-lb " 3 lb. packages	8
12-lb "	8 1/2
38 to 45-lb boxes	8

Silver Gloss Starch-		Per lb
40-lb boxes, 1, 2 and 4 lb. pack'g's	9	
40-lb " 1 lb. package	9 1/2	
40-lb " 1 lb. "	10	
40-lb " assorted 1/2 and 1 lbs.	9 1/2	
6-lb " sliding covers	9 1/2	
38 to 45 lb boxes	9 1/2	
Oswego Corn Starch-for Puddings, Custards, etc.-		
40-lb boxes, 1 lb packages	8 1/2	
20-lb "	8 1/2	

ST. LAWRENCE STARCH CO.'S

Culinary Starches-	
St. Lawrence corn starch	6 1/2
Durham corn starch	6

Laundry Starches-

No. 1, White, 4 lb. Cartons	4 1/2
" " Bbls	4 1/2
" " Kegs	4 1/2
Canada Laundry	3 1/2
Ivory Gloss, six 6 lb. boxes, sliding covers	6
Ivory Gloss, fancy picture, 1 lb packs	6
Patent Starch, fancy picture, 1 lb. cartons	6 1/2
Ivoryine Starch in cases of 40 packages	\$3 00

SUGAR.

	c. per lb
Granulated	4 1/2
Paris Lump, bbls and 100 lb. bxs	5 1/2
" " 50 lb. boxes	5 1/2
Extra Ground, bbls	5 1/2
" " less than a bbl	6
Powdered, bbls	5 1/2
" " less than a bbl	5 1/2
Extra bright refined	4 1/2
Bright Yellow	3 1/2
Medium	3 1/2
Brown	3 1/2

SALT.

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

W. G. A. LAMBE & CO.,

GROCERY BROKERS

TORONTO.

AGENTS FOR

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co.,

MONTREAL.

Nourishment versus Stimulants

Extracts of Beef Stimulates only  
Johnston's Fluid Beef nourishes thoroughly  
Stimulants make you feel good temporarily  
Nourishment does you good permanently

Which would you choose to give you Strength,

Johnston's Fluid Beef or Extracts of Beef.

The Johnston Fluid Beef Co.

Kingsford's Oswego STARCH.

STRONGEST. PUREST. BEST.

"THE ORIGINAL"

FOR THE TABLE.

"Silver Gloss" Kingsford's  
Pure Starch. Corn Starch.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING JOBBERS IN CANADA.

T. KINGSFORD & SON  
OSWEGO, N.Y.

FOR COOKING

# ST. LAWRENCE

CORN STARCH.

Prices current, continued—

HIGGINS' EUREKA SALT.

F.o.b. Montreal—	Per Sack.
Full sacks, 23 1/2 lbs.	2 90
Quarter sacks, 56 lbs.	0 58
Sacks con'g 16-14 lb. p'kts.	2 75
F.o.b. Toronto—	
Full sacks, 23 1/2 lbs.	2 90
Quarter sacks, 56 lbs.	0 57 1/2
Sacks con'g 16-14 lb. p'kts.	3 00

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

SYRUPS.	Per lb.	Per gal.
D.	2 1/2	24
M	2 1/2	24
B	2 1/2	24
V.B.	2 1/2	24
E.V.B.	2 1/2	24
E. Superior	2 1/2	24
XX	2 1/2	24
XXX	2 1/2	24
Crown	3	34
MOLASSES.	Per gal.	
Trinidad, in puncheons	0 32 0 35	
" " bbls	0 36 0 37	
" " 1/2 bbls	0 40 0 40	
New Orleans, in bbls	0 30 0 52	
Porte Rico, hds.	0 38 0 40	
" " barrels	0 42 0 44	
" " 1/2 barrels	0 44 0 46	

SOAP.

Ivory Bar, 1 lb. bars	per lb	7
Do. 2, 5-16 and 3 lb bars	"	6 1/2
Primrose, 4 1/2 lb bars, wax W	"	6
John A. cake, wax W	per doz	42
Mayflower, cake	"	42
Gem, 3 lb bars per lb.	"	5
" 18 oz, 1 and 2 lb. bars	"	5 1/2
Queen's Laundry, per bar	"	7
Pride of Kitchen, per box	"	2 75
Sunshine, boxes, 100 tablets	"	6 50
" " 50	"	8 40

MORSE'S SOAPS.

Mikado (wrapped)	0 06
Eclipse	0 06 1/2
Stanley Bar	0 06 1/2
Defiance	0 06
Toronto, 12 oz.	Per doz 0 50
Ruby, 10 oz.	" 0 30
Monster, 8 oz.	" 0 24
Detroit, 14 oz.	" 0 48
Lily White	" 0 90
Everyday	" 0 80
Queen City, 14 oz.	" 0 72

Mottled in 5 box lots, 100 bars

50 bars	5 50
60 bars	6 50
Electric	2 75
Hard Water Electric	2 50
Royal Laundry	3 25
Octagon	4 00

Royal Magnum

25 doz per box	0 25
Anchor, Assorted	0 40
" Castile	0 50
Morse's Assorted	0 45
Morse's Rose	0 45
" Windsor	0 45
" Castile	0 45
Bouquet, paper and wood	0 80
Prise Magnum, White Castile	0 72
" " Honey	0 72
" " Glycerine	0 72
" " Oatmeal	0 72

Sweet Briar

Honeysuckle	0 72
" " Per box	0 72
Sweet Briar	0 85
Extra Perfume	0 55

Old Brown Windsor Squares	0 30
White Lavender	1 00
White Castile Bars	0 85
White Oatmeal	0 85
Persian Boquet, paper	2 50
Oriental	0 45
Pure Coconut, 3 doz. bxs, wood	0 40
Heliotrope paper	1 50
Carnation	0 60
Rose Boquet	0 60
Cocoa Castile	0 40
Arcadian	0 45
New Arcadian, per gross	4 25
Ocean Boquet	0 45
Barber's Bar, per lb	0 25
Pure Bath	1 00
Magnolia	1 20
Oatmeal	0 85
Unscented Glycerine	0 60
Grey Oatmeal	0 70
Plain Honey	0 70
Plain Glycerine	0 70
Plain Windsor	0 70
Fine Bouquet	1 00
Morse's Toilet Balls	0 90
Turkish Bath	0 60
Infants' Delight	1 20
Surprise	5 75
Sunlight	3 50

TEAS.

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

PING SUYU.

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

CEYLON.

Broken Pekoes	35 42
Pekoes	20 40
Pekoe Souchong	17 35

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

British Consols, 4's; bright twist,	67c
5's; Twin Gold Bar, 8's	64
Ingots, rough and ready, 8's	57
Laurel, 7's	55
Brier, 7's	55

Index, 7's	50
Honeysuckle, 8's	58
Napoleon, 8's	54
Royal Arms, 12's	55
Victoria, 12's	53
Brunette, 12's	50 1/2
Prince of Wales, in caddies	51 1/2
" " in 40 lb boxes	51
Bright Smoking Plug Myrtle, T & B, 3's	60
Lily, 7's	55
Diamond Solace, 12's	50
Mvrtle Cut Smoking, 1 lb tins	70
1/2 lb pg, 6 lb boxes	70
or pg, 5 lb boxes	70

EMPIRE TOBACCO COMPANY.

CUT SMOKING.

Golden Plug, 2 oz. pkg boxes, 5 lbs.	65
Uncle Ned, 2 oz. pkg, bxs 5 lbs	60
Gem, 2 oz, packages, 5 lb boxes	61
Gem, 8 oz tins in 6 lb cases	70

PLUG SMOKING.

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

FANCY SWEET CHEWING.

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

BLACK SWEET CHEWING.

Star, Narrow, 12s. Butts about 22 lbs.	47
Morning Star, 12s. Butts about 22 1/2 lbs.	43 1/2
Montreal Twist, 12s. Caddies about 23 lbs.	44
Anchor Twist, 12s. Caddies about 23 lbs.	42 1/2

CIGARS—S. DAVIS & SONS, Montreal.

Sizes.	Per M
Madre E' Hijo, Lord Landsdow	\$60 00
" " Panetelas	60 00
" " Bouquet	60 00
" " Perfectos	85 00
" " Longfellow	85 00
" " Reina Victoria	80 00
" " Pins	55 00
" " El Padre, Reina Victoria	55 00
" " Reina Vict., Especial	50 00
" " Conchas de Regalia	55 00
" " Bouquet	55 00
" " Pins	50 00
" " Longfellow	80 00
" " Perfectos	60 00

Mungo, Nine	35 00
Cable, Conchas	30 00
Queens	29 00

Cigarettes, all Tobacco—

Cable	7 00
El Padre	1 00
Mauricio	15 00

DOMINION CUT TOBACCO WORKS, MONTREAL.

CIGARETTES. Per M.

Athlete	\$7 50
Puritan	6 25
Sultana	5 75
B. C. N. 1	4 00
Sweet Sixteen	3 50
The Holder	3 85
Hyde Park	10 50

CUT TOBACCO. per lb

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

CIGARETTE TOBACCO.

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

WOODENWARE. per doz

Pails, 2 hoop, clear	No. 1	\$1 70
" " " "	"	1 90
Pails, 2 hoops, clear	No. 2	1 60
" " " "	"	1 80
" " " "	"	1 80
Tubs, No. 0		9 50
" " " "		8 00
" " " "		7 00
" " " "		6 00
Washboards, Globe	\$1 90	2 00
" " Water Witch		1 40
" " Northern Queen		2 25
" " Planet		1 70
" " Waverly		1 80
" " X X		1 50
" " X		1 30
" " Single Crescent		1 85
" " Double		2 75
" " Jubilee		2 25
" " Globes Improved		2 00
" " Quick and Easy		1 80
" " World		1 75
" " Rattler		1 30

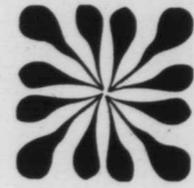
Matches, 5 case lots, single case

Parlor	1 60	\$1 65
Telephone	3 60	3 70
Telegraph	3 80	3 90
Safety	4 20	4 30
French	3 60	3 75
Railroad (10 gro. in case)		\$3 70
Single case and under 5 ca.		\$3 70
5 cases and under 10 cases		3 60
Steamship (10 gro. in case)		\$3 50
Single case and under 5 ca.		3 40
5 cases and under 10 cases		per doz
Mops and Handles, comb		1 25
Butter tubs		\$1 60 \$3 60
Butter Bowls, crates ast'd		3 60

YEAST.

BARM MFG. CO.	per box
1 box containing 2 doz. 5c. pkgs.	0 70
1 " " 2 doz. 10c.	1 00

# The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co's



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

**No Blueing** Material whatsoever is used in the  
manufacture of Our Granulated

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

Manufacturers of Refined Sugars of the well-known Brand

*Redpath*

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

**Lump Sugar**, in 50 and 100 lb. boxes.

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

**Extra Granulated**, very Superior Quality.

**"Cream" Sugars**, (not dried.)

**Yellow Sugars** of all Grades and Standards.

**Syrups** of all Grades in Barrels and Half Barrels.

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

**Travellers' Guide.**

**- The Alberta Hotel -**  
CALGARY, N.W.T.

Strictly first-class. Headquarters for Commercial Men. Large sample rooms.

H. A. PERLEY, Prop.

**The Hilliard House**  
RAY PORTAGE, ONT.

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

LOUIS HILLIARD, Prop.

**Grand Pacific Hotel**  
KAMLOOPS, B.C.

The leading hotel in the city. Sample rooms convenient to stores, provided for commercial men.

H. SMITH, Proprietor.

**The Hotel Wilson,**  
NANAIMO, B. C.

The largest and best Hotel in the city.

JOS. RICHARDS,  
Proprietor.



"BUILD TO-DAY THEN,  
STRONG AND SURE,  
WITH A FIRM AND  
AMPLE BASE."  
—Longfellow.

**DO YOU?**  
WISH THIS TO BUILD,  
an advertisement  
in the  
**CONTRACT-  
RECORD,**  
TORONTO  
will bring you  
orders from the  
best contractors.

**NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.**

THE Partnership heretofore carried on by I. H. W. Northrup and Isaac H. Northrup, under the firm name of H. W. Northrup & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of wholesale Groceries and Fish carried on by the late firm, will be continued at South Wharf by I. H. W. Northrup and I. H. Hoyt, under the firm name of

**NORTHRUP & CO.**

All debts due the late firm are payable to Northrup & Co., who will also assume the late firm's liabilities.

Feb. 14, 1903, St. John, N. B.

I. H. W. NORTHRUP,  
I. H. NORTHRUP.

Referring to above, I. H. W. Northrup has to thank the public for the generous patronage extended to the late firm, and wishes that the same degree of favor be shown the new firm of

**NORTHRUP & CO.**

**Add**  
**Add-let**  
**Advertising**  
**Advertise**  
**Advertisement**  
**Advertisers**

... EXPLANATION ...

**ADD**  
Put together

**ADD-LET**  
Your Advertisement

**ADVERTISING**  
When Spending Money

**ADVERTISE**  
To give Notice

**ADVERTISEMENT**  
The Goods You have For Sale  
(So you will class with)

**ADVERTISERS**  
Those Who Make Money

**GOOD  
ADVERTISING  
PAYS**

NO BETTER MEDIUM THAN

+ THE  
+ CANADIAN  
GROCER

CHARLES F. CLARK, EDW. F. RANDOLPH  
PRESIDENT. TREASURER.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

**THE BRADSTREET  
MERCANTILE AGENCY**

THE BRADSTREET COMPANY,  
Executive Offices. PROPRIETORS.  
NOS. 279, 281 AND 283 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Offices in the principal cities of the United States  
Canada, the European Continent, Australia and  
in London, England.

The Bradstreet Company is the oldest and financially the strongest organization of its kind—working in one interest and under one management—with wider ramifications, with more capital invested in the business, and it expends more money every year for the collection and dissemination of information than any similar institution in the world.

TORONTO OFFICE 36 Front St. East and  
27 Wellington St. East.  
THOS. G. IRVING, Superintendent.

**THE  
Oakville Basket Co.,**

MANUFACTURERS OF



- 1, 2, 3 bushel grain and root baskets.
- 1, 2, 3 catchel lunch baskets.
- 1, 2, 3 clothes baskets.
- 1, 2, 3, 4 market baskets.
- Butcher and Crockery baskets.
- Fruit packages of all descriptions.

For sale by all Woodenware Dealer

Oakville, Ont.

**DURABLE PAILS AND TUBS.**



The Wm. CANE & SONS MANUFACTURING Co  
OF NEWMARKET, ONT.

The goods are hooped with Corrugated Steel Hoops sunk in grooves in the staves and cannot possibly fall off. The hoops expand and contract with the wood. BEST GOODS MADE.

Represented by  
Chas. Boehk & Sons, Toronto.  
H. A. Nelson & Sons, Montreal.

**ORDER  
IVORY BAR  
SOAP**

# A Customer's Life . . .

Should be taken care of, so do not allow them wear it out upon a poor, ordinary Washboard when you can offer them

## The Northern Queen . . .

For a few cents, Only have them try the board and your reputation is made. Manufactured only by

**TAYLOR, SCOTT & Co.,**  
TORONTO

Why don't you sell -

# LAMPS?



You sell Chimneys. You sell Burners.  
You sell Wicks. You sell Coal Oil.  
Why don't you sell Lamps. We mean nice Lamps.  
They are just as staple and a good profit.

We have some nice Job Lots just now.  
The very thing to make a trial with.  
Write for particulars.

**GOWANS, KENT & Co.,** TORONTO and WINNIPEG.

**CHAS. SOUTHWELL & Co.,** LONDON, ENGLAND.

ENGLISH JAMS, JELLIES, PRESERVES, AND MARMALADES.  
SPECIALTY IN CLEAR JELLY MARMALADES

"Scotch Home Made," } Made from Seville Oranges.  
"Perfection." }  
"Lemon Jelly Marmalade," "Messina Lemons."  
PUT UP IN GLASS JARS SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR EXPORT.

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

FULL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION. WORKS: DOCKHEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

## Toronto Salt Works,

128 Adelaide East,  
TORONTO

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

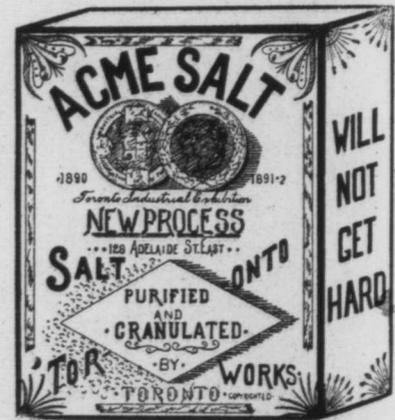
Higgin's Eureka and Ashton's English Dairy Salts. Land Plaster.

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

**DAWSON & Co.,**  
32 WEST MARKET ST.,  
TORONTO.

Telephone 1471. Consignments of Produce Solicited.

FAC SIMILE OF PACKAGE.



BUY THE BEST. SEELY'S



Celebrated Flavoring Extracts.

VANILLA, LEMON, and Assorted Flavors. Standard Goods of America (established in 1862). Once tried, always used.

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

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

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

FINE GOODS OUR SPECIALTY

MUNCO CIGARS. EXCEPTIONALLY FINE.