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NO STOCK COMPLETE WITHOUT THESE GOODS.

ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO., Agents, Ontario and Maritime Provinces.

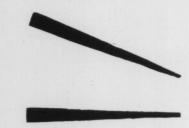


Established 1851

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EDDY.

The Wholesale Grocer and Jobber



Who does not deal in **EDDY'S** MATCHES might as well be without a stock of tea and sugar.

Incorporated 1886

In addition to their merits they are extensively advertised in the leading newspapers throughout Canada, and have made a reputation for themselves that extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

AND SO PRODUCE THE RESULT WANTED . . .

It pays to handle them.

BRANCHES

Toronto, 29 Front St. West Montreal, 318 St. James St.

AGENCIES

Quebec,	F. H. Andrews & Son
Hamilton, -	Alfred Powis
Kingston, -	J. A. Hendry
St. John, -	A. P. Tippet & Co.
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Winnipeg, -	Tees & Persse
Vancouver, -	Jas. Mitchell
	E. A. Benjamin



Our New Picture

Is now ready for shipment. If you have not placed your order, do so at once and procure one of our handsome oilographs. We pay freight on five (5) boxes of

AMMONIA SOAP

(NO INCREASE IN PRICE)

And send you **FREE** our new picture beautifully framed. You can get the Ammonia Soap through any wholesale grocer in Canada, or from our travelers.

MAIL ORDERS... Receive prompt attention

W. A. Bradshaw & Co.

Have you any of this?

48 & 50 Lombard St.

TORONTO, ONT.

3

YOUNG & SMYLIE'S LICORICE LEADS

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



London Soap Co.

cents.

LONDON, ONT.

Retails at



MEXICAN

The proof of this PUDDING is in the "GHEWING" of it.

Somerville's "Mexican Fruit" and "Pepsin" CHEWING GUMS

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Do you keep it in stock?

See our Watch Coupons in every box. If used as a dessert (for 20 minutes after eating) will aid **Digestion**, prevent **Dyspepsia**, and make you feel that your meal has done you good. Sold everywhere.

C. R. SOMERVILLE, - London, Ont.

Watson's Mexican Sweet Chocolate

Is absolutely pure, nothing whatever being added but sugar and flavor. For icing cakes or making a cup of Good Chocolate it has no equal.

Put up in 5c. Tablets.

Toronto Salt Works,

128 Adelaide East, TORONTO

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

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



W. A. M°CLEAN & CO. Pork Packers - Owen Sound CURERS OF THE FAMOUS-Diamond A Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Spiced Rolls, Long Clear Bacon, and Pure Leaf Lard WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS

TRY IT.



New Season's Marmalades

ORDERS CAN BE BOOKED THROUGH

Now Ready

Messrs. Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John St., Montreal

Chas. Southwell & Co., Works, Dockhead, London, England

Marshall's Choice SCOTCH

FISH

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

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and

you

Warranted SOLELY from the FAMED ABERDEEN FISHERIES. ARE THE BEST TO BE HAD

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

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

DELICACIES

Specially adapted for family use. No household should be without them. FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING GROCERS.

Marshall & UO.

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

Spring Garden Works, ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND.

SPARKLING.

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EFFERVESCENT.

A SUMMER SUGGESTION

If you want to make money during the summer months KEEP YOUR CUSTOMERS cool and pleasant by supplying them with that delightful and refreshing beverage

NEW YORK GINGER ALE

In Quart Bottles. Retails at \$1.00 per doz.

583

We are by appointment the only selling agents in Canada for these goods. Last summer, in two months, we shipped over 5,000 cases, many of our retail friends handling from 20 to 40 cases a month. No sale of less than 5 cases.

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

JOHN MOUAT, Northwest Representative, WINNIPEG, MAN.

PICKING UP DOLLARS

IS JUST LIKE SELLING OUR

mmmm CANDIES

Anywhere from 30% to 150% profit to the Retailer.

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT.

Write for Catalogue.

WM. PATERSON & SON

BRANTFORD, ONT.

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



THE J. B. MCLEAN, President. THE J. B. MCLEAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, FINE MAGAZINE PRINTERS AND

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TRADE JOURNAL PUBLISHERS. HEAD OFFICE: - IO Front St. E. MONTREAL OFFICE: - 146 St. James St. E. Desbarats, Manager. NEW YORK OFFICE: Room 41, Times Building, Roy V. Somerville, Manager. EUROPEAN BRANCH: Canadian Government Offices, I7 Victoria St., London, S.W. R. Hargreaves, Manager.

John Cameron, General Subscription Agent.

10,000 COPIES

of this Issue have been printed and distributed.

ERTAIN rules has Nature laid down for the government of a'l things material. Trade and commerce are not exempt from their operation. This fact is ometimes overlooked. If it is not overlooked, efforts are at least made to suspend or nullify the operation of natural laws in their application to trade and commerce. There are many evidences of this. The attiude assumed by the Pations of Industry owards the legitimate mercantile interests if the country is one of them. The Patrons ere persuaded that they could supervise he retail stores of the country, together with a manufacturing industry here and here, in addition to working their farms and raising families. In pursuance of this policy they started stores in this and that lace, and where they did not start stores ley got, or tried to get, merchants under their thumbs, pressing them into doing busiess on the plans or on the percentage of profits stipulated by them.

Just as sure as water will find its own level will business turn into its legitimate avecues Arguing from this premise THE GROCER has again and again asserted that, although much evil might be wrought in the meantime, the policy of the Patrons toward the regular merchants of the country must eventually collapse. And these prognostications are being verified. In as far as where and how he shall buy, the Patron is becoming less and less influenced by his lodge. In other words, he is gradually returning to the regular merchant for his supplies. This fact is patent even in the centres of Patron influence.

* * *

Since the Patrons began to meddle with the business of storekeepers much harm has undoub'edly been done. In many instances merchants who did not as well as merchants who did comply with the conditions that the Patrons of Industry had set up were driven into bankruptcy and out of business. And many more thought that a like fate awaited them. In fact the advent of Patrons and Patron stores created almost as much alarm in the breasts of some as would have the appearance of an invading army. Some went so far as to urge that the Government should interfere to prevent the spoliation of their business But what the Government could not do is being accomplished by the coop ration of a series of natural events. It is only to be regretted that so many merchants have been sacrificed to a whim of an aggregation of ill-advised men. But "there's a better day coming on," let us hope, when storekeepers will not be deterred by Patrons or any other out-ide influence from making a reasonable profit out of what they buy and sell

At its wits' end seems to be the Government in regard to the duty on rice. In the

changes that were b ought down March 27, uncleaned, unhulled or paddy rice was fixed at 5-10c. per pound and cleaned rice 1c. per pound. Under the old tariff the duties were 171/2 per cent. and 14 c. per lb. respectively. With the old tariff in force 3,543,568 pounds of cleaned rice valued at \$73,140 and 24,-318 460 pounds of uncleaned valued at \$306,-300 were entered for home consumption last year. Of the cleaned rice we got 561,627 lbs., procured from the following countries : Brazil, 1,500 lbs., China, 2,309.373 lbs., Holland, 53,447 lbs., Japan, 346,678 lbs, Norway and Sweden, 50 lbs., United States, 270,890 lbs. Of uncleaned rice 10,-785,960 lbs. came from British East Indies, 2,308,018 lbs. from China, 8,917,736 lbs. from Japan, 30, 379 lbs from Siam, 1,200 lbs from the United Sates. The duty of 14c. per pound had naturally been a handicap upon the importation of cleaned rice. When the change was made importers thought that where they had not been able to import profitably rice in certain instances they would now be able to do so. They accordingly mide arrangements to receive consignments. But their calculations were knocked on the head, when, on the 5th inst., the Finance Minister announced another change, whereby the duty on cleaned rice was raised to the old figure-namely, 14 c. This was looked upon as a final settlement of the matter, but lo, and behold ! twenty days later, on Friday last, the Government decided to change the duty on uncleaned, unhulled or paddy rice, from 5-10c. per pound to 3-toc. per pound. As the tariff now stands-or rather at the time of writing-the duty on cleaned rice is about 65 per cent., and on uncleaned, 30 per cent. The only difference then in the old tarifi on rice and the present is in regard to the uncleaned article.

REVISION OF THE TEA TARIFF.

A CHANGE has been announced in the tariff on tea. As brought down in the budget speech, on March 27, the clause governing the importation of tea read:

"Tea, when not imported direct without transhipment from the country of growth and production, to per cent. ad valorem,"

The revised clauses relate to tea as well as to coffee. They read:

"Tea and green coffee, n.e.s., 10 per cent."

"Tea and green coffee imported direct from the country of growth and production, free. This item shall include tea and coffee purchased in bond in any country where tea and coffee are subject to customs duties, and providing that there is satisfactory proof that the tea or coffee so purchased in bond is such as might be entered for home consumption in the country where the same is purchased."

These changes put the tariff in regard to teas in much the same position as before the budget was brought down last month, except in one important particular : It imposes a duty of 10 per cent. on teas which are not such as might be entered for home consumption in the country where the same is purchased.

In England many teas are refused entry for home consumption because the official analyst decrees that they are either adulterated or are not of good quality. These teas are, however, allowed to be entered "for exportation only." And it is specially against these teas that the duty of 10 per cent. is levied.

Canada is now as free as before to purchase teas on the London market, England, as everyone knows, imposing an import duty on tea. Teas purchased in the United States are still, however, subject to a duty of 10 per cent., they being on the free list in that country.

Merchants in this part of the country were on the whole, satisfied with the tariff on tea as changed March 27, and they seem to be still more so with the latest revision, provided the United States does not put a small import duty on tea for the purpose of qualifying itself to send tea into this country duty free.

But there does not appear to be much room for the fear that some entertain in this respect. In the first place any suggestion pointing to an import duty on tea for the purpose of getting into the Canadian market free of duty, would scarcely find favor with the masses on the other side of the line. Then again they are scarcely likely to tax all the tea they import for the purpose of escaping the duty on the comparatively small quantity they would

sell in Canada. It would scarcely pay them. But in any event it is likely the Dominion Government has provided for such exigencies.

WITHIN RETAIL CIRCLES.

M CEACHREN & CARR, merchants, Trout Creek, are making extensive alterations in their premises. A warehouse is being erected adjoining the store which will be unusually commodious and complete, and a neat office is being put in at the back of the store. The work is nearly finished. Business, under the supervision of Manager Frank Nye, is good.

Moore & Vandusen, general merchants, Lion's Head, have brought in a floating saw mi'l to replace the mill destroyed by fire a short time ago. The past winter's trade with Moore & Vandusen was satisfactory, and the outlook for spring and summertrade is good.

Chisholm & Gautin, the well known grocers, Lion's Head, have just wound up one of the most successful winter seasons they ever had.

Isaac Wenger, of Ayton, has just made some additions to his creamery, making it one of the best in the province. The creamery at Fergus is also owned by Mr. Wenger.

W. Pattison, general merchant, Fergus, leaves next month for a trip to the Old Country.

George Martin, Hespeler, has purchased a carload of sugar which he is putting on the market at low prices.

Donald McEachren, of Clifford, is a more than usually important man just now. The reason thereof is that he has been elected president of the Ayton Fishing Club, an organization which affords much fun for the "boys" annually.

Danford Roche has bought out the grocery stock of the Maddock Dry Goods Co., Newmarket, at 70c. on the dollar. The latter firm succeeded Brunton Bros. a short time ago.

A Yonge street grocer has this placard hung up in his store : "In God we trust; we give no credit." Another has this on some fruit displayed : "God helps those who help themselves, but God help anybody helping himself."

THANKS AWFULLY!

DEAR GROCER. Enclosed please find four dollars as renewal for your two valuable publications. The GROCER and The DRV GOORS REVIEW, which I find increase in interest and value to me. There is something new and some valuable pointers in every issue. I am yours sincerely.

> M. TISDALL, Novar,

REGARDING VALENCIA RAISINS.

W E are in receipt of a circular from William Rogers & Co., of Denia, regarding the Valencia crop of 1893. It contains much that is interesting, especially in view of the present strong position of the Valencia raisin market.

Referring to the crop, the circular says "A too powerful sun somewhat prejudiced the size of the crop, which only yielded 24,-830 tons as against 29,544 tons last season. All raisins were safely housed and the quality on the whole has been good. Shipments commenced a fortnight earlier than usual and prices opened nominally at four dollars but quickly declined to three, when a fair demand took place. Subsequently shipments became rather slow until the latter part of September when, owing to prices having fallen to \$2.50, nearly 6,000 tons were shipped. Demand was steady at this low price and no rise took place until the beginning of this year when the remainder of the crop was disposed of at three dollars."

The total quantity of Valencias exported last year was 496,634 cwts., of which Canada took 30,345 cwts. The total quantity exported in 1850 was 191,764 cwts.

CONFESSIONS OF ADVERTISERS.

HAMILTON, April 21, 1894.

We got an opening order a few days ago. The buyer (we did not know him before) stating, that in looking over The CARADIAN GROCER for a house to do business with he came to the conclusion we were the people, judging from the advertisements.

W. H. GILLARD & Co., Wholesale Grocers.

INGERSOLL, March 10, 1894. We are particularly well pleased with our advertisement of the past week. It has brought us twice as much as we expected.

O. E. ROBINSON & Co.

This is a letter written by Mr. Rowley to a friend who asked his opinion of THE CANADIAN GROCER:

My DEAR MR. -

HULL, April 5, 1894.

Although I am exceedingly busy I cannot neglect attending to the request of my friend McLean, who asks me to give you my opinion of his publications, and to show that I have the fullest confidence in what he says and the fullest confidence in your ability to know a good thing when you see it, and to know that there is no humbug or nonsense about what I am writing you, I enclose you a letter he has written to me and have only to say that we have carried for years a full page advertisement in THE CANADIAN GROCER; have paid a good price for it and believe we get thoroughly good value for it, in fact we advertise in all the McLean publications I firmly believe that you would arrive at excellent results if you'advertise with them, for if you get half as good value for what you spend as we do you will not regret taking an advertisement with them. Yours truly

W. H. ROWLEY,

Sec.-Treas. The E, B, Eddy Co.

Here we give you unsolicited opinions of judicious advertisers. We have been tried in the balance and not found wanting. Do you want further proof of the value of THE CANADIAN GROCER as an advertising medium? In this issue you will find proofs from our subscribers.



OUR PRIZE ESSAY COMPETITION

The Judges, after perusing the many Manuscripts and carefully digesting their contents, make their Award.

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21, 1894.

FIRST PRIZE-ROBERT MILLS, Toronto

SECOND PRIZE-A. J. SHAW, Toronto. THIRD PRIZE-ROBERT O. FIELDING, Niagara Falls.

MESSRS. R. A. Donald and Stephen Hustwitt, the gentlemen deputed to judge the essays in THE GROCER'S Prize Competition on the subject of BUY-ING, HANDLING AND SELLING OF TEAS, have completed their task.

Mr. Mills, the winner of the first prize, is a retail grocer of many years standing in the city of Toronto. His place of business is at 389 Church street.

Mr. Shaw, who carries off second honors, is a retailer grocer carrying on business at 884 Yonge street, Toronto.

Mr. Fielding lives at Niagara Falls, and is no stranger to readers of THE GROCER, he having, on different occasions contributed some timely and well-written articles on subjects of interest to the trade.

The task of the judges was no light one in more respects than one. In the first place they had to carefully read a large number of manuscripts, and that, too, after business hours. Then, even after that much time was occupied in re-reading and rereading in order to a final arrangement of the order of the awards, so close was the competition.

Each judge first read the essays independent of the other, putting on paper the order of merit in which, in his opinion, they stood. Then when the two judges met on Monday hight last they compared these slips of paper, and the coincidence presented should satisfy every one as to the justice of their award. The first four names on each slip were the same, the only difference being in the order of arrangement.

The envelopes cont ining the proper names of the essayists, were in possession of the editor of THE GROCER until the judges had allotted the prizes, when they were handed over to them to be opened for identification of the winners.

The five essayists honorably mentioned

by the judges and entitled to THE GROCER for one year are :

- S. A. BRUBACHER Elmira.

WM. RYANBrampton.

There were among others who contributed essays: A. J. Lawrence, Windsor, Nova Scotia; Marion Harrison, Brandon, Man.; H. Tindale, Arthur, Ont.; J. M. Weeks, Dartmouth, N.S.; Charles Mock, Montreal; Marion H. Bigger, Niagara Falls; W. P. Anderson, Guelph; George A. Wiltse, Athens, Ont.; H. T. Barker, address not given; A. B. H. Carl, Norland; Cyrus T. Throop, Port Hope; R. Hutchison, Listowel; W. H. Reed, Belleville.

There were two ladies among the contributors, and both bore the name of "Marion."

JUDGES' REPORT.

Report on Essays submitted in competition for THE GROCER'S Prizes :

> First Prize, \$20-KEE-MUN. Second Prize, 10-POOBONG.

Third Prize, 5-CEVLINDO.

Five Prizes of Annual Subscriptions-

SCHUICKEL FRITZ, GEE WHONG, CEYLON, ONWARD, SEDAINUM.

The general tone of the essays submitted is a matter of congratulation to the members of the grocery trade. Throughout there is breathed a spirit of interest in the tea department which bodes ill for the packet introducer, and well for independent effort in handling. Everywhere dirt exposure and cheap goods are severely condemned, and cleanliness, promptness, and straight business methods extolled. " Goods well bought are half sold " is so well known a motto that almost every essayist reiterates it. All these things, we say, are matters for congratulation among well-wishers of the trade, and we anticipate great good from a publication and consequent perusal of these essays by the grocery men throughout Canada. The readers and critics will please notice the great stress laid on complete isolation of teas, in general stores. We thoroughly believe that even those who have written these essives are not too particular regarding exposure of teas to foreign odors, dust and evaporating influences. We say to all, practice what you preach in this matter.

You cannot be too particular, for success will only come to the careful handling of these sensitive goods

Whil: everyone canno hope to win a prize, there is room to believe that every one of the competitors will ultimately succeed. All of the essays contained ideas of more or less importance, and we much mistake the editor of THE GROCER if he does not in the near future select and embody in a short, pungent article the whole of the many good points made by those who are not prize winners.

RICHARD O. DONALD. STEPHEN HUSTWITT. 9

FIRST PRIZE ESSAY.

Of the many articles handled by the grocer, none is so important as that of tea. This importance arises from its value as a profit producing article, and also from its effectiveness in retaining and increasing the general trade when supplied of such quality as to give continuous satisfaction: to the general public and to the regular customer.

Notwithstanding its importance, it may be stated (of our own country at any rate) that there is no other article the quality and value of which are so little understood.

Various circumstances have largely contributed to this ignorance on the subject.

Our country being a new one has in many districts been rapidly opened up, and into such fields many with little or no previous business training have been tempted to embark.

Until within a comparatively recent period, also, we have been largely a green tea drinking people, when the demand was for something sharp, pungent and of pleasing appearance, and the selection of such teas required much less judgment and discrimination than has since become necessary, when the public taste has turned so largely to black teas. In Great Britain, where young men have been compelled to serve a long apprenticeship, such has generally been undertaken with houses fully acquainted with every part of the business, and the results have been widely different. Her people too have long been a black tea loving people, and on her markets, also, the productions of every tea-growing country had to find their place of sale, and here also, the excellencies of new producing districts received early recognition, the result of all these advantages being that with her the manipulation of tea has developed into a science.

Our own taste having largely turned to black teas, it now requires much greater discrimination than was formerly necessary, and the advent of Indian and Ceylon teas has still further complicated our position.

Assai'ed as the grocery trade is now from so many quarters, the necessity for better knowledge and attention is apparent, if those engaged in that calling and to whom it of right belongs are not to witness the almost entire withdrawal of this article from their realm of business.

To understand the buying, handling and selling of tea, is to be possessed of an enviable knowledge and experience, and while such proficiency is not possible to every one, the study of these points in any measure will be both profitable and entertaining. It may be said that such study will take up too much valuable time, and that it is much better tobuy from others having the knowledge, capital, and experience; but even should this method of doing the trade be the one adopted, the great necessity for a better acquaintance with all these matters must be plain to every one.

BUYING TEA.

Every grocer should be provided with small kettle and apparatus for boiling water as conveniently and as quickly as possible, proper scales for weighing small samples of tea, pots for drawing and cups for tasting same, and so be ready to start from the beginning. This process of drawing samples is so generally known that it need not be particularized.

Samples of kind of tea wished for having been procured from various houses, should be drawn and tasted, and examination made of leaves of each, their color, size and smell being closely noted. In such a draw there will in all probability be some teas in competition that may safely be placed aside from having some objectionable characteristics. Those remaining should then be carefully placed in order of esteem, but should any difficulty be experienced in giving a decision between several samples that are deemed to rank above the others, then the draw should be repeated, these alone this time being considered, thus narrowing down the examination.

Where it may be difficult to trace any difference in drawing qualities of such samples, then the style or make of leaf, and their weight, bulk for bulk, should be carefully looked into. These are matters for careful consideration in any event, and will generally be found helpful in making required decision. This having been obtained, however, the tea esteemed most may be higher in price than others approaching it very nearly in drawing qualities and style, and should this be the case, and it is found that it cannot be purchased excepting at a considerably higher figure than some approaching it closely in every respect, then all points considered, it may be better to purchase a tea ranking second or third in "draw."

It is a good plan always to have a sample of tea wished to be replaced, and which has been known from experience to have given satisfaction, placed in competition with these others, and should it prove to be better than any of them, then it will be advisable to procure other samples, and that the whole process be repeated until something equal to, if not better, may be secured.

Samples of teas of various districts, and others known to have been good value, should always be kept handy for reference, and in good sized air-tight tins, properly labelled with their character and year of production. These are exceedingly valuable to any one when in the market buying or replacing tea.

Purchases of tea should be confined to houses of good standing and of enterprise. They are the most likely to have the right article, and confining your trade generally to

them, they will learn your taste and wants, will take an interest in your business in this line, and will be sure to bring under your notice at any time samples having, in their estimation, special value. Having good judgment themselves and having in their employ those who are experts, and giving their whole time to the study of the question, their advice or suggestions will be exceedingly valuable.

It is impossible here to specify the kinds of tea to buy; they are of almost infinite variety and flavor, and must only be touched on in the most general way. The first pickings of any variety are generally the most desirable. They are superior in flavor and in keeping and blending qualities. The new season crop should also receive preference tea losing its goodness by keeping, the delicate aroma gradually passing off. Certain districts are famed for fine teas, but this should not always be relied on, the quality sometimes differing very much with character of season.

Japans and green teas are in great demand in some sections, and may be more easily judged than other varieties. They are all more or less colored, and great attention should be paid to this point, and if to a large extent, should be discarded.

Indians and Ceylons are now obtaining a very large sale, and require special attention, as they vary much in flavor. Their peculiar sharpness and great strength, together with their moderate price, make them desirable goods to handle.

With these and China blacks, some of which are justly esteemed, there is a wide field for selection, and an acute sense of taste and smell will especially be required when these are to be purchased.

Musty, unclean, minty, or earthy teas and those having rank and peculiar flavors, should be studiously avoided; a very small portion of any such will spoil the best tea combined with them.

The character of water prevailing where tea is to find its market should not be lost sight of. So much stress is paid to this in Great Britain that London tea houses are said to procure samples of water used in those places to which their travelers are to be sent.

As a general rule it may be stated that North China teas, classed as black leaf Congous (Monings), are adapted for hardwater districts, South China or red-leaf Congous (Kaisows) drawing to best advantage with soft waters. Indians and Ceylons do not show quite as much difficulty in this respect.

Scented orange Pekoe and capers should be used, if at all, very sparingly, and, at any rate, they are in much less demand than formerly.

Teas already blended and in bulk form are now being extensively offered, and where a small business may be done, or where there is neither time nor ability to perform this properly, it is a good plan to buy such teas. With a properly prepared article there is some chance of giving satisfaction, but with one put up at haphazard there is almost none whatever. If this course is adopted there will still be the necessity for testing the various blends, the same as the simpler forms, especially to see that uniformity is being maintained.

Packet teas are also being offered under different names, and while many are good, it is not to the grocer's advantage to help to introduce an article liable to be handled by these in other lines of business.

HANDLING TEA.

The utmost care is necessary to prevent tea acquiring foreign flavors. It should therefore, if possible, be kept by itself in a moderately warm room. If this cannot be done, great care should be taken to keep it out of reach of all strong smelling articles, as soap, oranges, apples, etc.

When any of the packages are opened and the contents not all removed, great pains should be taken to replace lead lining and cover so as to exclude dust.

Tea should never be exposed in window or at shop door, as is so often done, where the air, light and dust, quickly and surely destroy all semblance to the original, delicately flavored article.

The practice of blending teas has obtained very largely, more especially since Indian and Ceylon's have made their appearance, and for the successful carrying on of the trade is now absolutely necessary. To do so, however, requires an intimate acquaintance with the various productions, and also a knowledge of the manner in which teas affect each other in combination. The reason for blending is that different teas possess varying qualities and characteristics. Some teas possess fine flavor, others strength, and and others body or thickness; no single variety has all these qualities to any marked degree.

The object therefore sought by blending is to bring these various attributes together in such proportions as will satisfy the greatest number of consumers, and at the smallest possible cost. The taste for tea prepared in this manner being an acquired one, the process must be performed with exactness and uniformity, a record being always kept of the component parts of each mixture and a sample carefully preserved for future reference. In blending process, teas should always be carefully weighed, not measured. Certain teas are improved when combined with other varieties, but impaired when others are substituted in blend.

This fact has been the stumbling block in the way to success to many grocers. They have mixed indiscriminately, and the ever varying qualities of their goods have resulted from ignorance of this fact and want of exactness in manipulation.

A common tea should never be mixed with a fine one in order to reduce cost. The flavor of the former will most certainly prevail, and the good qualities of the other be entirely lost. A tea mill and cutter are almost a necessity for the proper preparation of any mixture, the cutter giving an even appearance to it, and making available leaf of large make but good quality.

All teas handled in this manner should be placed in bins excluding air as much as possible and kept for some time before being used. The various t arts will influence each other or be "assimilated," and in process be greatly improved. There is infinite var iety of combination possible, and it is well, especially in high class and medium blends, to cultivate a peculiarity of flavor that shall distinguish and place them above all other preparations. In Great Britain, where competition is exceedingly keen, many grocers prefer to do all this work themselves, claiming it to be impossible for any blending firm to please all sections of their country, and also claim that those purchasing from such make a serious mistake by sacrificing their individuality, and loosing touch with their customers. "This," it is remarked, "em phasizes the necessity of every dealer study-



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If you require any "quality" or "kind" please examine Travelers' Samples. We are to-day showing the best values we ever had - -

DOUBT

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Lucas, Steele & Bristol

Wholesale Grocers,

HAMILTON.

JUST RECEIVED car load Arguimbau Extra Selected Valencia Raisins. Also new Turkey Prunes in cases. Fine quality Patras Currants, barrels and halves. We are showing great values in all grades of Teas—bought away down—including our own blend "Koh-inoor." This is the gem of India and Ceylon teas. "Viking"—a rich Ceylon tea, in half chests. "St. Olaf"—the finest Ceylon tea, in half chests. "St. Magnus"—the leading 25c. Japan tea; price, 18c. Agents in Canada for "Le Roy" Salt, "Lovejoy's" Breakfast Flakes, "Cherry's" Pure Mustard, Mrs. Lazenby's Pickles, Soups and Jellies. The best goods of their kind in Canada.

BALFOUR & CO. Wholesale Grocers, Hamilton.

JAMES TURNER & CO., HAMILTON.



ing the wants of his neighborhood and of placing his tea trade upon an independent basis."

SELLING TEA.

Having succeeded in procuring teas that may be expected to please, a most important consideration is how best to bring them to notice of customers and the public generally. Treat them not as a well-known "staple" but as if a new article requiring special effort for introduction.

A prominent display in half-chests and smaller packages should always be seen inside of store, as also samples of various district productions convenient for examination, some specially attractive display occasionally being made in window with handsomely put up packages of your blends.

Outside, the sign boards and wagon must also impress every one with the specialty of this brand of business. All bags should be of fine quality, great care being taken to obtain neatness of appearance in all tea parcels. Nothing gives so bad an impression to customers as the careless and slovenly parcelling so often seen. Let all tea bags and papers be neatly printed. Have a special name for your blend, this appearing prominently on them, as also instructions for its proper making. Small handbills, short, pointed and catchy may be placed in every purchase leaving premises Sugar bags should have special notices, and will reach many who only deal with you in sugar. Salesmen should talk tea as often but as judiciously as possible.

Ascertain where customers in other lines get this one, what kind and what price they use, and if possible a sample of it. Examine this carefully and be prepared to show that you can not only match it but are able to do better in both quality and price. Give them some to prove this.

If a customer drops off, quickly notice this and find the reason of it, thus showing him your anxiety to retain custom and your willingness to remedy any dissatisfaction. Sample your neighborhood occasionally with neat parcels of line deemed suitable for locality.

The grocer has long loaded his teas with excessive profit, endeavoring to make up here for small returns on other goods. Change your ideas on this point considerably.

Handle high-grade goods, striving always to show that the finer kinds are really the most economical.

This kind furnishes better profit to the seller and more satisfaction to the consumer, and the tendency of such kinds is to make talk on the subject and to win increasing trade.

KEE-MUN.

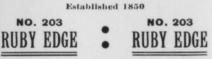
SECOND PRIZE ESSAY.

The tea plant, or the sinensis, we are told, was used by the Chinese as far back as the sixth century, and it is believed that in China the habit of infusing and drinking the liquor of the leaves of this plant was first known. According to a Chinese legend the virtues of tea were discovered by the mythical Emperor Chinnung, 2737 B.C., to who'n all medical and agricultural knowledge is traced. It is also stated that in the thirteenth century seed was brought to-Japan from China and planted in the southern island. Kuishui, whence the cultivation spread northward and southward. Till well into the nineteenth century it may be said that China and Japan were the only two tea-producing countries, and that the

product reached the western market only through narrow channels and under the most oppressive restrictions. In 1826 the Dutch established tea-gardens in Java. In 1841 seed was procured in China and brought to India, and with it some Chinese workmen to conduct the operations of teacultivation on the Himalayas In 1876 the coffee-leaf disease induced planters to give serious attention to tea cultivation in Ceylon. Since then the tea industry has made vast strides and has every prospect of taking first place among the Singalese productions. China tea first began to be drank in England about the middle of the seventeenth century. In 1836 there was one pound of indigenous leaves sent from India to London, in 1837 there was 5 pounds of Assam tea, in 1838 the quantity was 12 small boxes, in 1839 there was 95 boxes, and in 1893 the quantity of tea from India and Ceylon received into Great Britain was : From India, 113, 539,000 lbs.; from Ceylon, 68,892,000 lbs., and from Java, 3,833,000 lbs.; making a total of 186, 264,000 lbs., against 56,118,000 lbs. from China and Japan in the same year—a marvellous change having taken place in a few years in the growth and consumption of Brit sh grown teas. In the United States and Canada the consumption of Indian and Ceylon teas is continually increasing, particularly so in Canada, while China teas appear to be decreasing, particularly the green teas. Japan teas are increasing, and the demand is becoming more marked for medium and better grades. Cheap, poor teas should be avoided, and no retailer should be tempted to introduce them if his trade does not call for cheap stuff. Always, bring your teas to the front by displaying the packages in some conspicuous part of the store, piled up neatly with the facings to the front. Have some special tickets dis-played about the store and windows referring to your teas, their special value and fine flavors, etc. It is a good thing to have some special line offering, say one week a Japan, the next a Young Hyson, the next India and ylon, and so on, always keeping your teas to the front and before the public. Adver-tise your teas freely but wisely ; if in a dis-Adverwhere black teas are chiefly used. put emphasis on the British-grown production -; in this way we help to cement the connecting links of a great empire of which we as Canadians form no mean part. Let your place of business be kept clean and everything in order, well ventilated and your goods displayed with taste. Your assistants polite and obliging, having a knowledge of the business in which they are engaged, they should use their talents in trying to understand human nature and be able to read the thoughts of their customers so as to throw in their influence to obviate doubt and suspicion arising in the minds of customers when they are selecting and buying goods. This applies particularly to teas where these opportunities are continually offered, and should not be lost sight of but always embraced when showing teas. In this way a salesman showing teas. In this way a salesman proves his ability to compete with difficulties arising too often in the minds of intending buyers of tea.

In buying teas I have always avoided being prejudiced against the introduction of new teas, because I firmly believe that some peoples' tastes change quite as often as the seasons change in the year, therefore, I must keep continually posted on all kinds of tea as they are shown and introduced to the trade, and as I am doing a general grocery business I cannot afford to let anything pass me which is likely to take and suit the public.

This applies to all kinds of goods, but more particularly to teas, as they are the salt of the retail trade, and to my mind tea is the most particular and most profitable article sold in the retail grocery business. While I acknowledge all this to be true, yet I must use caution and prudence lest I get imposed upon by unscrupulous and over ambitious so called wholesale dealers who are continually introducing something new, particularly in teas. For example, let us take packet teas, and who in the trade can deny but that the introduction of these teas is doing harm to the trade generally. Howmanythere are who by being led into trying packet teas have lost nearly all their tea trade, and perhaps may never recover it again, because they have driven their customers away from buy ing their own special teas through pushing packet teas which they have been induced to buy through unfair and false representations being made to them by some of the packet tea men, and to get rid of it they have been tempted to recommend it to their cus tomers, and then not willing to exchange it when they found it did not please, and in this vay it has done harm to very many retailers. I experienced some of this trouble, but only slightly I am glad to say, and you could not now pay me to buy, handle, or sell packet tea to anyone. My experience was not dearly bought, but it cost me sufficient anxiety and trouble for a little while until I found out the cause which will prevent me from ever at tempting to introduce another man's teas upon my own responsibility, and staking my long standing for teas against an unknown reputation, and speculation in an article called Ceylon tea when perhaps half of the mixture is a poor China Congou ingeniously smothered up by an Indian or Ceylon tea, and hidden from view or from being examined by being closed up in a lead package. In buying bulk teas my first duty is to select those teas most suitable for the locality in which I do business. I must also under-stand the character of the water chiefly used by the people to whom I sell teas, and I must also regard their likes and dislikes about different kinds of teas which they may use, and be able to inform them of the dif ferent characters and peculiar flavors and quality of teas generally. The water used for infusing teas is an important part of the business, and more depends upon knowledge than most dealers are inclined to believe. I must also understand the characters and retain a knowledge of the different qualities of teas most suitable for the varied waters of different districts. There are some districts where Japan tea is principally used by the consumers, and



This is one of the choicest patterns in Glassware for 1894.

The Shape is Beautiful The Quality is Rich... The Price is Low

Any merchant can sell a large quantity of this line. Put up in assorted packages only. PRICE, \$1385 per package.

Send for cuts and price list or order a sample package.

JAMES A. SKINNER & CO.

TORONTO, ONT., VANCOUVER, B.C.

scarcely any other teas are sold ; another district a mixture of China, Young Hyson and Japan, and perhaps China Gunpowder in another, nearly a'l black teas are used, principally China blacks; in others perhaps Indian and Ceylon teas predominate. Toronto it is estimated that 90 per cent. of the tea drank is black tea, and of this 60 per cent. is Indian and Ceylon. Of course, there is a wide difference of opinion among city dealers as to the buying, handling and selling of these particular teas. In some old-established stores they sell nearly all China Congous, chiefly Moning Congou, and perhaps a fair proportion of Young Hyson and Gunpowders as green teas. Others have gone altogether over to Indian and Ceylon black teas, and with them China Congou is almost a thing of the past. There are a great many stores where blended black teas have become popular with their cus-These blends are composed of tomers. India, Ceylon and China teas, and which, in my opinion, are the cheapest, most suitable, economical and most serviceable teas for

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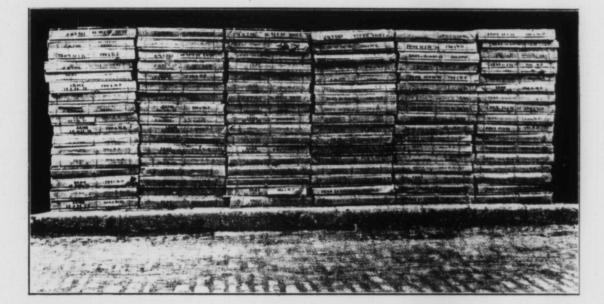
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EDGE

Darjeeling Indian tea, which is more scarce, perhaps, than the fine Keemun Congous. When buying teas I always encourage competition, and prefer to get samples before buying from both the wholesale grocer and the wholesale tea merchant, for it is value I want to get in buying, and I am not so par-ticular about the name of the firm I buy from so long as their reputation is one of honesty and good business principles. I desire, also, to have both samples and brands or number of teas left me from whom I purchase, and I always make it a rule to test my teas on arrival with the samples which I buy from. I do this to satisfy myself that the teas are the same as bought, and also to save the salesman or the firm which they represent from any blame. In this way I have no excuse, and can-not accuse them of misrepresenting a tea to me, in case my customers should by any means complain of my teas not suiting them.

In handling teas, of course, care must be taken not to expose them to any dampness, my trouble, except it be the satisfaction of knowing that I got the weight of tea charged to me. In testing Indian and Ceylon tea in particular, I find it almost impossible to get a tea having both flavor and heavy liquor, so I have to select generally two teas or more to meet my wants for blending purposes. In testing Young Hyson, Gunpowders and Japans, I always prefer the early picked teas, and judge them principally by their color and aroma. I prefer the liquor of these teas to be a palish green, which I think indicates that they are early teas; the later pickings are usually of a darker color and somewhat brownish in liquor, although the style of leaf may be the same as the early-picked teas.

In the selling of teas of course I must first seek to know what kind of tea my customers are in the habit of using, and if I find them settled on any particular kind of tea, then I proceed to please them by giving the best value I can afford of that particular kind of tea which they desire to buy if they be suited and satisfied. For instance, sup-



This is a photograph of a carload of paper manufactured expressly by the E-B-Eddy Co , Hull, for THE CANADIAN GROCER. Weight, 20,000 pounds ; value, §1, 500. We merely show this as another proof of the size of our circulation and the size of our business.

the consumers to buy and the most profitable for the retailer to handle. My experience has proven this, and therefore I ex press it with emphasis. The teas used for these blends are varied according to the taste of the blender, and are composed of what is commonly called Assam, Darjeeling, Kangra Valley, Pekoes, Pekoe Souchong, in Indian teas, and also Ceylon broken Pekoe, Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong of different characters ; the China kinds used are principally Monings, Kaisows, Panyongs, Packlings, Packlums, Saryunes and Pekoe Conous, with Formosa Oolong, Scented Orange Pekoes and Capers as flavorings. In buying my teas I always endeavor to buy the best value, judging the value of each par-ticular kind of tea by its cup qualities, of course giving care also for style and color of leaf. If I wanted to buy a black tea to sell as a fine lone tea I should select an earlypicked mountain grown Moning Congou from the Keemun District. These teas, in my opinion, are rich and bright in color, of a mellow character, with a fineness of flavor surpassed only by a delicate high-grown nor allow them to get chilled by extreme cold, nor must they be allowed to come in contact with any deleterious smells, which is too often the case in very many stores. My plan is to keep my bulk teas by them-selves in a clean, dry, warm room, or in some separate part of the warehouse; and teas which I may want opened I put in large canisters or lead-lined chests, with hids to cover them from getting any dust or dirt mixed with the tea. I make it a rule to mix my teas every two weeks (that is, the blacks), and I mix sufficient to run me a month or more. By this means I have my black teas blended fully two weeks or more before using them; this helps me not only to please myself, but also my customers, be-cause of the uniformity of my teas, and it also helps me to unravel any mystery from complaints which may be made from my customers regarding my teas. I perhaps should mention just here that I have made it a rule for years to weigh and tare every package of tea I buy, and, in all justice to the trade, I must say that I have not lost anything, and I have not gained much for

pose a customer had been drinking Japan tea for years, it would be foolish for me to recommend my specially blended tea because I thought it the best value I had in The same reason applies to any the store. other kind of tea. But supposing 1 had a customer that wanted a black tea, and did not know just what kind of a black tea he or she wanted, then I should talk up my spe cial blends and endeavor to press home the fact which I conscientiously believe to be true, that my blended teas are the best of teas, and that they are positively sure to please if a fair trial were given them. In doing this with such a customer, I not only get my blended teas introduced and tested, but if they be liked I shall see that customer again, and be able to hold him or her against all competitors because of the secret flavors of my teas which they cannot purchase else-where; and next to all this, I am especially pleased because my profits on these particular teas are larger than on the ordinary kinds. This is most gratifying to me—in particular because in these times of close competition and price-cutting, we retail gro-

cers require some little recompense for our labor and careful study of buying, handling and selling of teas. POOBONG. and selling of teas.

THIRD PRIZE ESSAY. RUVING

No article in a grocer's stock has such an important beaving on his business as tea. Tea is relied upon to attract and retain trade for other commodities and at the same time yield a larger margin of profit ; yet no food product is so little understood and so difficult to buy with success as tea. The indimedit to buy with success as tea. The in-tending buyer should watch the market fluctuations and study the law of supply and demand. Should there be a brisk demand on "first arrivals" high prices prevail for some time, followed by a dull, drooping market, from which no one obtains satisfaction ; but should dealers hold off for better prices, the demand on arrival is light, prices quickly descend and continue comparatively steady. The decline generally occurs about September; advantage should then be taken of the capital selections arriving during October and November. This applies more October and November. This applies more particularly to China and Japan teas. In regard to Formosas the buying should be put off two or three months later, as unlike other varieties the first picking of Formosa is the poorest, the second best, and the third or autumn crop is best of all. This is due to climatic causes which it is unpresessary to to climatic causes which it is unnecessary to enter upon Ceylon and Indians can be purchased with advantage at almost any time, for the reason that while the first, second and third crops of China and Japans are re-spectively inferior to each other, there is nothing in either Ceylon or Indian pickings to denote their relationship to any crop or

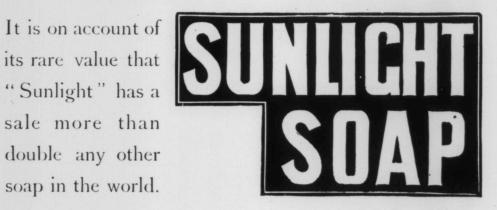
gathering. It is not advisable to buy heavy of these teas, as owing to the high-firing which they undergo they do not keep well. Never keep old tea. A three months' stock is sufficient for a retailer to have on hand at one time. As soon as teas have ripened they begin to decay, but some teas last longer than others before beginning to deteriorate. "First Crop." teas are the best for blending. As butter is to oleomargarine so is first crop tea to second crop. Oleomargarine may be a very passable and useful arti-cle, but to a connoisseur the difference be-tween it and butter is so great that it can hardly be expressed in words. First crop tea is superior to later pickings in flavor, in theine, in keeping powers, in blending pro-perties, in every quality for which tea is considered valuable, excepting, perhaps, thickness. If we were to judge tea by the thickness. If we were to judge tea by the label on the packages in which they come, all teas are "First Crop." They can only be told by their appearance to the eye, their scent and aroma to the nose, and the taste of the liquor. The influence of climate, temperature, and mode of cultivation is as great upon tea as other vegetation. The season in one province may have been favseason in one province may have been lav-orable to a large production, although in another the crop is a failure. One year Oonfas may be thick and strong, the next thin and undesirable, while Moy Chow, Knitucks, or some other variety, inferior the first year, may now possess desirable quali-ties. The advertiser of using the first pulsties. The advantages of using the first pick-ings—or, rather, the best crop of the year, making quality and quantity the test—is self apparent. Do not, for the sake of a Good, clean tea can always be bought for a fraction a' ove the rubbish that is sold for " quotation." By the gain of a present cent

or two your future trade is most likely ruined, the public is disgusted, and discredit is cast upon tea as an article of food. The only satisfactory manner of properly choosing teas is by tasting, at the same time not neg-lecting the sense of smell and the appear-ance of the leaf to the eye. The method of doing this is familiar to all. The points to be considered are body, color, strength, flavor and aroma. The technical terms used to describe the flavors of tea are : Formosas are "fragrant"; Foochows "mellow"; to describe the flavors of tea are : Formosas are "fragrant"; Foochows "mellow"; Amoys "nutty"; green teas "pungent"; Pekoes "piquant"; Congous "fruity"; Souchongs 'tarry"; Japans "mealy"; Ceylons "toa ty"; Indians "malty." Avoid Oolongs of an "herby,""weedy" or "wild" davor as they are generally mixed with An flavor, as they are generally mixed with An kois. For low grade green teas use Moyune, without regard to appearance, as it will give more satisfaction than Pingsueys or Cantons of fine style. Too tarry Souchongs and Congous of a musty, mousey or smoky flavor should be left alone. For scented teas the Foochow varieties are the best. Japans the Foochow varieties are the best. Japans of a fishy, grassy or metallic flavor are dear at any price. Avoid all low grade India, Ceylons or Javas that have the least burnt, sour, baked, uncooked or raw flavor. A perfect looking leaf is commercially more valuable than a broken one, and, if sold by appearances, will decidedly fetch more money, although intrinsically the broken leaf may have the better value of the two—that is, in liquor : but a good leaf with a bad liquor is liquor; but a good leaf with a bad liquor is like a pretty girl with a bad heart, or a gro-cer who goes to church on Sunday, and tells what he calls trade lies the remainder of the week. A judicious use of these broken teas, when the other teas in a blend are leafy and free from dust, of two pounds in twenty, or two in sixteen, will often give the dealer an

TRUE ECONOMY CONSISTS

Not in buying the largest quantity of Soap at the lowest possible price, but in securing the BEST VALUE for the money expended.

It is on account of "Sunlight" has a sale more than double any other soap in the world.



There is no soap cheaper to use, because of the ease with which a little soap will do a big lot of work.

It is always the same in quality, and never disappoints.

HANDLING

advantage of four or five cents per pound, besides greatly improving the blend. Broken Indians and Ceylons are especially useful teas. It is said that "tea is not sold to be looked at," yet the appearance of your tea should not be neglected, many people being prejudiced for and against tea by its appear ance. Should a tea of rough, irregular leaf have strength, aroma, or other durable qualities, it should be sifted and cut to gauge by means of a tea-cutter. A book should be kept in which is marked the retail prices of the teas; when a canister is filled, the date and amount of tea should be entered in the book. This gives a pretty accurate idea of the amount of tea sold in a stated time with-out taking stock, and also the quantity of each kind. It is particularly useful when blended teas are largely sold.

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Upon the arrival of your teas have them piled up in rows with the face outward, each kind by itself. Upon the bottom package of each description nail a small card having the name of the firm purchased from, the number of packages in the lot, the date they were received, and the cost (in private figures) plainly marked on it. Teas rapidly absorb the flavor of any strong-smelling article near which they may be placed, therefore it becomes a point of great moment not to stow them too near any product that emits a strong aroma, such as cheese, soap, spices, fish, coal-oil, etc. Teas should be kept as much as possible from the light and air, particularly in damp or humid weather, as the oxidizing influence of the

atmosphere has a more or less deleterious effect upon them; therefore, it is a foolish practice to open a few ches's of tea and place them about the floor of the store or in the window for show, for every hour the tea remains exposed to the air it deteriorates in strength and drinking qualities. If it is desirable to push any particular tea it is much better to obtain a few Russian bowls, which can be had with a holding capacity of from one to ten pounds of tea. I advocate the smaller sizes. Fill the bowls with the particular tea or teas you desire to draw attention to, place them on the counter or other convenient place, with a neat card on them with the price and kind of tea marked on it. These bowls being of handsome appearance are very suitable for window decoration, and can be used for

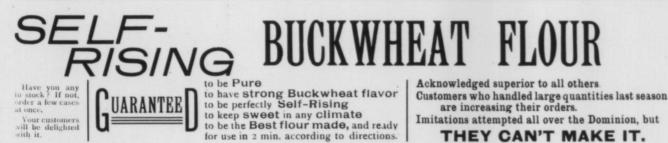
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DAVIDSON & HAY

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Complete assortment of Teas, Sugars, Syrups, etc., now in stock. Send for samples and quotations.

36 Yonge Street, Toronto.



THEY CAN'T MAKE IT.

The Ireland National Food Co. Ltd., Toronto, Can. OPERATING THE LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE BREAKFAST CEREAL FOOD MILLS in the Dominion

Cowan's cings

CHOCOLATE

LEMON COLORED

Have stood the test for years. They are the ONLY GENUINE. Sure to please your customers.

PEARL PINK WHITE

.. WRITE ...

THE COWAN CO., LTD., TORONTO, CANADA.

showing coffee, sugar, spices, etc. Do not stow tea near a stove or hot pipes; a dry, cool atmosphere of moderate temperature is the best. If only a part of a package is used it is much better to put the remainder into an iron bin having a tight fitting lid, than to leave it in the chest with the lead turned down and the cover thrown loosely on it, as it is thus liable to become contaminated by various articles being thrown upon it. Never sell tea out of freshly painted bins or new Japanned tea caddies ; in order to "season" these fill them with the commonest teasyou have—black for those intended for black teas and green for the green teas-let it remain a few days, then turn it out and put in a fresh supply which also allow to remain a week or ten days, at the end of which time the bins can be used with comparative safety for the finer teas. Tea chests which have a fancy label, and of which there may be a number and which are in a good state of preservation should be carefully opened, the lids nailed on and kept for store or window decoration. The tea lead should be kept in a barrel of which the tare has been taken to save trouble when selling the lead. The matting which comes round the chests can also be profitably used. In England they are sold at so much the pound to market gardeners to wrap their produce in when shipping such as celery, lettuce, radishes, etc., or to cover the tops of barrels containing spinach, cauliflowers or other light vegetables; fishmen also buy them for packing fish in ; they are also made into "kneeling mats" which are used by the "maid of all work" when scrubbing out the kitchen or door step-, protecting her dress from the dirt and her knees from the hard floor. The small twenty pound packages are particularly useful to keep for refilling. In sending out tea with other goods it should always be doubly wrapped to prevent contamination by the other articles in the basket. Blended teas should always be n ixed a week or ten days before being used in order to procure a thorough assimilati n of the different flavors; these are best kept in air tight iron bins.

SELLING.

This is a more difficult art even than that of buying, there being so many tastes and peculiarities to cater to. Learn all you can about the article so that you will be able to answer any reasonable question. Ascertain the "likings" of your customers as to the sort of tea, the flavor and strength they prefer, kive samples of the different kinds, and when you have struck their fancy make a note of it and always afterwards give the same grade and quality. Blend your teas, particularly blacks. The man who can successfully blend will always lead his competitors in the tea trade; but this is a subject which requires separate treatment and would be out of pla e here. Always push high-class eas There is no doubt that an absolute distaste for tea has toa great extent been created by the "rubbish" that has been so extensively sold of late years. Low grade tea has, in part, been imported as the outcome of a demand for a cheap article, so called, although the lowest cost tea must intrinsically be the dearest. Don't throw the whole burden of your loss on sugar, etc., upon tea, but be a man and sell sugar for a profit and give good value for money in tea, it will pay in the end On an average 35 to 40 per cent. profit is as much as ought reasonably to be expected, and even that I think is too much to work a successful trade. Advertise freely, changing at least once a week. Let your "ads." be novel, and should

you advertise general groceries always contrive to bring tea in at some part of it. It is advantageous to advertise tea one week, the next general groceries with tea, and so on. This is the system I have pursued since taking charge of the tea and coffee department of the firm I am with, the result being that our trade in these two articles has nearly doubled during the past six months. But all the advertising in the world won't sell tea unless the article be high grade. Now and then give a tea exhibit. Fit up a space next the window, which should be trimmed with tea, as a Japanese tea room ; make the doorway of two piles of tea chests, of the same mark if possible, bridged over with boards, on which place empty 20lb. tea boxes; cover the boards with draped cheese cloth of various colors, yellow prevailing ; hang some Japanese lanterns around, which light up at night; a few fans here and there; on the floor nail some matting from the tea chests. In the interior place a table covered with a white cloth ; use thin china cups ; have a small gas stove and a kettle holding about one or two quarts of water. Then procure some of Hobb's tea infusors; you will thus be able to make a fresh cup of tea, with fresh water, of any kind the customer desires to taste ; or if you desire to push a particular grade, you can infuse that only. At these exhibits use only your best teas, and the common only by way of comparison; you can thus point out the advantages and economy of buying high grade teas. Trim the window occasionally with tea, for which purpose use the Russian bowls, some Japanese fans, some panels with Chinese figures on them; it would also be an advantage to ob: ain some real tea plants and place them in your window. Above all, let the dressing of the window be as plain and simple as possible, conducive with good tiste. The tea plants, or rather seedlings, can be obtained through the Agricultural Department of the Government, and by placing them in a greenhouse for three or four months they will be nice young plants for decoration. Instruct your customers how to make tea; disabuse them of the false notion that tea ought to be stewed, and that green tea is made on copper pans. Talk tea in a sen-sible and practical manner. Let your scales and scoops be always clean and bright, and used exclusively for tea. I have known cus-tomers to be lost through a few grains of pepper or other spices getting into the tea. Keep a few one or two pound tin tea canisters, which might be sold to tea buyers only at a small margin of profit. But all the ad-vertisings and other inducements will be thrown away unless you keep fine grade goods, and don't attempt to get too much

CEYLINDO.

THE GROCER has been so encouraged by the interest that the trade has taken in this competition that the publishers have decided to offer fu ther prizes for competition. Subject and conditions will be announced next week. It is to be hoped that all those who wrote in the recent contest will again be found in the next competition. The subject, "Buying, Handling and Selling of Teas," is one of the most difficult in the grocery trade upon which to write, one only being qualified to do so after years of practical experience, which of course is more easily obtained by those living in cities and larger towns. But those who did not get

profit

into the prize or honor list have no reed to lose heart because they did not. In the opinion of the judges the essays were of a surprisingly high order, and they are well qualified to give an opinion on the matter. Mr. Donald is one of the most live and progressive retail grocers in the city, while Mr. Hustwitt, as a tea expert, stands in the front rank. "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again."

London bakers have raised the price of bread from 4 to 5c. a loaf.

GENTLEMEN :

The time is at hand when you should

STOCK WITH BULK EXTRACTS . .

•

Our supply for Summer is now ready, and we will honor any commands sent direct, or through our travelers. Yours very truly,

THE

SNOW DRIFT CO.

ARCHER, Carpenter and Store Fitter

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

Cor. of Adelaide St., Toronto.

BUYING, HANDLING AND SELLING OF TEAS.

We have published in neat booklet form the prizewinning essays on the above subject. They are written by retailers who have made the buying, handling and selling of teas a special study. Postage prepaid.

Price, 25 cents. THE CANADIAN GROCER TORONTO

Something to Draw



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"A NEW CUSTOMER"

New Customers are regularly coming to the Merchants handling our Standard Lines of Black Teas.

NO WONDER OUR TEAS ARE A SUCCESS.

F^{OR} uniformity of Drawing Qualities, Richness and Freshness of Flavor, **THEY ARE UNSURPASSED**. They are up to date and Trade Winners everywhere. The satisfactory results justify you in trying.

We are the Firm____

WHO EXCLUSIVELY CONTROL

No Blanks. Every Drawing Satisfactory. THE "400 SELECT" TEA DALU KOLA CONGOU IMPERIAL BREAKFAST CONGOU RUSSIAN CONGOU

DRINKING A LUXURY

Which one shall we send you?

W. H. Gillard & Co. WHOLESALE TEAS Hamilton, Ont.





TORONTO MARKETS.

70

BS

15

TORONTO, April 26, 1894. GROCERIES.

HE feature of business this week is the demoralized condition of prices in regard to sugar. In order to induce trade some are making inordinate swathes in prices. Business continues quiet in nearly all lines. Canned goods remain much as before both in regard to price and to business. In Rio coffees the market is practically bare. Demand has slackened a little for syrups, but for molasses there appears to be a little more enquiry than a week ago. People seem desirous of doing business in tea, but they are more or less deterred from doing so, fearing that the last has not yet been heard of the tariff changes in this article. Payments are much as is usual at this time of the year.

CANNED GOODS.

Nothing materially new has developed in this line during the week. The same reports are heard regarding stocks of tomatoes in jobbers' hands getting light, but some houses, on the other hand, claim to have sufficient for the season's requirements. The idea as to price is still 85c. Stocks of corn are low and the ruling price unchanged at 85c. Peas quiet and unchanged at 80 to 85c. Salmon is in good demand for the season of the year. Prices are unchanged at \$1.10 to \$1.35 for tall tins and \$1.50 to \$1.60 for flats. Demand for lobster is still light. with prices as before, at \$1.90 to \$2 for talls and \$2.40 to \$2.60 for flats. Business is fairly active in canned fruits; demand is principally for preserved apples, peaches, and plums, with strawberries and raspberries next in order. We quote : Peaches, \$3 to \$3.25 for 3's, \$2.10 to \$2.25 for 2's; raspberries, \$1.65 to \$1.80; strawberries, \$1.90 10 \$2.10; preserved apples, 3-lb. fancy quarters, \$1.40 to \$1 45; gallon apples, \$2.50 10 \$2 60.

COFFEES.

The market is bare of Rio coffees, but fresh supplies are expected to arrive in a few days. A good deal of dissatisfaction is expressed regarding the latest change in the tariff on coffees. This is particularly so in regard to Java growths, which it is expected will have to pay the 10 per cent. duty, that coffee being purchased in either Amsterdam or Rotterdam and not in the country of production. We quotegreen, in bags, as follows: Rio, 21½ to 22½c.; East Indian, 27 to 30c.; South American, 21 to 23c.; Mocha, 27 to 28c.; Maracaibo, 21 to 23c.; Jamaica, 21 to 22c.

NUTS.

The conditions are much as before. We quote : Brazil nuts, 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$ c. a pound; Sicily shelled almonds, 25 to 26c. a pound; Terragona almonds, $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 13c.; peanuts, 9 to 10c. for roasted and $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. for green; cocoanuts, \$4.50 to \$5 per sack; Grenoble walnuts, $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 15c. Marbot walnuts, 12 to 13c.; Bordeaux walnuts, 11 to 12c.; filberts, $9\frac{1}{4}$ to $19\frac{1}{4}$ c.; pecans, $12\frac{1}{2}$.

RICE.

Demand is getting fairly active at previous quotations. We quote: "B," $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Montreal Japan, 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.; imported Japan, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.

SPICES.

Business continues fair for the season. We quote: Pure black pepper, 13 to 15c.; pure white, 20 to 28c.; pure Jamaica ginger, 25 to 27c.; cloves, 14 to 25c.; pure mixed spice, 30 to 35c.

SUGAR.

Prices are being so badly cut on granulated sugar that it is difficult to give a quotation thereon; $4\frac{3}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. is supposed to be the price, but it seems seldom that even the inside figure is obtained, some houses freely selling at $4\frac{1}{2}$ c., just the prices quoted at the refineries in Montreal. Yellows on the other hand are held a little firmer at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4c., and the refineries are not anxious to sell ahead on these kinds of sugars, whatever they may be in other respects. In spite of the general quietness and the slaughter of prices some houses report sales of carloads at fair figures this week.

SYRUPS.

The movement is slow, demand having slackened off, as is usual at this season. Prices, however, are firmer. We quote: Dark, 25c.; medium, 28c. to 30c.; bright, 35c. to 40c.; very bright, 45c. to 50c.

MOLASSES.

There is a fair business doing, an increased demand having developed during the week. Prices are as before. Ruling prices are : New Orleans, barrels, 28 to 30c.; halfbarrels, 32¹/₂ to 34c.; Barbadoes, barrels, 32 to 35c.; half barrels, 38 to 40c.

TEAS.

The market is without any special feature. The trade is not yet satisfied that the last has been seen of the tariff changes, and jobbers are a little undecided what to do. The local customs authorities are still exacting a duty of 10 per cent. on tea not imported direct, notwithstanding the changes made in the tariff last week. Demand for tea is at the moment light : Japans, $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 20c.; Indian and Ceylons, 18 to 25c.; Young Hysons, $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. up.

DRIED FRUIT.

A fair trade is reported but enquiries are as a rule for small lots. We quote : Offstalk, 4¼c.; fine off-stalk, 5½ to 5¼c.; selected, 6 to 6¼c.; layers, selected, 6½c. Sultana raisins remain as before at 6 to 7 1/2 c. Currants are still in fair demand at steady prices. We quote : Provincials, 31/4 to 4c. in brls. and half brls.; Filiatras, 4 to 41/2c. in barrels, and 41/4 to 41/4c. in half barrels ; Patras, 5 to 51/2 c. in barrels, 5¼ to 5¾c. in half brls, 47s to 63sc. in cases ; Vostizzas, 61/2 to 71/2c. in cases, 63/4 to 7¼ c. in half cases; Panariti, 9 to 10c. Prunes continue active, stocks light and prices firm. Stocks are exhausted in New York, and there are not many to arrive. We quote "D" at 51/2c. and "B" at 71/2 to 8c. Figs continue dull and featureless with quotations nominal. We quote: Small boxes, 7 1/2 to 8c.; 5 lb. boxes, 7 1/2 to 8c.; 10 lb. boxes, 8c.; 28-lb. boxes choice Eleme, 81/2 c.; 6-crown, 121/2 c.; 7-crown, 131/2 c.; bags, 28-lb., 61/2 to 7c.; taps, 4 to 41/2c.; natural, 51/2 to 6c. Dates quiet and easy at 414 to 5c.; selected Hallowee dates 81/2 to QC.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Receipts are more liberal, and there is an easier feeling in consequence. Supplies are practically confined to roll butter, the supply of both large and small rolls being sufficient for the demand. As no large lots have been got together yet, there have been no transactions in lots. Jobbers are paying 18c. per lb. outside for large rolls and selling off from 19 to 202. Creamery butter remains much as before, demand being light and supply of the usual seasonable character. A round lot of fresh pack creamery tub changed hands during the week at 24c. Small lots are going out 1c. less. Demand is fairly good for creamery pound prints.

We quote jobbing prices as follows : Dairy —Choice tubs, 20 to 21c. ; medium tubs, 16 to 17c.; low grade, 14 to 15c. ; large rolls, 19 to 20c.; pound rolls, 21 to 22c. Creamery— Tubs, fresh, 24 to 25c.; old, 21 to 22c.; pound prints, 25 to 26c.

Cheese is in moderate demand locally at 12c. for September, and 11c. for July.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Receipts of dressed hogs are confined to a few for retailers' use, and for these \$6.25 is being paid. There is a much firmer feeling in provisions, and further advances are anticipated. Some packers are buyers of short-cut at \$15.75. Lard is lower than it was in consequence of prices being cut by an outside competitor, but the export trade is opening up at, it is said, fairly good prices.

MARKETS-Continued

BACON—Long clear, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{3}{4}$ c.; smoked backs, 10 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.; breakfast bacon, 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$ c.; rolls, $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{3}{4}$ c.

HAMS—10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for smoked, and at $\frac{9}{2}$ c. for pickled.

LARD—Pure Canadian $8\frac{1}{2}c$. in tubs, 9c. in pails and $8\frac{1}{2}c$. in therees. Compound, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8c.

BARREL PORK—Canadian heavy mess \$16 to \$16.50, Canadian short-cut \$16 to \$16.50, shoulder mess \$14.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

There was a good market Tuesday with offerings well taken. Receipts were 40 carloads, including 93 head of sheep and lambs and 1,150 hogs. Cattle in demand with quality rather better. There was some buying on Montreal account, and choice loads for export are worth 37% to 4c. The best load sold at \$385 per hundred and good stockers at \$3 25 to \$3 60. The best butchers' cattle sold at 334 c. per lb. for twos and threes, while the best loads brought 31/2 to 35%c. Good medium cattle sola at 31/8 to 33/8c. and inferior at 23/4c. Calves sold at \$4 to \$6 per head, and milch cows at \$25 to \$50 each. Sheep and lambs are firm. Butchers' sheep sell at \$4 50 to \$5 and heavy exporters at \$5.50 to \$6. Yearling lambs sold at 41/2c. per lb. Spring lambs somewhat slow, a bunch averaging 40 lbs. sold at \$4 per head. Hogs are in fair demand and firm. The choicest bacon lots sold at \$4.85 to \$4.90 per hundred, good to choice stores at \$4 60 to \$4.75 and rough lots at \$4 to \$4.25.

GREEN FRUIT.

Oranges are advancing almost daily in price, and there are only a few on the market, while demand is good. The trade is now awaiting the arrival of the first steamers at Montreal with supplies. Stocks here now are largely Florida and California growths. There is an improved demand for lemons and prices are a little steadier in consequence. In bananas there has been a good deal of "chilled" fruit arriving, and these have imparted an easier tone to the market, although the first-class article is. still firm in price. Pineapples are improving in quality, and there has been a corresponding response in the demand. Stocks of California dried fruit on the market are nearly all exhausted. There are not many apples offering, and dealers are not getting as good prices as a week or so ago. We quote: Oranges, Floridas, \$3.50 to \$4.50; Valencias, \$6 to \$6.50 for 420's, and \$7 to \$8 for 714's in cases; Cal. navels, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per box; Messinas, \$3 to \$4; bitter oranges, \$3.50 to \$4. Lemons-Messinas, \$2 75 to \$3 for 300's, \$2.50 to \$3 for 360's; Palermos, \$2 to \$3. Bananas, \$1.25 to \$2; pineapples, No. 1, 13 to 15c.; No. 2, 9 to 10c.; No. 3, 6 to 7c.; extras, 18 to 20c.; cranberries, New Jersey, \$3 per box; Canadian, \$3 per barrel, and \$1 to \$1.25 per box. Apples, good to choice, \$3 to \$5; second quality, \$2.25 to \$3. California dried fruit -Apricots, 19 to 20c. per lb.; peaches, 16 to 17c. per lb.; r.ectarines, 16 to 17c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—Remain much as before at \$1.20 to \$1 25.

DRIED APPLES—There have been some enquiries but not much business has resulted therefrom. Jobbers are paying $5\frac{1}{2}c$, and selling at 6 to $6\frac{1}{4}c$.

EVAPORATED APPLES—Remain much as before. A round lot sold here at $9\frac{1}{2}$ c, but demand is on the whole still quiet; $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10c. is the ordin iry jobbing quotation.

EGGS—Are steady at 101/2 to 11c., and de mand is fairly good.

POTATOES – The market is much firmer in consequence of a falling off in deliveries; 50 to 51c has been paid on the track during the week, and 55 to 60c. is being asked out of store.

ONIONS – Demand is good. Supply of domestic onions is getting short, but shipments of Egyptian growth are expected in a few days, and will likely sell at \$3 50 to \$3.75 per crare.

MAPLE PRODUCTS—Demand is not so good as it was while receipts areliberal and in excess of requirements. We quote : Syrup, 65 to 70c. per wine gallon, and 70 to 90c. per imperial gallon, in large tins and in bulk; sugar, 8 to 9½c. per lb.

HOPS-Market continues dull and weak at 10 to 12c. for '93; package hops, 20c. per lb.

HONEY—Supply of comb is equal to the demand, but the supply of strained exceeds requirements. Holders are offering more freely, but buyers few; prices do not appear to be above 7c, for white. We quote : Comb, 14c, for white and 8 to 9c, for dark; strained, 8c, per lb.

SALT.

Trade is reported good. A fairly good jobbing trade is being done, and some fair sales in car lots are reported at un.hanged prices. Dealers are offering dairy at \$1.25; barrel at 90c.; coarse sacks at 58..; fine sacks at 75c.; Liverpool coarse in car lots, 55c.; Canadian coarse, 56c.; American rock, \$10 per ton.

SEEDS

There is no material change in the situation. Market has been remarkably steady during the week, and although orders are getting smaller every day, there is still a fair business doing. Stocks are low. Jobbing prices rule as tollows: Red clover, \$6.25to \$6.50; alsike, \$5.50 to \$8.50; with inferior qualities and really fancy stuff quotable at lower and higher prices respectively. FISH.

FISH.

Demand exceeds the supply. There are a few lake herring and perch coming in, while ciscoes are scarce. Suckers are in liberal supply. We quote: Skinned and boned codfish, $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.; shore herring, \$4 per brl.; boneless fish, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4c.; boneless cod, 5 to 8c.; blue back herring 4c.; frozen sea herring, \$1.50; blue pickerel, 4 to 5c. lb.; yel. ditto, 7to 8c. per lb.; salmon trout 7c.; white fish, 6 to 7c.; oysters bulk, \$1.55 for standard and \$1.75 to \$1.85 selected; ciscoes, \$1.35 to \$1.40 per 100; salt mackerel in bulk, 10c. per lb.; pike, 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; perch, \$1.50 to \$2 per 100; black bass, 10c. per lb.; haddock and cod, $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb; steak cod, 5 to 6c.; chicken halibut, 12c.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

WOOL—Combing is quoted at 17 to 18c., and clothing 19 to 20c.; extras are bought at 22 to 23c. and are sold at 23 to 24c.; supers are bought at 18 to 19c. and are sold at 19 to 20c.

HIDES--Steady at 3c. for No. 1 gieen and 3¼ c. for heavy steer hides of 60 lbs. and over. No. 1 cured are quoted at 3½ c.

TALLOW—Dealers are paying 5c. for rendered tallow in brls. and 5¼ c. for rendered in cakes. The jobbing price is 5¼ c. PETROLEUM.

Trade remains fairly good. The demand for lubricating oils is reported fair. Prices are unchanged. We quote: 5 to 10 barrel lots, imperial gallon, Toronto—Canadian, 12 to 12½c.; carbon safety, 15½ to 16c.; Can idian water white, 16 to 17c.; American water white, 18 to 192.; photogene 20c.

MARKET NOTES.

S. K. Moyer has in stock a shipment of Persian dates in fancy boxes, which are said to be taking well with the trade.

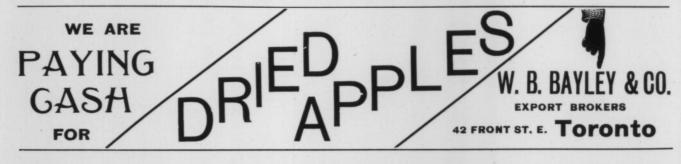
Dawson & Co. received a carload of fancy bananas this week.

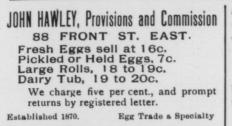
Davidson & Hay have a line of Ceylon teas arriving this week.

Clemes Bros. are importing a special line of fancy lemons this week.

Gunn, Flavelle & Co. report largely increased sales of long clear, short cut and lard.

Graham, McLean & Co., provision and commission merchants, 77 Colborne street, Toronto, are making a specialty of butter







JAMES E. BAILLIE PORK PACKER AND WHOLESALE PROVISION MERCHANT 66 Front St. East, Toronto. Mess Pork, Bacon, Hams, Lard, Cheese. Cold Storage for Butter and Eggs.

Country Consignments Solicited. Prompt Returns Made.-----

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Winnipeg Produce and Commission Co. Ltd. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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



and eggs, and as their connection is one of the best in the city, they are meeting with considerable success.

A fresh shipment of Brazil nuts has been received this week by Clemes Bros.

A shipment of medium Ceylon tea has been received this week by Sloan & Crow-ther.

Assignee Clarkson announces the first dividend in the W. M. Milligan estate. It is 6½ per cent.

M. Masuret & Co. are calling the attention of the trade to their stock of fine raisins layers, selected and fine off-stalk.

A shipment of fine Bohemia prunes in 60lb. cases has just been received by Eby, Blain & Co.

Casado's London layers are being offered by Smith & Keighley at \$1 per box. They are said to be in fine order.

German Fancy Baskets—all the best retail stores handle them. M. Masuret & Co. advertise these goods on another page.

Sloan & Crowther are in receipt of a shipment of "Owl" brand canned pineapples from Baltimore. The quality is said to be fine.

Baker & Co., Rat Portage : "Imperial Congou sold by W. H. Gillard & Co., is giving the best of satisfaction, and is a beauty."

M. Masuret & Co. have just received into store a car of Bosnia prunes, and the trade can secure any size packages.

Dried Italian cherries are now in the hands of Lucas, Steele & Bristol's travelers, for sale. This firm have the agency for Eben Roberts' jellies.

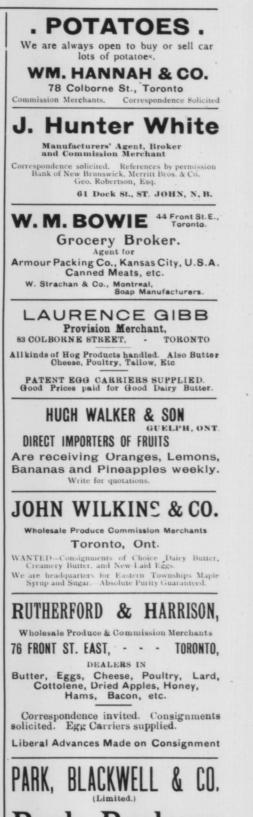
Eagle Ceylon and Japan Teas, as imported by M. Masuret & Co. direct, although but a short time on the market, are commanding the attention of the trade.

Eby, Blain & Co. invite the special attention of the trade to the celluloid starch they are offering. "It gives a lasting gloss and yields the retailer a good profit," said a representative of the firm.

A further shipment of Red Label Hillwattee teas is now due with Lucas, Steele & Bristol, and all back orders will be filled. This firm claim to have now the cheapest and best assorted tea stock they ever held. Fred. Galloway, of F. Galloway & Son, Burlington, says: "Since handling Imperial Breakfast Congou we have sold more black tea and at a better profit than we ever did before. Never had a tea to give such universal satisfaction."

W. H. Gillard & Co. are devoting special attention to fine teas and carry the choicest grades suitable to high class trade. The "400 Select" Congou is the richest blended tea on the market, the firm claim.

Wm. Paterson & Son report a large demand for their high-class pickles both in bottles and kegs. Confectionery is a sideline that pays grocers big profits; many are going into it. Wm.Paterson & Son have endless varieties and are constantly getting out "something new."



21

Provision Merchants Toronto, Ont.

Write for Price List.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, April 26, 1894. GROCERIES.

THE more active feeling noted in wholesale grocery circles last week has been fairly well maintained. The chief feature in this respect is the large volume of business which has transpired in sugar, lower values on which induced a much freer demand. A fair demand has been to note for Japan teas of medium grades also. Dried fruit has furnished rather more activity in regard to raisins, which are firm, but currants are on the easy side.

SUGAR.

The easy tone of the sugar market noted in our last letter continues, and prices in the case of round lots have been stretched a further 1-16c., sales of granulated being made from the refineries on Thursday at 4 3-16c. The demand has been quite active at the decline, and a large volume of business has transpired on both granulated and yellows, which have also been shaded a fraction on the inside figure in the case of round lots. We quote : Granulated, 4 3 16 to $4\frac{14}{5}$ c.; bright yellows, $3\frac{5}{5}$ to $3\frac{7}{5}$; and darker grades, $3\frac{16}{5}$ to $3\frac{14}{5}$ c. Cables on beet continue easy.

MOLASSES.

The week has witnessed no radical change in molasses, business ruling quiet. Free offerings are being made of new stock to arrive from the Islands by sales agents here, and for this reason buyers are in a more or less legitimate indifferent mood, while the speculators have not shown their hand to any great extent as yet this spring. It is said offers of 11½c. at the Islands have been made, while laid down in round lots 29c. has been named. In a small way ex store, the spot basis is 29 to 30c.

The syrup market has continued fairly active, quite a few fair sized lots being moved during the week. Bright domestic syrups are steady at 2 to $2\frac{1}{5}$ c., and lower grades $1\frac{14}{2}$ to $1\frac{14}{2}$ c. American is nominally quoted at 17 to 23 c.

SVRUPS.

TEA.

The market remains quite on the whole, the sole evidence of life being the moderately fair demand that exists for Japan teas. Goods of this description ranging from 10 to 12c. are wanted in small quantities at present. Congous have also met a fair sale, one lot of 250 packages changing hands at 10 to 11c. Foreign advices, both from India,Ceylon and Japan, incline to steady prices. We quote Japans : 10 to 13c. for common, 14 to 17c. for medium, 18 to 21½c. for fine, and 23 to 28c. for finest varieties.

COFFEES.

There has been a moderate business done in coffees during the week, the principal movement in a wholesale way being in Maracaibo stock, ranging from 19¼ to 20½c. as to quantity and quality. We quote as follows : Maracaibo, 19 to 21C.; Rio, 19 to 21c.; Java, 24 to 30c. ; Mocha, 25 to 28c.

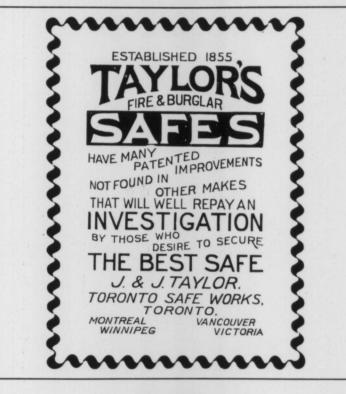
Demand for spices has not been quite so brisk during the past week, a moderate call for pepper, both black and white, being the chief feature. We quote prices steady: Black pepper 6 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ c., white pepper 10 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ c., cloves $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 9c., cassia 9 to 10c., nutmegs 60 to 90c., and Jamaica ginger, 15 to 18c.

RICE.

A fair business has transpired in rice, at steady prices. We quote : Standard \$3.50 to \$3.75, Japan \$3.75 to \$4.25, and Patna \$4.25 to \$4.75.

DRIED FRUIT.

There has been no radical change in the dried fruit market during the week, although a little better demand is noted for raisins. There have been some arrivals of Valencias in moderate quantities, but they were quickly absorbed, leaving the market as bare as ever. The basis for the business was $4\frac{1}{4}$ c. for ordinary off-stalk, net cash, in round lots, and of course jobbers are firm at the customary advance on this price. Fine off-stalks are firm at $4\frac{1}{4}$ to 5c. in



British Columbia Salmon TURNER, BEETON & CO., VICTORIA

ÓWNERS

Also agents for the following well known and well packed Fraser River Canneries :

AGENT8

"Inverness" and "Balmoral"

The old and celebrated Skeena River brands:

The Lulu Island Canning Co. - Empress Brand The Pacific Coast Packing Co. - Emblem Brand The Terra Nova Canning Co. - Gold Ring Brand

R. B. ELLIS

TORONTO

WATT & SCOTT MONTREAL

GRANT, OXLEY & CO. HALIFAX

Allworth's Condensed Milk

Unerring Uniformity.

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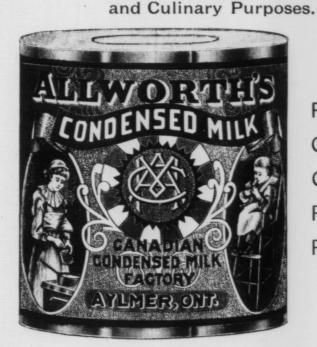
bare

was 1, in firm price.

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11"

Allworth's Evaporated Cream



For Coffee, Tea, Chocolate and Cocoa, Oat Meal Porridge, Sauces, Puddings, etc.

23

The pure food movement in this country has attracted wide attention throughout its entire breadth, and a former prejudice against Condensed Milk is rapidly passing away.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS.

Regarded as

a Household

None superior

Necessity

TRY A SAMPLE ORDER

AGENTS

HALIFAX, N.S.—H. F. Burton. ST. JOHN, N.B.—E. T. Sturdee. WINNIPEG.—Buchanan & Gordon. VANCOUVER.—G. J. Wonder & Co.

The Canadian Condensed Milk Factory AYLMER, ONT. G. C. ALLWORTH & CO.



T E S

Eagle brand Ceylon ALL SIZE PACKAGES. Eagle brand Japan

There is a certain satisfaction in the handling of these goods -- they are always reliable.

BOSNIA PRUNES

Cases, Hogsheads, Barrels and Kegs.

RAISINS

S

0

Great value in fine In stock. Layers, Selected, and Fine Off Stalk

Baskets

German Fancy Lunch CHIP Picnic WILLOW ALL KINDS AND SIZES

MERELY A TIP

But we have all kinds of

Stationery, School Supplies, Marbles, Balls, Games, Etc.

Brier Pipes. We have the largest assortment of these goods in Western Ontario.

M. MASURET & CO., Wholesale Grocers, London, Ont.

ALL'SIZE PACKAGES.

26

LET ME INTRODU(E

• OUR STANDARD BLENDS OF TEAS. You've heard of them often haven't you? and you lost sales because you didn't have them; but since you know them now for yourself, of course that makes a difference.

What's that you say about price? Well, we can sell you any kind of tea you choose and at any price you like, but our standard blends range from 20 to 48 cents

"WE'RE GLAD TO SEE YOUR 'BACK' AGAIN."

per pound. Our blends cannot be surpassed for excellence of quality, and they have been prepared after most careful study of the requirements of our numerous customers. Quantity? Oh, by all means. We can meet your requirements in the matter of quantity too. Just remember these three points: any quality, any price, any quantity.

Yes, we will be delighted to send samples. Let us have some idea of your needs, and we guarantee satisfaction. Well, I must be off now, for I've got to see one or two yet who don't know our blends. Good bye, sir.

STEEL, HAYTER & CO., TORONTO.



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THE CANADIAN GROCER

MONTREAL MARKETS-Continued

straight lots, while selected are scarce and firmly held at 51/2 to 6c., with layers the same way at 6 to 61/2c. The easiness in currants noted in our last is still to note, round lots having changed hands at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per case, and we quote in hrls., 3c.; half brls., $3\frac{1}{4}$ c., and cases, $3\frac{3}{6}$ c. Figs continue dull at 6 to 8c. per lb. Dates are steady, with sales of round lots at 41/2c. There have been some good receipts of prunes, and the market is better supplied. Prices are a trifle easier in consequence, at 41/2 to 51/4 c. per lb.

NUTS.

There is no change in nuts. We quote : Sicily filberts, 81/2c.; almonds, 111/2 to 12c.; Grenoble walnuts, 10 to 11½c., and Bor-deaux, 7 to 8c.; shelled walnuts, 16 to 18c., and almonds 23 to 25c.

CANNED GOODS.

The chief feature of the canned goods market has been the decided improvement in the demand for canned apples, and with supplies rather light prices are firm, round lots of gallons changing hands at \$2.65 to \$2.75. Prospects for the sale of new pack salmon are backward despite the fact that very low offers are being made. Lobsters are offering freely in a jobbing way at \$6 per case, and this price would be shaded for round lots. We quote as follows : Lobsters, \$6 to \$6.50 per case; sardines, \$8.50 to \$9.50; salmon, \$1.15 to \$1.30 per box; tomatoes, 80 to 85c. per doz ; peaches, \$2 to \$2.10 per doz. ; corn, 85 to 90c. per doz., and marrowfat peas, 85 to 90c. GREEN FRUIT.

The green fruit market is dull, as buyers generally are holding off, there being two cargoes now on the way to this port, one near at hand and the other will arrive in the course of a week or so. Apples are quiet and steady at \$4 to \$4.50; oranges are moderately brisk at \$3.75 to \$4.50 for Floridas, Valencias \$6, Californias \$2.75 to \$3.25, and Messinas \$3.25 to \$4. There is a fair de-mand for lemons at \$2 to \$3. Bananas are fairly active at \$1 to \$2 per bunch. Pineapples are slow at 8 to 200

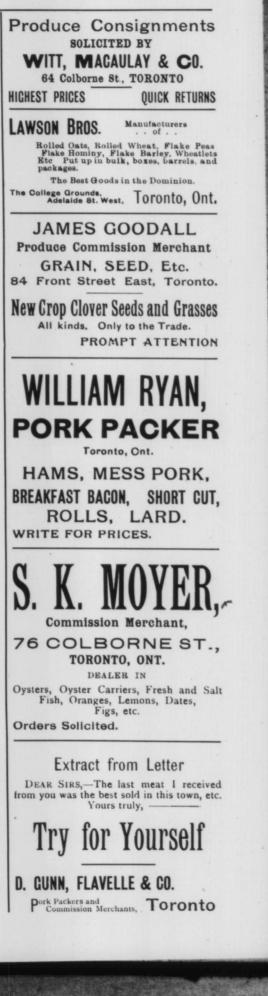
COUNTRY PRODUCE.

With steadily increasing receipts the egg market has sagged off during the week to 10½ to 11c. Demand is fair, however. Maple syrup continues fairly active at 50c. per tin and 4 to 5c. per lb., and sugar sells well at 6 to 7c. per lb. Demand for honey is fair at 4 to 5c. per lb. Trade in beans is quiet but prices are steady at \$1.15 to \$1.35 in car lots and \$1.30 to \$1.40 in small lots Onions are enquired for, selling freely at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per brl. The supply of potatoes is more than equal to the demand, and we quote 45 to 50c. per bag on track and 10c. extra for jobbing lots.

PROVISIONS.

Owing to the light stock of Canadian short cut pork, for which the demand has im-proved considerably of late, the tone of the market has ruled strong, and prices have advanced \$1 per brl., recent sales of heavy having taken place at \$17 50, with holders now asking \$18. Light is also h gher at \$17 to \$17.50. We quote : Canadian short cut, heavy, \$17.50 to \$18; do., light, \$17 to \$17.50; hams, city cured, per lb., 9½ to 11c.; lard, Canadian, in pails, 9½ to 10c.; bacon, per lb., 10 to 12c.; lard, common refined, per lb., 7¼ to 7½c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE. The butter market continues much the same. The held stock is as difficult to move (Continued on page 30.)





W HEAT in St. Louis is 530, per bush. Deduct from this elevator charges in the city, the city grain merchants' charges, the freight to the city from the country points at which it was gathered from the farmers, the storage charges at that country point, the charges of the country buyer, interest, insurance, etc., and what is left to the man who tilled the soil, harvested, threshed and marketed the grain? If more than 400, for every 60 lbs. of wheat, how little more ! In some cases less.

These are hard times for the Missouri farmer. The country miller in Missouri, buying his wheat direct from the grower, makes his flour from wheat that costs him in the neighborhood of 40c. per bushel; and further, this wheat is the strongest and best winter wheat grown in America, ranking next in strength to the hard spring wheat of the Northwestern States and Western Canada.

The flour made from 4oc. wheat goes east on a through freight, and is delivered in New York and Nev England at prices that are profitable to the miller, though so low as to be the lowest, and yet there are men in Canada-po'iticians chiefly, sometimes millers, as well-who claim to believe that if they had the markets of the United States open to them they could grind Ontario wheat, for which the farmer gets 55c. at the lowest, and sell it profitably in New England. This claim, but without statement of particulars, was made in Parliament in Ottawa only last week. The man who made it got his ideas from the olden time reciprocity days, when competitive conditions were as different from those above stated as stage-coach days were different from the railroad days of this year 1894. Or if he did not so gather his basis he spoke only as the politician, so identified with one party as to be incapable of expressing an opinion adverse to that party's policy.

Passing up McCaul Street a few days ago we noticed the flour and feed window of a family grocery—it was a side window, the store being a corner one—so cleanly and tidily and tastefully arranged that it was a temptation to go in and buy some flour or breakfast cereal or buckwheat, though the days are getting warm for pancakes. The same paper sacks of flour were there that we see in many other places, the products of the same mills, but so bright and so free from dust or defilement. That store is certain to have customers in plenty.

THE MARKETS. TORONTO.

Good weather all over the Continent, and no very bad weather reported anywhere in the world, has had the effect of taking the life out of the recent boom in prices. Notwithstanding the continued decrease of stocks everywhere, flour remains at the same low level. Mill offal has become still scarcer. Bran is quoted by city mills at \$17 to \$18 per ton, and shorts \$17 to \$19, with the demand exceeding the supply.

FLOUR—We quote as follows: White wheat patents, \$3.45 to \$3.60; Ontario family, \$2.95 to \$3.20; straight rollers, \$2.85to \$3.05; strong bakers', \$3.35 to \$3.45; strong bakers', best brands, \$3.50 to \$3.60.

MEAL—Oatmeal is quiet with prices firm at \$4.10 in bags and \$4 20 in barrels; broken lots \$2.25; corn meal (common) \$3.10; Gold Dust, \$3.25 to \$3.20.

MILLFEED—Demand for millfeed continues strong. Bran is selling at city mills at \$17 to \$18 per ton; carloads on track, \$16 to \$16.50. Shorts, \$17 to \$19 per ton in small lots, and offering at \$16.50 to \$1675 per ton carloads in bulk.

OATS—Quiet and unchanged, cars on track selling at 37 to 37 ½ c. per bush.

CORN-48 to 48 1/2 c. per bush. on track. BARLEY-Dull, farmers' loads on market

selling at 42 to 43c. per bush.

HAY—Prices are unchanged; farmers' loads selling from \$8 to \$10 per ton, according to quality, with good timothy, baled, on track, worth \$9 25 to \$9 50, carloads.

STRAW—Demand moderate, with prices unchanged. Quoted at \$5 to \$5.50 for car lots on track ; market prices are \$8 to \$9 for sheaf.

PEAS—Steady, with sales on the market at $63\frac{1}{2}$ to $65\frac{1}{2}$ c. per bush.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

Market is in flour only fair ; there is no change in prices. In beans there has been more demand than for some time; prices are firm. Middlings and bran continue scarce and high, in fact are very hard to get at all. Oats are firm. Owing to quantities being shipped to England from Prince Edward Island, there is a sharp advance in oats from there. Manitoba flour, \$4.35 to \$4.40; best Ontario flour, \$3.50 to \$3.65; medium, \$3.35 to \$3.50; oatmeal, \$4.35 to \$4.40; cornmeal, \$2.55 to \$2.60; Middlings on track, \$21.50; bran, \$20.50; oats, local, 38 to 40c.; P. E. I. and Ontario, 45 to 46c.; on track, small lots, 40 to 48c.; beans, h.p., \$1.30 to \$1.35; prime, \$1.25 to \$1.30; hay on track, \$12 to \$12.50; small lots, \$13 to \$14; timothy, American, \$2.50 to \$2.60; Canadian, \$2.60 to \$2.75; red clover, 111/2 to 12c. alsike clover, 131/2 to 15c.





... WE OFFER OUR ...

Queen Brand of Flour

1 THE TRADE as the best flour for all purposes ever put on this market, and the most uniform If anybody, having tried it, questions our claim, we would like to hear from him. **QUEEN FLOUR**—Highest award Chicago World's Fair. No dealer, who aims at the best class of trade, can afford to do without some QUEEN in stock.

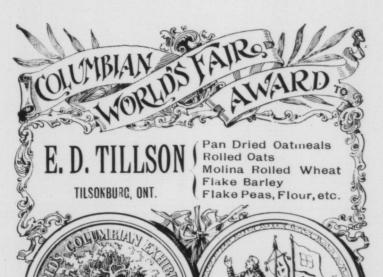
M. MCLAUGHLIN & CO.

TELEPHONE 636.

*

Royal Dominion Mills, TORONTO.

Embro



GUARANTEE FOR MERIT OF THE WORK

ENGRAVED BY J.L. JONES, TORON TO, GANADA

HAVING COMPETED AGAINST THE

Oatmeal Mills D. R. ROSS, EMBRO, ONT A CHOICE QUALITY OF Rolled, Standard and Granulated atmea IN BARRELS, HALF BARRELS OR BAGS. Selected WHITE OATS only used. For prices of Oatmeal or Oathulls in carloads or less quan-tities, write or wire, and will reply promptly Can ship via Canadian Pacific or Grand Trunk Bailways. GEO. ROSSITER, Brush Manufacturer, 10 to 14 Pape Avenue, TORONTO Machine Brushes Made to Order SEND FOR PRICE LISTS EPPS'S ckets, 14 lb. boxes secured in tin Special Agent for the Dominion : C. E. Colson, Montreal X. L. C. R. SOAP \$2.25 per 1 Gross. For cleaning Silver, Nickel Steel, and Household Utensils generally. Has no equal in the market. L. E. LAWSON,

29

L. E. LAWSON, The College Grounds, Adelaide St. West, TORONTO, ONT

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MONTREAL MARKETS-Continued.

as ever. New creamery, 23 to 24c.; old, 17 to 18; Townships dairy 20 to 21c.; held, do., 14 to 15c.

The indications all point to a strong opening in the cheese market. The public cable is firm, and both cable advices to-day and mail advices just to hand state that stocks in England are being rapidly absorbed. This probably explains the deal that has just been put through in Ontario, involving all the April make in the various producing districts in that province. All this has now been taken out of the control of factorymen on the basis of 10 to $10 \frac{1}{2}$ (c. in the country. The amount of the April make this spring is variously estimated, but from 6,000 to 7,000 boxes is about the idea.

MONTREAL TRADE NOTES.

The Canada Sugar Refinery's cables on Tuesday quoted beet sugar easier at 11s. 10½d.

New York purchasers have been taking good sized lots of Congou teas off this market at 10 to 11c. for lots of 250 packages.

There are large offerings of new Barbadoes molasses for delivery shortly at equivalent to 28 to 292, laid down here. This is making buyers backward.

The scarcity of gallon canned apples which we referred to some time ago has became more marked and stocks in wholesale grocers hands are very light.

Chaput, Sons & Co. report a good fair movement in general groceries since the market boats commenced running. City trade has been fair with them also.

There were receipts of 2,000 boxes of stalk Valencia raisins during the week, which were all absorbed within one or two days of their arrival at $4\frac{14}{4}$ c. nett cash.

At a meeting of tea importers and grocers in Montreal, on Saturday last, a resolution was carried protesting against the recent change in the tariff on tea.

Mr. Vipond, of Vipond, McBride & Co., left for Halifax Tuesday evening to see to the discharge of the ss. Premier's cargo of bananas, cocoanuts, and other Jamaica fruit, which will be sent forward by rail from that port. The entire cargo will be auctioned without reserve.

Rose & Laflamme's "ad." in our last issue expresses their sincere conviction. They believe, with reason, that they hold a winning hand in the grocery specialties which they handle—Ram Lal's Teas, Cream Corn, Paterson's Sauce, Fould's Wheat Germ Meal, and last, but not least, Batger's table delicacies.

The ss. Fremona is expected here by the second week in May. She has a very heavy cargo of oranges and lemons, which are as follows: 49,000 boxes Messina lemons, 5,000 boxes Messina oranges, 5,000 half boxes, making a total of 59,000 boxes from Messina; and 6,000 boxes Palermo lemons, 1,500 boxes Palermo oranges and 2,000 half boxes, making a total of 9,500 boxes from Palermo, or a full cargo of 68,500 boxes. Hart & Tuckwell as usual will do the clerical work of the sale.

Caverhill, Hughes & Co. have always been recognized as one of the enterprising wholesale grocery firms in Montreal. They are demonstrating this fact at present in regard to their tea department, which has always been a specialty with them, but which they are giving even more attention to. It is under the management of one of the best known and experienced men in the trade-Mr. A. F. White (late of Regan, White & Co.)—and the assortment of fancy teas of all grades is very complete. For the very choicest teas in Formosa Oolongs, Ceylons, Assams, Darjeelings, etc., and all China and Japan teas, the firm hold they have no superor.

Cable intelligence came to hand Tuesday giving details of two more of the direct cargoes of Mediterranean fruit. The Escalona, which has already sailed, brings 1,000 boxes oranges, 5,000 half boxes ditto, and 400 boxes lemons from Catania ; and 2,000 boxes oranges, 2,000 half boxes ditto, and 20,000 boxes lemons from Messina, making 30,400 packages of fruit in all. The Avlona, which has just loaded, brings 1,000 boxes oranges, 4,000 half boxes ditto, and 8,000 boxes lemons from Catania ; and 1,000 boxes oranges, 40c half boxes ditto, and 7,000 boxes of fruit in all. Taking all the cargoes now on the way, there are, in rough figures, 144,-000 packages of fruit on the way to Montreal

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARKETS.

ST. JOHN, N.B., April 26.

The dealers report a good week's business. The West India steamer brought a large quantity of molasses on her last trip, principally Barbadoes, though there was also a larger lot than usual of St. Croix and a few casks of Demerara. There was also a lot of Bermuda onions and some tomatoes. The West India business with this port shows a continual increase, both in imports and exports. Steamers leaving here, goods have often to be left behind.

CANNED GOODS—The demand during the past week has been fair. In gallon apples the price asked here is as low, and in some cases lower, than they can be placed here from the West. In salmon, though a number of brokers are offering new goods

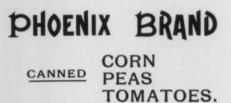
Graham, McLean & Co. Produce and Commission Merchants

77 Golborne St. TORONTO. Dealers in all kinds of Farm and Dairy

Produce. Liberal advances made on consignments. Consignments Solici.ed.

HUNTER & CO. 24 Front Street East, Toronto. Grocery Brokers. Agents for Christ'r James & Co., London, Eng. Pickles, Sauces, etc. Lella & Edwards, Paisley, Scotland, British India Chutney Sauces.

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Factory, Welland, Ont.

W. E. HARDISON, Manager.

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МеАцріл Товассо Со.____

Manufacturers,

Toronto, Can.

GOLD SHIELD BLACK PLUG

. .

The objection to Black Chewing is that the wrapper is artificially colored with a greasy substance, which a particular man would not knowingly care to chew.

Gold Shield, being a thick plug, has a smaller proportion of wrapper than any other biand of black goods. It is also made of a higher grade of leaf than is usual in Black Chewing, and we can recommend it to Chewers who prefer Black tobacco.

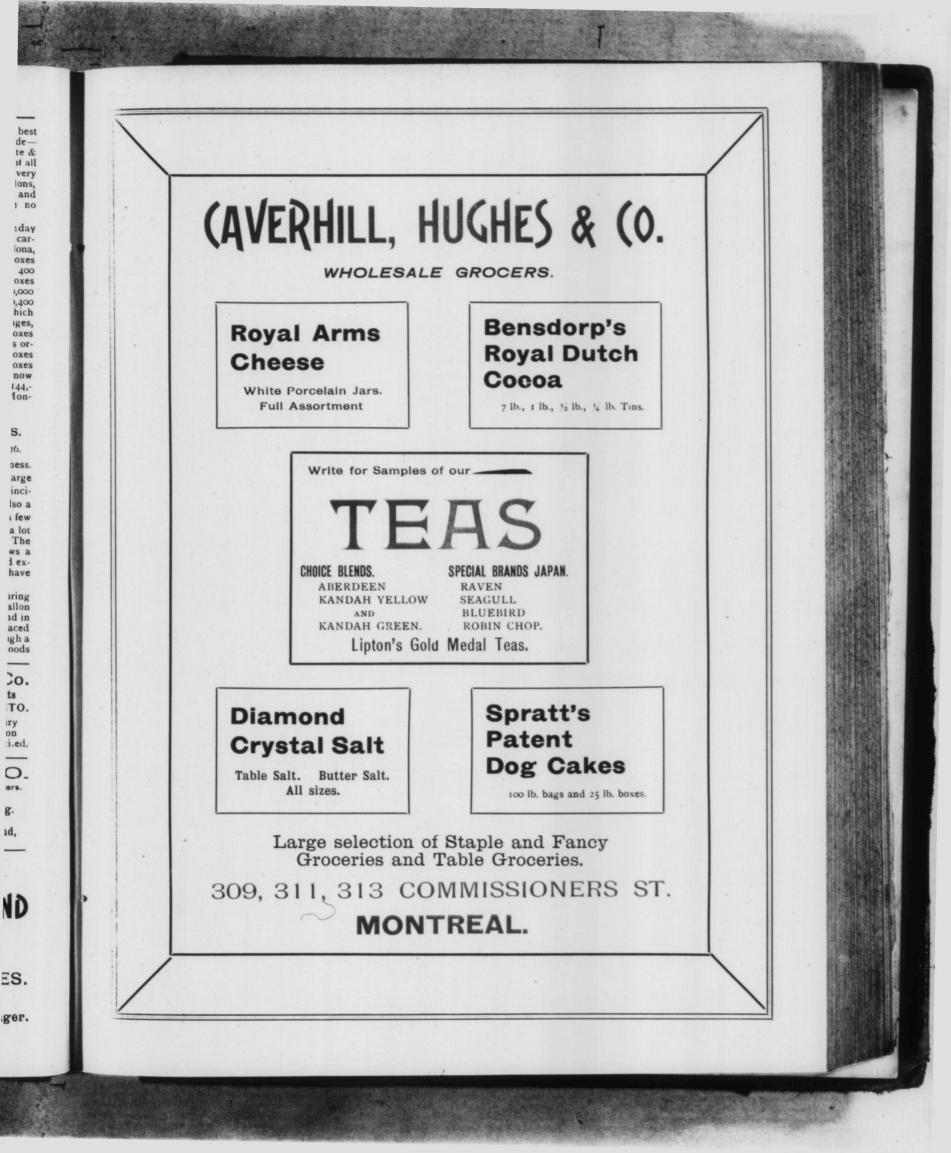
" BEAVER "

Many Consumers object to a rank, black tobacco in the spring of the year.

Beaver is mild, tough and lasting, and just what they need. Kindly give them all a chance at it and you will find your Beaver trade double in a short time.

See "Prices Current" for our other brands.







amond Crystal Salt

33

The Best for Dairy and Table Use -----H. P. ECKARDT & CO. Selling Agents, TORONTO. BROOMS * Apples.. Teas KKKKK KKKK Nothing equal to **Bowlby's Preserved Apples** Ceylon, Assam, them in in heavy syrup are a good selling Congou, line at present ; also tomatoes in Value Hyson, one gallon tins. Japan. See our samples. SLOAN & GROWTHER, T. KINNEAR & CO., W. LANG & CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS, Toronto. 49 Front St. E., TORONTO. 59, 61, 63 Front St. East, TORONTO 1894 CHAPUT, FILS & CIE, . . MONTREAL . . Porto Rico, Barbadoes, New Orleans. Barrels and Halves. WHOLESALE GROGERS Choice Quality. Low Prices. Importers of TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, FRUIT, Etc., Etc. WARREN BROS. & BOOMER 35 and 37 Front St. East, TORONTO Established 1842 WE are now carrying a full line of Elliott, Marr&Co., Rice Tuckett & Ritchie's Tobaccos **Importers of Teas Choicest Quality Imported** and Davis' _____AND____ Japan. Cigars and Cigarettes Wholesale Grocers. A shipment just to hand **SMITH & KEIGHLEY** LONDON, ONT. PERKINS, & UO. 9 Front St. E., TORONTO. 41 and 43 Front St. East

ST. JOHN MARKETS-Continued

for fall delivery at a much lower price than last year, they find no takers. Quite a quan-tity of lobsters are going forward to the English market. Prices this week are: Corn, 90c.; peas, 90c. ; tomatoes, 95c. to \$1 ; salmon, \$1 40 to \$1.45; lobsters, \$1.75 to \$2 ; oysters, 2's, \$2 25; 1's, \$1 35; corned beef, 2·lb. tins, \$2 50 to \$2 60; 1-lb. tins, \$1.50 to \$1.60; gallon apples, \$1.40 to \$1.50.

TOBACCO-Values are as last week. Mc-Donald's brands are quoted: Crown 44c., Pilot 46c., Index 45c., Napoleon 49c. Mc-Alpin's Beaver 62c., Tecumseh 65c., Jubilee 59c., Gold Shield 48c., Woodcock 53c., Prince George 49c., Army and Navy, 45c.

SALT-Market doll. Coarse, 48 to 50c.; factory filled, \$1 10; Canadian, 5-lb. bags, \$3 25 per brl.; 10 lb. bags, \$3.10 per barrel; American wood boxes, 20lb., 20c.; 10lb., 120

OILS-Quotations are as last week. Best American, 200.; best Canadian, 192.; second grade, 13¼ c., no charge for barrels.

DRIED FRUIT AND NUTS-It is a great disappointment to many that the duty on peanuts was not changed. The duty at present is much more than the original cost of the nut. The peanut cleaners of Virginia have associated themselves together under the name of Virginia Peanut Association. J. Hunter White has been appointed their representative here. Dried fruits are firm but demand is light. We quote: Sultana raisins, 7 to 7 Key, Vilcenia raisins, 7 to 7 1/2 c.; Valencias, off-stalk, 5 to rations, 7 to 72, 61/2 to 7c.; evaporated, 11 to 111/2c. ; dates, 5 to 6c.; figs, 10 to 12c.; onions, \$2.75 to \$3 brl.; Bermuda, \$2 to \$2.25 per crate; French walnuts, 11 to 12c.; Grenobles, 13 to 15c.; almonds, 13 to 14c.; Brazil, 11 to 111/2c.; filberts, 10 to 11c.; pecans, 12 to 13c.; peanuts, roasted, IC to IIC

FRUIT-A. L. Goodwin was a large buyer in Boston at the sale of two steamer cargoes of fruit during the past week. Oranges are marked higher. Lemons are firm. Bananas are again coming forward in large quantities and are quoted cheaper than last week A few apples still arrive from Nova Scotia. We quote: Apples still arrive holes to \$4.50; cranberries, \$10.50; lemons, \$3.75 to \$4.50; oranges, Floridas, \$4.50 to \$5; Valencias, cases, 420^2 ; \$5.50 to \$6.00; California, \$3.75 to \$4; bananas, per bunch, \$2 to \$2.50.

SUGAR-Demand is good, prices ruling easier. There is a considerable quantity of sugar bought to arrive, and some who have bought at the lower price are taking advantage of their position to break the market. Granulated, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{5}{6}$ c.; white extra C, 4 to 4¹/₈°.; yellow, br.ght, 3¹/₈ to 4²/₈°.; unite ct.; yellow, 3¹/₈ to 3¹/₈°.; yellow, datk, 3¹/₈ to 3¹/₈°.; Barbadoes, 4 to 4¹/₈°.; Paris lump, 6 to 6¹/₈°.;

powdered, 6 to 6 4 c. MOLASSES—Demand is good. In Bar-badoes there has been a slight advance, but prices here are as last week. Barbadoes, new, 29 to 30c.; old, 28 to 29c.; second grade, 27 to 28c.; Porto Rico, 30 to 31c.; St. Crox, new, 27 to 28c.; Antigua, 27 to 28c. Syrup, 30 to 35c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS-New Canadian cheese is now on the market. It is expected our own province cheese will soon be offered as they are now manufacturing a few in Sussex Butter it is likely will be high and scarce for some few weeks longer. Butter, 25c., dairy, 23 to 24c.; eggs, 12 to 13c.; cheese, 12 to 12½c. F1SH-Large cod, \$4 10 to \$4 30 ; medium,

\$3 60 to \$3.65; pollock, \$1.80 to \$2; had-

dock, \$2; medium smoked herring, 12c.; lengthwise, 11c. ; halibut, 11 to 12c.; gasperaux, 50c. per hundred.

PROVISIONS-Clear pork is marked up 50c., while plate beef is easier. The duty on pork has been made 2c. This in heavy pork will have to be paid as Canadian pork is not heavy enough for some trade. Clear pork, \$18 to \$18.50; American mess, \$16.50 to \$17; P.E.I. mess, \$16 to \$16.50; prime mess, \$14 to \$15; plate beef, \$13.25 to \$13.75; extra, \$14 to \$14 50; pure lard, 10 to 111/2c.; compound, 81/2 to Ioc.; cottolene, 934 to

FORMED A LIFE PARTNERSHIP.

TENRY WRIGHT formed a commercial partnership when he became a member of the firm of Wright & But the greatest of all partnerships Copp. -the marital-he has hitherto neglected. This, however, can no longer be charged against him ; and the fair partner whom he has taken "for better or for worse, for richer or for poorer," is Miss Bender, eldest daughter of the late Charles Bender. The interesting ceremony took place Tuesday night at the residence of the bride's mother, 100 John street, Toronto, Rev. Mr. Genzmer tying the nuptial knot. The bride was sup-ported by her sister, Miss Lottie Bender, and H. R. Tilley performed the duties of best man. Mr. and Mrs. Wright left for Detroit on the night train, and on their return will take up their residence in Parkdale. THE GROCER tenders congratulations.

CONDENSED MILK.

ONDENSED milk, like canned goods, is gradually becoming more widely recognized as a staple article, and, consequently, a necessity in the stock of the grocer and general merchant. G. C. Allworth & Co., of Aylmer, who are manufac-turers of this commodity, have done much to cultivate a demand for it on account of the uniformity of quality which their product possesses, and the judiciousness with which they advertise.

TRADE CHAT.

R. SPROULE has prepared a bill amending the Act to prevent the adulteration of food, the object of which is to prevent the making of artificial honey from sugar, and selling it as real honey.

A cheese factory will shortly be started at Souris.

A new cheese factory has been put in operation near Springbrook, Rawdon.

The McLaren cheese factory will be removed from Windsor to Toronto.

These have been elected officers of the Belleville Board of Trade : President, Thomas Ritchie ; vice-president, J. G. Frost; P. Thompson; Councillors, J. W. Johnson, H. Pringle, W. N. Ponton, W. Alford, J. Brasier, W. W. Lee, H. Corby, J. W. Walker, D. M. Waters, Col. Brown, T. Wills, and Geo. Wallbridge.

T. B. Escott's wholesale grocery warehouse, York street, London, was damaged by fire Saturday last. Loss \$5,000, principally on stock; covered by insurance; origin of fire unknown.

PERSONAL MENTION.

R. W. H. GILLARD, of Gillard & Co., Hamilton, was in Toronto, Tuesday. Mr. Gillard called on some of his confreres in the trade here, talked business, cracked a joke or two, and went away voted a jolly good fellow. And he is

A. R. Parkes, general merchant, Williams-ford, was in Toronto last week, and dropped in to pay his subscription to THE CANADIAN GROCER. He reports a big winter trade, and the future bright. Therefore he was happy.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

FIRST-CLASS RETAIL GROCERY AND PRO-vision business for sale. The stand is one of the best in Toronto, and a business of forty-five thousand per year has been done there. Stock and fixtures can be reduced to about three thousand five hundred, Apply WM. MARA, 79 Yonge Street.

ALLY HO!

We have the best that can be got, and can prove it in a dozen ways. Our "Tally Ho" and "Bourbon" brands of Coffee in one pound tins are themselves the most convincing proofs. Ask our travelers for samples and quotations. . . .

NO NEED TO GO HUNTING.

Todhunter, Mitchell & Co. TORONTO

HUCH BLAIN

We Have Won

J. F. EBY

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Ohe nd an ply

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y ee

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the support and admiration of all lovers of really first-class blended teas. We call your attention to

The Prize Essay

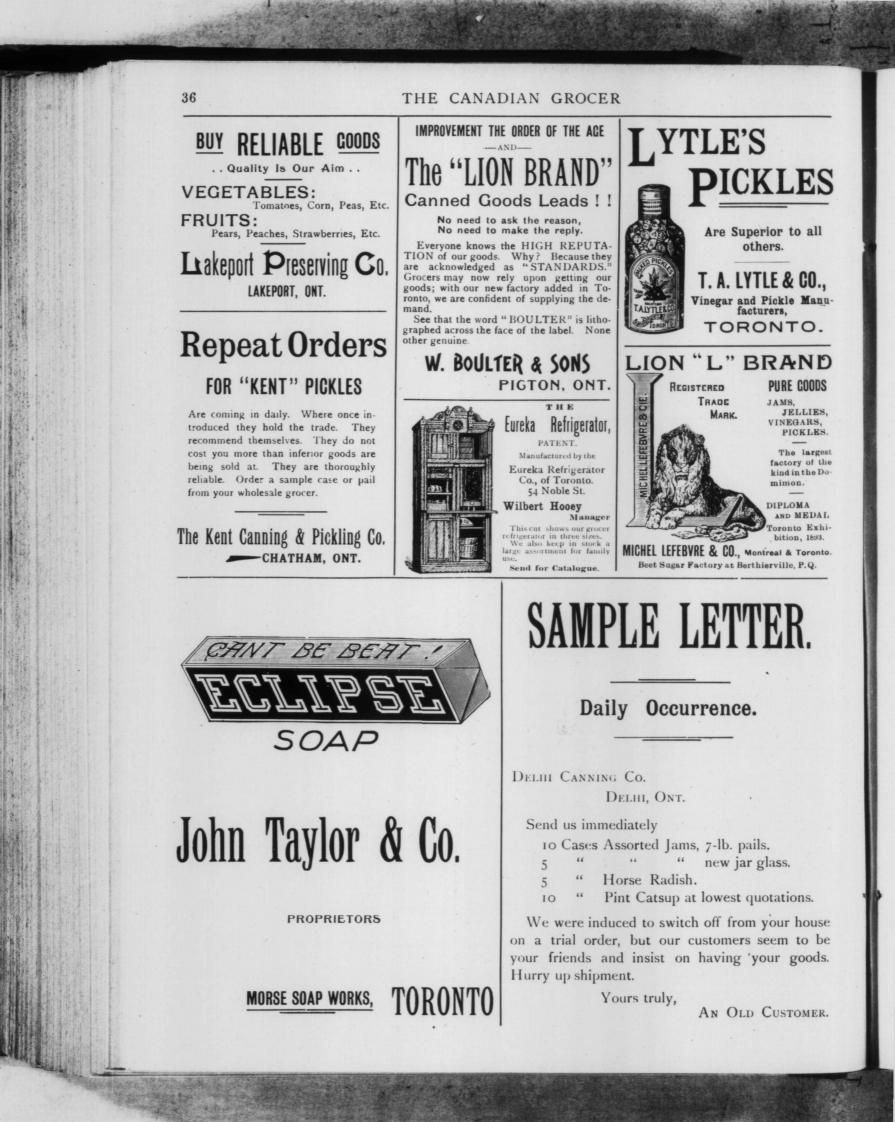
published in another part of this week's GROCER. No one can read it without gaining valuable information

Tea and Tea Blending

ON

When you have carefully read the interesting essays write us for samples of our special blends : **Crown, Standard, Recherche** and **Queen's** and our popular 30, 40, 50 and 60c. retailers.

EBY, BLAIN & CO., Wholesale Toronto, Ont.



The Yankee Catsups Are Not In It

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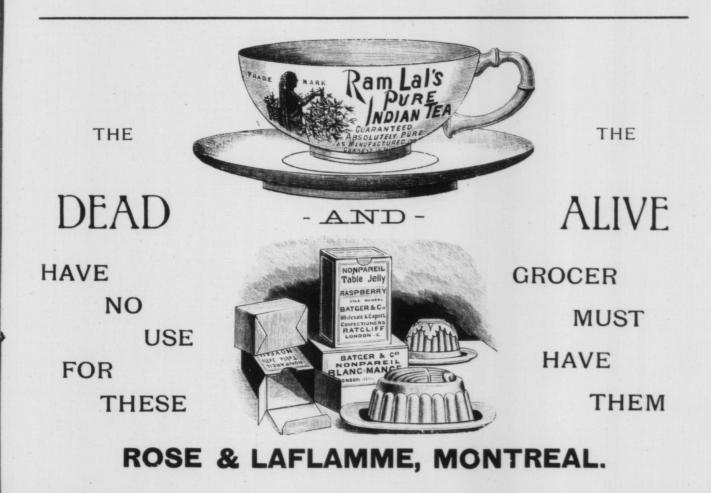
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With The Pure Gold Tomato Catsup So They Say



MUST HAVE BEEN STOLEN.

J. Pearl, Bedford Park, writes under date of April 20th, as follows :

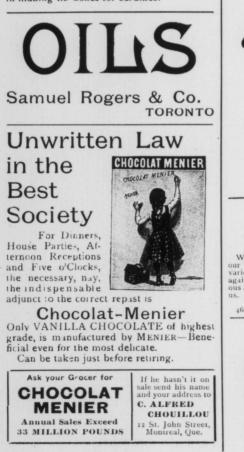
"I have not received my copy of THE CANADIAN GROCER for the 13th or 20th inst. I assure you it is a fixture that I would not be without."

We are sorry, brother Pearl, but it must have been stolen. Will send you another. No excuse to offer. You know, in the thousands of copies of THE GROCER that go out each week there is bound to be one or two go astray. Bet this is your first complaint?

Small storekeepers should be on the lookout for raised bills, as there are plenty at present scattered around the city, according to what bank officials say. The method is to paste over the number five either the figures ten or twenty, and pass the bill for that amcunt.—Gazette, Montreal.

According to the Montreal Gazette, "Canada is about the only country of any importance on deck just now that is paying her way and reducing her rate of taxation." In France there is a deficit of about \$3,000,000francs, in England there is one of about $\pounds4,500,000$, and in the United States the shortage amounts to about \$70,000,000.— Toronto Mail.

Sardine canning factory proprietors at Rimouski are petitioning the Government to make changes in the tariff on tin plates used in making tin boxes for sardines.



The best families use the . . **QUEEN BROOM** The best Grocers sell it

We are the only manufacturers.

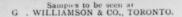
There are numerous imitations.

See that our name is on each label.

Taylor, Scott & Co. TORONTO. Vinegar. **EST**₽ ure ma London,England Batty & Cº have for half a century used Slee Slee & Cos pure malt vine gar in making their genuine pickles, & sauces. ROYAL The Old "Servant's Friend." DANDELION 60 Years! No Complaint COFFEE t the great celebrity ttained has induced caution the public upplied with a spuriindelion Coffe tions. We t Royal Dane ious imitatic the g the tobe Δ The ROYAL DANDELION COFFEE CO. Hanry J. Keighley, Manager, 468 King st West. Telephone 1610

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

RGEST SALE IN CANADA





DURING

Delicious Mince Pies

every day in the

vear.

as shelf or counter goods. No waste.

Gives general satis-

Sells at all Seasons.

Will not ferment in

warm weather.

faction.

Handled by retailer

GRIMBLE'S

- HIGH CLASS - - GREAT NOVELTY -

Six GOLD Medals VINEGAR

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

.. ODART'S SPECIALTIES ...

ODART'S PICKLE - AND - ODART'S SAUCE

ODART & CO., PARIS, FRANCE, AND LONDON, ENG.

A BOOM IN CHEWING GUMS.

TOTWITHSTANDING all that has been said and written against the gum-chewing habit the consumption shows a steady increase from year to year. When we come down to the philosophy of the thing it is difficult to account for it, but the fact itself is patent that all classes of the fair sex chew, and no amount of preaching seems to have the slightest influence in suppressing it. As long as people are thus minded there will always be others to cater to the habit, just as there are tobacco dealers for the smokers. And why should it be otherwise? Tastes, of course, differ, and the manufacturers of chewing gums study them closely; but it would be a mistake to suppose that the present varieties depend on taste alone. In this respect it is with chewing gums as with confections; they are made not only to develop the facial muscles, but also to benefit the stomach and digestive system. Chicle and pepsin are known to possess this virtue, whilst celery is admittedly a tonic to shattered nerves. Thus we have what are known as medicated chewing gums for all kinds of internal ailments, and the manufacturers render valuable service in many of the minor troubles to which all flesh is heir. It may never be known how much money is saved in doctor's fees every year by the extensive chewing habit, but it must be considerable.

NAME THE PLACE WE DO NOT VISIT.

Jno, Cameron, representing the five trade papers pub-lished by The McLean Company, of Toronto, is in the city, and reports excellent patronage from the business men of Aylmer, Tilsonburg and surrounding towns. Valuable prizes are given to the writers of prize essays for the various publications.—St. Thomas Times.

for the various publications.—St. Thomas Funces. Jno, Cameron, representing The McLean Company, Toronto, publishers of trade papers, is in the city in the interests of his firm. The papers represented are well and favorably known by the various trades, being The HARDWARE MERCHART, THE CANADIAN GROCER, BOOKS AND NOTIONS, THE DEV GOODS REVIEW and PRINTER AND PUBLISHER.—St. Thomas Journal.

Thanks, brother publishers. They cannot keep us down. There is no more room at the top-we are there. The dust of many cities, towns and villages is upon the brogans of our canvassers, and their absence is marked by many moons.

WANTED.

TO PURCHASE A SECOND-HAND SAFE, ALSO a cash register. Must be cheap for cash. Ap-ply to R. Allison, Fort William, Ontario. 17



Quotations promotly sent on application.



The best and **Cheapest Mince** Meat on Earth.

English

Malt

- GOOD PROFIT -

Price reduced to \$12.00 per gross,

net.

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



BUSINESS CHANGES.

IFFICULTIES, ASSIGNMENTS, COMPROMISES.

HAS. G. DUFFY, grocer, Amherst burg, has assigned to E. Adams & Co., London.

A. Hauld, general store and lumber, Leellier, has assigned.

C. J. Wall, London, has assigned to Edward Adams & Co.

Thos. Dawson, general store, Raglan, has assigned to W. Bateman.

Peter Campbell, general store, Arichat, N.S., is offering to compromise.

Boursier & Co., general store, St. Martine, are offering to compromise at 4oc. on the dollar.

A demand of assignment has been made upon McKenzie Bros., general store, Buckingham, Que.

SALES MADE AND PENDING.

The stock of J. P. Shaw, general store, Emsdale, is advertised to be sold by auction. The business of C. H. Bradwin & Co.,

general store, Clifford, 1s advertised for sale.

The stock of V. Brault & Co., general store, St. Louis de Gonzague, has been sold at 55c. on the dollar.

The stock of the grocery and boot and shoe department of E. A. Woods' general store, Uxbridge, is advertised for sale.

CHANGES.

James Brault, boots and shoes, Truro, has sold out.

Geo. Dinwoody, grocer, Alliston, has been succeeded by W. H. Kirby.

FIRES.

Fire broke out April 20th in the diug store occupied by L. J. Maxwell, Oshawa. Much damage was done his fancy goods by smoke. The fire originated in the cellar. The stock was insured.

At the recent fire at Huntsville, the following merchants were burnt out : John Bishop, flour and feed; J. C. Brain, merchant tailor; flour and feed; J. C. Brain, merchant tailor; F. W. Clearwater, publisher; T. M. Callen, shoemaker; E. J. Eccleston, confectioner; John Ewens, harness; J. L. A. Gareau, tailor: Hutchison & Son, general store; J. N. Mathew, general store; H. S. May, hard-ware; W. Mayhew, general store; W. H. Pugh, miller; A. P. Sieveright, drugs; J. D. Thomas, confectionery; Geo. Thompson, hotel; John Trussler, butcher; J. Warwood, tobacconist; C. A. Watson, drugs, etc.; White Bros., hardware and furniture; J Whiteside, general store.

NOTICE.

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

VANCOUVER, B.C.

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

" 3 at 30c., " " " Their Flavoring Extracts are of the choicest quality.







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CHOCOLATES

There is no doubt about our being headquarters for Fine Chocolates. Will send you list on application. We are confident our lines are unequalled.

HENRY C. FORTIER CHARLES J. PETER

The Toronto Biscuit and Confectionery Co. 7 FRONT STREET EAST.

iodine 5 50 6 00 insect Powder 0 26 0 30 Salpetre 0 08½ 0 09 Soda Bicarb, per keg 2 50 2 50 Sal Soda 1 18 1 25 Madder 0 19½ EXTRACTS. Dalley's Fine Gold, No.8, p. dozso 75 "" " 1, 12 02. 1 25 " " " 2, 2 02... 1 75 " " " 3, 3 02... 2 00 FLUID BEEF. JOHNSTON'S, MONTREAL 16 oz 12 75 Fluid Beef Cordial-20 oz. bottles 15 00 Milk Granules, in cases 4 doz... n cases 4 doz.... 5 00 FRUITS

Prices current continued -

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8, 33 5, 35 1 22 9, 31 4, 28 4, 26 2, 23 4, 26 . 30

'8

. 34 . 32 . 30 . 28 . 35 12 36 .. 30 s.

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Dead

Not.

Advertise

PITFALLS OF THE DRY GOODS TRADE

Prize Essays on the above subject by prominent and experienced wholesalers in neat booklet form. Sent on receipt of price, postage prepaid.

PRICE, 10 CENTS

THE CANADIAN CROCER TORONTO

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



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

32

Prices current, continued.

PETROLEUM. 5 to 10 bbl lots, Toronto. Imp. gal Canadian 012 0122 Carabon Safety 013 013 013 Canadian Water White. 016 017 Amer'n Water White. 018 019 Photogene 020 (For prices at Petrolia see Market Report.)

PICKLES, SAUCES, SOUPS. Wright & Copp, Agents, Toronto. per doz Snider's Tomato Catsup.....qts 5 50

3 50

 Frintanier, Pea, Vermicelli,
 400

 Vegetable
 400

 Worcester Sauce, 1 pts., 1 60 43 75
 76 56 50

 Pickles, all kinds, pints
 325

 "uarts
 600

 Harvey Sauce-genuine-hlf. pts
 325

 Anchovy Sauce
 "25

 Anchovy Sauce
 325

PRODUCE.

 PRODUCE.

 Butter, creamery, tubs. \$0 22 \$0 24

 "disry,tubs.choice 0 02 01

 "medium 016 017

 "low grades to com 014 016

 Butter, pound rolls 022 024

 "large rolls 019 020

 "store crocks 019 021

 Cheese 012 012

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 Basns 125 130

 Onions, per brl. 2 75 390

 Potatoes, per bag

 0 340 005 008

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PROVISIONS.

RICE, ETC. Per lb

MANUFACTURED ST CHISTAL REE MIL

SAPOLIO. In 1 for grs. boxes, per gross.... \$11 3 ROOT BEER. Adams', 10 cents size, per doz. 20 90 " 25 cents size, per doz. 175 " per gros. 10 00 " 25 cents size, per doz. 175 " per gros. 20 00 SILVER GLOSS BPICES. CBOND Per lb.

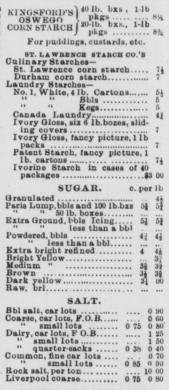
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KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STABCH.



40-lb bxs., 1-lb pkgs., 9 6-lb. bxs., sliding (12 bxs. each crate)... 91



SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

SYRUPS. Per gallon bbls. bbls.
 SPICES.
 COVERS.
 COVERS.
 Doils.
 <thDoils.</th>
 <thDoils.</th>
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THE LEADERS IN THEIR LINE FOR FINEST GOODS ST. LAWRENCE STARCH CO.

rices current, continued-Per gal MOLASSES.
 MOLASSES.
 Per gal
 Control of the second sec MORSE'S MOTTLED Per box-in 5 box lots CAN'T BE BEAT! ECLIPSE ... 3 30 Eclipse, 3 lbs Per box

8% 834

71

51

42

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71

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ss.



LONDON SOAP CO.

Nagasaki, i chests Pekoe... 16 22 " " Oolong 14 15 " " Gunpowder 16 19 " " Siftings ... 7 11

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

TOBACCO AND CIGARS British Consols, 4's; bright twist, 5's; Twin Gold Bar, 8's Ingois, rough and ready, 8's... Laurel, 3's... orier, 7's. Index, 7's. Honeyauckle,8's Napoleon, 8's. Victoria, 12's Brunette, 12's. Prince of Wales, in caddies... Bright Smoking Plug Myrtle, T & B, 3's... Lily, 7's... Diamond Solace, 12's. Myrtle Cut Smoking, 1 lb tins... i b pg, 6 lb boxes... McLFIN TOHACCO CO.

59 57 49

46 56 50

60 50

50 70

70

		55 00
	Pins	50 00
	Longfellow	80 00
	Pins Longfellow Perfectos	80 00
aungo, N	ine	35 00
Cable, Co	ncnas	30 00
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Erradr	0	1 00
Maurici	0	15 00
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	CIGARETTES.	Per M \$7 50
Athlete .	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	\$7 50
ruritan .		6 25
Sultana .	1	5 75
Derby		4 25
B. C. No.	1	4 00
Sweet SI	xteen	3 75
The Hold	er	3 85
Hyde Par	·	10 50
-	CUT TOBACCOS.	per ib
Puritan,	tenths, 51b. box	es 75
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Old Virgi	n.,1-10 lbpkg, 10]	bbxs 62
Gold Blog	ck. ninths. 51b be	Xes. 73
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Puritan.	1-10, 5 lb boxes	83
Athlete.	per lb.	1 15
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" Bouquet 55 00

48

THE ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO'S GRANULATED,

YELLOWS

and SYRUPS

ARE PURE.

NO BLUEING Material whatsoever is used in the

Manufacture of OUR GRANULATED

THE CANADA SUCAR REFINING CO'Y [LIMITED],

MONTREAL.

MANUFACTURERS OF REFINED SUGARS OF THE WELL-KNOWN BRAND

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

Lump Sugar, in 50 and 100 lb. boxes. "Crown" Granulated, Special Brand, the finest which can be made Extra Granulated, very Superior Quality. "Cream" Sugars, (not dried.) Yellow Sugars of all Grades and Standards. Syrups of all Grades in Barrels and Half Barrels. Sole Makers of high class Syrups in tins, 2 lb. and 8 lb. each.



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EXCI CIGARS.