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The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co.

MONTREAL

Laboratory of Inland Revenue, Office of Official Analyst,

MONTREAL, April 8th, 1895.

"I hereby certify that I have drawn, by my own hand, ten samples of the ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO.'S EXTRA STAND-ARD GRANULATED SUGAR, indiscriminately taken from ten lots of about 150 bbls. each, I have analysed same, and find them uniformly to contain :

99⁸⁸ to 100 per cent. of Pure Cane Sugar with no impurities whatever."

(Signed) JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, Ph.D., D.C.L. Prof. of Chemistry and Pub. Analyst, MONTREAL.

The only Magic . .

necessary to make your Crockery Department a success is an assortment of the right goods, that is to say, of our goods. They are right in quality, shape, finish, and price. They hold their own against all competition, either home or foreign.



TETLEY

Although the above name is always associated with packet

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tea, we carry a large stock of Standard Blends of India and Ceylon in 60 and 100-lb. boxes at prices to suit all classes. Write for samples.

14 Lemoine Street, MONTREAL

ADDRESSES :

T. KINNEAR & CO., 49 Front Street East, TORONTO Hudson Bay Co., WINNIPEG

The woman who did"



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Should not be taken as an example to imitate, any more than "the man who didn't."

He didn't keep MacLaren's Cheese, and when one of his customers, in making up a camping order, asked for "MacLaren's," he had to send out to his competitor's and get some. The customer got his order tilled, but he had his own opinion of "the man who didn't" after that.

You can't please a customer better than by giving him what he asks for.

A. F. MACLAREN & CO., Toronto

MONTREAL

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Eastern Agents

What is the power of to-day? That holds our business in such sway? That rightly done will always pay? Advertising Eddy's Matches.

What is it oils our wheels of trade And gives our business greatest aid ? How have our largest sales been made ? By advertising Eddy's Matches.

What has built up the power and fame Of this firm's well-known honest name, And conquered Fortune, fickle dame? Advertising Eddy's Matches.

What is it makes our business thrive And keeps our Agents all alive ? From what do they most help derive ? Advertising Eddy's Matches. And thus all are in modern days Indebted in a lot of ways To what all clever folks will praise, Advertising Eddy's Matches.

Copied by many, excelled by none, What matches have had such a run? Have led since 1851? E. B. Eddy's.

This parody is not sublime; It emanates from Western clime. We get the business every time Through Eddy's Matches.



01919

Is Good Lard

Reference : Any merchant who has ever handled it.

PACKED IN 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, and 50-lb. Packages.

A trial order will convince you that it will increase your trade to handle "Rose Brand" goods.

The GEORGE MATTHEWS CO., Ltd., Ottawa and Peterborough

No Sulphur Match on Earth_____



We guarantee them to be A1. Freight charges allowed on 5-case lots.

H. A. NELSON & SONS - - TORONTO

Will show you a good profit.

Will give your customers perfect satisfaction.

Reindeer Brand

CONDENSED MILK.

BUY IN SMALL LOTS AND OFTEN.

When ordering ask your wholesaler for this year's pretty calendar.

Trade The Demands Careful attention, well directed intelligent supervision and a thorough knowledge of the values of the day.

6

No other branch forms such an important factor in the ultimate success of the average grocery business. If your teas don't please and satisfy consumers—your competitor's may. The result is easy to predict.

Nothing spreads faster among busy house-wives than the fact that "So-and-So" sells exceptionally good tea, and nothing is more stimulating to trade in dull times than this. We simply ask a fair intelligent trial of the lines we offer. The result we leave with you.

In Assams, Ceylons, China Blacks, Indians, Young Hysons and Japans (high and medium grades) we have every confidence in our ability to successfully cater to the requirements of the Canadian trade.



This journal has the largest paid circulation and the largest advertising patronage of any grocery paper in America. We prove it.



Vol. X. (Published Weekly)

MONTREAL AND TORONTO, APRIL 24, 1896

(\$2.00 per Year) No. 17

DROPS FROM THE EDITOR'S PEN.

A well-worn smile never gets threadbare.

Overstocked shelves lighten a merchant's bank account.

Lack of character usually brings abundance of discredit.

A capable and obliging clerk is the store's centre of gravitation.

A "peppery" grocer is too hot for most people to do business with.

Life is a struggle, but it would not be much if it was not a struggle.

Ceylon tea, like a pretty, intelligent and v.rtuous girl, is bound to conquer.

Prejudice is one of the most injudicious things a merchant can keep in stock.

As long as it does not create an unhealthy pocket the bicycle craze is health giving.

Eyes and ears are usually more useful organs to the merchant than is his tongue.

A store "help" can be a hindrance as well as a help. A cheap clerk for example.

The office of pastimes is not to help men to kill time but to help them lengthen their days.

Retailers who undersell the cost price of an article are undermining their own interests.

In the presence of customers the merchant should cork his wrath and uncork his urbanity.

Discontent is a break that will keep at a slow pace the most profitable business in the country.

There is not a sane merchant in existence who does not desire to extend his trade; and yet now and then one is discovered who refuses to advertise "because he already has more business than he can do."

A salesman need not be a carpenter, but he shou'd know how to use the hammer of persuasion.

By all means display your goods, but keep your weaknesses as much in the background as possible.

It is attention, not genius, that is demanded of him who would make life a success in any sphere.

A healthy mind and a healthy body in the merchant were never more needed than they are to day.

Merchants who are frequently making new and judicious departures usually prevent the departure of business.

If a man does not earn his bread by the sweat of his brow he is usually compelled to by the worry of his brain.

Even a business that is founded upon a rock needs to move with the times if it is to avoid being washed away.

A man can only be successful in business by being himself. By aping somebody else he is likely to become a jackass.

You have as little chance of catching custom by clumsy methods as you have of hooking herrings with a shark hook.

Just as wise would it be for a man to say there were no fish in the sea as to declare there is no money in advertising.

It is systematizing, not the time which a man has at his disposal, that determines the amount of work he shall accomplish.

Patience is one of the most delicate of qualities to cultivate, yet cultivated it must be if success in business is to be attained.

As the wind in the spring goeth about

stirring up the dust, so the merchant at all seasons should go about stirring up trade.

No matter how honest he may be, the debtor who fails to meet his obligations on maturity is generally viewed with suspicion.

Legion is the number who have been driven to poverty by prosperity, while poverty is the road which leads many to prosperity.

A merchant that does not look sharp after his accounts, like the dog that neglects to go after his master's game, is likely to get into trouble.

When Prosperity is driven away by bad Business Methods it is naturally slow to come back, no matter how earnestly it may be invited.

From the fuss some people make over early closing one might fancy it was a dose of nauseating medicine they were being asked to take.

It is better that an article which has lost its original merit should be thrown into the sea than that by selling it money should be made and a customer lost.

The difference between the man who cuts with a razor and he who cuts with prices is that the one cuts to kill the man and the other to kill the man's business.

The ideal salesman does not induce a customer to buy what she does not want : He induces her to buy what she needs, but probably did not know that she needed it.

The store is the mercantile school; and the clerk who does not well learn his lessons will be a failure as a salesman and as a merchant, should be ever essay to be one.

All the laws in the land will never be able to make a "dead beat" pay his debts, but the simple will power of each merchant will prevent him from plying his nefarious practices.

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COMPOSITION OF MARGARINE.

ARGARINE is a produce which has been talked of a great deal for some time, both in France as well as in foreign lands. All the Parliaments of Western Europe have been successively filled with projects of law relating to the rules of commerce in this commodity, but, in spite of all the commotion which this article has caused, there are very few people who have an exact idea of its fabrication. We believe it will be of use to our readers to have some information on the manufacture of margarine, and we therefore give the results of a study of the subject, made by Mons. Villon, who is well known as a chemical analyst. The true name of this matter is oleo margarine, and it is the liquid part which flows from tallow when it is pressed warm. The tallow employed is that which is known under the name of the "first juice," and comes from the melting at a low temperature of fat fresh from the butcher. This first juice is composed of solid stearine, fusible at 100 deg. Fah., and olein (oily liquid). The first operation consists of separating the liquid from the solids in the first juice, which we call tallow.

The solid tallow is put in cloths of strong linen, so that they form covered cakes. When this is done the hydraulic press is loaded with them. Upon the bed of the press is placed a strong plate of sheet iron, heated in water at 120 deg. Fah., and on it are put five cakes of tallow, then another plate of sheet iron, and so on until the press is full. Generally 180 to 200 cakes of tallow fill the press, and the operation should be rapidly performed in order to prevent the cooling of the plates. With three workmen the press can be rapidly filled.

The separation of the oleo begins without pressure by the simple weight of the plates and by the heat which comes from them. When it is noticed that the running has ceased, the press should be worked, going very slowly at the commencement. The pressed tallow which remains in the cloths is used for manufacturing artificial lard and wax candles. The oleo which has run from the press is sent to margarine factories or exported.

Oleo is a granulous mass of yellow color and its taste approaches that of ordinary butter. The principal market for the oleo is Rotterdam (Holland), where the Americans also send considerable quantities of this product for the needs of Europe.

Fabrication of margarine.—The manufacture of margarine consists of mixing the oleo with some milk and a small quantity of cotton oil, the proportions varying according to the quality of the margarine to be made. Here are some of the figures : Oleo, 16 cwt., milk 11 gallons, and oil 2 cwt. The quantity of oil varies greatly according to the season ; thus, in winter when the cold is intense, 30 and even 40 per cent. of oil is used, whilst in very hot weather the addition of oil is almost suppressed. Oil of earth nuts and of sesame can also be used. The oil modifies the paste of the margarine, which is naturally too short and brittle, and gives it the oiliness of good butter.

Oleo is melted in the furnace at 113 deg. Fah., and the milk and oil are brought to the same temperature. Each of these products is enclosed in a receptacle above the churn, which is of wood, and is filled by means of funnels. The materials are mixed well, until the whole has the appearance of cream. The churning lasts about two hours, then the mixture is turned into a wooden strainer, slightly inclined in order to run it off into a large tub. When it leaves the strainer to fall into the tub it meets a strong sheet of fresh water, which solidifies the margarine into granules.

In the tub the margarine floats on the surface of the cold water, and by the aid of an openwork basket the fatty matter, which looks like sleet, is collected. It is turned into perforated receptacles and left to drain for a longer or shorter period, according to the temperature. This operation generally takes about two hours. After this the mechanical working of the margarine is begun. It is placed upon a round table like those used in dairies, but very much larger, and the moisture is worked in order to press out the buttermilk and give it the consistency of butter. It is next passed, in small portions at a time, through a horizontal worker, which is composed of two cylinders of wood with deep flutings, which spread out the paste and give it its nice appearance. It is then made into large cakes or put in tubs.

During the making of margarine it should be noticed that it does not solidify in one mass, because during the slight fermentation which it undergoes before being drained it has not the peculiar taste which indicates good margarine. That is why it is necessary not to use too cold water.

To give to margarine the taste of good quality butter the fat, whilst dropping, is sprinkled with a little special terment mixture, which comes from the artificial manufacture of the ferments of good butter.

If there are houses which make margarine under its right conditions, there are also certain establishments which sell mixtures of butter and margarine for pure butter. This dishonest trade does the greatest injury to pure butter and its makers, because it destroys all confidence of the purchasers. Up to the present time the detection of the presence of small quantities of margarine in butter offers great difficulties, and sometimes it is even impossible to discover the fraud. It has been thought that it would be well to alter the appearance of margarine, by incorporating with it a product which would be easy of detection, and that the change should be obligatory. The matter proposed for mixing with it is phenolphtaleme in very small quantities, and, according to Mons. Bruylante, margarine would then have a rosy tint if placed in alkaline solutions; the reaction persists even when mixed with the margarine 50 and 90 per cent. of fresh butter. This substance also resists frequent cold or warm water washing. It could be removed by water alkalined with caustic soda, but that practice could not be followed in commerce, as the butter thus treated would have the taste of soap.

The above description of the method used for the manufacture of margarine will enable people to know the nature of the product, and also the facility which exists for discovering the fraud in butter, but, on the other hand, one does not deny its usefulness for such households as have no means to buy fresh butter.—Kuhlow's.

HE PREACHED ON BUSINESS.

Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with my own --Matthew xx., 15.

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Taking this for his text Rev. J. M. Whitson, of New York, says the question nowadays, is : If I have the capital to drive a rival out of business by selling below cost longer than he can stand it, haven't I a right to do it? Or, if I control the sale of a neccessary article, haven't I a right to screw the price up as high as I can? * * But society is nowadays working more and more closely to the principle which Roman lawyers laid down before the dark ages : "So use what is yours as not to injure what is another's." Business is not charity. But it is justice. A man's business is his own, but not his hammer, to crush a competitor, or his lancet, to bleed a customer. We shall probably see this principle wrought further into statute law than it has been. * All private business is a sort of public trust-that is, it is for the public benefit, including, of course, the benefit of the man who carries it on. It is to be worked for all it is worth, not to him alone, but also to those whose wants he supplies. By supplying their wants he makes his living. The more and the better he does it, the more he makes by it. But is he to think only of what he thus gets, and not equally of what he thus gives ? This, then, is his trust, his public trust : to care as much for what he gives as for what he gets ; to make his business worth as much for public as for private benefit. Many business men now act on this social theory. Conscience and a sense of personal honor, stimulated by the public approval of their example, may be relied on to bring it ultimately into general adoption.

The Slocan Hotel, at New Denver, B.C., was burned the other night. Many guests had retired and escaped with difficulty. Several were injured jumping from windows. Loss, \$8,000; no insurance.

STERLING GOODS

An inferior article may attract public notice and for a short time enjoy the encomiums of the people, but unless the article is possessed of true merit it will soon pass into oblivion, following in the train of all the innumerable articles that have made their way into the homes of our people, having only for their recommendation flaunting advertisements that sparkle but for a time. The reverse is the case with goods of

"STERLING WORTH"

They live on, burning brighter and brighter, cheering from day to day, until they become the recognized necessaries of daily life.

"We must have CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S goods on our table."

"I could not think of having breakfast without the AMERICAN BREAKFAST CEREALS."

"When travelling I always insist on having RAM LAL'S PURE INDIAN TEA, and BENSDORP'S ROYAL DUTCH COCOA has a fascination for me that no other Cocoa will supply."

These are some of the remarks repeated thousands of times daily, and why? Because the people that have used these goods know that they are the gems of all condiments. Other lines that are fast becoming prime favorites with our people are the celebrated brands of "MECCA" and "DAMASCUS" coffees. Although these goods have only been on the market for a short time, yet to-day we hazard the opinion that they are the most appreciated brands that are being offered to the public. This is the verdict of all the "leading grocers" who have used these goods.

JAMES TURNER & GO., Hamilton, Ont.

We Are Offering____

Extra Quality Cleaned Currants Fine Quality Case Prunes Choice Quality Pulled Figs Seal Brand, Salmon Extra Quality Selected Valencias Choice Quality Dried Peaches Nimpkish River Salmon

HAMILTON.

LOWEST PRICES FOR THE BEST GOODS.

BALFOUR & CO.

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CLERK'S CORNER.

HE first thing for a clerk to realize is the fact that every moment of the time between the regular opening and closing hours belongs to the proprietorthat as it is not his own he must use this time just as his employer would wish him to use it, says Mercantile Journal. The probabilities are the average storekeeper does not object to a clerk's relaxing for a lew minutes occasionally, but a young man is unfortunate, indeed, if his employer permits or encourages his fooling away any time. The day will come when the young man who has an "easy boss" will wish he had worked for the meanest old " skin flint " that ever owned a store. Habits of carelessness are costly things, and they are incurable. And they are contagious. The only antidote, if you have gotten into a store where listlessness or carelessness is epidemic, is to get out of that store. A change of air is absolutely necessary to your business growth. No young man is proof against such an atmosphere.

Young men should aim to learn all there is to know about the business they happen to be in. Thousands of young men are working in stores whose aim and ambition is to get at something else. Some want to be lawyers. Some want another line of work. Unfortunately, some want something else just because they always think the work they are doing is the most disagreeable that could fall to a person's lot to do. There are two reasons for his doing willingly the tasks at hand as well as endeavoring to learn all he can about the business he happens to be engaged in. First, because even though he becomes a lawyer or engages in other business, he always finds it useful to be conversant with some other than his own particular line, and to have applied himself diligently to learning all he could he will find he has learned how to study effectively something else when the time comes. Then, secondly, thousands of young men fail to be what it was their youthful ambition to be. Some unfortunate obstacle arises to prevent their getting the proper education for a profession, or the opportunity does not come to make a change in the line of work. Then he has to continue to be what he is and was, and it needs no pointing out that he will be better off if he shall have applied himself diligently not only to performing his regular duties, but also to the task of learning all that it was possible for him to learn.

SOME BIG FIGURES.

On one of the cold, blustery days this winter, when business was quiet at the Tanglefoot office, one of the assistants of a mathematical turn of mind figured out that the output of Tanglefoot for 1895 was capable of catching 27,000,000 flies, which, if placed end to end, would reach round the earth at the equator 15 times, or from the earth to the moon and three-fourths of the way back.

HOW TO PRESERVE HONEY.

Honey has a great affinity for moisture, and if comb honey is stored in a damp atmosphere it will absorb the moisture through the slightly porous cappings and become thin and watery. The bulk of the honey will be so increased that it will burst the cells and ooze out. The honey may become so thinned that fermentation will set in. Cold is also detrimental to comb honey, causing it to candy in the cells. When comb honey is first taken from the hives it should be stored in a hot, dry atmosphere. A room in the south-east corner of a build ing where it will become very hot in the afternoon is a good place to store comb honey, as a correspondent in The Country Gentleman explains. The heating continues the ripening process, and if there are any un-sealed cells of honey the honey in them becomes thicker and riper instead of thinner.

Down in the cellar is where the ordinary purchaser of comb honey is almost sure to put it. No place could be more undesirable. Dryness and warmth are the requisites for keeping comb honey. As ordinarily kept, comb honey will candy before spring, but by keeping it in a warm atmosphere it will not candy and will really improve with time.



ASSAM AND CEYLON TEAS

Intending purchasers should see our samples of these Teas before placing their orders.

DAVIDSON & HAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS

Toronto, Ont.

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Strong Flour Big Loaf Large Yield

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These are the Cardinal Points of our

. OBELISK

(Registered)

There is no better, whiter, purer flour than OBELISK on the market to-day.

THE TILLSON COMPANY, Ltd.,

Tilsonburg, Ont.

LULU ISLAND, B.C.

When a Man...

Comes to you and asks for a brand of Canned Salmon that you can recommend, you are always safe in handing over

FLAG-SHIP SALMON

Backed by the Packers' Guarantee and your own knowledge of the goods you have nothing to fear. There are no better goods than ours.

ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd. Sole Agents VICTORIA, B.C.

Canadian Pacific Packing Co.

LITTLE STORE WORRIES.

A CONTRIBUTOR to The Detroit Evening News Weekly tells in a humorous fashion of the petty ills with which the average grocer must contend. "A merchant," he declares, "ought to possess an ample supply of good nature and patience, as not a day will pass in business life but that these qualities will be called into requisition. The wants of some customers are very peculiar, and their tendency to sensitiveness must be duly considered, otherwise the dealer is liable to lose their patronage. I cite a few examples which came under my observation recently :

"A man comes into the store and says, 'I want some sugar.' When asked how much, he replies, 'I guess about four or five pounds.' It was, of course, necessary to inquire what kind of sugar he wished. 'I guess they want white,' he responds. ' Now, how many pounds did you say?' 'I guess three pounds will do.' After this he states, 'I want some coffee, I guess.' Upon being asked how much coffee he required, his answer came, 'I guess one pound will do.' 'But we have coffee for 35 cents, 30 cents and 25 cents per pound ; which do you prefer?' Again the hesitating response, 'I guess you may put one and a half or two pounds 30-cent coffee.'

"A lady comes in o the store and enquires, 'Have you any nice, fresh butter?' 'Who made it?' 'Is it salty?' 'When did you get it ?' 'How much will this piece weigh?' Upon being informed that it weighed one and three-quarter pounds, she replies, ' I guess one and a half pounds is all I want; if our folks do not like it you will have to take it back.' After this she asks, 'Have you any fresh fish ?' Upon being told that we have, she enquires, 'When were they caught ?' 'Do you know that they are fresh ?' 'Where do they come from?' 'When did you get them?' 'How much will this one weigh?' 'Two pounds'--- but 'I only want one and a half pounds; I will have to go where I can get what I want.' Exit.

"Here is another somewhat similar instance. The customer asks, ' Have you any fresh bread?' 'How long have you had it?' 'When was it baked ?' etc. The tricks of the trade, so-called, are not all on one side, and the experience of a merchant has a wide range. It requires a level head to meet all the demands made upon him from day to day, especially if his customers 'guess' at things they are supposed to know. It is not an infrequent occurrence to have a man come in with, say, a sixty-pound firkin of butter, which he wishes to exchange for groceries, and after being advised that it will be accepted, but that he can have only ten pounds of sugar in this deal, he takes the sugar and a due bill for the balance payable in goods. He comes along the next day, however, when the proprietor is out and gets the entire balance in sugar from

the clerk, not showing up again for perhaps six months. I have no doubt many merchants have had similar experiences, and in many instances not only amusing but absurd ones. However, it is necessary to make the best of them and to cater to the fancies or eccentricities of customers."

WHO OWNS MONTREAL'S HARBOR?

Montreal? is a question that many people would like answered.

Until a short time ago it was thought that the Harbor Commissioners appointed by the Government were the gentlemen endowed with the necessary authority. Latterly, however, there have been occurrences which tend to create the belief that the firm of D. Torrance & Co. have just as much authority as the Harbor Board.

Business men generally, who have read up the Canadian exports, know that the port of Bristol takes a lot of Canadian cheese. Until last summer this trade was handled by the Dominion Line, which docks its steamers near the central portion of the harbor. Last summer the firm of Elder, Dempster & Co., which had previously leased to the Dominion Line, appointed Hasting, Ronald & Co. as their Montreal agents, and took over the Bristol service for themselves from D. Torrance & Co. They were given a dock away down in the east end of the harbor, over three miles from where the cheese dealers have their offices and warehouses. When there was no room at the Dominion dock the trade did not object to carting the goods down, but when, as often happened, there was plenty of space to birth the Bristol boat at the latter's dock they thought that it should be done. When they asked the reason they were informed that D. Torrance & Co. asked a tax for each steamer in addition to the regular wharfage dues that the boat would have to pay anyway. Hasting, Ronald & Co. did not see their way clear to contribute to the revenue of D. Torrance & Co. in this manner, and accordingly the cheese had to be carried three miles from William and St. Peter streets in the boiling summer sun, and suffered in consequence. Accordingly, this spring the Board of Trade, and through them the Harbor Commissioners, were appealed to. The latter, after due consideration, decided that last summer's arrangements could not be interfered with, but that when there was a vacant space the harbor master would be authorized to berth the Bristol boats nearer the centre of the harbor. This only strengthens the belief that the commissioners are not the supreme authority in the harbor.

One would have thought that the harbor master, if he is such, could utilize all vacant spaces at the docks to the best advantages of the commerce of the port, without consulting the interests of any private firm of steamship agents.

A HINT FOR THE SALESMAN.

66 CILLY BILLY" was the acquired

name of a young man who did a good deal of heavy loafing about the country grocery store of a friend of mine. He wasn't half as silly as he looked, but, owing to a power of imitation he possessed, often startled one by apparent acts of intelligence. But they were really accidental, after all, and Billy could hardly be considered strictly reliable in his probable acts in any given case.

One day my friend had been detained very late, waiting for a clerk to come back from dinner, and he bethought him to let Bill "tend store" for a few minutes, as a customer was hardly likely to happen in at that time of day.

" If anyone comes in tell them to wait for Jim, or," he added laughing, "wait on him yourself, if you can; you remember how I addressed that last customer, didn't you?"

Although the proprietor had himself forgotten the manner of said "address," when he thoughtlessly made this remark, Billy had not, by any means, as the sequel showed.

The neighborhood, as a whole, in this vicinity, were a hearty, bluff, breezy lot, the single recognized exception being the new school-mistress, who had been on duty but ten days, and who now happened to drop in to make some small purchase.

Here was Silly Billy's chance to acquit himself handsomely in his new trust, and recalling with great minuteness the manner of greeting the last customer that had called, he advanced with a broad smile on his face add exclaimed heartily :

"Hello, old man! Glad to see ye-give us your flipper. What can I stick ye for today?"

That's an extreme case, to be sure, yet there are hundreds of clerks who handle their customers with hardly less want of taste and tact than did Silly Billy. Imitation is a doubtful virtue and a dangerous one to use. "Adaptability" is a different faculty. The really good salesman instinctively sizes up a customer and addresses him in conformity to the results of his quick decision as to " how to take him." The vain, pompous buyer demands a vastly different treatment from that which would be proper towards the modest, intelligent little fellow just behind him. The reasoning which will sell goods to one sort of individual will utterly fail of doing so in the case of the next customer, perhaps.

In a way, pleasing customers and inducing them to buy may be compared to catching fish. You must know how "deep" to fish. You must know the "kind" they are. You must know what hook to use. You must know how to bring them to land after you've hooked them. Put yourself in the customer's place, and then do unto him as you would that he would have done unto you.— Clifton S. Wady.

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A STEADY TRADE

INSURES A

Is given to everyone in the trade. may be even — success or failure. right prices, right methods bring second-class stock at first-class prices it. A big profit on a single cheap line won't bring to bring it. But the steady sale of goods which are well known, well liked and of the very best quality, will bring business success. Here are some

GOODS WHICH SELL

Crown Brand Flavoring Extracts

Absolutely pure — of greatest strength—in forty different flavors —from the natural fruits and spices. We know, we make them.

Bryant & May's Matches

Known all over the world as the best made—every grocer should carry them—"Safety" and "Tiger" for the household, Wax Vestas for smokers.

Carr & Co.'s Biscuits

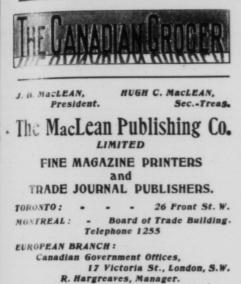
Well known now throughout Canada—enormous increase in sales during past year—especially choice is the Cafe Noir.

Hubbard's Rusks

Nourishing and attractive diet for invalids and infants—of uniform good quality—packed in tins—will keep any length of time—easily prepared.

ROBERT GREIG & CO. MONTREAL





John Cameron, General Subscription Agent.

THE DUTY OF BUSINESS MEN.

ANADA will in a few weeks be in the throes of a general election campaign. The responsibilities of the business men of the country are great on all such occasions, but probably never before in the history of the Dominion were they as great as they are now.

Government by party there always will be; and it is necessary that such should be. The evil arises when party is given the first place : when the country and the business interests of the country are made subservient to party exigencies.

The Parliament which has just passed out of existence by lapse of term has been one of the weakest since Confederation : It was marked by its preponderance of the professional politician of the ward type. And what was the character of the House became, during the last year or two, to a large extent, the character of the Cabinet.

Just as there is a preponderance of the ward politician e'ement in Parliament, or any other governing body just as surely is there an absence of that practical business element so necessary for wise legislation.

The retiring Parliament has been no exception to the rule. Legislation in the interests of the business of the country it has ignored persistently, and when it has attempted legislation for the business interests its efforts have been so clumsy, crude and foolish that the merchants and manufacturers of the country have been goaded into indignation.

Ltd

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Its sins of commission are bad enough, but its sins of omission are even greater.

There is an universal desire among the business men of the Dominion to make the next Parliament more like what it should be, and as a result we see a large number of mercantile men being nominated by the respective parties for parliamentary honors. It is to be hoped that on election day the old party feeling w.ll no: be allowed to well up and drown the better instincts.

THE CANADIAN GROCER

The question as to whether this or that candida is a Grit or Tory should not be the determining factor. The matter of tariff is at least of secondary importance.

The question that ought to decide the vote is this: Is Mr. Blank possessed of practical business common sense? If at the party conventions for the nomination of candidates each merchant exerts his influence for the nomination of the desirable class of men he will probably be saved the humiliation of casting his ballot against his party.

Until the business men will vote for practical business men first and party second we can never expect to see the business interests of the country looked after as they should be. And then—it does not matter whether we have Conservative of whether we have Reformer in power at Ottawa—we shall see business men at the head of the business departments, and not the lamentable contrary as is now so much in evidence.

THE SUGAR SITUATION.

W ITH the conditions as they are today in Cuba, it is not surprising that the statistical position of the sugar market should be so strong.

Under normal conditions Cuba is by far the largest cane sugar-producing country in the world. But on account of the civil war raging there the conditions are abnormal, for instead of yielding in the neighborhood of one million tons of cane sugar the crop of 1895-96 is only about 200,000 tons, a decrease of 81.70 per cent. compared with a year ago.

The total supply in the island, according to the latest statistics, is but 289,461 tons, against 1,044,445 tons in 1895 and 1,121,461 in 1894.

The United States, of course, largely depends on Cuba for its supply of raw cane sugar. But up to about the middle of the present month it had so far this year received over 55 per cent. less than for the same period in 1895, and over 72 per cent. less than in 1894. The estimated quantity afloat to the United States is 1,922 tons, against 22,000 tons in 1895, a decrease of about 90 per cent.

The cane sugar production of the world is estimated at 2,792.700 tons, against 3,529,-849 tons in 1895, and of beet sugar at 4,270,-000 tons, against 4,792,530 tons in 1895, so it will be observed that there is a decrease all round. The combined production of cane and beet sugar is 7,062,700 tons, against 8,322,379 tons in 1895, a decrease of 1,259,679 tons.

List week there was a further appreciation of prices in both London and New York. In the former city on Monday April beets advanced 1½d. to 125. 10½d., the highest point yet touched. In Canada there is a better demand to be noted, but there has been no change in prices beyond the fact that one of the refineries is trying to get onesixteenth more for yellows than it was a week ago.

ADVANCE IN BANANAS.

A sudden firmness has seized the banana market during the last few days. The cause is primarily two-fold.

At this season of the year an increase in the demand is looked for, and while this naturally has a tendency to stiffen prices, vet the firmness which has characterized the market during the past few days is due more to the lightness of deliveries than the quantity that is wanted.

Steamers arriving in New York have but about half their usual cargoes of bananas on board, and as a result "firsts" have sold at the ship's side as high as \$1.50 per bunch.

At least one of the reasons for the lighter supplies is alleged to be an understanding among the importers whereby the heavy imports and low prices of the last season or two shall not be repeated.

In Toronto bananas are about 25c. per bunch higher than they were a week ago.

LIKELY TO HAVE A BANKRUPTCY LAW.

The business men in the United States, like those in Canada, have for years been trying to induce Congress to pass a bankruptcy law. But time and again have they failed in their purpose. The prospect of securing the desideratum is now, however, brighter then it has been for some years, at any rate, the Judiciary Committee of the House having favorably reported what is known as the Torrey Bankruptcy Bill.

This bill is a comprehensive measure, and much care and thought is exhibited in its preparation. As the opposition to it is weak it seems a foregone conclusion that it will at least pass the House. How it will fare in the Senate we are not in a position to state.

Although a United States measure, the bill is of more or less interest to Canadians, and particularly those who are favorable to a bankruptcy law for the Dominion. It is, therefore, in order for us to outline some of its principal provisions.

Two descriptions of bankrupts are provided for under the bill: voluntary and involuntary. A voluntary bankrupt is described as one who petitions to be and is adjudged such; an involuntary bankrupt is one who has been adjudged such in a suit brought by his creditors. Anyone except corporations, irrespective of whether they owe more or less than 1,000, may become a voluntary bankrupt. Persons, firms and

WELLAND CANAL DELAY.

A NOTHER forcible demonstration of the necessity of a larger representation of business men in the Dominion Cabinet is the decision of the Federal Government not to open the Welland Canal for traffic until next Saturday.

Their reason for this decision they alone know, for the mercantile community are completely at a loss to understand the delay.

The worst sufferers are the grain and produce exporters at Montreal, Toronto and other big centres. They have contracted space on the first steamers outward from the St. Lawrence and if the Government sticks to its very leisurely course in regard to the Welland Canal they will have to pay for space without being able to use it, as they can't get their shipments down in time unless the canal is opened before the 25th.

Surely our Canadian season of navigation is short enough without the officials of the Department of Railways and Canals making it any shorter than it is.

The Montreal Corn Exchange had a hot meeting in regard to the matter, on Tuesday last, and passed the following strong resolution, which it is hoped will wake the Government up without further delay :

That in view of the fact that the necessities of the trade demand that the Welland Canal be opened each year not later than April 20, the Montreal Corn Exchange Association has received with alarm and regret the intimation that it may not be ready for traffic this year before May 1.

That this association fears that the Government does not appreciate the serious consequences that will ensue to parties concerned if the canal remains closed until so late a date. That as in past years grain exporters have chartered Canadian inland craft that wintered on Lake Ontario to load grain at Toledo for export from Montreal, and that as these craft cannot reach that port until the Welland Canal be open, they cannot, if such opening be delayed until May 1, or a week later than usual, and consequently the ocean steamers chartered to receive their cargoes (which are even now at Quebec or in the river) will be delayed until about May 10, to their most serious disadvantage, and the probable loss of one trip this season.

That such delay in the arrival of grain cargoes here will cause grave disappointment and liability for loss by grain exporters not being able to ship Toledo corn to fulfil their spring contracts by first ship.

That the delay in opening the Welland Canal will also hinder Canadian vessels reaching Fort William to remove Manitoba grain therefrom, said grain being under contract for early May shipment from Montreal, and such removal would relieve the pressure for storage at the Fort William elevators, which are now so full that they can receive no grain from the interior.

That the Montreal Corn Exchange Association, therefore, emphatically urges upon you the imperative necessity of ordering that strenuous and extraordinary efforts be used to have the Welland Canal opened at the earliest possible date.

THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.

The early closing movement in Montreal is spreading. The committee have received notification that the Councils of St. Henri and Ste. Cunegonde are in favor of the early closing movement. The aldermen in Mile End, owing to the majority of the merchants being against the movement, have decided not to bring the matter before the Council. The committee have decided to take it up again at a future date. To celebrate the coming into force of the early closing movement, it has been decided to hold a banquet early in June in the Richelieu Hotel, at which Mr. O. M. Auge, M.P.P., who has done so much for the movement, will be the guest of the clerks. The Mayor and City Council will also be invited, and it is expected that the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, the Lieut.-Governor of Quebec, will be present.

REDUCTION IN BUTTER AND LARD TUBS.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Woodenware Association of Canada was held in Toronto last week, when Mr. E. B. Eddy was elected president, and Mr. H. S. Cane, vice-president.

Lard tubs were reduced 15c. per dozen, bringing 50-lb. tubs down to \$3.50 per dozen, and 60-lb., \$3.85.

An extensive reduction was also made in the price of spruce butter tubs, as will be seen from the following old and new lists :

			Old	list.	New list.	
10-l	b. tub	s	 . \$1	70	\$1 55	
20	**		 . 2	60	2 25	
30	44		 . 3	00	2 85	
50	**		 • 3	60	3 12	

A proportionate reduction was also made in the price of nests of butter tubs. A new 70-lb. spruce butter tub was listed at \$4 25.

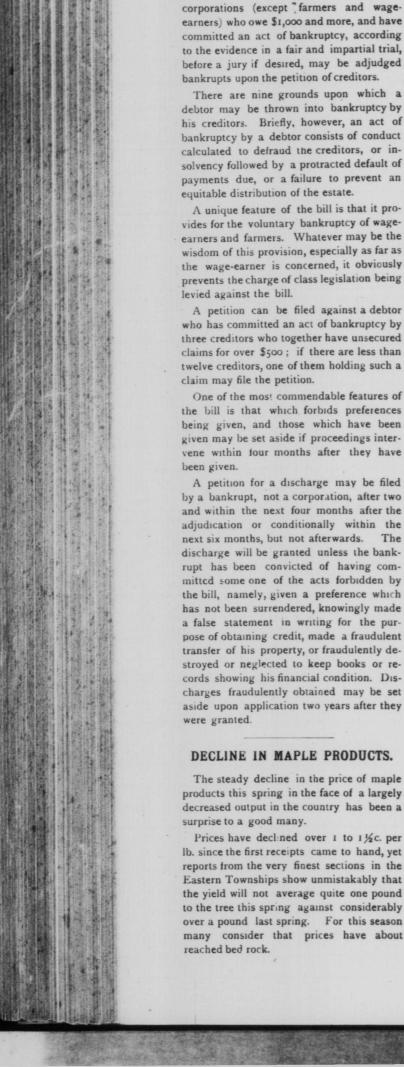
These changes apply to the territory east of Sudbury. The only change in Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia is a slight reduction in the price of butter tubs.

MONTREAL GROCERS' CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.

The grocery clerks of Montreal are commencing to realise that unless they belong to the association the chance of getting redress is limited. The society within the past short time have been making considerable headway, and at every meeting there are always a number of candidates for admission. President Jos. P. Beauvais presided at a meeting of the committee held in St. Joseph's Hall Sunday last. Twelve candidates were admitted. Mr. Petitjean, dramatist, laid before the committee the lines of a drama to be taken from French Canadian history. It was agreed to have the whole matter up before the next general meeting of the society. It was decided to celebrate their patron saint, St. Antoine, by a church parade on the 14th of June.

A CHANCE FOR CLERKS.

The Riddell Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg, are offering prizes to the clerks who sell the largest quantity of their biscuits. The competition commenced March 1, and closes June 1. The prizes are: First, bicycle, value \$100; second, suit of clottes; third, gold locket.



THE TRADE SALES PERMANENT.

HE trade sales of all kinds of groceries have come to stay, or at least a very determined effort is to be made to keep them going.

As THE CANADIAN GROCER noted, the first one came off last week The next will be held on the 6th of May, and the following circular has been sent out in connection with it that will be interesting to buyers:

MONTREAL, April 20th, 1896.

• EXTLEMEN, --It is our intention to establish monthly the sales of groceries, canned goods, dried fruit, nuts, etc., econnection with our regular fruit sales. The writer have not only responsible financial support, but that he incommand and secure the attendance of first-class buybe people who appreciate the value of goods that may be first-d and are able to pay cash. In order to make this a creterly legitimate basiness transaction, in which both sports and sellers will have perfect confidence, we have advectaken and will strictly adhere to the terms of sale, a soft of which please find herewith. Our next sale will be del on Wednesday, 6th May, at 10 o'clock a.m., and should an have any lines you wish to offer, please send particulars to pefore the 1st inst., so that we may catalogue the same. for commission of 5 per cent and proportion of advertising overs all charges. Account sales and proceeds are rendered is nours after sale.

hours after sale. Yours faithfully, C. E. THURSTON,

Auctioneer.

A CONTEMPLATED RACE.

A bicycle road race is pending between teams representing the wholesale grocery houses of Davidson & Hay and the Eby, Blain Co, Ltd. The date is not yet fixed, but it will be when W. H. Seyler, of the latter firm, has mastered the wheel—the wheel at present being master of him—and is fit for racing.

TWO GOOD ORDERS FOR CANNED GOODS.

W. Boulter & Sons have just secured a couple of nice orders on foreign account. One is from London, Eng., and is for 8,000 cans of 3-lb tomatoes, 1,000 gallon tomatoes, 5,000 3-lb. tins of apples and 2,000 gallon apples. The other order is from a Western States city, and is for one carload of gallon apples.

THE PRICE OF SUGAR.

THE CANADIAN GROCER, printed at Toronto, in an article on the sugar market, points out that a comparison of the Canadian and United States prices is just now peculiarly interesting. * * * As THE GROCER, which is the leading trade paper in its line in Canada, points out, the price of sugar is less in Canada than in the United States, which has the same sort of a nscal problem to settle as Canada has, and the Canadian sugar is a better article than that sold in the United States. Then, what HEGROCER does not point out, because that s not its husiness, the refining in Canada of the sugar consumed in Canada, means the maintenance in Canada of a considerable inaustry, not only in the refineries themselves, but in the works subsidiary to them, such as cooperages, etc. It means the consumption

of much coal mined in Canada. It means the coming to Canadian ports of a large number of ships, which are available for the carriage to other countries of lumber and other rough freights. And all this means employment for capital as well as labor, employment for workers skilled and unskilled¹¹ and a perceptible measure of prosperity to the localities where the refineries are situated.—Montreal Gazette, April 18.

LEAVING A MARGIN.

THAT an easy, simple thing it sounds this "leaving a margin," and yet how difficult most of us find it to do ! says Home Oueen. For it does not only mean beginning just where we ought to begin, but stopping at the exact time and place we ought to stop at. Notwithstanding the French proverb about the " first step," that we hear quoted so frequently, most of us have by experience discovered for ourselves that it is more often the last step that has proved the most costly, that lands us in difficulties, and prevents the proper margin being left. There are some people who pride themselves upon always keeping intact the margin that they have drawn for themselves, and for others-a margin, it must be confessed, that is apt to vary in width, according to taste and circumstances.

Too often the wide margin is laid down exclusively for our own footsteps-a sort of private path, over which there is no right of way for the public-and a much narrower one is provided for the footsteps of our neighbors. It may be only a very narrow margin that we can manage, but that does not matter. To find that you have any at all left is a good and pleasant discovery to make at the end of the year. It is not, as we said before, an easy thing to do, and yet it is one that all should resolve and attempt to do, and which every one of us would strive hard to accomplish, if he or she realized the way in which debt accumulates when once the income has been overstepped.

It is astonishing how quickly debt increases. At first it may, and generally does, appear a very small affair, that we shall easily settle before the year is out, and about which we needn't trouble, so we put it aside for awhile ; but when we look at it again it seems to have grown in some unaccountable manner. How or why we cannot understand. Still, there the fact is, and it will get bigger and heavier, unless we exert ourselves to remove it. To do this will be slow, painful and laborious work ; still, it can be done, though only by stern resolve, and much patient self-denial. Delay in these matters is fatal, for the longer the work is put off, the heavier the debt grows, and the more painful and more humiliating the effort to pay it off.

Prevention is better than cure ; therefore, it is far wiser to draw a margin in our expenditure, and to keep stricyly within its limits, than to carelessly overstretch it, and have to retrench and retrace, if possible, our footsteps. If the necessity of this were carefully impressed upon the mind of every boy and girl from the very first day they were given an allowance; if they were, in fact, taught to look upon a debt, however small, as dishonest and dishonorable, how far happier it would be, both for themselves and their families, in the future.

It is not necessary for them to leave a wide margin in each ear's account. A small one will be sufficient, for we do not want to teach our young people to hoard, nor to check the natural generosity of youth. We want them merely to avoid the pitfalls of extravagance, and the shame and ignominy that follow so closely in the wake of debt. To be thrifty without being mean ; to be generous, but with their own, not other people's goods, is what we ought to teach our boys and girls, both by precept and example. The lesson is one that can be most easily learned in youth, for with advancing years it grows more and more difficult, until at length it becomes an almost impossible task.

The shame and misery at first caused by getting into debt grow less and less, and at last there sets in the moral hardness and blindness that prevent them from really feeling the disgrace or seeing the wrong they are inflicting upon themselves and others. If it is the last step that is so fatal in crossing the margin, it is equally true that, in retracing our footsteps to regain the limits within which we ought to abide, it is the first step that proves so hard to take. Though this first backward step is difficult, the last forward one is easy enough-indeed, too easy-for the one is taken with thought care and due deliberation, while the other is slipped into almost unawares, thoughtlessly, heedlessly and often unconsciously.

BRITAIN'S EXPORTS OF HAMS AND BACON.

According to the British Board of Trade returns, the British imports of bacon and hams stood thus in the years 1893 to 1895 :

From	Canadacwts United States " Denmark	1893. 193,773 2,177,293 711,854	1894. 254.443 2,561,203 766,828	1895. 268,886 2,649,482 1,013,930
		AMS		

From Canadacwts. 57.780 50.576 81.707 "United States..." 920.961 1.075.270 1.203.157 The Canadian trade is clearly expanding satisfactorily, but there is still abundant room for growth.—Canadian Gazette, Lon-

MORE MOLASSES CARGOES.

The topsail schooner Deerhill, 341 tons, is now loading molasses at Barbadoes for Montreal. The brig Rapid, of 325 tons, about due at Barbadoes, is chartered to load molasses for Quebec.

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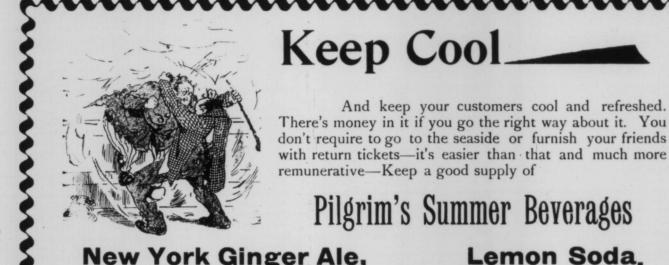
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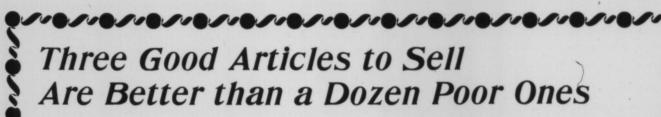


New York Ginger Ale, Lemon Soda, Birch Beer, Etc., Etc.

Most cooling, refreshing and delightful of hot weather drinks. Sales last season were over 5,000 cases and this year we anticipate even a larger output. Quart bottles—1 doz. in case—80c. per doz. in 5-case lots. And we pay the return freight on bottles and cases. We are wholesale agents for Hamilton.



W. H. Gillard & Co. Wholesalers only Hamilton.



You can sell more of them—you can get repeat orders after the first trial—you can give good guarantees and prove them. Once you secure the confidence of your customers you are always sure of securing their regular trade. We guarantee these three articles to be of the very best quality. We want every member of the trade to try them and be convinced.

MITCHELL'S SCOTCH WHISKEY

18

Smooth, pleasant, old. All Scotchmen at hôme like it. All who try it abroad like it. Two gold medals at Glasgow Exposition.

Sole Agents

P. RICHARD'S BRANDY

Absolutely pure—proven so by analysis—made in St. Jean d'Angely near Cognac and sold throughout Europe.

VICTORIA MATCHES ...

These matches prove that it is possible to make a match of the very best quality at a very low price. We are having a great run on these matches at \$2.40 a case. Less in large lots.

LAPORTE, MARTIN & CIE. 72 ST. PETER MONTREAL WHOLESALE GROCERS

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ONTARIO MARKETS. GROCERIES.

further improvement in the volume of business is to be noted this week. It is, however, practically in sugar that the increased demand is to be noted. Business is not, however, what may be termed active, but it is gratifying to note that it is gradually tending that way. Another satisfactory feature is in regard to payments, which are more prompt than they have been for some weeks. In canned goods corn is still attracting the most attention, although the demand for it is scarcely as brisk as it was a week or two ago. Wholesalers have been freer buyers of tea during the past week on account of the lower prices that have ruled. The effect of the free arrival of maple syrups is seen in a smaller demand for sugar, syrups and molasses. In foreign dried fruits there is not much that is new to report beyond the fact that Sultana raisins are dearer in Smyrna. California fruits have a hardening tendency on account of reported damage by frosts. The butter market is weak, and the same may be said in regard to eggs.

CANNED GOODS.

The demand for corn is not as brisk as it was, although this commodity is still occu-pying the chief attention. Tomatoes are pying the chief attention. moving fairly well. The scarcity of peas is becoming more pronounced, some of the houses being cleaned out altogether. There is very little doing in canned fruits. The demand for canned salmon is smaller than it was a week or two ago, probably owing to the slightly cooler turn the weather has taken. We quote: Tomatoes, 80 to 90C.; corn, 60 to 70C.; peas, 95C. to \$1 for or-dinary; sifted select, \$1.10; extra sifted, \$1.45 to \$1.50; peaches, \$2.90 to \$3 for 3's, \$1.90 to \$2 for 2's; raspberries, \$1.40 to \$2.00; strawberries, \$1.80 to \$2.45, according to brand and quality; blackberries, \$1.90 to \$2.20; cherries, \$2.40 to \$2.45; apples, 3's, 85 to 90c.; gailons, \$1.90 to 2.25; salmon, "Horseshoe," \$1.40 to \$1.45; "Maple Leaf," \$1.35; "Lion," \$1.35 to \$1.40; Lowe Inlet, \$1.27 to \$1.30, in tail tins ; cohoes, \$1.10 to \$1.20 ; canned mackerel, \$1.10 to \$1.20; lobsters, \$1.80 to 2.10, for tall tins; flats, 2.35 to 2.65; half tins, 1.45 to 1.50; Canadian canned beef, I's, \$1.35 to \$1.45; 2's, \$2.25 to \$2.35; 6's, 7.50 to \$8; 14's, \$15 to \$16.50.

COFFEE.

The demand is still moderate only, and the market generally is lacking in interest. We quote green in bags: Rio, 18c.; East Indian, 27 to 30c.; South American, 21 to 23c.; Santos, 19 to $22\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Java, 30 to 33; Mocha, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 30c.; Maracaibo, 21 to 233; Jamaica, 21 to 25c.

SYRUPS.

Domestic syrups of all kinds are scarce, some of the refineries having none of any kind to offer. The demand is not as brisk as it was a few weeks ago, people turning their attention more to maple syrup. We quote: Dark, 30 to 32c.; medium, 33 to 35c.; bright, 40 to 42c.; corn syrup, 3 to 3¼c. pet ib.

MOLASSES.

The market is quiet and uninteresting. We quote : New Orleans, barrels, 28 to 35c.; half-barrels, 30 to 35c.; Barbadoes, barrels, 31 to 35c.; half-barrels, 33 to 35c.

SUGAR.

The market has been much more active during the past week, the wholesale houses reporting the sale of an increased number of carload lots. There is still, however, room for further improvement in the demand. The outside markets continue to gather strength. In London, beets advanced $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 12s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for April, the highest point touched for that month's delivery. In Canada the market is firm, but there has been no change, except it be that one of the refineries is asking 1-16c. more for yellows, and it claims to be getting it. Wholesalers' quotations are : Granulated, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.; yellows, $3\frac{1}{2}$ c. up; Demerara in bags is being offered at \$3.75 to \$3.85 per 100 lbs.

SPICES.

Cream of tartar has taken another upward turn on the primary markets, being quoted 5s. higher. No change has been made here. We quote: Pure black pepper, 10 to 12c.; pure white, 18 to 25c.; pure Jamaica ginger, 23 to 25c.; cloves, 15 to 20c.; pure mixed spice, 25 to 30c.; cream of tartar, French, 25 to 27c.; ditto, best, 28 to 30c. per lb.; allspice, 14 to 18c.

RICE.

Business is moderate and prices unchanged. The ruling price continues to be 3½ to 3½ c. for ordinary, and 5½ c. for Japan.

NUTS.

Business continues quiet and prices unchanged. We quote: Brazil nuts, 14 to 15c.; Sicily shelled almonds, 25 to 26c.; Tarragona almonds, 14 to 14½c.; peanuts, 10 to 12c. for roasted, and 7 to 10c. for green; cocoanuts, \$4.50 to \$5 per sack; Grenoble walnuts, 12 to 12½c. Marbot walnuts, 11 to 12c.; Bordeaux walnuts, 9c.; Sicily filberts, 8 to 10c. for sacks and 10 5; to 11c. for small lots; pecans, 10½

TEAS.

Young Hysons have been active during the past week owing to the extremely low prices which shippers have decided to accept rather than carry over the teas for another season. Stocks in first hands are now pretty well cleaned out. There have been a few clearing-up sales of Japans at low prices, shippers having accepted from 2 to 3c. per pound less than they refused for the same goods a few months ago. China blacks are neglected. Indian and Ceylon teas are slightly easier in the better grades. The wholesale houses are experiencing a fair de mand for Indian and Ceylon teas, and Young Hysons at from 10 to 121/2c. per Ruling prices to retailers are : pound. Young Hyson, 12 to 18c. for low grades, 24 to 27c. for mediums, and 30 to 45c. for high grades ; China Congous, 14 to 18c. for mediums, and 25 to 55c. for high grades; Japans, 15 to 20c. for mediums, 28 to 35c. for high grades; Indians and Ceylons, 18 to 22c. for mediums, and 30 to 65c. for high grades.

DRIED FRUITS.

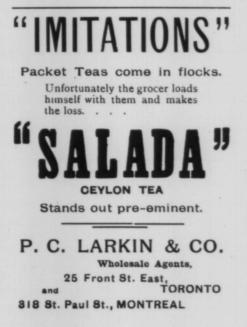
Sultana raisins are cabled 3s. higher in Smyrna owing to reported damage to growing crop by frosts. The Toronto market is quiet and unchanged, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6c. being the ruling price.

Currants are in fairly good demand at unchanged prices. We quote : Provincials, $3\frac{1}{4}$ to 4c. in bbls.; fine Filhatras, in bbls., $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.; do, half-bbls., $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{4}$ c.; ditto, half-cases, $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Casalinas, cases, 5 to $5\frac{1}{4}$ c.; Vostizzas, cases, 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.; ditto, half-cases, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{4}$ c.; ditto, extra fine, $6\frac{1}{4}$ to $7\frac{1}{4}$ c.; ditto, half-cases, $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Panaretas, in cases, 9c.

Valencia raisins are quiet and unchanged. We quote : Off-stalk $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ c.; fine offstalk, 5 to $5\frac{1}{4}$ c.; selected, 6 to $6\frac{1}{4}$ c., and layers, $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.

There has been a hardening tendency in some kinds of California fruits owing to reported serious damage to the growing crop by recent heavy frosts. Prices have not, however, yet quotably advanced. Shippers write this week to the effect at the Coast that they are disappointed that the price of some of the dried fruits have not advanced, and are at a loss to understand why it is. Stocks, they report, are small, especially in prunes and peaches, while loose muscatels have been practically all cleaned up on the Coast. On the Toronto market the demand for California dried fruits have fallen off slightly during the week. We quote : Apri-cots, 8 to 14c.; peaches, 6½ to 8½c., in bags, and 1/2c. per lb. more in boxes; pears, 8 to IOC.; plums, 61/2 c. for unpitted, and 91/2 to 101/2 c. pitted; nectarines, 91/2 to 101/2 c.; loose muscatels, 41/2 to 61/2 c. per lb.

Prunes are in fair request, and the demand during the last week has evenced a disposition to turn from the California article to the Bosnia. We quote: Bosnias, "Sphinx" brand, "A," 65 to lb. 9c.; "B," 75 to lb. 7 $\frac{4}{3}$ c., "U," 102 to lb., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{4}{3}$ c.; California prunes, 40-50, 9 to 10c. per lb.; 50-60, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; 60-70, 8 to 9c.; 70 80, 8 to





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BRANCHES-

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

8½c. per lb.; 80-90, 7¼ to 7½c.; 90-100, 6½ to 7c.; 110-120, 5½ to 6c.; Bohemian, 3½ to 4c.; French, 5½ to 6½c. at 5½ to 6c.

Eleme figs are quiet and unchanged. We quote : Eleme, 14 oz., 9 to 10½ c.; 10 lb., 9½ to 12½ c.; 12 lb., 12½ c.; 28 lb., 15c. Dates still rule quiet at 4½ to 5½ c.

GREEN FRUIT.

Oranges are in fair demand, with the enquiry principally for Valencias, they now showing the best value. Figures are quoted a little lower on California oranges, but this is on account of the difference in sizes and not from any weakness in the market. The lemon market continues to gather strength, prices being about 25c. higher. Higher prices are looked for as the weather gets Apples are scarce and dearer, warmer. with the demand limited, being principally for table fruit. South American cabbages are on the market this week, and strawber-ries and cucumbers are arriving daily. We quote : Lemons-Messina, \$2.50 to \$3 for 360's and 300's per box. Oranges-California navels, \$375 to \$4.50, according to size ; ditto seedlings, \$3 to \$3.50 ; Valen-cias, 420's, \$5.50 to \$6; Jumbo's, 420's, \$6.75 to \$7; ditto, 714's, \$6.75 to \$7; Sevilles, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per box; Messinas, half-boxes, \$1.85 to \$2; ditto, boxes, \$375 to \$4. Bananas, \$1.75 to \$2.25; cocoanuts, \$4.50 to \$5.50 a sack; apples, Spies, \$4 to \$4.50, Ben Davis, \$3 to \$3.50 ; Russets, \$3 to \$3.10 ; domestic onions, 75c. per bag ; Spanish onions, 75c. per small crate; pineapples, 25 to 35c.; sweet potatoes, \$3 to \$3.25 per bbl.; cranberries, \$5 to \$8 per bbl., and \$2.50 to \$3 per case, according to quality.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

BUTTER-Receipts of dairy butter con-

tinue to increase and prices to weaken. Stocks are not accumulating, however, all coming in being taken. Receipts of creamery butter are heavy in both tubs and pound prints, and prices rule easier. We quote : Dairy large rolls, 14 to 15c., and pound prints, 16 to 17c. Creamery butter—Tubs, 20 to 21c.; do., pound prints, 19 to 20c.

CHEESE—Is quiet and unchanged at 8 to 9c. for late makes.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS-Quiet and unchanged at 90c. to \$1 per bushel.

DRIED APPLES—No change; demand being dull and prices as before at 3½ to 4c. in a jobbing way.

EVAPORATED APPLES — Demand light and prices unchanged at 51/2 to 6c.

EGGS—Prices are much lower than a week ago, now ruling at 10 to 10½c. The demand is fairly good.

HONEY—The season is about over. We quote: Strained, clover, 9 to 10c.; dark, 4½ to 5c.; comb, clover, \$1.80 per dozen ; dark, 80c. per dozen.

POULTRY—There is still nothing coming forward. We quote: Turkeys, 9 to 12c.; geese, 7 to 8c.; chickens, 40 to 6oc.; ducks, 60 to 90c.

POTATOES—The market is a little weaker on account of freer street deliveries, and prices on track are nominally 20c.; out of store 25 to 30c. is the idea. A firmer market is, however, looked for by the trade.

MAPLE SYRUP—Is coming in pretty freely, and the demand is good. Wine-gallon tins are selling at 70 to 75c.; Imperial gallon at 90 to 95c.; 5-gallon tins at 80 to 85c. per gallon.

PROVISIONS AND DRESSED HOGS.

The demand for smoked meats is moderate, and prices unchanged. Dressed hogs are a little higher owing to the cooler weather, \$4.50 to \$4.75 being the idea as to price.

DRY SALTED MEATS—Long clear bacon, 5¾ to 6c. for carload lots, and 6¼ c. for small lots ; backs, 7¼ to 7½ c.

SMOKED MEATS — Breakfast bacon, IOC.; rolls. 7 to 7 ½ c.; hams, large, 22 lbs. and over, 8½ to 9c.; medium, 15 to 20 lbs., 9½ to IOC.; small hams, IOC.; backs, 9 to 9½ c.; picnic hams, 7c.; all meats out of pickle, IC. less than above.

LARD-Pure Canadian, tierces, 8c.; tubs, 8½c.; pails, 8¾c.

BARREL PORK—Canadian heavy mess \$14.00; Canadian short-cut, \$14 to \$14.50 clear shoulder mess, \$12; shoulder mess \$11.50.

FISH.

Trade is quiet and prices unchanged. We quote as follows : Skinned and bond codfish, 6½c.; boneless fish, 3½ to 4.5 haddock, 5 to 6c.; Labrador herring, \$3.25 to \$3.50 half barrel and \$5.50 to \$5.75 per barrel; Newfoundland herring, \$2.50 per half barrel, and \$4.50 to \$4.75 per barrel; fresh water salt herring, \$3 per barrel; blueback herring, 4c.; pike, 6 to 7c. per 16; flitched cod, 5c.; finnan haddles, 76; Digby herring, in bundles of 5 boxes, 116; ditto, lengthwise, 10c.; large halibut, 12 to 15c.; Restigouche salmon, 20 to 256; British Columbia salmon, 14 to 15c.; mackerel, 20 to 25c.; steak cod, 6½ to 7 : haddock, 5c.; black bass, 9 to 10½c.; while fish, 7c.; salmon trout, 7c.; Lake Superior whitefish, 7½c.; Lake Winnipeg whitefish, 7 to 7½c.

The Toronto Cold Storage Co. are prepared to store all kinds of meats,

produce, etc., at very reasonable rates.

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THE TORONTO COLD STORAGE CO., 13 CHURCH ST., TORONTO, ONT.

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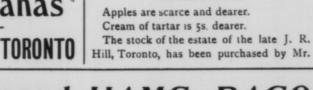
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FANCY NAVEL ORANGES FANCY MESSINA ORANGES

SPECIAL We can suit Bananas you in **ELEMES BROS., TORONTO**



SALT. The activity noted last week has been maintained at unchanged prices. We quote at Toronto : In carload lots, \$1 per barrel, and 60c. per sack ; in less than carload lots, \$1.50 per barrel/and 65c. per sack. At the wells we quote: F.O.B. barrels, 70c.; sacks 50c. for points west of Toronto, and 45c. for Toronto and points east of Toronto.

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, ETC.

GRAIN-Street receipts are still small. We quote: White wheat, 79 to 80c.; red, 77 to 78c.; goose, 58 to 60c.; barley, 34 to 38c.; oats, 26 to 27 ½c.; peas, 52 to 54c.; buckwheat, 37 to 38c.

FEED-Baled hay is unchanged at \$14.25 to \$14.75 for No. 1 and \$12.50 to \$13.50 for No. 2.

FLOUR-Business is a little better than it was a week ago, but it is far from satisfactory. We quote : Straight roller, \$3.60 to \$3.65, carload lots. Toronto freights, and \$3.85 to \$4 in job lots; Manitoba patents, \$3.75 to \$4.10 per bol.; Ontario pa-tents, \$3.85 to \$4.05 per bol.; Manitoba strong bakers', \$3.60 to \$3.75.

BREAKFAST FOODS - Business is still only moderate. We quote : Standard oatmeal and rolled oats, \$2.95 to \$3; rolled wheat, \$2.25 to \$2.30 in 100-lb. barrels; cornmeal, \$2.50; split peas, \$3.25 to\$3.50; pot barley, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

SEEDS.

Trade has been active during the past week, and prices are higher on both red clover and timothy. We quote jobbing price as follows: Red clover, \$4.90 to \$5.40 per bushel ; Alsike, \$3.50 to \$4 80 ; timothy, \$2 to \$2.25.

HIDES, SKINS, WOOL AND TALLOW. HIDES - Unchanged, with limited demand. Dealers pay 5c. for No. 1, 4c. for No. 2, 3c. fot No. 3. Cured hides quoted at 534 10 578c.

CALFSKINS-6c. for No. 1 and 5c. for No. Sheepskins are firm at \$1 to \$1.25. 2.

WOOL-Trade dull and prices unchanged. No fleece offering, but little unwashed wool sold at 121/2 c. Pulled supers are 20 to 21C., and extras, 221/2 to 23c.

TALLOW-Is weak at 334 to 41/2c. for rendered ; 1 1/4 c. for rough, and 2 1/2 c. for caul.

PETROLEUM.

Business is quiet and prices unchanged. We quote in I to IO bbl. lots, imperial gal-Toronto : Canadian, 161/2c.; carbon lon, safety, 18c.; Canadian water white, 18c.; American water white, 21c.; Pratt's astral,

> Seedsman to the Council of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec. MARKET NOTES. WAREHOUSES : 89, 91 and 93 McGill St., 104, 106 and 108 Foundling St., and 42 Norman St.

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Egg Cases supplied on application. Correspondence Solicited. W. N. LAZIER Box 341, VICTORIA, B C. Agent for .

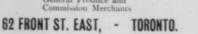
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us a trial when shipping produce. a assure you of highest prices and returns.

They are the Leaders MCLAUCHLAN'S SODAS PUT UP IN A NEW AND VERY ATTRACTIVE ONE POUND PACKAGE.

JAS. MCLAUCHLAN & SONS Biscuit Manufacturers OWEN SOUND

Sanderson, of Wroxeter, at 90c. on the doller. Mr. Sanderson will continue the business.

Bananas are scarce and dearer.

The warmer weather has put a stop to the export trade in turnips.

Eggs are down to 10 to 10 ½ c. per dozen, and butter is 1c. per pound cheaper.

Bermuda onions are on the market this week. They sell at about \$2 per crate.

California dried fruits are firmer on the Coast on account of reported damage by frost.

Red clover is 10 to 25c. per bushel dearer, and timothy seed shows an advance of 25c. per bushel.

A cable to P. L. Mason & Co. announces an advance of 3s. in the price of Sultana raisins in Smyrna.

F. W. Hudson & Co. are putting on the market a new line of Canadian grown White Burley leaf tobacco, "Red Cross" brand.

The usual annual spring agreement to close at 5 o'clock on all week days, except Sa urdays, and then at 1 p.m., is being circulated for signature among the wholesale grocery houses. A Yonge-street house, it might be noted, has not departed from this custom all the winter.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

MONTREAL, April 23, 1896.

GROCERIES.

THOUGH trade usually brightens up in the week preceding the opening of inland navigation, the past eight days have been devoid of feature. There has been a moderate movement of staple groceries, but it has been confined to the filling of old orders, and the volume of new business is small. The frightful condition of the country roads in Quebec and Eastern Ontario no doubt is largely responsible for this; also the disastrous floods, which have interfered with communication in many districts. As to market features, they are few, and hardly worthy of special mention. SUGAR.

The strong tendency of the sugar market outside continues, but it has no effect on spot prices, for reasons that have been mentioned already in these columns. Both the raw and refined product has stiffened outside, but refiners here do not respond to the strength elsewhere. In fact, as THE CANA-DIAN GROCER pointed out last week, no advance is likely until the large stocks held in first and second hands are reduced. There is a fair enquiry, but nothing exceptional. We quote : Granulated, $4\frac{34}{2}$ to $4\frac{34}{2}$ c.; bright yellows, 4 to $4\frac{34}{2}$ c.

SYRUPS.

The demand for syrups is slow, but stocks are small and prices hold firm at $2\frac{14}{2}$ to 3c. for bright and $1\frac{14}{2}$ c. for dark grades.

MOLASSES.

The molasses market fails to show any marked activity. A few moderate contracts have been put through on both Montreal and Quebec account, forward importation at a big drop on the prices ruling from stock, but demand is extremely dull. This was shown clearly to-day when a cargo of Porto Rico via Boston was offered on this market at 31c., laid down, without finding a buyer up to this writing. The Guild prices are still the same: 36c. for Barbadoes, and 34 to 35c. for Porto Rico.

RICE.

The jobbing price in rice is unaltered as yet. We quote: Japan standard, \$4.25 to \$4.40; crystal Japan, \$4.75 to \$5; standard B., \$3.45; English style, \$3.30; Patna, \$4.25 to \$5, and Carolina, \$6.50 to \$7.50.

SPICES.

The spice market has been quiet, and now that the warm weather has set in little improvement is looked for. We quote: Pure black pepper, 10 to 12c.; pure white, 15 to 22c.; pure Jamaica ginger, 23 to 25c.; cloves, 15 to 20c.; pure mixed spice, 25 to 30c.; cream of tartar, French, 25 to 27c.; ditto, best, 28 to 30c. per lb.; allspice, 10 to 14c.

COFFEE.

There has been no improvement in the coffee market, the demand being chiefly for small lots to fill actual wants. We quote: Rio, 16½ to 20c.; Maracaibo, 19 to 21c.; Java, 28c.; and Mocha, 29 to 32c.

TEAS.

The tea market, in a wholesale way, is as tame as it is possible to be, no important transactions being noted since our last. Neither is the jobbing demand particularly brisk, for buyers both large and small evidently are working down what stocks they have on hand before negotiating for fresh supplies. We quote: Young Hysons 10 to 18c. for low grades, 24 to 27c. for medums, and 30 to 45 for high grades; China Congous, 11½ to 18c. for mediums, and 25 to 55c. for high grades; Japans, 12 to 20c. for mediums, 28 to 35c. for high grades; Indians and Ceylons, 18 to 22c. for mediums, and 30 to 65c. for high grades.

DRIED FRUIT.

California raisins have been well enquired for in a jobbing way, and very little has been offering from first hands during the past week. We quote values firm at $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7c. for 4-crown; $5\frac{1}{2}$ for 3-crown, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ for 2-crown loose muscatels.

Valencia raisins have continued scarce and firmly held, with a moderate enquiry. We quote : Ordinary, 4 to $4\frac{1}{4}$ c.; fine, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5c., and selected, $5\frac{1}{4}$ to 6c., with layers 6c.

Sultanas are unchanged at 51/2c.

Currants were quiet and steady as last noted. We quote : Barrels, 4 to 4 % c.; halfbarrels, 4 ½ to 5c., and cases, 4 ½ to 5 ½ c., as to grade.

California prunes were offering during the week, also Oregons, and have all been cleared off. Prices vary according to the grade, but we quote 6 to 12c. for Pacific Coast stock. There are no European prunes offering here at all, and what little the jobbers themselves have are wanted for their own trade. We quote : French, 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ C., and Austrian, 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Figs are quiet and dull. We quipte: Bags, 4¼c.; ordinary boxes, 8½ to 9c., and fancy, 12 to 17c.

Dates are without change at 4½ to 5c. NUTS.

There is only a small hand-to-mouth trade in these. We quote: Grenoble walnuts,

11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; filberts, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8c.; Tarragona almonds, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12c.; pecans, 8 to 12c., and shelled walnuts, 15 to 19c.

CANNED GOODS.

The canned goods market is without striking feature, actual business passing being very small. We quote : Tomatocs, 80 to 85c.; corn, 70 to 80c.; peas, 95c. to \$1 for ordinary; sifted select, \$1.10; extra sifted, \$1.45 to \$1.50; peaches, \$2.90 to \$3 for 3's, \$1.90 to \$2 for 2's; raspberries, \$1.40 to \$2; strawberries, \$2 to \$2.45, according to brand and quality; blackberries, \$1.90 to \$2.20; cherries, \$2.40 to \$2.45; apples, 3 so to 90c.; gallons, \$1.90 to \$2.25; salmon, "Horseshoe," \$1.35 to \$1.40; "Mapie





Leaf," 1.25; "Lion," 1.25 to 1.40; Lowe Inlet, 1.25 to 1.30, in tall tins; cohoes, 1.05 to 1.15; canned mackerel, 1.20 to 1.30; lobsters, 2.25 for tall tins; flats, 2.35 to 2.65; half tins, 1.45 to 1.50; Canadian canned beef, 1's, 1.35 to 1.45; 2's, 2.25 to 2.35; 6's, 7.50 to 88; 14's, 15to 16.50.

GREEN FRUIT.

The green fruit trade is small. The only feature is the efforts of holders of what little oranges and lemons remain to get rid of what they have got before the direct steamers come in. We quote: Oranges—Valencias, 420's, \$4.50 to \$5, and 714's, \$6. Lemons, \$2 to \$4.50 to \$5, and 714's, \$6. Lemons, \$2 to \$4.50 to \$5, ber keg. Apples, \$2 to \$4 per bbl. Dried do. $3\frac{1}{2}$ c. Evaporated do., $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. Spanish onions, 30 to 40c. per crate. Pineapples, 25 to 40c. as to size ; bananas, \$1 to \$2.

FISH.

The fish market is void of life of any kind and prices are nominally unchanged. We quote: Fresh haddock, 2%c. per lb.; fresh frozen B.C. salmon, 7 to 8c.; Manitoba whitefish, 7c.; dore, 7c.; trout, 7c.; tommy cods, 50 to 75c. Choice pickled Labrador herrings, §.25; No. I N.S., \$3 to \$4; No. I green cod, \$3.50 to \$4; No. 2, \$1.75 to \$2; No. I haddock, \$3; No. I large codfish, \$6; No. 1 lake trout, \$4 to \$4.25; B.C. salmon, \$10.50; No. 2 Labrador salmon, \$13; No. I mackerel, \$18.50; Loch Fyne herrings, 85c. per keg, and \$11 per bbl.; No. I sardines, \$4 50; No. 1 dried cod, \$4 to \$4.25; boneless cod, 6c. per lb.; boneless fish, 3¼c.; boneless haddock, 5c.; shredded, 11c.; haddies, 6½ to 7½c. per lb.; bloaters, 90c. per box, and smoked herrings, 8 to 9c. per lb.

PROVISIONS.

The easiness in pork continues and prices have recorded a further decline of 50c. per bbl. during the week. We quote : Canadian short cut, clear, \$12.50 to \$13; Canadian short cut, mess, \$13 to \$13.50; hams, cuty cured, per lb., $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.; lard, Canadian, in pails, 8c.; bacon, per lb., $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.; lard, com. refined, per lb., $6\frac{1}{4}$ c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

EGGS—There have been liberal receipts of eggs during the past eight days, and prices have tumbled accordingly to $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12c., and are likely to go lower before the week is out.

BEANS-Have ruled weaker also, choice hand-picked pea beans selling in lots at 90 to 95c.

POTATOES— Have also declined in sympathy with other country produce, and sales of car lots have been made here at 28 to 30c.

MAPLE PRODUCTS—Receipts of maple syrup have increased, but it can hardly go much lower. We quote: 50 to 55c, per tin for syrup, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5c. per lb. Sugar ranges from 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.

HOPS-Continue the same at 6 to 8c.

HONEY-Sales of comb honey have been made at 12c. for bright, and dark 10c.

ONIONS—Range from \$1.60 for yellow up to \$2.50 for red per bbl.

TALLOW-Is quiet, with sellers free in good sized lots at 5c.

HAY. The hay market continues unsettled, and prices are irregular. No. 1 has been quoted all the way from \$13 up to \$14 per ton.

FLOUR, FEED AND MEAL.

Manitoba flours are difficult to quote, but strong bakers' were offered to-day at \$3.40 to \$3.60. We quote : Winter wheat, \$4 25 to \$4.30; straight roller, \$3.85 to \$3.90; straight roller, bags, \$1.85 to \$1.90; extra, bags, \$1.65 to \$1.75.

Business in meal was very quiet. Rolled oats in car lots were offered at \$2.75 to \$2.85, and in a small way at \$2.80 to \$2.90. We quote : Standard, barrels, \$3 to \$3.10; granulated, barrels, \$3.10 to \$3.20; rolled oats, barrels, \$2.80 to \$2.90; rolled wheat, per 100 lbs., \$2.40 to \$2.50.

There was no change in feed. Bran in car lots sold at \$14 to \$15, and shorts at \$15 to \$16 per ton. We quote: Bran, \$14 to \$15; shorts, \$15 to \$16; mouillie, \$19 to \$20.

CHEESE AND BUTTER.

The cheese market is quiet and unchanged. We quote 8%c. for finest. Butter has developed an easier feeling under increased receipts, sales of creamery being made at 20 to 20 ½c., and choice Townships, 17 to 18c.

ASHES.

The ash market is unchanged. We quote: First pots, \$3.75; seconds, \$3.50, and pearls, \$5.

MONTREAL NOTES.

Canadian refiners still ignore the strength of both raw and refined sugar outside.

Contracting for imports of new molasses is still small and the tone easy, as offers of cargo lots at 30 to 31c. laid down without response shows.

Maple products show another decline in the eight days of ½ to 1c., but dealers think they have touched bottom.

Jobbers are cutting prices on oranges and lemons to clear up stocks by the time the direct steamers arrive.

Beattie & Elhott, 13 St. James street, have been appointed wholesale agents for Tetley's teas for Quebec city.

ST. JOHN AND HALIFAX MARKETS

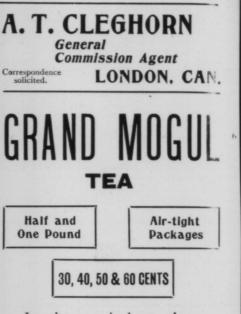
Up to the hour of going to press, for some unexplained reason or other, neither the St. John nor Halifax market reports had reached this office. Consequently we are compelled to go to press without them.

LAST SEASON'S JAMAICA ORANGE CROP.

The largest crop of Jamaica oranges ever harvested was in this season of 1895-96. The figures :

	Boxes.	Barrels.
1891-92	8,468	34,439
1892-93		42,179
1893-94	5,165	20,261
1894-95		88.751
1895-96		. 102.173

These figures have been carefully compiled by James Golden, of I. Mercadante's importing house. They show that the receipts have been equal to 467,486 boxes this season, which is more than twice the quantity of last season and nearly as many as were received in the four years previous put together.



In the cup it beats them all. Is it any wonder it has the largest sale of all package teas in Canada ?

CURRANTS

Recleaned by steam-power machinery. Two tons per day, packed in cases and half-cases, under the following Brands :

Epicure Apollo Hercules Gems

T. B. ESCOTT & CO.

Wholesale London, Ont.



BEARDSLEY'S SHREDDED CODFISH

Ready for the table in 10 minutes. No Soaking. No Boiling. No Odor.

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SELLING [J. Harley Brown, London; R. Thomson, Hamilton Chambers, 17 St. John St., Montreal; J. E. Huxley, Winnipeg AGENTS: W. M. P. McLaughlin, St. John, N.B.; WM. BREWSTER, Palmer House, Toronto, Canadian Selling Agent. J. W. BEARDSLEY'S SONS, New York, U.S.A.

Cottams Bird Seed packed after April 15, 1896, in one-pound packets contains a new patent Beak Sharpener and Bird Bread Holder, together with improved "Bird Bread" (Trade Mark Registered) manufactured under our 1891 and 1896 patents. Prices as usual. All wholesalers.

> Cottams Bird Seed is guaranteed to be double the value of any other packet seed.

Dawson & Co.

FRUIT PRODUCE and COMMISSION MERCHANTS 32 WEST MARKET STREET Consignments TORONTO. GEORGE MCWILLIAM. TELEPHONE 645. MCWILLIAM & EVERIST GENERAL. FRUIT Commission Merchants 25 and 27 Church street, TORONTO, ONT.

Consignments of FRUIT and PRODUCE SOLI-CITED. Ample Storage.

PURE LARD 60-lb. tubs 20-lb. pails 3-lb., 5-lb., 10-lb. tins 1 lb. (most popular package) Write for special prices for lots.



Fancy California Washington

RANGES !

avel and Seedling

THE COUNTRY GROCER'S HARD LUCK. Consignments of ______ RUTTER, EGGS and all

I'D often heard of the m before, but I never saw one until three or four days ago, writes "Stroller" in Grocery World. I mean these fellows who seem to have constant bad luck in everything they do. There are some people, you know, who, no matter what they do, are always having accidents or meeting with losses or some other misfortune.

This fellow does a grocery business in a little town in Virginia. He don't have much of a place, and I guess don't have much of a trade. When I went into his place he was sitting on a no-back bench with some other men. It had been raining, and these loafers had evidently been out in the rain, for their clothes were wet. The store was hot, and the stench from their clothes, together with the delightful perfume from the copious tobacco expectorations which they shot with unerring accuracy at the stove, filled the place with a smell that struck your olfactories as you entered like a bad egg.

The proprietor got up to talk to me as I went in. I asked him how business was.

"There ain't any," he said, "I ain't sold a dollar's worth the whole mornin'.

"It's just my luck, anyhow," he said, "I ain't never had a piece of good luck since I went in business. Something's always happening to me First my wife goes and dies, and then I lose me pig.

"Just this morning," he went on, "I lost half a barrel of molasses and a lot of sugar." "How was that?" I asked.

"Why, I was down cellar a-drawin' a gallon of molasses when a couple of tramps began to scrap outside the cellar window, and I went to look at 'em a minute. When I got back the wooden spigot had come out of the hole, and the molasses was a-runnin' over everything. Got in a lot of sugar and played the mischief with it.

"Just what I tell you," he went on. "It's nothin' but ornery hard luck. I saw that spigot was loose a week ago, and I says to meself 'I'll fix that when I git time,' an' I ain't never had the time. That's the way the thing goes."

I expressed some sympathy, though I didn't feel any, and thus encouraged, he continued his tale of woe. "An' to make the thing worse," he said.



kinds of Produce

Choice and Strictly Fancy Lemons PRICES Finest Bananas RIGHT

HUGH WALKER & SON, Guelph, Ont.

"there's some fellow opened a grocery store two streets below me here. He's got a lot of fancy fixings in his place, and the people's just a-flocking there. Here I've been here for fifteen years, and they turn their backs on me for him. I say it aint right !"

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I looked around his store. No one could accuse him of having any "fancy fixings." His store was exactly the little, low-ceilinged, smoke-begrimed, musty and bad smelling country store that we expect to see in every place where the city hall is a blacksmith shop and the court house a little red school house.

While I stood there, this grocer's little boy stuck his head in the door.

"Pop," he yelled, "Smithson's horse has got in the yard again. You can't keep him out, for the gate's broke."

"There 'tis again," said the grocer, despairingly. "I've been agoin' to mend that gate a hundred times, but I never get time. I might as well give up ; there's no luck here for me."

If I'd had my desire, I'd have kicked that grocer as hard as I could, clear across his store. I'd have made the lazy loafers who smelt his place up, clean off the stove and then "git." I believe by the time I got through with the establishment, the proprietor would have felt a little more like hustling. He wouldn't have sat down around the stove —or anywhere else—for some time, I'll warrant that.

LIBERAL BUSINESS-PAPER SPACE.

By Nath'l C. Fowler.

THE way you say a thing is as important as what you say. You'll waste your milk if you try to put a gallon into a quart measure.

You'll waste the good of advertising if you over-fill your space or don't use space enough.

If advertising is any good, and all good business men say it is, the good of it is in a good deal of it.

Half the business-paper advertisements occupy half enough space.

Folks are not obliged to read advertisements any more than they are to eat hash at a restaurant.

The successful hash-seller makes good hash and serves it well.

The successful advertiser has something to say, says it well, and serves it well.

You must make people read your advertisements. That's your part of the business.

If you don't use space enough for folks to see that you're advertising, you might just as well not advertise.

I don't own any trade paper. It doesn't make any difference to me whether you use much space, or little space. I am only telling you what experience has proven to be the correct method of publicity.

When advertising pays, it is made to pay.

Nothing will do anything unless made to do it.

Your name and address, with what you do for a living, in the trade paper, may bring some return, but there is no particular reason why it should.

The law of averages is safer to follow than the rule of exceptions.

What you think individually, may not be right.

What the majority think, stands some chance of being correct.

The fact that nearly all successful advertisers use plenty of space indicates that plenty of space pays proportionalely better than not enough space.

You have something to sell, it is your desire that somebody takes it away from you at your price. That's what you're in business for.

It's pretty hard to sell a do'lar's worth of goods by using a cent's worth of telling space.

I am of the opinion that nearly every advertiser of small space will make his advertising pay more than twice as well by doubling his space.

Experience says so, and experience dosn't lie.

If folks don't see your advertisement, what's your advertisement good for?

How do you expect them to see it, if it's so small you have to hunt for it yourself?

Treat your advertising space as you do the sign on your building. Have it large enough for folks to know you're there.

Perhaps it will not pay you to use a full page, although the full page advertisers are the most prosperous.

I don't think less than a quarter of a page is worth more than quarter as much proportionately.

Of course the advertising solicitor wants you to increase your space. He wouldn't be much of a solicitor if he didn't. Because it pays him to have you increase your space, is no reason why it shouldn't pay you.

Too much of a good thing isn't profitable, that is, if too much of a good thing is possible, but there's no business sense of having too little of a good thing.

When you economize, it isn't good business to tell everybody about it.

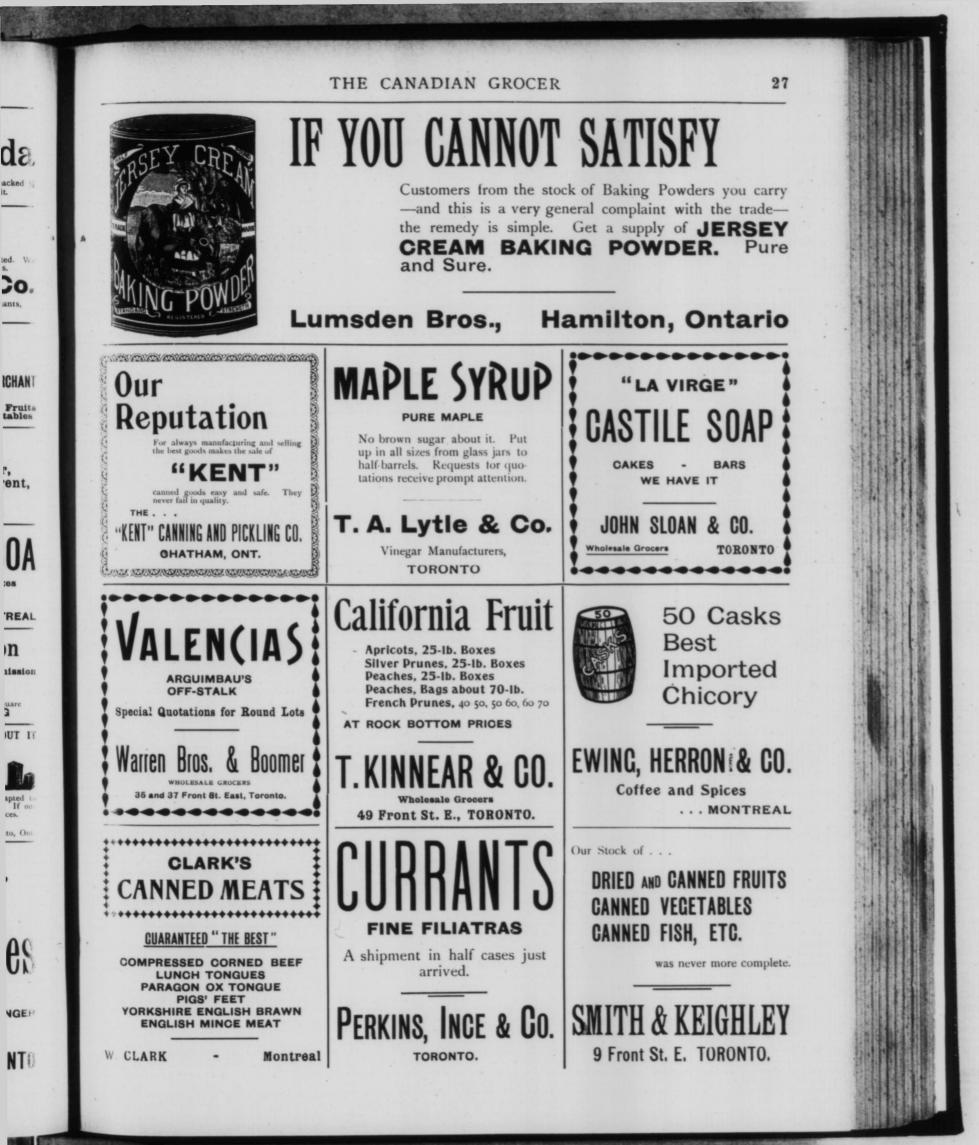
Appearance of success means success.

When you cut your advertising space, you tell outsiders that something is the matter with the inside of your business.

Liberal advertising space is a sign of prosperity.







HINTS TO BUYERS.

OHN SLOAN & CO. are in receipt of a shipment of "La Vierge" Castile soap.

Knox's Egg Preserver is in stock with the Eby, Blain Co., Ltd.

"Seville orange marmalade is going freely," say W. H. Gillard & Co.

"Lion" brand flavoring extracts are reported to be having a large sale just now.

A shipment of Whittemore's "Gilt Edge" tan dressing is in store with John Sloan & Co.

Small shipments of pine apples are arriving for Dawson & Co.; also strawberries daily.

W. H. Gillard & Co. state they have some excellent values in Assams and Ceylons of high grades.

Rutherford, Marshall & Co. are in receipt of large consignments of Eastern Township maple syrup.

Dawson & Co. are in receipt of two carloads of bananas and one carload of Valencia oranges.

Clemes Bros. have arriving a shipment of new cabbages. They have also tomatoes and cucumbers.

A carload of California peaches, received a few days since by T. B. Escott & Co., are going out rapidly.

"Reindeer" brand of condensed cream milk, coffee and cocoa are now in store with Lucas, Steele & Bristol.

"Hercules" and "Apollo" brands of cleaned currants are having a good sale with T. B. Escott & Co.

The Eby, Blain Co., Ltd., have received a shipment of 450 cases "Arrbello" French prunes, 55 lbs., fine quality.

Close figures are being given on "Sphinx" prunes by Lucas, Steele & Bristol. They are in receipt of a large lot.

T. B. Escott & Co. have just made a large shipment of "Grand Mogul" tea to their agents, Wm. Tults & Son, Vancouver, B.C.

The Eby, Blain Co., Ltd., have been appointed agents for Toronto for Stower's lime juice and lime juice cordials. For particulars see their ad.

T. Kinnear & Co. have in stock a large quantity of California prunes, all sizes, which, they report, they are offering at low figures ; also dried peaches in bags and boxes.

McWilliam & Everist are in receipt of one carload of Bermuda onions, three carloads of bananas, and shipments of California oranges—navels, seedlings and Valencia oranges.

The attention of the trade is called to the offer of the Scientific Varnish Manufacturing Co. who make the celebrated "Scientific" stove enamel. During the next three months they offer to prepay charges to any point in Ontario on all orders for 3 doz. and over. This offer is made in order to introduce the goods to those who do not already handle them.

Lucas, Steele & Bristol are still offering those fine values in Ceylons and Assams at 17 to 18c. Their "Potmahoff" (registered) blend, in chests and acme cases, is a perfect half-dollar tea.

A ready seller at this season of housecleaning is Keen's Oxford blue, one of the best sellers in every grocery. Frank Magor & Co., Montreal, the agents, report that the enquiry is quite brisk.

"Yes, the ho' spell created quite a demand for some goods," report Lucas, Steele & Bristol. "Our lemonade tablets and rennett lime are going with a rush. The latter is perfect for making junket, and retails at 25c. bottle."

The Eby, Blain Co., Ltd., claim there is nothing in the market that can approach their cleaned currants in point of quality and cleanliness. They will send samples of their two leading lines, "Morea" and "Royal Vonitza," to the trade on application.

Frank Magor & Co., Montreal, report an improved demand for Chas. Southwell & Co.'s jams and marmalades since the warm weather. This firm also handles lime juice and lemon squash, which will soon be seasonable for cooling drinks.

W. H. Gillard & Co. have again secured the wholesale agency for Hamilton of Pilgrim's summer beverages, comprising New York ginger ale, etc., etc. Their sales last season of these drinks were over 5,000 cases, and they are preparing to push things this.

Many of the general stores throughout the country sel nule. They will, therefore, be interested to know that H. S. Howland, Sons & Co. have issued attractive and complete cut nail and wire nail cards and will be pleased to mail them on application.

The charge brought against Mr. Coutts, produce dealer, of Tilbury, of obtaining from Peter Mongeon some straw by false pretence, was tried at Sandwich Saturday, and the accused discharged.

CALIFORNIA'S DAMAGED FRUITS.

Telegrams from California regarding the amount of the recent frost still come forward, and nearly every commission house has received several. The general purport of these dispatches is as follows : First crop of raisins gone. Black frost. Half of the remaining crop of Vacaville killed. Anderson and Sonoma counties frozen solid. Raisins strong and advancing. Prunes badly damaged. Grapes killed everywhere. One of the latest telegrams received here says that the frost of the 15th, followed by that of the 19th, damaged all fruits immensely, and that it is certain that the crop will be the lightest for years.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

ENGLISH-GROWN COFFEE.

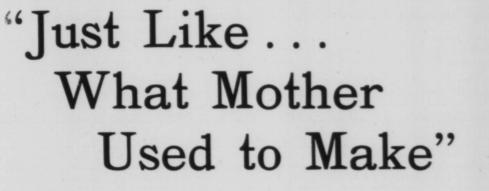
The coffee plant is not one that would be expected to be suitable for cultivation in England from an economical point of view, but at a recent meeting of the Royal Botanic Society of London the secretary, Mr. J. B. Sowerby, drew the attention of the Fellows present to some coffee on the table which he had prepared from berries grown in the gardens of the society, and invited their judgment on its merits. The coffee was pronounced excellent, and Mr. Sowerby suggested that enterprising nurserymen might cultivate the berries in the same way as grapes and tomatoes and offer them as English coffee.

Fruit Jars In the st. Lawrence Market, Toroto. (19)



ARROWROOT In 13-lb. and 6-lb. EEGISTERED.

Imported Direct from St. Vincent, West Indies.



TRY IT YOURSELF



PURE GOLD M'F'G.CO. 318-33 FRONT ST.EAST. TORONTO.

NOT WHAT SHE WANTED.

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Tins

TWO pretty young women entered a large uptown grocery one evening recently, says The New York Sun. From their conversation it was evident that they belonged to some boarding school in the neighborhood, and had stolen out for a few moments to buy dainties, which they meant to smuggle into their rooms.

"There's one thing I don't like about the clerks in this store," said one of them, while they waited for the salesman, "and that's the way they insist on telling you that you don't want what you do want and that you do want what you don't want. Every time I cone in here I have the same experience, and I'm just tired of it. The next time it happens I'm going to tell the clerk just what I think of him."

At that moment a clerk approached and asked the young women what they wanted. The one who had so much to complain about pointed at one of a row of cracker tins, and said :

"I want a pound of those."

"Ob, no, you don't," said the clerk, suavely, "you want some of these, or these here; they're all very nice."

The young woman threw a glance which said, "What did I tell you?" at her companion, and, turning to the clerk, said fiercely: "No, I don't, anything of the kind. I want these and no others."

"I beg your pardon," he began, "I thought-"

"Never mind what you thought," said the young woman. "I guess I know what I want. Now just let me have a pound of these, please," and she turned to her companion with a look of triumph on her face which plainly meant, 'Didn't I squelch him?'"

"Very well, madam," said the clerk, humbly, "but may I ask whether they are for yourself?"

"Well, of all the impertment questions ——" began the young woman, when her companion interrupted, and, turning to the clerk, said :

"Why do you ask?"

"Oh, because they're dog biscuits," replied the clerk, indifferently. "Still, of course, if you want them you can have them."

"Never mind," faltered the young woman who had insisted on having what she wanted. "I guess I don't want anything at all," and she strutted out of the store looking very much ashamed and followed by her companion, who was struggling to hide her laughter.

The clerk didn't say anything, but there was a satisfied smile on his face as he banged the cover down on the can of biscuit and walked away to wait on another customer.

AN EXCELLENT EARTH ROAD.

Greatly improved results in road building or repairing may be attained by any device that will prevent earth and water from mixing on the road bed, and much may be done in the way of improvement by a proper admixture of suitable earthy material, says a contemporary. The requirements of the material, says Engineer Haupt, are that it shall not be readily affected by moisture, temperature or pressure, which are the three principal destructive agencies. Clay is very sensitive to water and temperature, and has a high rate of absorption. Sand has little coherence and yields readily to pressure. Gravel has great mobility, due to its spheroidal form, but by mixing these in the proportion of sixteen parts of clay, twentytwo of sand and sixty-two of gravel, an impervious roofing may be laid, which, if under drained, will make an excellent earth road. The macadam and teltord roads, when correctly made, are excellent, but as built by most supervisors in this country they are pseudo-morphs, unworthy their names.

When in the march of science the time comes for segregating the aluminum contained in the clay road into a hard, smooth, resisting medium covering its surface, we will then have a road metal, both in fact and name, which will solve the problem of the clay pit and give us a medium of transportation which will surpass even the railway in cheapness and convenience.

Buckwheat Pancakes with Maple Syrup

They go together. Now that New Maple Syrup is on the market you can easily increase your sales (and profits) by giving special attention to our

SELF-RISING BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

It is a perfect article, and makes most delicious pancakes, flap-jacks, etc. Very neatly boxed, is well known and sells freely.

IRELAND NATIONAL FOOD CO., Ltd.

OPERATING The Largest and and Most Complete Breakfast Cereal Food Mills in the Dominion.

Toronto, Canada.

TRADE CHAT.

30

B LENHEIM'S several mills are very busy at present, and are compelled to run overtime to catch up to the many orders on hand. Some are even running night and day. Appearances are bright for Blenheim's industries.

A handsome new delivery wagon is on the route for Jos. Kennedy's Sarnia store.

Richard Peers, general merchant, Beachville, is recovering from an attack of pneumonia.

H. W. Waddell, of Chatham, has purchased the general stock of the late N. Hall, at Port Lambton, and will continue the business in the same stand.

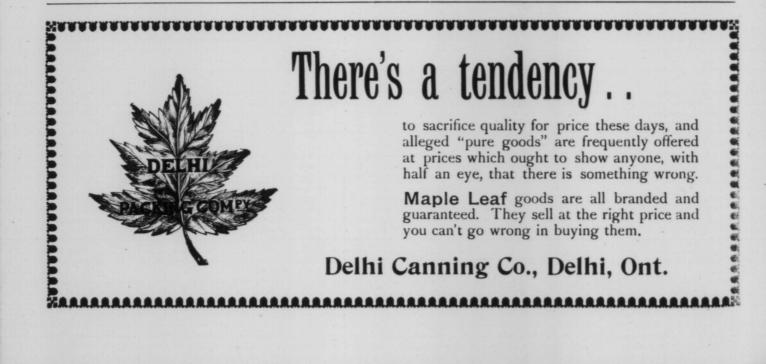
Inspectors have been going through the peach orchards of Essex during the past week to determine whether the crop would be injured by the unusually long winter. They failed to find any damage done to buds, and if there are no frosts later on the prospects for a large crop are good. The peach district along the Niagara has been nearly ruined, which will materially assist the fruit growers of this county in disposing of their crops at a good figure.

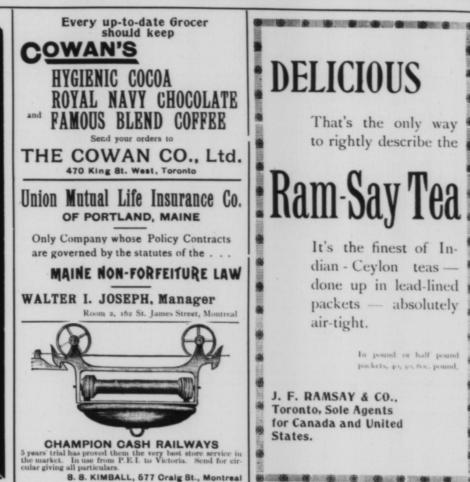
Wilmot's fish hatchery at Credit Forks was destroyed by fire Thursday night. The building contained about two million of young fry, worth \$3 per thousand. Everything was destroyed.

Owing to the pressure of business in Parliament of a debatable nature it is now probable that the bill introduced in the British House of Commons February 20 by Walter Long, President of the Board of Agriculture, amending the Diseases of Animals Act of 1894 by making permanent the restrictions placed upon the importation of cattle, instead of leaving them to the discretion of the Board of Agriculture, will be postponed until 1897.

A large deputation from Montreal waited on the Government at Ottawa, asking a grant of half a million towards a World's Fair in that city next year. Premier Bowell and Sir Charles Tupper expressed sympathy with the enterprise, but declined to promise any financial aid until assured that Toronto's exhibitions would not conflict with it.

Woodstock merchants had their hands full on Saturday, handling the large volume of trade which the day brought in. From morning until late at night the leading stores were thronged with purchasers of spring wear. The farmers left the market earlier than usual and invaded the stores shortly after dinner. From this time until nearly six the merchants state that the country trade was the her viest they have experienced since last spring, not even excepting Christmas. The country trade is accounted for by the fact of the improved condition of the roads. Many of the farmers are about to start their spring work and took advantage of the fine day and good roads to complete their purchases before they got busy. It was a brisk day for all lines of trade.





RAMBLER'S NOTES.

RRADFORD

ZIMMERMAN'S

Dandelion

Coffee

A boon to dyspeptics.

for breakfast.

The best tonic beverage

Most perfect preparation

Todhunter, Mitchell & Co.

Sole Manufacturers Patent Process Prepared Coffees

TORONTO, CANADA

of dandelion offered.

This village is elated over the fact that it has the youngest warden in Ontario in the person of their justly popular reeve, Mr. J. S. Boddy, of the firm of J. S. Boddy & Bro. Obtaining such an honor, that of chief magisof the largest county (Simcoe) after having only served two years at its Board, certainly speaks volumes of the executive ability of Mr. Boddy. Congratulations.

Mr. Will Hockridge, who has been ill for some time, is fully recovered, and greets his many friends and customers with that urbanity which is born in him.

GEORGETOWN.

The old-established and reliable firm of McKay Bros., outside of their large grocery trade, are doing a "land office" business. Their numerous customers place much reliance in this firm's judgment.

LEFROY.

Kirkpatrick & Co. report business fairly good, and are looking forward to a large spring trade.

Mr. Jas. Bemrose finds that his removal

from Churchill was a good business stroke. He reports a very largely increased trade. BRAMPTON.

A O. Runions & Co. have had all traces of the recent fire removed, and their premises now present a very creditable appear. ance.

NEWMARKET.

Mr. R. A. Smith has one of the best stocked and cleanest grocery stores north of Toronto. His genial manner towards travelers has made him a favorite among the fraternity. Courtesy is a gem in business.

SUNDRIDGE.

Mr. J. Edgar is making preparations for enlarging his store capacity. Attention to business, coupled with energy and enterprise, has developed a successful and growing trade.

GILFORD.

At one time this was one of the most extensive grain shipping points in Ontario, but the building of the H. & N. W. R. cut off the trade to the west very materially. Notwithstanding, the affable Jas. A. Blain has yet a strong hold on the affections of the farmers, who drive miles to trade with him. RAMBLER.

for Canada and United

In pound or half pound

packets, 40, 50, 60c. pound,

31

HOW TO SELL GOODS.

To sell goods nowadays and make it pay, remarks an exchange, is a task that needs both brains and energy. It means to be alert from morning until night ; and to succeed every point must be utilized. The retailer has abundant opportunity to display originality in advertising, in selections, etc. There are shops where the main work done is loafing. But in those where success is desired work must be the order of the day. This is the only way to bring and retain successwork and save.

LIFE WITHOUT A NAME.

To fix a wandering life and give it direction is not an easy task, but a life which has no definite aim is sure to be frittered away in empty and purposeless dreams. " Listless triflers," " busy idlers," " purposeless busybodies," are seen everywhere. A healthy, definite purpose is a remedy for a thousand ills which attend aimless lives. Discontent, dissatisfaction, flee before a definite purpose. An aim takes the drudgery out of life, scatters doubts to the winds, and clears up the gloomiest creeds. What we do without a purpose begrudgingly, with a purpose becomes a delight.—Archi ects of Fate.

INDIAN & G.F.& BOOK ON TEA BLENDING MAILED ON APPLICATION

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POINTS FOR GREEN CLERKS.

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WAS once a green clerk myself, and sympathize very much with him, writes "Old Merchant" in Grocery World. This is about the way we started out as a salesman, and would have remained so had we not been in the hands of one who had tact and business education.

We are called to the fact of a customer being at the counter. We walk up, ask what he wants, and are told a pair of shoes. We blunder right here by placing a \$4 shoe before a \$1.50 customer. This causes trouble at once, as you are now compelled to get down something at about the price he wants, and the difference between the appearance of the two shoes is so great that he decides not to make a purchase and walks out, saying he will call again, but alas, he does not call again, but goes over to our competitor and strikes a clerk who understands his business and who, when asked to see shoes, places before him a shoe for \$1.50, and exclaims, "There is a beauty for the price." His size is selected, and he calls for suspenders, hosiery, neckwear, etc., etc., and in all he buys six dollars' worth of goods. We do these awkward things and expect about six dollars per week salary.

Customer No. 2 comes in and wishes to see some dress goods. You walk around as if you had wooden legs and stand with your back to the lady and exclaim, "Do you see anything up there that you like?" You finally take one piece off the shelves, and this does not suit, and she says, "Do you expect anything new in very soon?" and you say, "I do not know." She walks out and makes her purchase at a more inviting store. We have learned that where we do not know our customer, it is wise to commence with common goods and work up, rather than the reverse.

I hired a clerk a few years ago who had been sadly neglected in training, and I often think this is the reason why there are so many failures in business. I took him on trial with the understanding that I was to pay him \$5 per week and board. Said he had clerked with Mr. ---- for six years and understood the business. He went to work, and the first thing to which my attention was called was that he used his teeth for a twine holder. When he weighed ten pounds of sugar he was as liable to give one or two ounces over as not. In measuring dry goods he would give ten and a half yards for ten yards.

I found him one day using barrel heads with which to make fires. Never knew him to move a spittoon to sweep behind it. (When does promotion come for such a clerk?) Six years in business, poor fellow ! He will make a failure in life simply because his training has been neglected, and the merchant who trained him, in my opinion, is a dangerous man to sell to. Young man, if you are with such a merchant for the purpose of being educated in the mercantile life, pull out and go with a house that knows something, even if you do start on a small salary, say \$3 per week. You will make money in the end. Your bank account may be in your head, but it had better be there than in a savings bank without business training sufficient to handle successfully all you want; in business is the cash. I would rather have proper business training with \$400 than have \$5,000 without it, and will make more money out of it. When I make this assertion I am not looking forward, but backward.

IT PAYS TO AIM HIGH.

T is a healthy symptom when a business steadily grows; indeed, when progress stops the ultimate failure of the enterprise may, in most cases, be looked for, says Merchants' Review. For in this world of change a business cannot stand still, neither expanding nor shrinking, any more than a man can remain midway between youth and old age. But the rapidity of growth of a business depends very largely upon the scope of the owner's ambition.

If the dealer has no further ambition than to make a good living or to do as well as some competitor in a small way of business, it is improbable that he will even be able to keep afloat for any length of time—a big margin is required for the shrinkage of hopes, which is inevitable under all circumstances, and if a merchant would make a competence he should fix his eye on the million-dollar mark.

It would be a great day for the grocery trade (may we live to see it) if every member thereof would resolutely say, I will try to excel every one of my brother grocers, and would bate not a jot of the ambition to sell the best goods and the most goods. There are, and it is useless to mince matters, too many grocers who are content to sell whatever suits their jobbers and whose ambition is bounded by the narrow needs of unimaginative and indolent natures. The merchant need not be ashamed of his ambition, however lofty it may be. It is an augury of success to set one's hopes high, and it is from the most aspiring material that the very best citizens are made.

Therefore—to descend from generalities to particulars—it is good for the dealer to aspire to be the leading grocer in his town, to have the best store and the largest and finest stock, to keep the purest goods and employ the most honest weights and measures, to give the public the most courteous and careful attention and the most prompt delivery service.

With an ambition to excel in respect of all these things the grocer is well on the road to wealth and to a high place in the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

DON'T DIE YOUNG.

I have learned from observation that three things may happen to a man who works steadily without relaxation. In the first place, he becomes nervous, irritable and hard to get along with. In the second place, the grade of his work falls off, his services are worthless, and he is liable to err in his judgment. In the third place, he dies suddenly. It is an incontrovertible law of nature.—Chauncey M. Depew.



This is a cut of our high Grocer Refrigerator which we make in three sizes. We also have two sizes in a low style of Grocer Refrigerator and in point of workmanship and efficiency cannot be excelled in this or any other country. We make them for Butchers', Grocers', Hotel and Family use. Call and see them or send for catalogue.

JOHN HILLOCK & CO. 165 Queen St. East, Toronto.

PRITISH VIEW OF WINTER PORTS.

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nto.

UCH has been heard lately of that policy which has been termed the development of our colonial estates; and Mr. Chamberlain has professed to be anxious to lose no opportunity of giving the stem a fair trial. The other day he showi the practical interest of the Government in the case of Dominica ; but his sympathy took a form which will benefit only comparatively few people. Next time the Colonial Secretary looks abroad for some scheme in need of Imperial support, he might do worse than apply his statesmanship and his wellknown business capacity to the efforts being put forth in Canada to have St John,

N. B., made a winter port of the Dominion. As regards safety, size, situation and freedom from fogs and ice, it is claimed to be the best harbor north of Cape Hatteras and that all the year round. A debate on this subject recently took place in the Senate of the Dominion, and ample testimony was then forthcoming in favor of the claims of St. John to be considered par excellence the winter port of Canada. The consensus of opinion on the part of experienced navigators regarding the natural and other advantages of the harbor of the chief town in New Brunswick is one of the strongest pieces of evidence that could be given in its favor. Four of the largest Atlantic lines of steamers already patronize the port ; but what is desired now is that some arrangement should be arrived at between the Imperial and Federal authorities to subsidize a regular line of steamers which will make St. John the terminal point for the transatlaptic passenger and merchandise traffic. This proposal has much to commend it in view of the fact that a large part of the western trade of Canada has to find ingress or egress through United States ports. Its railway facilities are said to be exceptionally good. Canada recently gave striking proof of her loyalty to the Mother Country, and no opportunity of binding more closely the ties either of sentiment or of commerce between Great Britain and the Dominion should be neglected. If the Imperial Government can make these bonds firmer by helping the people of Canada to establish a great winter port at St. John, it should, as a matter of policy, show itself only too willing to render the necessary support.—Mercury, Leeds.



"There are others"

Of course there are !! But is there any other like this??

Harmless. Does not discolor the shells. Costs less than 1/2 cent per dozen to preserve the eggs. Requires no looking after. Anyone can use it. We offer a fitting guarantee to every user. We have tried the "PRESERVER." We made a 13 months' test, and competent judges declared the eggs to be fresh when broken. That's why we guarantee

FRESH EGGS THE YEAR 'ROUND!

KNOX'S EGG PRESERVER

After you have used it once you will always use it. You can sell it to many of your customers, to whom it will come as a great boon. It will make money for them and for you. Order from all wholesale houses.

A. E. Richards & Co., Agents for Canada, Hamilton, Ont.

Also Agents for KNOX'S SPARKLING CALVES FOOT GELATINE.



1

35

BRET HARTE'S famous poem truthfully portrays the unwashed and slippery Mongolian.

"—For ways that are dark, "And for tricks that are vain, "The heathen Chinee is peculiar."

In the manner of **preparing Tea** the Chinaman is certainly "peculiar;" what with his promiscuous planting, gathering and drying, his exhausted leaves faced with black coloring matter, his unclean, unsanitary habits,---all these peculiarities are enough to give the reflective white man a chill of disgust----

The modern system obtaining in **CEYLON** assures to consumers perfect purity; the tea is practically grown by Europeans, and machine made, no rolling by hands and feet as is done in China.

Ceylon Teas are astonishing the world. Everybody will be asking for Ceylon Teas.—If you have the interests of your customers at heart as well as your own, you will buy

CEYLON TEAS

Have you tried...

JOHN DEWAR & SONS'

(Purveyors by appointment to Her Majesty Queen Victoria)

J. M. DOUGLAS & CO., MONTREAL, AGENTS.

WHERE GROCERS ARE WEAK.

36

RETAIL grocers are at fault in one prominent particular in their business method, remarks an exchange. It may be there are many vulnerable points in individual cases, but generally the trade is lacking in one matter of unquestionable importance, one that other lines of trade have grasped firmly. The retail grocer has never learned how to advertise his goods to customers.

If the wife of a retail grocer visits a drygoods store to buy a dress, the clerk gives her careful attention, and if her mind is not well centred on a selection of goods he does not leave her to choose from a few pieces before her, but he suggests some late patterns and shows several pieces of goods before a sale is made. If the wife of a grocer visits a shoe store to make a purchase, she is shown a variety of styles, and, if known to the salesman, he will in all probability show her "something new" in styles, even if he knows she will not buy, but simply to show his desire to please, and she in turn feels that she is of some importance and goes away pleased at the attention given her.

A consumer of groceries visits his store, or her shopping place, and asks for a certain prepared soup. The grocer at once gets her that article, and rarely shows a new article in the same line or in some other line. The

grocer does not follow the practice of the dry-goods dealer and the shoe dealer, and endeavor to interest his customer in new lines of goods. If Mrs. Brown orders a pound of raisins that is all she gets ; she may be politely served, certainly of importance, but that is not enough if the grocer would improve his opportunity to advertise goods favorably. Suppose he has received a new lot of jellies, who knows it? The up-to-date grocer will say to Mrs. Brown, after the purchase of raisins is made : "By the way, Mrs. Brown, let me show you a new line of jellies," and he takes her to a nicely arranged stock of jellies, and taking a clean spoon from a lot before her, he either opens a jar before her, or from a jar opened and in neat condition he takes a sample on the spoon and invites her to taste it. This is presumed to be of good quality and Mrs. Brown is pleased. The chances are she will buy a package then and there, but if not, she will find a need soon for that jelly, and a sale of several packages is made at the expense of one. Under the present general policy the jelly would stand on the shelf and wait for a purchaser to call, when the fact is the customers stand ready to buy promptly if they can be shown the new goods.

The point might be illustrated by numerous articles. The grocer is supposed to know customers who buy over the counter sufficiently well to be able to discriminate properly between different tastes. The man who enjoys high class foods will be interested at all times in new eatables, no matter what their form, and the grocer who is using opportunity to the full will not neglect to invite attention to any new soup, or canned meat, or food in any form that may find a place in his stock.

The Bulletin and Trades believe there is good ground here for advantageous work. The retail grocer needs to study more closely his methods of trade. Where is he weak and where can he improve? Observation of the methods of others will bring good results. One idea put in practice each month will in a year make a new business place of any store. Isn't this sufficiently important to reasonably call for your careful attention ?

TAKING COALS TO NEWCASTLE.

When you sojourn at one of the big Florida hotels, says an exchange, do not revel in the thought that the oranges you eat are plucked from a neighboring grove. Oh ! no, for California has been shipping oranges to Florida for several months, and perhaps it is only human nature that the Californians should show some little selfish satisfaction in this remarkable victory over a once strong competitor. A steady supply of California naval oranges has been shipped every week since February from Pomona to Jacksonville and St. Augustine, destined mainly for consumption by tourists at the big Florida hotels. Ten carloads of oranges were shipped recently.

SILVER DUST WASHING POWDER

Is silvery in more ways than one. It has many "sterling" qualities and can put more silver in your pocket in a week than you think. Do you know how much profithere is on a package? If you don't you ought to lose no time making enquiries.

SILVER DUST MFG. CO. - HAMILTON, ONT.



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BUSINESS CHANGES.

DIFFICULTIES, ASSIGNMENTS, COMPROMISES

O. DESMARAIS & CO., general merchants, St. Francois Du Lac, have assigned to A. Lamarche.

R. Lemon, grocer, Nelson, B.C., has assigned.

N. Robson, grocer, Clinton, has assigned to James Watt.

Mrs. E. Denis, general merchants, Rigaud, Que., has assigned.

John Carter, grocer, Toronto, has assigned to Richard Tew.

Arthur Beaufoy, grocer, Montreal, will meet his creditors 25th inst.

G. D. Livingstone, grocer, Palgrave, has assigned to F. H. Lamb, Hamilton.

A demand of assignment has been made upon Loiselle & Freres, grocers, Montreal.

Foucher, Fils & Co., general merchants, Montreal, will meet their creditors 25th inst.

Steele Bros., tobacconists, Toronto, are offering to compromise at 30c. on the dollar.

S. G. Marling, general merchant, Pense, Man., has compromised at 50c. on the dollar.

The bailiff is in possession of the premises of James Notter & Co., grocers, Owen Sound.

Arthur Roberta & Co., general merchants, Wapella, N.W.T., have been granted an extension.

Switzer & Co., grocers, Ottawa, have assigned, and a meeting of creditors will be held 28th inst.

J. E. Somerville, general merchant, Reviere Beaudette, Que., has compromised with his creditors at 70c. on the dollar, cash.

G. W. Halstead, general merchant, Roslin, has assigned to C. W. Craig, Tweed, and a meeting of creditors will be held 27th inst.

Geo. R. Archibald, general merchant, Lower Stewiacke, N.S., 15 offering to compromise at 50c. on the dollar, payable in 3, 6 and 9 months.

SALES MADE AND PENDING.

The assets of G. R. Rainville & Co., grocers, Montreal, have been sold.

The stock of the Globe Spice Mills Co., of Montreal, has been sold at 55c. on the dollar.

The assets of P. A. Ferguson, general merchant, Mattawa, are to be sold by auction 28th inst.

The stock of R. G. Frignon, general merchant, St. Thecle, Que,, has been sold at 59c. on the dollar.

The general stock of C. H. Hyland, Ste. Brigitte des Saults, Que., is to be sold and the business wound up. The assets of W. L. McDonald, general merchant, Brightside, are to be sold.

The stock, etc., of D. J. Dutton, general merchant, Elora, are advertised to be sold under mortgage on the 29th inst.

The stock of the estate of T. W. Bell, wholesale liquors and teas, St. John, N.B., is advertised for sale by auction.

PARTNERSHIPS FORMED AND DISSOLVED. Loynachan & Scriver, produce, Monireal,

have registered a new partnership.

Hatch & Locke, grocers and butchers, St. Thomas, have dissolved. M. B. Hatch continues.

A demand of assignment has been made upon Damase Caron, general merchant, St. Ours, Que.

G. Bertrand & Co., grocers, Montreal, have dissolved, and P. Vannier has been registered proprietor.

W. Parizeau & Joseph Menard have registered a partnership to carry on business in Chambly Canton, as grocers, under the style of Parizeau & Menard.

Feehan & Egan, general merchants, Mount Stewart, P.E.I., have dissolved, and H. F. Feehan continues under the style of H. F. Feehan & Co.

CHANGES.

Iules D. Boileau 18 starting a grocery store in Montreal.

J. Wittaker, grocer, Montreal, has removed to Maisonneuve.

Moise St. Onge, grocer, Ormstown, Que., has been succeeded by J. E. Doust.

H. Sternberg, general merchant, St. Anne de Perade, has removed to Montreal.

D. C. Holmes & Co., grocers, Wellandport, have been succeeded by C. S. Holmes.

Arthur H. Gladwin, general merchant, Little River, has been succeeded by Gladwin Bros.

Joseph Bourgeois, of St. Angele de Laval, has been registered proprietor of the general business of Louis, Landry & Cie., Becancour.

Anne E. J. O'Farrell, wife of Patrick Grace, has been registered proprietress of the wholesale grocery firm of P. Grace & Co., of Montreal.

The assets of the Gray, Young & Sparling Co., Ltd., salt wells, Seaforth, are to be distributed among W. M. Gray, N. W. Young and F. G. Sparling, who assume liabilities. FIRES.

G. W. Porter, grocer, Lakeville, N.B, has been burned out.

The box factory of E. Ruel, general merchant, etc., Lauzon, Que., has been destroy-

DEATHS.

ed by fire.

Daniel Reeves, general merchant, Grenville, is dead.

E. Patten, general merchant, Alberni, B.C., is dead. T. P. Paradis, commission merchant, Rimouski, is dead.

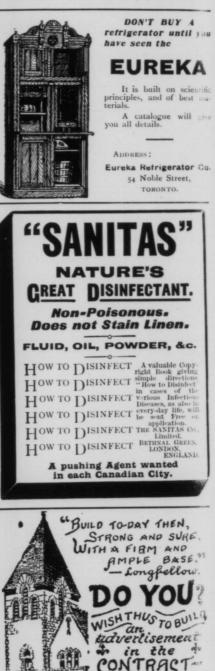
E. W. Brownell, general merchant, Mc-Adam Junction, N.B., is dead.

W. Morrison, of W. Morrison & Adams, general merchants, Alexandria, B.C., is dead.

Consignments Stored in Bond

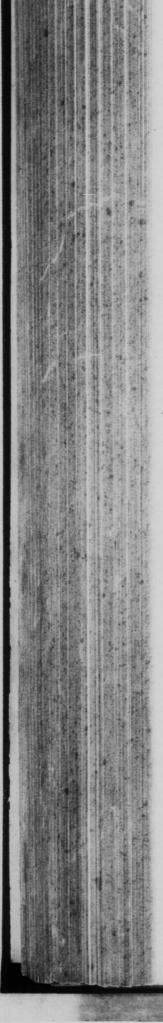
And shipped when sold, to proper address Specially convenient for consignments parts sold in transit.

BLAIKLOCK BROTHERS, MONTREAL



TORONTO will bring you tenders from the best contractors.

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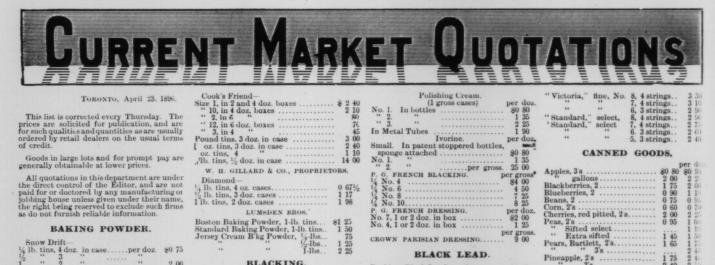
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TO.



THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST LINES FOR STEADY SALE TRY A SAMPLE CASE WITH YOUR NEXT ORDER



lb. tins, 4 doz. in case.....per doz. \$0 75per lb. 10 lb. boxes 30 lb. pails. tins, 4 doz. in case.....per doz. . . per lb. lb. cans, 1 doz. in doz. in RECOLD doz. in case 3 60 3. soz. cans, 2 and 4 4. doz. in case 2 40 Polishing Paste. (3 doz. in box) 6 oz. cans, 2 and 4 4. doz. in case 1 80 vo. cans, 4 and 6 doz. in case 1 25 10 cent can 90

BLACK LEAD. DAY & MARTIN'S BLACKING, iste. (Boxes of a state

SCIENTIFIC STOVE ENAMEL.

Gross \$7 50 14 gross 2-00 Dozen 0 75

BLUE.

 KEEN'S OXFORD.
 per lb.

 1 lb. packets
 \$0 17

 ½ lb.
 0 17

 Reckit's Square Blue, 12-lb. box.
 0 17

 Reckit's Square Blue, 5 box lots.
 0 16

CORN BROOMS

CHAS. BOECKH & SONS. per doz. Carpet Brooms-"Imperial," extra fine, 8, 4 strings. 3 45 " " 7, 4 strings. 3 45 " 6, 3 strin 3 25

Peas, 2's "Sifted select... "Extra sifted Pears, Bartlett, 2's..... "3's Pineapple, 2's 3's " 3's Peaches, 2's "3's Piums, Green Gages, 2's " Lombard." Damson Blue Pumpkins, 3's " gallons 2 40 1 90 2 50 1 85 1 60 1 60 0 80 2 10 1 40 1 90Raspberries, 2's Strawberries, choice, 2's Sucotash, 2's Tomatoes, 3's Lobster, talls. 0 80 1 85 2 50 1 10 1 35 1 55 1 10 Mackerel. Salmon, Sockeye, talls..... flats..... 0 20 Sportsmen, ¹/₄'s genu-ench high grade, key ine Fre

03

PURE GOLD. per doz
 doz. in case.
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 16 oz. cans, 1, 2 and 4
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 doz. in case.
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 No. 1.

 12 oz. cans, 2 and 4
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20

Who have tried Edwardsburg Starch,

ten have been completely satisfied with it. Have you tried it?

CUSTOMERS SATISFACTION

EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO. Cardinal, Ont.

 ardines, Amer., $\frac{1}{12}$, $\frac{1}{28}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, $0.04\frac{1}{20}$, 0.06 0.11

 Mustard, $\frac{1}{34}$ size, cases
 0.06
 0.11

 50 tins, per 100
 10.00
 11.00

 MARSHALL & CO., $s^{-97LAND}$ resh Herring, 1-10.
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 CHEWING GUM.
 PRY's.

 ADAMS & SONS CO.
 per box

 Frutti, 36 5c bars.
 \$1 20

 Tutti Frutti, 33 5c packages.
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 Putti Frutti, in glass covered
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 Pry * "Monogram." 's. 6 lb. bas.

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 Pry * "Monogram." 's. 6 lb. bas.
 CHEWING GUM. COFFEE. Green. per lb 0 28 0 30 0 30 0 33 0 20 0 21 0 29 0 31 0 21 0 31 Mocha Ohl Government Java Rio. Plantation Ceyton Porto Rivo. Guatemala Jamaica Maracaileo Pepsin Tuitt Fruit, glass tops, 360 80Horehound Tuitti Fruit, glass tops, 36120Se packages1 20Cash Register, 3905c bars and pkgs, 15 00Fry's "Monogram, 's,'s, 6 lb, bxs. 0 24Tuiti Fruiti, Gans to Case, 180 5c bars5 50Glass Jar with Pepsin Tuiti Fruiti,375Tuiti Fruiti Girl Sign Box, 180 5c600Tuiti Fruiti Girl Sign Box, 180 5c600Tuiti Fruiti Girl Sign Box, 180 5c600Variety Gum (new), 150 lc pieces600Variety Gum (new), 150 lc pieces100Monte Cristo, 180 lc pieces130Monte Cristo, 180 lc pieces130Monte Cristo, 180 lc pieces130Monte Cristo, 180 lc pieces130Mott's Broma.0 30Sappota, 150 lc pieces175Magic Sappota, 150 lc pieces175Mott's Son. I Chocolate0 40Orange Sappota, 150 lc pieces175Magic Trick, 115 lc pieces175Mott's Spreak Chac Chocolate0 40Orange Sappota, 150 lc pieces175Magic Trick, 115 lc pieces175Mott's Spreak Chac Chocolate0 40Orange Sappota, 150 lc pieces175Magic Trick, 115 lc pieces175Mott's Spreak Chac Chocolate0 40Ott's Spreak Chac Chocolate0 35Mott's Cocoa Shells0 35Mott's Cocoa Shells0 30Varilla Sticks, per gross0 30Magic Trick, 115 lc pieces100Magic Trick, 115 lc pieces100Magic Trick, TODHUNTER, MITCHELL & CO. CANNED MEATS. (CANADIAN.) (CANAD Axcelsior Blend ... Pur Own u u 4 u u 6 u 14 Jersey "Laguaya Mocha and Java Old Government Java Arabian Mocha Maracaibo Minced Callops Lunch Tongue DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. Alum Blue Vitriol Vanilla Sticks, per gross Mott's Confectionery Chocolate. 0 21 0 43 Mott's Sweet Chocolate Liquors. 0 19 0 30 CHOCOLATES & COCOAS. Acme Sliced Beef. No, 1 tins, key, 2 doz., per doz. \$2.50. CADBURY'S. per doz. COWAN COCOA AND CHOCOLATE CO. Cocoa essence, 3 oz. packages..... \$1 65 1 25 Beardsley's Boneless per Herring. dog 2 doz.... 1 4 Gentian . Glycerine, per lb. Hellebore Iodine . Innect Powder . Saltpetre . Soda, Bicarb. per keg Sal Soda . Madder . Gentian

 WALTER BAKER & CO. 8

 Chocolate—

 Premium No. 1, boxes, 12 lbs. each. 0 42

 Baker's Vanilla in boxes, 12 lbs. each. 0 50

 Caraccas 8 weet, in boxes, 6 lbs. each. 0 37

 Yanilla Tablets, 416 in box, 24 boxes

 in case, per box, net.
 4 20

 German Sweet Chocolate—
 6 25

 Grocers' Style, in boxes, 12 lbs. each. 0 25
 525

 Eight cakes to the lb., in 51bs. each. 0 25
 50

 Soluble Chocolate—
 6 25

 Bokes to the lb., and 10 lb... 0 50
 50

 Breakrast Cocoa—

 n bxs, nd 12 lbs. each. ½ lb., tims. 0 49

 0a-Homeopathic, 14's, 8 and 14 lbs. Pearl, on Pearl, 12 and 18 ... EXTRACTS. Royal Cocoa Essence, packages. Dalley's Fine Gold, No. 8, per doz. coa— EPPS'. Case of 112 lbs. each Smaller quantities per lb. 0 35 0 37½ **RECKITT'S** Blue and Black Lead **ALWAYS GIVE YOUR**







44

NOW IS THE TIME

To look over your stock and order Starch

Remember Brantford CHALLENGE CORN

THE BRANTFORD STARCH CO., LTD.

r lb

Brantford, Ont.

Madre E' Hijo, Bouquet Perfectos

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TEAS

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CEYLON.		
Broken Pekoes	0 35	000
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ekoe Souchong	0 17	0
CHINA GREENS	s.	
unpowder-		
Cases, extra firsts	0 42	0
Half Chests, ordinary		
firsts	0 22	0
Young Hyson-		
Cases, sifted, extra firsts.	0 42	0
€ases, small leaf, firsts	0 35	0
Half Chests, ordinary		
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Half Chests, seconds	0 17	000
" " thirds	0 15	0
" common	0 13	0
PING SUEYS.		
Young Hyson-		
Half Chests, firsts	0 28	0
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Half Boxes, firsts	0 28	Õ
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JAPAN.		
Half Chests-		
Finest May pickings	0 38	0
Choice	0 32	õ
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6.6	**	Gunpowder	0 16	0
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		ETLEY'S TEA	4	
		LILLIS ILS		

PURESpanish

No. 1.	Retailed	70c.;	cost	
No. 2.	**	50c.;	**	35c.
Mixed.	**	40c.:		30c.

_	No Branen es	., .
	"SALADA " CEYLON.	
	Green label	
	Blue label	. 0 22
	retailed a 40c	t
	Red lable, retailed a 50c	
8	Gold label, retailed at 60c Terms. 30 days net.	0 44
	"KOLONA" Ceylon Tea, in 1-lb. and ½-lb. lead p	ackets.
	Blue Label	0 22
	Green Label. Red Label. Orange Label. Gold Label.	0 28 0 35 0 42 0 58
	Gold Label	
	British Consols, 4's; Twin Gold	0 59
	Ingots, rough and ready, 8's,	0 57 0 49 0 47
	Laurel, 3's Brier, 7's Index, 7's Honeysuckle, 8's	0 56
	Napoleon, 8's Victoria, 12's Brunette, 12's	0 50 0 47 0 44
*	Brunette, 12's Prince of Wales, in caddies in 40-lb. boxes	0 48 0 48
	CANADIAN TOBACCO CO., MONTRE	AL.
	Cut Tobaccos-	0.00
	Comfort, 1-6, 5 lb, box Champion, 1-10, 5 lb, box I. O. F., 1-10, 5 lb, box Sohmer, 1-10, 9 lb, box Imperial Cigarette Tobacco, 1-10,	0 22 0 38 0 28 ¹ / ₂
	Sohmer, 1-10, 51b. box Imperial Cigarette Tobacco, 1-10,	0 321/2
	5 lb. box Quesnel Tobacco, all sizes Crown Cut Plug Mixture, ¹ / ₂ lb. tin 1 lb. tin	0 60 0 50
	Cigarettes— p Sonadora Havana	0 47 er 1,000
	Royal Turkish Egyptian Creme de la Creme	10 00 10 00 7 20
	Lafayette Marquise Imperial (Virginia tobacco)	3 80 7 00
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	Navy, in caddies	0 35 0 43 0 55
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Spun roll cnewing, out tags)-Plug smoking (with or without tags)-per lb

Black Crown smoking, in

Licorice Goods

WOURG & CHYLIE'S

Perfectos " Longfellow " Reina Victoria Reina Victoria Reina Victoria Especial. Conchas de Regalia Bouquet Pins Longfellow El Padre, Reina Pins Longfello Perfectos Mungo, Nine.... Cable, Conchas "Queens Cigarettes-All Tobacco-Cable 7 00 El Padre. 1 00 Mauricio. 15 00 AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. OF CANADA, LTD. WOODENWARE. painted " 2.... Tubs, No. 0.
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 Butter Tubs. Mops and Handles, combined Butter Bowls, crates assort'd. THE E. B. vaverly..... X ectric Duplex ectal Globe..... Per Case, 5-Case Lot Washboards, Planet Waverly Derby, 3s, 7s and 12s, solace 0 51½ Derby, 3s, 7s and 12s, solace 0 58 Old Virginia, 3s, twist or solace... 0 58 Spec Telegraph ... Telephone ... Telephone . Tiger Parlor Red Parlor. Safety Favorite Flamers Cigars.

Crown Rouge smoking.... 0 38 Leaf tobacco, in bales.... 0 08 0 20

S. DAVIS & SONS, MONTREAL.

ACHE

SICORICE

SOME OF OUR **LEADERS ARE:**

Pure Calabria "Y&S" Licorice Acme Licorice Pellets Tar Licorice and Tolu Wafers Licorice Lozenges "Purity" Penny Licorice

YOUNG & SMYLIE,

Brooklyn, N.Y.



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HOLD VOLID TRADE BV SELLING TIPPER 2000

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