

THE CANADIAN GROCER

VOL. XII

TORONTO AND MONTREAL, MAY 6, 1898.

No. 18

COLMAN'S MUSTARD



BEST ON EARTH

NONE BETTER MADE



**Royal Sovereign
.. Prize ..
English Stiltons**

Sole Selling Agents

A. F. MacLAREN & CO., TORONTO and STRATFORD, Canada.

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GIVE HIM THIS

When your customer gets a little cranky—doesn't like your prices—doesn't want to "buy gold dollars"—

Then offer him this beautiful



CIGAR MOISTENER BOX

As a premium to dealers it's a trade-winner. As a present to the customer nothing could be more acceptable or more attractive. He'd pay a price for it, too, if the dealer should ask it. You can do it either way—a premium or a sale.

The Price—
Per dozen, \$15—less in quantities.
Terms, 2% cash 10 days, 30 days net, F.O.B. Chicago.

Made of oak, handsomely finished and lined. Key and ornamental key plates. "Cigars" in silver finish scroll on lid.

The Regent Manufacturing Company

Toronto Office, 72 Bay St.

Wabash Ave., Chicago

30,000,000 lbs.

That is the quantity sold annually of the famous

"BOSS"
Lunch Milk Biscuit.

(Patented and Registered.)

You are always ready to take hold of a staple, fast-selling article. We believe we have it, and experience proves our claim. Let us get together.

A TRIAL ORDER. And the pleased comments of your customers will do more to convince you than anything we can say.

The process of making them preserves all the nutritious and wholesome properties of the ingredients. A delicious Lunch Biscuit at a popular price. Everyone stamped **"BOSS."**

Only authorized manufacturer in Canada.

Queen Biscuit Co.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

(Mail orders promptly filled.)

"SURE CATCH"

Seal Wax Border

Sticky Fly Paper

PRICE LIST FOR 1898.

One or more Boxes \$0.40 per box
Half Cases (Five Boxes) 1.00 each
One to Five Cases Ten Boxes each)..... \$ 40 per case

At the solicitation of many jobbers we shall also pack "Sure Catch" in half cases, thereby avoiding repacking small lots.

SPECIAL OFFER

In every case of "SURE CATCH" Sticky Fly Paper, we shall pack 10 sheets of "SURE CATCH" Poison Fly Paper free, (one sheet in each carton). At the usual price, this nets the dealer 66% per case more than the usual profit on Sticky Fly Paper.

Made of extra heavy absorbent felt paper.
Packed 5 sections in an envelope.

"Sure Catch" Poison Fly Paper.

PRICE LIST: 1 Box, 50 Envelopes, \$1.25. 1 Case, 10 Boxes, 500 Envelopes, \$10.00

J. HUNGERFORD SMITH CO.

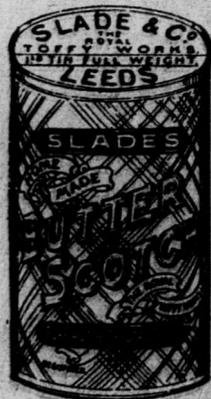
ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Manufacturing Chemists

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We also manufacture "TRUE FRUIT" Fountain Syrups.

Retail at
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Slade's Pure... English Butter Scotch

HOME MADE DELICAOY

MADE from Pure Cane Sugar and Fresh Butter. The most delicious, pure and wholesome Candy ever sold. Invaluable for coughs and sore throats.

Weekly sale in Great Britain and Europe, 50,000 TINS.

PURE AS THE CRYSTAL SPRING

Slade & Co., Limited, The Royal Candy Works, Leeds, Eng.

*Maypole
Soap
Dyes.*

All colors—it Dyes
to any shade.

The handiest article for a grocer that he can carry in stock—the Home Dye of highest quality, Maypole Soap.

Women will use no other once they try this brilliant, fadeless, quick, easy, clean, “won’t-dye-the-hands” Dye. Powder Dyes show their weakness at once when compared with the Dye that washes and dyes at one operation—Maypole Soap.

*Stower's
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The economical customer buys it for its great strength and clear Lime Juice Flavor—“20 per cent. strongest.”

Your economical customers are your most particular ones, and the most particular are your BEST customers. *They pay their bills.*

**Earnest
Workers
for
Your
Good.**

*Fry's Pure
Concentrated
Cocoa.*

We won't argue with you about its absolute purity—*we don't have to.* that's the pleasant part of selling it—it sells itself.

“The Household Cocoa is best” because it goes farthest—one reason why your customers will keep on buying it.

*Lazenby's
Jelly
Tablets.*

Recognized everywhere for purity of the ingredients used—that's what the name “Lazenby” stands for—“purity.”

Jelly Tablets and Soup Squares come and go, but Lazenby's SELL FOREVER—you can't get caught on quality with Lazenby's Goods. They are advertised all the time to help you increase sales and to bring trade to your store—NEW trade perhaps. Warm weather sellers—a woman does not have to stand around in a hot kitchen when she uses these two helps.

*Soup
Squares.*

Sold by the leading wholesalers throughout the Dominion.

AGENTS:

A. P. Tippet & Co.
Montreal and Toronto.

F. H. Tippet & Co.
St. John, N.B.



English Army Blacking

THE VERY BEST ON EARTH.

Try a Case of Three Dozen. Sold by all Wholesale Grocers throughout the Dominion.

Manufactured
by

The F. F. DALLEY CO., Limited, - Hamilton, Canada.

CUT TOBACCOS...

These brands are pushed by all dealers who look for intrinsic value in the goods they handle.

SNUFFS. We are the largest snuff manufacturers in Canada. All the standard makes.

Jobbers in any locality will quote you prices.

MORNING DEW

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Virginia Cut Plug.

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HUDSON (For Smoking
or Chewing.)

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Manufactured by the well-known firm

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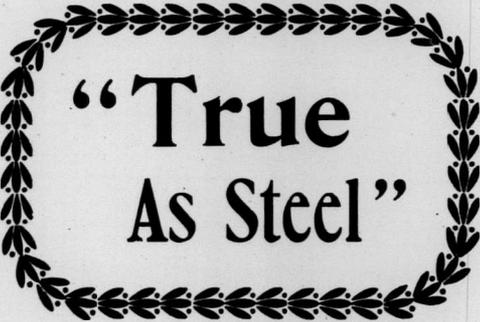
IS

The Original & Genuine Brand.

THE STANDARD FOR PURITY AND EXCELLENCE.

Being the product of absolutely the finest cultivated Lime Fruit in the World, it is the best procurable.

Canadian Agents : **LAW, YOUNG & Co.,**
Montreal.



“True
As Steel”

“Your Crown Brand Flavoring Extracts take first place and maintain the reputation they have made for themselves on this market.”

This is from a letter to us from one of the largest wholesale houses in the Maritime Provinces. It speaks for itself---*we maintain quality*. It is as “true as steel,” and always will be. But, if it can be bettered, we won't hesitate to better it.

The 40 different fruit, flower and spice flavors are each the best of their kind---“best,” because purest and richest and strongest.

Increase your business at absolutely no expense to you---drop us a postal for all about our plan that helps on

THE GREIG MANUFACTURING CO.
Robert Greig & Co., Agents
Montreal

*Greig's
Crown Brand
Flavoring Extracts.*



Why
This Sells

You have *some* customers who can't drink Coffee and yet dislike the taste of those “Cereal Food Coffees.”

John Mackay & Sons' Essence of Chicory and Coffee is an excellent substitute---it makes a palatable drink and a strengthening and economical beverage. The Chicory used is *pure Chicory*--there are no toasted beans, horse-chestnuts, oak-bark tan, logwood, or any other harmful adulterates in it.

It sells because of its known purity and strength and wholesomeness.

ROBERT GREIG & CO.
Agents
MONTREAL.

*John Mackay & Co's
Essence of
Coffee and Chicory.*



GOLDEN BLEND — CEYLON TEA

1 lb. package, 50 in a case

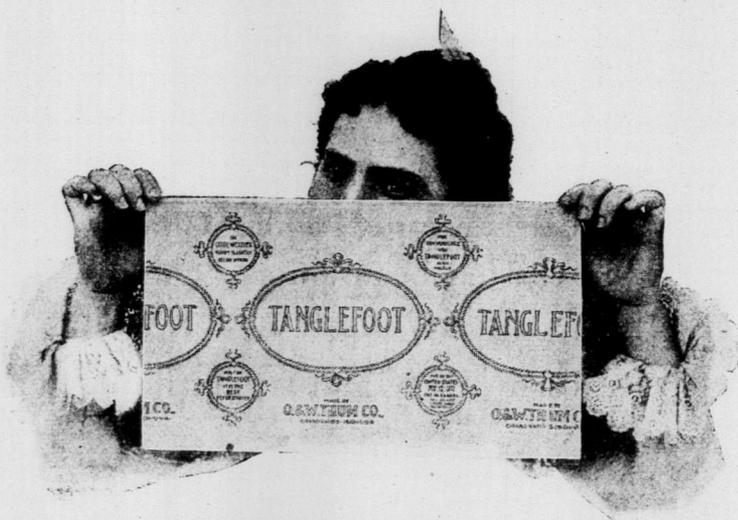
Has arrived direct from Ceylon. It is a good tea and costs you 19c., less a cash discount. Sells at from 25 to 30c.

A comparison with others will convince you and the consumer of its SUPERIORITY.

W. H. GILLARD & CO., Wholesalers Only, **Hamilton, Ont.**

TANGLEFOOT

Sealed Sticky Fly Paper.



SEE THAT IT LOOKS LIKE THIS.

40 cents a Box---\$3.40 a Case.

The principal requirement of sticky fly paper is stability, while in your stock as well as after it is opened for use.

Stability Tanglefoot possesses in the highest degree; constant and well directed experimenting have developed a paper very nearly perfect and not approached by anything in the line.

Sell Tanglefoot and you will know that you are supplying the latest ideas and improvements as soon as they are out.

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

THE CANADIAN GROCER

Vol. XII. (Published Weekly)

TORONTO AND MONTREAL, MAY 6, 1898.

(\$2.00 per Year) No. 18

TOBACCO CULTURE IN CANADA.

By William Saunders, Director Experimental Farms, Ottawa.

THE substance known as tobacco consists of the leaves of a narcotic plant, a native of South America, belonging to the order solanaceæ and known to botanists as *nicotiana tabacum*. Its use is more general and widely spread than that of any other narcotic or stimulant; it is largely manufactured for smoking, is also prepared for chewing, and is used to a more limited extent as snuff. Specimens of this plant were first brought to Europe in 1558 by Francisco Fernandes, a physician who had been sent by Philip II, of Spain, to investigate the products of Mexico. While tobacco first came to Europe through Spain, the habit of smoking was initiated and spread by English example, and Sir Walter Raleigh was one of the devotees to the use of this weed who helped to bring it into prominence. During the seventeenth century its use spread with great rapidity among all the nations notwithstanding the resolute opposition of statesmen and priests, and penal enactments of the most severe description.

There are other species of tobacco grown to a limited extent in other parts of the world, but the tobacco produced on the American continent and in Cuba, is all made from the species referred to. The tobacco plant is a coarse, rank-growing annual, which attains a height of from four to six feet, crowned with a panicle of pink flowers and having alternate leaves which are very large, often attaining a length of three feet or more and a proportionate width. Although this plant is a native of South America, it flourishes over a very wide area and adapts itself to many different climates. It is grown in most of the southern and middle States in the neighboring republic, and its cultivation is rapidly increasing in Canada. The tobacco plant is very susceptible to variations in climate and soil;

not only are the size and texture of the leaves so influenced, but the quality, strength and flavor are thus affected in a remarkable degree. During the long period this plant has been under cultivation, many different varieties have been produced, but the finer qualities of high flavor are grown chiefly in tropical countries with a comparatively dry climate. The seed of the high-flavored sorts, such as are grown in Cuba, when sown in the cooler climates of the eastern States or Canada, produce plants of much less flavor and of a different texture. Nevertheless, many useful commercial varieties can be grown in the cooler climates of this country.

The census of Canada in 1891 shows a total product in all the provinces of 4,277,936 pounds, of which about 90 per cent. was grown in the Province of Quebec. Most of this crop was cultivated in small areas, rarely exceeding a few acres on any one farm. Recently, the cultivation of tobacco has increased very rapidly in western Ontario, especially in the county of Essex. Walker Sons, of Walkerville, were among the pioneers in this industry, and have for some years past had the largest tobacco farm in the Dominion. In 1897 they had 130 acres under this crop. A considerable number of farmers in the neighborhood of Leamington, Ont., have of late entered on the cultivation of this plant, growing from 5 to 20 acres each. It is estimated that about 1,000 acres of land were devoted to the growing of tobacco in that part of Essex in 1897, and that about 40 carloads of cured leaf were shipped from that district. It is believed that a much larger area will be planted during the coming season.

SOIL AND ITS PREPARATION.

The soil most suitable for a tobacco crop is a deep rich friable loam, dry and warm,

which can be easily worked up into a fine and mellow condition. While a rich sandy soil is usually preferred, the crop often does equally well on a loamy clay, provided it is of such a porous and open character as will admit of its being brought into a fine condition of tilth; tobacco does not usually succeed well on a heavy clay. When grown on the heavier classes of soil the plants produce a thick leaf more suitable for the manufacture of chewing tobacco, and when grown on lighter sandy soils a thin or light leaf more suitable for the making of cigars. The tobacco plant grows very rapidly and is a gross feeder and needs an abundant supply of plant food, hence, in the preparation of the soil for this crop barn-yard manure is used very liberally. About thirty two-horse loads, or more, per acre are applied during the winter or early in the spring and ploughed under. Subsequently the land is harrowed—usually with a disc-harrow—from time to time until the soil is thoroughly and finely pulverized to a depth of about three inches. Wood ashes may also be freely used with much benefit to this crop.

SOWING THE SEED.

Tobacco seed is sometimes sown in hot-beds, sometimes in cold frames and occasionally in open ground. The first method has been practised at the Central Experimental farm at Ottawa and is the plan usually followed in the Province of Quebec, but in western Ontario, where the season is longer, although hot-beds are frequently used, the sowing of the seed in cold frames and open beds is not uncommon.

In preparing a hot-bed select a southern or south-eastern exposure sheltered on the north, and dig out a space 5 feet by 12, or any required length, to the depth of 18 inches. Place 3 or 4 inches of straw in the bottom and cover with fresh manure from the horse stable to the depth of 8 or 10 inches, treading it down well. Cover with

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH AND THE SUN PASTE STOVE POLISH



MORSE BROS., Proprietors, Canton, Mass.

For sale by all Wholesale Grocers; also the McClary Mfg. Co., London, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Toronto.

good rich loamy soil to a depth of 4 or 5 inches, and pack it firm. Allow this to stand for a few days to heat up and then rake the bed smooth, when it will be ready to receive the seed. Where a hot-bed is used, the seed may be sown in rows from 4 to 6 inches apart, or broadcast, having previously been mixed with ashes or corn-meal so as to ensure more evenness in sowing. If sown broadcast the surface should afterwards be pressed firmly by placing a board about one foot wide and nearly the length of the bed, on the surface of the newly-sown ground, and walking over it, then move the board so as to press another foot, and so on, until the whole bed is evenly pressed. Then cover with frames either glazed or covered with cotton to protect from cold and frost and sprinkle the surface often enough with water or weak liquid manure to keep it moist. Germination takes place in about ten days, and in from twenty to thirty days after the plants appear, they should be large enough to transplant.

Where the seed is sown in cold frames or open beds, a sheltered position is desirable, with a southern exposure. Upon the spot selected, brush is usually burned until the soil is made hot enough to kill the seeds of grass and weeds near the surface. When the soil has thus been baked to the depth of about half an inch and the bed has cooled, the surface is stirred with hoe or spade to the depth of 2 or 3 inches. Well-rotted manure is then spread over the ground and raked and worked until it has become thoroughly mixed, and the whole made mellow and fine. Mix carefully one tablespoonful of seed with about a quart of ashes and sow broadcast. This quantity is sufficient for a bed ten feet square, and should furnish plants enough for an acre of land. Brush or rake the seed in very lightly and use a light roller to make the surface compact, smooth and even, or press the surface smooth with a board in the manner recommended for the sowing in hot-beds. Use cotton covered frames or cover with light

brush thick enough to afford some shade to the young plants and to protect them from drying winds, and water from time to time as needed to keep the ground moist. Keep the plants free from weeds and thin them out where necessary to avoid crowding. Sometimes the seed is sprouted before sowing. This may be done by mixing it with some fine mould and placing it near a stove or in some other warm place and keeping it moist for four or five days. Sow it as soon as it can be seen to have sprouted. By adopting this plan some time may be saved, but it is not generally recommended. The time of sowing will vary in different localities, ranging in Canada from the 1st to the 15th of April, and the young plants will be ready to put out from the 25th of May to the 10th of June. The seed bed should be large enough to permit of a sufficient number of plants of the same size being taken from it to complete the planting of the desired area at one operation, so that the subsequent growth may be even and regular. There should also be a surplus left sufficient to fill the vacancies caused by failure.

PLANTING.

The plants are usually put out in rows about 4 feet apart and from 2½ to 3½ feet apart in the rows. Where practicable, the rows should run north and south so that each plant may get the largest amount of sunshine. The places for the plants in the rows are usually indicated by running over the ground with a corn marker. Some prefer to ridge the ground before planting, and claim that subsequent cultivation can be carried on with less injury to the plants where this method is practised. If the ground be flat or heavy this plan is preferred, but on lighter soils with good drainage the plants may be successfully grown either with or without ridging.

When the plants in the seed bed are 4 to 5 inches high and the largest leaves from 2 to 2½ inches wide they are ready for the field. Before any are lifted the bed should be thoroughly sprinkled with water so that

the earth may adhere to the roots. A cloudy day after a shower of rain is preferred for transplanting, but if the plants are carefully removed with a ball of earth attached to the roots of each they may be set out with fair success, provided the ground is reasonably moist, without waiting for such specially favourable conditions. Small plants should not be used, it is better to wait a few days until they are of the proper size. When planting, a basket of plants is carried by a boy up between the rows when one is dropped at each side where indicated by the marker; the men follow and put them in the ground, using a planting peg or the finger for this purpose, pressing the earth carefully about the roots. Where the plantation is very large, a planting machine is sometimes used. Messrs. Walker Sons use the Bemis' planter by which with one pair of horses, driver and two men to tend the machine, about twenty thousand plants may be set per day.

Some experiments have been tried at the Central Experimental Farm as to the effects or twice transplanting. The plants were pricked out from the hot-bed to cold frames, where they were set in rows 8 inches apart, and about 3 inches apart in the rows, and after they had grown strong and stocky they were transplanted to the field. It was observed that when treated in this way the plants grew more rapidly and there were fewer failures in planting than when they were transplanted directly from the hot-bed to the field. The yield of leaf was also larger. When transplanting from the beds the thinning should be so carried out as to give the remaining plants more room and thus permit of a spreading stocky growth.

CULTIVATION.

After planting, the ground should be stirred with a one-horse cultivator about once in ten or twelve days, so as to keep the land thoroughly clean from weeds, and in a porous and mellow condition. Frequent cultivation will also induce more favourable conditions of moisture. This should be

JUNKET A BREAKFAST FOOD

For growing children—a relish for the invalid. There is a demand for desserts in the form of JUNKET.

Do you keep **PRICE'S RENNETT WINE?**

LUCAS, STEELE & BRISTOL, Wholesale Grocers **HAMILTON**

PICKLES

In anticipation of the coming summer trade we have arriving this week a full range of Williams Bros. & Charbonneau's Pickles.

Imperial Pints, Mixed (vacuum tops).

Imperial, 12 oz., Mixed (vacuum tops).

Oval Bottles, ½ pints, Mixed (corked).

"French Style," Triangular Shaped Bottles (with patent spring tops).

Horse Radish and Mustard, a most delicious relish (with patent spring tops).

French Mustard in large glass pots (with patent spring tops).

All goods are packed in patent partitioned cases, and thus quite a saving in freight.

JAMES TURNER & CO., - **Hamilton**

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There is a large quantity of "REINDEER" Brand Condensed Milk and Coffee and Milk sold. Are you getting a share of the profit in this turn-over?

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Something Special in Currants.

Excelsior Brand Vostizza } Cases and
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We carry full stock of general groceries, and our prices are always right. See our Travellers and get quotations.

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continued as long as the cultivator can be passed through the rows without injuring the plants. After this, as the roots of the plants will then almost fill the space between the rows, the ground should be kept clean by shallow hoeing.

PRIMING AND TOPPING.

By the word "priming" is meant the removal of the lower or primary leaves which come out too near the ground, and often touch the surface and become torn and sandy. It is an advantage to do this work early, so that the plants may not unnecessarily lose strength by their growth. The distance from the ground this priming should be done depends somewhat on the variety, but the bottom of the stalk is usually stripped to the height of from 4 to 6 inches from the ground.

Topping is the removal of the flower stalk with one or more of the upper and smaller leaves. This is done to throw the strength of the plant which would otherwise go to the production of seed, into the more perfect development of the leaves. The plant is ready to top when the "button," as the blossom is called, has grown long enough to be taken hold of without injuring the upper leaves of the plant. As the plants do not all blossom at the same time, it is usual to let those stalks which bloom first run a little beyond the usual time of topping, so that all may be topped at the one operation. The tops when broken off should be thrown between the rows and allowed to decay. The number of leaves left on the stem at the time of topping varies from ten to sixteen or eighteen, depending on the variety grown; if topped too high the upper leaves are apt to be too small to be of much value. As the leaves of the tobacco plant are arranged on the stem in eight perpendicular ranks, the ninth leaf stands directly over the first. This fact will assist the operator in determining the number of leaves on a stalk without counting them.

SUCKERING.

After topping, "suckers" soon begin to grow, shooting out from the stalk on the

upper side of each leaf at the base, those at the top starting first. As soon as they are large enough to be pulled they should be promptly removed, otherwise much of the strength of the plant will be lost and the maturing of the crop delayed. Should they start a second or third time, they should be again removed.

SAVING OF SEED.

To obtain seed for sowing the following year, a few of the earliest, most thrifty and large-leaved stalks should be left without topping. These will bloom and seed freely, and when the crop is cut these stalks should be allowed to stand. As soon as the seed pods turn to a blackish color the seed will be nearly matured; then cut off the heads and hang them up in a dry place to cure. Later in the season strip the seed pods from the stalks, rub them in the hand and clean the seed by sifting through a fine sieve. Tobacco seed is said to retain its germinating power for several years.

INSECT ENEMIES.

Cutworms are sometimes very active in destroying the newly set plants. Where these are troublesome they may be reduced in number by placing at many different points in the field small bunches of poisoned weeds, grass or clover. These bunches are tied and rendered poisonous by dipping them in a mixture of Paris green and water in the proportion of two ounces of the poison to a pailful of water. The cutworms take shelter under the bundle of weeds and eat of the poisoned material and die. In hot weather these bundles should be put out after sundown and a shingle may be laid on each to keep it fresh. Cutworms are the caterpillars of dull-colored moths or "millers," which fly at night, mostly during the month of July. The caterpillars lie hidden during the day and come out to feed at dusk. They are smooth and naked, and are usually of some dull shade of greenish grey, or brown, with dusky markings. When these caterpillars are fully grown, which is usually in the latter part of June, they enter the ground and change to chry-

salids, from which the moths emerge later in the season. These deposit their eggs on grass or other plants or weeds; the young larvæ hatch in about a fortnight and feed usually unobserved amid the abundant growth of summer, and when they reach a length of one-half to three-quarters of an inch they bury themselves in the ground in autumn, where they remain until the following spring. On emerging from their long period of torpor they become very active and feed greedily on almost any green plant which comes in their way.

Cutworms usually attack the plants about the base, and having eaten the stem through leave the greater part of the young plant to wilt and perish. Where a plant suddenly withers and dies, the author of the mischief can generally be found within a few inches of the plant, buried just below the surface of the ground. In such cases they should be searched for and destroyed. Where cutworms are plentiful it is necessary to look over the plants every day or two, and to promptly reset any which may have been killed.

After the cutworms have disappeared the caterpillar of a large sphinx moth, sphinx quinquemaculatus, becomes a most troublesome foe to the tobacco grower. The insect spends the winter in the chrysalis state buried in the ground. Early in June the chrysalis wriggles its way up to the surface, when the moth escapes. It flies at dusk and in its flight much resembles a humming bird, and soon begins to deposit eggs. These are laid singly on the under side of the leaf, where they hatch in the course of a few days when the young larva or "worm," begins to feed on the leaf, making small holes here and there in it. About the time when the leaves are as large as a man's hand these caterpillars appear. The plantation should then be gone over carefully, looking at every plant. A sharp eye will detect the small holes they make in the leaf very promptly, and on turning it up a small green caterpillar will be seen on the under side with a projecting horn on the hinder

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Give Her A Recipe

Trust a good cook and a woman to get the best recipe for a pudding that has no terrors for the dyspeptic—we have such a recipe for Flake Barley Pudding. Some of your customers would like it. They can have it through you, because we send you a number of the recipes printed, with every order of Flake Barley that leaves the mills.

Any woman will be glad to have it—don't wait for her to ask for it. Give her the suggestion—she'll thank you for it.

Tillson's Flake Barley

THE TILLSON COMPANY, Limited
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In 25 pound
wooden kegs.

How can One Bait Catch Forty Fish ?

WE CAN SHOW YOU.

If you have never sold Pure Gold Jelly Powder, write us for a sample and for full particulars of our method of helping you to sell as large a quantity of it as your market can use.

There is money in it for you and for us. You are interested in the former, we in the latter.

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RICE'S PURE SALT

"The Salt of the Earth"

Table Salt
Butter Salt
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**EVERY
PACKAGE
GUARANTEED**

Fine Salt
Coarse Salt
Tanners' Salt
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Sole Manufacturers

The **NORTH AMERICAN CHEMICAL CO., Limited**, Goderich, Ont.

"Collinfiore"



THE DAVIDSON & HAY, LIMITED

Wholesale Grocers,

Toronto.

end of its body. These should be at once destroyed, which may be done by crushing them between the finger and thumb. As the eggs of these caterpillars continue to be laid during a considerable part of the season, constant watchfulness and frequent inspection is needed to prevent injury to the crop. Where the fields are neglected these caterpillars grow rapidly and eat voraciously, and a single specimen will soon destroy the greater part of the leaves of the plant on which it has been placed and on several others near by. When full grown this larva is 3 inches long, or more, and about the thickness of the forefinger, green, with paler stripes along the sides of the body. When disturbed it raises its head in a threatening manner and looks quite ferocious, but is incapable of inflicting any injury.

HARVESTING.

When the leaves approach maturity they gradually lose their deep green color and assume a yellowish hue, which, in some varieties, is mottled with deeper markings of the same color. The veins of the leaves become swollen and the substance of the leaf feels thick and gummy. At this stage the tip of the leaf becomes somewhat brittle and the midrib will usually break with a clean fracture if the tip is sharply doubled back; the leaves are then ready for harvest-

ing. When the leaf is sufficiently matured, the sooner it is cut the better, as it is liable to injury from frost or other unfavorable weather. The usual method is to cut the plant down nearly to the ground and suspend the stalk with its leaves attached in a suitable drying-house where, when dried, the leaves are stripped and packed. The other method, which is sometimes followed by those who cultivate tobacco on a small scale, or where labor is plentiful and cheap, is to strip the leaves from the plants in the field, gathering them as they mature and stringing them on twine or wires attached to laths or strips in such a manner as to allow each strip with its load of leaves to be handled separately. These are then placed in the drying-house to cure. By this process a better quality of leaf is obtained but at a larger cost of labor.

Some growers split the upright stem of the plant before cutting, with a sharp knife down the middle to within 4 or 5 inches of the base, then withdraw the knife and cut the stalks off close to the ground. This plan is said to be convenient for hanging, as the stalks can be placed astride the strips on which they are suspended and the leaves on stalks thus treated dry more rapidly; they are, however, more apt to slip off the sticks when moving them.

Another method is to pierce through the

stalks with a V-shaped spear made of iron or steel, with a socket large enough to admit the end of a stick on which the tobacco is to be hung. The stick is set upright on the ground, fitted with the spear at the end, when the tobacco is lifted, one stalk at a time, and thrust on the spear, which passes through the stalk, about six inches from the base. The sticks are usually made $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and afford space enough to suspend eight plants. When one stick is filled, the spear is taken off and attached to another, and this process is continued until the plants are all hung. Other growers prefer to suspend the plants by tying them to suitable sticks with twine.

Cutting should begin as soon as the dew is off the plants in the morning. Cut with a hatchet or suitable knife, grasp the stalk with the left hand and bend it well to the left, so as to expose the lower part of the stalk, and sever with the knife near the surface of the ground, letting the stalk drop over without doubling the leaves under. Lay the plants on the ground to wilt for an hour or two, or, until the leaves lose their brittleness and can be handled without breaking. Then load the tobacco on a wagon, keeping the butts out on both sides in loading, and draw to the drying-house. No more plants should be cut than can be taken in and hung up the same day. Never



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should sell a brand of Stove Polish which, above ALL others, consumers want, and for which Grocers can offer no substitute without injury to their trade.

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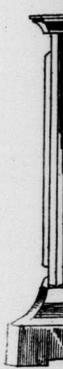
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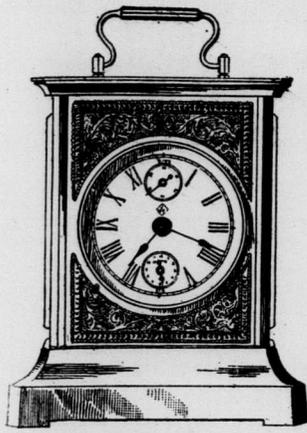


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A Chance of a Lifetime

to get a gold watch and a music clock free. All the trouble it means to you is to sell and push Sunlight Black Lead, the best Stove Polish in the world, and positively makes no dust. For sale by all the wholesale trade. Price, per gross, \$2.25. Write for circular giving full particulars. We have placed upwards of 300 gross in 2 weeks, or 43,200 bars, the largest average sales ever made on stove polish in Canada to the retail trade.

The Alpha Chemical Co., Berlin, Ont.

The sales are increasing from day to day.



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cut tobacco on a rainy day, as the leaves are then sure to get sandy, which will lessen their value, and do not allow the plants to lie long on the wagon or in a pile, as they soon sweat and heat, which quickly injures them.

DRYING.

A house 30 by 40 feet so arranged as to hang the tobacco in four tiers is said to be large enough to give drying accommodation to an acre of tobacco. Most growers prefer to build their drying-houses tight, so that they may be closed up in unfavorable weather. Such buildings are supplied at the base with a number of doors, affording openings large enough to admit air freely, and ventilators are provided above. Drying-houses are most commonly built from 16 to 20 feet wide, 16 feet high and 40 to 50 feet long, or longer if required. Occasionally buildings are met with which have their sides covered with boards so placed as to leave an inch or more of space between each to provide for free access of air. This, however, does not afford sufficient protection in case of unfavorable weather. Whatever method may be used for hanging the stalks, they are placed on the sticks about 5 inches apart, leaving eight or nine stalks on a stick, and the sticks are so arranged as to leave a space of 8 or 9 inches between them.

When the plants are sufficiently dried, which is known by the stems becoming of a brown color and breaking when bent, the tobacco is ready for stripping. Damp weather is chosen for this operation, when the damp air is freely admitted and the leaves absorb moisture so that they can be handled without breaking. The operator pulls the leaves from the stalks one by one, until he gets what is technically called a "hand," which consists of from twelve to sixteen leaves, when these are fastened together by a good leaf folded to two or three inches in width, and wound around the base and secured by tucking the end under. During the stripping the leaves are separated into two grades, according to size

and soundness— all the torn and injured leaves, as well as the small and less matured specimens, forming the second grade.

BULKING.

After the tobacco is stripped it is packed down each day where it will be secure from drying winds or wet. The "hands" are placed with butts out and the leaves overlapping at the tips for about one-third of their length; laying one row of butts one way, then another on the opposite, keeping them straight and even to prevent the air from drying the material. The "hands" are pressed together by kneeling on them while packing, and, when the piles have reached a convenient height, say 3 to 4 feet, they are weighted with heavy planks on top so as to press the material down as compact as possible. The pile is then covered with some fabric or material such as blankets or sacking to prevent the drying of the exposed parts, and, in this condition it is allowed to remain about a month during which time the curing or "sweating" process goes on by which, when properly attended to, the leaves acquire a uniform color. The bulking is followed by an increase of temperature in the pile, which should be watched, and when a thermometer placed in the centre of the heap indicates a temperature of 100 to 110 Fahr., or when the heat is uncomfortable to the hand when introduced, the "bulk" should be opened and rearranged so that the outer and upper tiers may be brought to the centre. In this way the heat is lessened and the curing process proceeds evenly and uniformly throughout the pile. When the tobacco is thoroughly cured the "bulk" is opened and the material arranged more loosely and gradually cooled when the tobacco will be ready for market. When disposed of, it is usually packed in bales of about 100 lb. each, firmly pressed together and enclosed in sacking.

VARIETIES.

Among the earliest and best yielding varieties tested at the Experimental Farm

are: White Burley, Connecticut Seed Leaf, Pennsylvania Seed Leaf, Pryor Yellow, Climax, Yellow Mammoth, Oronoko Yellow, Safrano, Brazilian and Canadian. In 1896 the White Burley grown at the Experimental Farm was matured and partly harvested, when a sharp frost occurred in September, which greatly injured the later sorts. The White Burley is much grown in the Province of Quebec, and is also the variety most extensively cultivated in western Ontario. The Connecticut Seed Leaf stands probably next in public favor, and is well spoken of generally. Messrs. Walker Sons have found the White Burley and Connecticut Seed Leaf the most profitable varieties to grow, and think that a fair average of the yield of these varieties, taking one season with another, would be about 1,800 lbs. of cured tobacco per acre. Dr. G. LaRoque, late M. P. for Chambly County, Quebec, in his excellent little book on "Culture et Preparation du Tabac" gives the crop of the different varieties grown in Quebec as ranging from 900 to 1,500 lbs. per acre, while Mr. M. G. Bruner, of Olinda, Ontario, estimates the crop about Leamington as from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. per acre. Where the same varieties are grown the yield in every case will depend much on the quality of the land and the quantity of manure which has been used. In the small experimental plots at the Central Experimental Farm, the weight of crop has been estimated in different seasons from about 1,500 to 2,500 lbs. or more per acre.

TOBACCO AN EXHAUSTING CROP.

From the reports which have been published of chemical analyses of the leaves and stalks of the tobacco plant, it is evident that this crop draws heavily on the potash in the soil. It is also a considerable consumer of nitrogen and of lime. On such land as is frequently used for this crop, the ploughing under of clover to enrich the soil, large applications of barn-yard manure, liberal dressings of wood ashes or of salts of potash, and an occasional application of lime, will all be found beneficial. As the stalks take from the soil about the same proportion of the fertilizing constituents as the leaves, the exhausting effect of this crop on the land may be lessened by allowing the stalks to remain on the ground to decay and then ploughing them under.

A Tea Dealer Generally Has His Hands Full

trying to suit all his customers, and many find it a very hard matter to make new tea trade as well as hold what they already have. One way to overcome this difficulty is to sell tea that possesses a delightful flavor, perfect drink, and never fails to please even the most critical. **LUDELLA Ceylon Tea** is sold at right prices and strictly on its merits.

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25, 40, 50 AND 60c.

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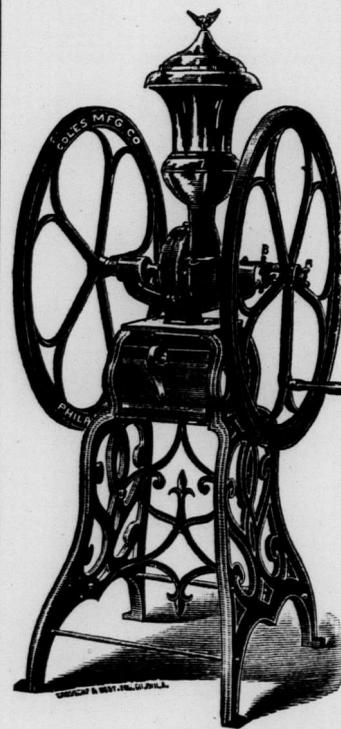
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Having introduced ourselves, we now wish to make a few claims.

Your first consideration naturally is—to buy the best mill at the lowest price.

We Claim to have the easiest and quickest Grinders.

We Further Claim to have the most effective and accurate Adjustment.

We Again Claim that our Grinders will give you the longest service.

And for all this you pay nothing extra, even though we have patents on our mill.



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**WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THAT YOU SAW
THEIR ADVERTISEMENT IN THIS PAPER**

CANADIAN CANNED MEATS.

The Canadian Government has given a Chicago packing firm a contract for canned meat supplies, 50,000 pounds of which are to be immediately shipped to the Klondyke. It is said that this is the first order of its kind that has come to Chicago from our friends across the border, and The Chicago Record volunteers the information that "heretofore such orders were filled by Canadian packers." As a matter of fact, we doubt if Canadian packers bother much about putting up meat in tins. If they had the goods they would certainly have gotten the order which went to Chicago. The Canadian packer has given most of his attention to curing and smoking, and has certainly made good use of his time. We nevertheless congratulate Chicago, which, as a packing and canning centre, stands for everything that is up-to-date and progressive in the business.—National Provisioner, New York.

THERE is as much truth in the above statement as there is in some of the false war news which fill the columns of the yellow journals. THE CANADIAN GROCER does not charge The Provisioner with falsifying. Where it errs is in a misconception of facts. The originators of the falsehoods were certain Canadian newspapers.

The Canadian Government has not given an order to a Chicago or any other firm in the United States for one pound of canned meat, let alone 50,000 pounds. And Premier Laurier himself is authority for the statement.

Now, with regard to the misconception of The National Provisioner. In the paragraph

at the head of this column it will be noticed that it says: "As a matter of fact, we doubt if Canadian packers bother much about putting meat up in tins. * * * * The Canadian packer has given most of his attention to curing and smoking."

Now, as a matter of fact, Canadians do pay a great deal of attention to canning meats. There are, in the Dominion, two concerns putting up canned meats, although only one of these is of very great importance, and that one factory has not been able, during the past year or two, to turn out enough canned meats to supply the demand.

That, however, is not all: Not only are there canned meat factories in Canada, but the product of these factories has, during the last four or five years, been gradually pushing canned meats of United States make out of this market, until to-day the home factories practically supply the home market.

THE CANADIAN GROCER has taken the trouble to investigate the matter, and it is learned that the wholesale trade sells something like five hundred pounds of canned meats of Canadian make to fifty pounds of United States make. And order sheets were produced to prove this.

Of course, we have no canned meat factories in this country approaching in size some of those in the United States, but their product is equally as good as far as quality is concerned, while the packages are, on the whole, much more attractive. Then, what may be a surprise to a good many Canadians as well as to our cousins to the south is that the cost of Canadian canned meats to the wholesaler is lower than the product of the United States, and, in some sizes materially so, and that, too, without taking into account the duty of 25 per cent.

No doubt a great many United States canned goods are going to the Yukon; but so are there of Canadian, one factory alone having received an order for 100,000 cases to be shipped to that part of the country, and that, too, to fill an order for a United States firm.

If you are ashamed of your business, do not advertise it; but if you would not be ashamed of your business, advertise.

CATCHING SMUGGLERS.

FROM a reliable source THE CANADIAN GROCER learns that the special officers sent to border towns, a few weeks ago, for the purpose of putting a stop to the smuggling, which has become so common during the last couple of years, are doing good work.

It is a pity the public is allowed to know so little about the seizures which these officers are making. People who make it a practice of crossing to United States border towns and buying their dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc., and bringing the same surreptitiously back to their homes, should be exposed. They rob the Government and they ruin the local merchants by their practices, and their dishonest acts have no more right to be ventilated in secret than have the evil deeds of persons which are ventilated from time to time in the police courts.

The proper place to try people caught smuggling is in the police court and not in a private room, with the Customs official as judge.

It would, of course, be more distasteful to the smuggler, man or woman, to be arraigned in a police court. But the likes or dislikes of these people should not be considered. What the Customs Department should consider is as to which method of punishment would be most conducive to a better observance of the law in future. And there is no question about it, the exposure and fine of the police court would be much more conducive to this end than secret examination by a Customs official.

War causes prices to advance and soldiers to run.

EXTRAORDINARY BID ON TEA.

A private letter received by a Toronto firm shows that ordinary business men, as well as Wall street speculators, do things which would seem to indicate that they are beside themselves.

According to this letter, there was recently put up at one of the auctions in London a lot of tea whose ordinary value was about 8½d. But there were two men who wanted it, and, in their zeal to secure the desideratum, they bid the tea up to 2s. 0¼d.

The man who got the tea certainly did not get any profit.

THE GOVERNMENT LACKS COURAGE.

WHEN the Dominion Government, in June last, inaugurated and put into operation the principle of preferential treatment of British products, it was the expression, in a practical manner, of its convictions. And the great majority of the Canadian people, let alone the people of Great Britain, are willing to concede praise for what it did then, and particularly for what it has since done along this line.

But the courage of conviction is a quality which Governments, as well as individuals, do not always exercise. To-day they are brave, but to-morrow they are cowards, or nearly akin to it.

The Government is perfectly aware that the present unsatisfactory condition of the insolvency laws in the Dominion is, as it were, a brake upon trade between Great Britain and Canada.

If there was no other proof the representations of the influential body of business men of London, who waited upon the Minister of Finance some months ago, is proof enough of this. But there are other proofs ad infinitum. And yet, notwithstanding this, the Government still occupies a neutral position when it is fully convinced that the need for an insolvency law for the Dominion is not a suppositious but a real and tangible one.

The trade press and the most influential of the daily press in both Canada and Great Britain have urged the Government to at least come out and cast its influence in favor of insolvency legislation, even if it will not go the length of taking it up as a Government measure, which is, of course, the thing it should do.

The only conclusion one can arrive at is that the Government has not the courage of its convictions in this particular, whatever it may have had in regard to the preferential tariff, the Yukon railway and other matters.

It does not seem to matter by what party name they may be known, politicians appear only to have regard for the demands of business men when these demands do not inconvenience them or clash with party exigencies.

The late Government, by its persistent stupidity, alienated the support of the

business men of this country and suffered for it. And the present Government does not appear to have yet well digested the lesson taught by its predecessor's defeat.

THE 25 PER CENT. PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

IT will be remembered that the tariff of 1897 stipulated that on and after July 1, 1898, that the preferential rate should be 25 per cent. less than the regular duty. It will likewise be remembered that the amendments brought down by the Minister of Finance, a few weeks ago, decreed that on and after August 1, when the Imperial treaties with Germany and Belgium expire, the preferential tariff should apply to British goods only.

During the past few days a rumor has been given some currency to the effect that the preferential tariff will be suspended from operation for the month beginning with July 1 and ending with July 31, in order that the score of countries which are now enjoying the 12½ per cent. reduction might not share in the privileges of the 25 per cent. reduction for that month.

THE CANADIAN GROCER has investigated the matter, and it learns that while the advisability of doing so was discussed by the Government, yet it was decided that the only honorable thing to do would be to allow the tariff to go into operation as originally intended.

The importations during July should establish a record. But, while the Government will lose much revenue thereby, it has done the proper thing by deciding not to suspend the operation of the preferential tariff for the month in question.

PRICES WITHDRAWN ON PRUNES.

Commission agents in Montreal have had all prices on California prunes withdrawn and are therefore out of the market. There has been an unprecedented demand on the Coast and prices have advanced, according to reports, ½c. per pound within eight days.

There are no stocks in first hands either, and jobbers, supplies are of a very limited kind. Values, however, remain the same in a jobbing way.

ADVANCE IN CANNED MEAT.

PROBABLY the most striking feature of the grocery trade during the past week is the marked advance in the price of canned meats.

The advance in the Canadian packed figures is from 30c. per dozen on 1-lb. tins to \$4 per dozen on 14-lb., but the wholesalers have not yet taken the full advantage of this advance, their prices, as a rule, being only marked up 20c. on 1-lb. tins to \$3 on 14 lb. tins.

The higher prices are due to the dearth of cattle and the keenness of the demand.

A year ago this month the wholesale price of canned beef was a great deal lower than it is to-day, as the following table shows :

	At present.	A year ago.
1-lb. tins per dozen..	\$1 65 to \$1 70	\$1 25
2-lb. "	2 95 to 3 00	2 25
6-lb. "	9 25 to 9 50	6 75
14-lb. "	20 00 to 21 00	14 00

To-day's wholesale prices are likely at any moment to further appreciate, as they are very close to the margin of cost.

QUALITY LOWER, PRICE HIGHER.

Ceylon teas on the spot and to arrive within the next month, from London, are distinctly superior in quality to teas following later.

Crossfield, Lampard & Co., of Colombo, report that the quality of the tea now arriving from the interior is distinctly inferior and the price distinctly higher than the pekoes they shipped a month ago.

ANOTHER ADVANCE IN MOLASSES.

The Montreal Wholesale Grocery Guild at a meeting on Wednesday advanced the price of Barbadoes molasses to 27c. in car lots, and 28c. in puncheons.

This is a clean rise of 3c. in less than eight days.

Last week the price was put up to 25 and 26c. respectively, and again on Monday to 26 and 27c. On Tuesday, however, as noted elsewhere in our market report, intelligence was received from the Islands that the first cost there had risen from 9 to 10c., and that firm offers were impossible to obtain even at the rise.

This information led to the action of the Guild in deciding upon the additional rise on Wednesday.

CANADA EXPORTING BISCUITS.

NO manufacturer or merchant can tell what he can do along certain untrodden paths until he has ventured thereon.

As a manufacturer of biscuits, Canada has quite a reputation. Compared with similar products, made in either Great Britain or the United States, Canadian biscuits have no need to be ashamed. But, although our manufacturers now nearly altogether supply the home market, practically no effort has been made to cultivate the foreign market, and especially the United States market.

Now, however, an effort is being made by a biscuit manufacturing firm in Toronto, Christie, Brown & Co., to develop trade with the United States in its products. Already it has got its goods into such commercial cities as Detroit, Cincinnati, Syracuse, Troy, Cleveland, Newark, Oswego, New York, etc., and THE CANADIAN GROCER learns that the results have so far been on the whole encouraging. The bulk of biscuits this firm is exporting to the United States are hard sweets.

Biscuits are not classified in the export trade returns. They are grouped with bread. Our total exports last year under this classification were 3,483 cwt. valued at \$16,530, and of this Newfoundland took \$13,183 worth and the United States \$569 worth. It will, therefore, be seen that outside Newfoundland, which is almost a part of our own country, we export very little of either biscuits or bread. But there is no telling what might be done if the manufacturers in Canada will only put as much enterprise into themselves as they do good quality into their biscuits.

STARCH ONE QUARTER CENT HIGHER.

The wholesale grocery trade were notified this week that all Canadian starch was advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per pound, the change taking effect on May 1. The rise in corn has made this inevitable; in fact, some people were surprised that it did not come before, as, with the material costing over 20c., the recent range on the finished article was hardly on a parity.

If the cereal goes over 40c., as some predict it will, another advance is likely, but not until that figure is reached, for the starch

manufacturers, always operating to a certain extent, are not compelled to respond to changes in raw material as promptly as manufacturers in other branches of the trade.

THE FIRST FRUIT SALE.

THE first fruit sale for the season 1898 was held at the Montreal Fruit Auction Company's rooms, on Tuesday. The sale was conducted by J. H. Stewart, the auctioneer. The fruit arrived ex steamship Matthews, and consisted of 22,000 boxes of Messina lemons, oranges, and Palermo and Sorrento oranges.

The condition of the fruit was fully up to the standard and the prices realized seemed to be satisfactory to all concerned. The attendance of buyers was large and they were principally Canadians, there being only a half dozen from the United States and they bought very sparingly, only about three or four carloads being taken. This is due chiefly to the increase of 50 per cent. in the duty. Locally, Hart & Tuckwell were the largest buyers, they having had a large number of orders on hand from western Canada buyers.

Messina lemons sold at 70c. to \$1.40 for common; \$1.50 to \$1.85 for choice, and \$2 to \$2.45 for fancy. Messina oranges brought \$1.80 to \$4 per box, and 80c. to \$2.35 per half box. Palermo oranges realized \$1.30 to \$1.85 per box, and Sorrentos \$1.50 to \$3 per box, and \$1.25 to \$1.80 per half box. It is impossible to make any comparisons with last season's prices, as the increase in the United States duty alters the condition of affairs considerably.

The principal buyers present were as follows: J. W. Lumsden, of New York; Mr. Kneen, of Grinnell, Collins & Kneen, of Minneapolis; Mr. Daniel, of Keokuk; G. W. Hunt and H. Brouse, of Ottawa; Mr. Steel, Mr. Mountjoy and Mr. Shettleworth, of London, Ont.; Walker, of Guelph; Dickson, of Hamilton; McWilliam, Husband, Dawson and Clemes, of Toronto; McPherson, of Winnipeg; P. Rheume, A. Legare, G. Beauchamp, L. Simard, R. Borden, of Quebec. The large local buyers were: Hart & Tuckwell, Vipond & McBride, J. F. McLean, of the Montreal Fruit Exchange; J. Bell & Co., J. J. Vipond, John Barry & Son, Bowes & McWilliams and O. & E. Hart.

MAPLE PRODUCTS IN ENGLAND.

PRESIDENT LAPORTE, of the Montreal Wholesale Grocery Association, is a firm believer in the fact that there are much greater possibilities for Canadian maple sugar than the present stage of this industry shows. He has brought the matter before the board of trade and that body has communicated with the Quebec Department of Agriculture urging that an expert should be sent through the Province to instruct the farmers in the finer branches of sugar making.

At present, the only outlet for Canadian maple sugar is the home market and the United States, no attempt having yet been made to cultivate other centres of consumption; Great Britain, for instance.

President Laporte believes that if fine maple sugar could be offered in England it would take at once; in fact, become a delicacy, but the drawback has been that a large proportion of the output has not been dry enough to stand shipment to any great distance. With a more uniform output and a dryer sugar he believes that no difficulty will be experienced in finding buyers for the product in England.

He suggests that a standard should be established for both sugar and syrup, and that all shipments should be required to be up to that standard. A small bounty might also be offered by the Government on all sugar and syrup equal to the standards, so as to encourage farmers to improve the quality of their product.

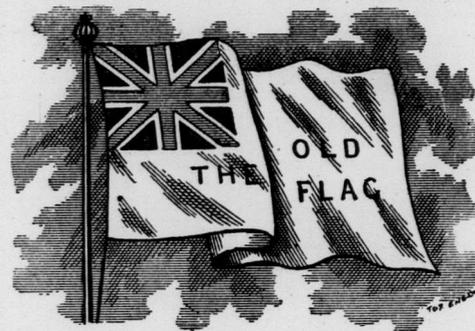
CALIFORNIA ORANGES EASIER.

CALIFORNIA oranges, which, until within the last few days, had been higher on the Coast, have taken a slightly easier turn.

The advance of a short time ago caused the demand to fall off, hence the present easier feeling on the market.

In spite of the recent advance, however, the outlook is favorable to a steady market, for, notwithstanding the fact that the crop this season is larger than that of last year, stocks on the Coast are smaller. It is thought that about the only thing that can prevent prices being maintained is the possibility of large shipments from Spanish points.

Under the British Flag



you are safe from molestation—**BUT** not sure that prices of all you buy and sell will not advance.— Prices on all staple articles are advancing.

Are you fully stocked ahead with

Eddy's Matches.—
Eddy's Paper.—
Eddy's Paper Bags.—
Eddy's Indurated Fibreware.—
Eddy's Woodenware.—
Eddy's Washboards.—
Eddy's Antiseptic Spruce Fibreware.—

The **E. B. EDDY CO.,** Limited

"The largest of its kind and the most unique establishment
under the British Flag."

HULL, CANADA.

61 Latour St - - - MONTREAL
38 Front St. West - - - TORONTO

AGENTS—F. H. Andrews & Son, Quebec; J. A. Hendry, Kingston; A. Powis, Hamilton;
Schofield Bros., St. John; J. Peters & Co., Halifax; Tees & Perse, Winnipeg;
James Mitchell, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.; John Cowan, St. John's, Nfld.

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HINTS TO BUYERS.

This department has become so popular that many more notices than there is space for are received every week. In future only important items of information will be inserted. Contributors are requested to send news only, not puffs of goods they handle, or the arrival of standard goods that everyone has in stock, or that they are offering goods at close figures, or that they have had an unusually large sale this season.

T. KINNEAR & CO. have in stock six or seven lines of plough lines.

F. B. Escott & Co. have a few cases gallon-tin apples left at \$2 per doz.

H. P. Eckardt & Co. are offering special value in evaporated peaches and apricots.

Perkins, Ince & Co. are in receipt of a direct shipment of Java coffee from Batavia.

Warren Bros. & Co. have, arriving this week, a direct shipment of Jamaica coffee.

T. B. Escott & Co. are in receipt of "Plymouth Rock" gelatine, red and white.

T. Kinnear & Co. are in receipt of a shipment of Detroit pickles in pints and half pints.

Perkins, Ince & Co. have received a shipment of Arguimbau's selected Valencia raisins.

A. F. MacLaren & Co. receive fortnightly shipments of Roquefort, Swiss and Gorgonzola cheese.

H. P. Eckardt & Co. are just in receipt of a shipment of Booth's oval and diamond cove oysters.

"Plymouth Rock" gelatine, red and white, is in stock with **The Davidson & Hay, Limited.**

H. P. Eckardt & Co. report that they are having large sales of Heinz's beans, pickles and sauces.

The Davidson & Hay, Limited, carries full stocks of salad dressing, "Durkee's" and "Royal."

A carload of new milled rice has just been received by **T. B. Escott & Co.** The quality is Montreal "B."

A. P. Tippet & Co. are offering bi-carb soda, manufactured under the latest process, which gives the product a fine silky feeling.

"Flag and Crown" Japan tea is considered a very superior tea to retail at 25c. per lb.," say **T. B. Escott & Co.**

T. Kinnear & Co. have arriving this week a shipment of Cooney's "Royal Windsor" blue and black lead. Both retail at 5c. per package.

T. B. Escott & Co. write: "'White Star' baking powder in 1-lb. tins, at \$1 a dozen, is having a large sale. Every tin is guaranteed."

W. H. Gillard & Co. report active sales in "New York Ginger Ale," manufactured by **Pilgrim Bros.,** of Hamilton, of which they sold over 6,000 cases last year.

The Davidson & Hay, Limited, has a direct shipment of pure Italian salad oils arriving this week. This importation includes some of the celebrated "Collinfiore" as served exclusively to **H. M. the King of Italy.**

W. H. Gillard & Co. are in receipt of a shipment of "Golden Blend" Ceylon tea, in 1-lb. packages, which shows remarkable value. It can be sold at from 25 to 30c.,

and leaves a good margin for the retailer, and is a trade winner, this firm state.

That there is always a demand for a really fine article is proved by the repeat orders being received for Rae's olive oil by the Montreal agents, **Frank Magor & Co.** "This oil is the finest ever imported into Canada," write the agents.

Frank Magor & Co., Montreal, are bringing out some new lines this spring, among them the essence of anchovies, put up by the firm of **John Burgess & Son,** London, England, who have made a specialty of this line for over a century.

THE BEST HOGS TO BREED.

IN a recent interview, **J. W. Flavelle,** manager of the **Wm. Davies Co., Limited,** Toronto, gave some information that every breeder and buyer should be acquainted with. Mr. Flavelle stated that, while the breeders in Canada have made much improvement in the class of hogs raised, a still greater improvement is yet possible. The thoroughbred Tamworth is the best hog for the export trade. The Yorkshire White, or a cross between the Yorkshire White and other breeds, is also satisfactory. Other breeds are objectionable from an exporter's point of view. The importance of good breeding and feeding is shown by the fact that recent cables show a difference of \$2.40 per 112 lb. in value between No. 1 selection, lean, and No. 2 selection, fat, bacon. As the average hog will produce about 96 lb. bacon, this will mean a difference of over \$2 between a No. 1 hog and an inferior one. The delivery of hogs in Ontario in a week amounts to about 20,000, and as about 5,000 of these are of inferior quality, the loss to the country through the raising of inferior hogs may be safely estimated at \$12,000 per week.

In some portions of Ontario, notably in the counties of Oxford and Middlesex, hogs are kept confined in a pen and not given enough exercise. These hogs fatten quickly, but not well. Hogs should never be finished in less than six or seven months, and should be allowed to exercise freely.

A good ration for young hogs is roots and mixed grain, care being taken not to force the animal too quickly, but, on the contrary, to develop a long, strong body. Special emphasis should be laid on feeding at this time, because large quantities of American corn have been imported into Canada. If corn is fed generally to hogs it will mean a distinct deterioration to hogs, it will be fatal in the long run to the development of the trade. And where whey is fed corn should never be used, but oats, barley, peas, or middlings.

"Breeders should be made to realize," concluded Mr. Flavelle, "how important their hog export trade is. Eleven years



HANDSOME DURABLE and ECONOMICAL

Our
Pressed Brick Steel Siding

is suitable for the exterior of stores, houses or other buildings—makes as good an appearance as the real brick—can be easily and quickly applied—will not absorb moisture—and gives famous satisfaction wherever used.

Write us for full particulars.

Metallic Roofing Co., Limited

1180 King St. West, TORONTO

ago 70 per cent. of the hogs used in our factory came from the States. Six years ago we killed our last American hog. We buy our hogs from Ontario farmers at a higher price than rules in Chicago or Buffalo, because Canadian hogs are better bred and better fed than those from across the lines. If our people adopt the same system of feeding that Americans have adopted it will mean bringing Canada's prices down to the American level."

Few of the readers of **THE CANADIAN GROCER** are hog breeders, but many of them buy them, and all of them are interested in the trade. The value of bacon and hams exported last year was \$5,843,800, as compared with \$1,970,518 four years before, and the prospects are favorable to a still further increase in the business. Such an amount of money affects every business and industry in the land. So it is in the interest of every merchant, be he a hog buyer or not, to use his influence toward a better breeding and feeding of Canadian hogs.

Last week, **Mr. John R. Scott** shipped a carload of potatoes, purchased on the market here, to Boston, where there is now a ready market. Since his evaporator at Camden East was opened, a few weeks ago, he purchased over 15,000 bushels of potatoes, all of which have now been disposed of and shipped away.—Napanee Beaver.

WHAT CAREER ?

THERE is no doubt that every person has a special adaptation for his own peculiar part in life. A very few—the geniuses, we call them—have this marked in an unusual degree, and very early in life.

Madame de Stael was engrossed in political philosophy at an age when other girls are dressing dolls. Mozart, when but four years old, played the clavichord, and composed minuets and other pieces still extant. The little Chalmers would preach often from a stool in a nursery, with solemn air and earnest gestures. Goethe wrote tragedies at 12, and Grotius published an able philosophical work before he was 15. Pope "lisped in numbers." Chatterton wrote good poems at 11, and Cowley published a volume of poetry in his 16th year. Thomas Lawrence and Benjamin West drew likenesses almost as soon as they could walk. Liszt played in public at 12. Canova made models in clay while a mere child. Bacon exposed the defects of Aristotle's philosophy when but 16. Napoleon was at the head of armies when throwing snowballs at Brienne. Keene played Shylock the first night almost as well as he ever did.

All these showed their bent while young, and followed it in active life. But precocity is not common, and, except in rare cases, we must discover the bias in our natures and not wait for the proclivity to make itself manifest. When found, it is worth more to us than a vein of gold.

"It is a vain thought," said George Eliot, "to flee from the work that God appoints us, for the sake of finding a greater blessing to our own souls, as if we could choose for ourselves where we shall find the fulness of the Divine Presence, instead of seeking it where alone it can be found—in loving obedience."

"I do not forbid you to preach," said a bishop to a young clergyman, "but nature does."

"The age has no aversion to preaching as such," said Phillips Brooks, "it may not listen to your preaching." But though it may not listen to your preaching, it will wear your boots, or buy your flour, or see stars through your telescope. It has a use for every person, and it is his business to find out what that use is.

You have not found your place until all your faculties are roused, and your whole nature consents and approves of the work you are doing; not until you are so enthusiastic in it that you take it to bed with you. You may be forced to drudge at uncongenial toil for a time, but emancipate yourself as soon as possible. Carey, the "Consecrated Cobbler," before he went as a missionary

said: "My business is to preach the gospel. I cobble shoes to pay expenses."

If your vocation be a humble one, elevate it with more manhood than others put into it. Put into it brains and heart and energy and economy. Broaden it by originality of methods. Extend it by enterprise and industry. Study it as you would a profession. Learn everything that is to be known about it. Concentrate your faculties upon it, for the greatest achievements are reserved for the man of single aim, in whom no rival powers divide the empire of the soul. Better adorn your own than seek another's place.

Go to the bottom of your business if you would climb to the top. Nothing is small which concerns your business. Master every detail. This was the secret of A. T. Stewart's and John Jacob Astor's great success. They knew everything about their business.—"Pushing to the Front."

A PECULIAR BUSINESS.

HOW often do we hear the phrase used, especially in smaller towns and cities! Ask a business man why it is that he does not use certain methods that are used in other towns or cities and he will tell you that his is a peculiar business, and that such methods are of no use to him. Ask him why it is that his store is not kept as spic and span; why his clerks wander around in their shirt sleeves; why the grocery stove is a lounging centre for half the idle smokers of the neighborhood; why he never uses the local paper to do a little advertising, or any one of a dozen similar questions that will occur to any man who knows the country stores, and you will, in nine cases out of ten, receive the answer that his is a "peculiar business" and a peculiar town, and that people will think he is trying to put on style if his clerks don't appear in shirt sleeves; that his trade is so peculiar that they pay no attention to the newspapers, etc.

This is no fancy picture, for these very answers have been given to just such questions. No such state of affairs exists in any corner of the land. What is good store-keeping in Maine is the same in California. The treatment that brings customers in one State will have the same effect in the other. There may be some difference in the precise manner that it may be desirable to use in framing the advertising, but beyond that no peculiarity of trade or customers need be recognized by the merchant anywhere.

Good business methods in one town are good in any other. It is not the people, or the town, who are peculiar. It is the man himself. The clean store, attentive, courteous, well-dressed clerks, judicious, carefully looked-after advertising, combined with a knowledge of the business and of

buying and selling—in short, good business methods—will have the same result anywhere. If business is not as brisk as you would like it to be; if people shun your store and patronize that of your competitor; if there are plenty of loafers and smokers, but no buyers; do not grumble that it is not your fault; that the trade is peculiar; that bright, up-to-date methods do not pay. You will find that the most of the peculiarity is nearer home, and that the people are pretty much the same in every corner of the land, be it city or country.—St. Paul Trade Journal.

OTTAWA CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR TRADE WITH JAMAICA.

OTTAWA, May 5 (Special).—The Department of Trade and Commerce have just received a report from the Canadian Government agent in Jamaica, in which bitter complaint is made of the injury being done Canadian trade by the inefficient steamship service. There are but three steamers per month between Halifax and Jamaica, and, as they call at Bermuda, it takes some ten days to make the trip. The direct line of ships trading to New York do it in five days, and, as they run weekly, almost the whole of the trade goes to New York. The people living in Jamaica have been using British and Canadian goods largely, and prefer them, but, on account of this inefficient steamship service, are being driven to the United States altogether.

FALSE PARCEL POST CUSTOMS DECLARATION.

The following circular has been issued by the Customs Department: "The Department is in possession of information showing that the firm of John Noble, Limited, of Manchester, Eng., send goods (wearing apparel) by parcel post to their customers in Canada, making the Customs declaration of value, which is attached to the parcels, lower than the invoice value. I have, therefore, to instruct you that on all importations from above named firm you will demand from the importer the production of the original invoice, duly certified, before accepting entry of the goods; and in no case are you to accept the value as shown on the Customs declaration attached to the parcel, for duty purposes, without first satisfying yourself, after comparing same with invoice, that it is correct."

NEW TARIFF REGULATIONS.

The regulations to be issued by the Customs Department cannot now be issued, but have to be held until the Act is amended. They will, however, be ready, and will be sent out at the same time as the amendment passes the House. F.J.D.

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CALIFORNIA FRUIT INDUSTRY.

THAT the fruit growing industry of California is an enormous one is evidenced by the production of fruit for fresh, canned and cured fruit last year.

The quantity of fresh fruit used for canning purposes is estimated at 85,000,000 lbs., and the quantity shipped was 145,000,000 lb., a total of 230,000,000 lb. The shipments of cured fruits amounted to over 150,000,000 lb. For the production of this quantity some 550,000,000 to 600,000,000 lb. of fresh fruits were required. Thus the total output of fruit last year was in the neighborhood of 830,000,000 lb.

As will be seen the major portion of the fruit shipped was cured. This curing of fruit in California, owing to the improved methods now in vogue, has become a distinct industry in connection with the general fruit business. Cured fruit is another form of fresh fruit that has undergone a profitable, healthy, chemical change, whereby the excess of water is evaporated, the starch converted into sugar, and the pectine or fruit jelly is condensed, thereby rendering the cured product more digestible, wholesome and nutritious food than even the fresh fruit itself.

Nearly all varieties of fruit grown in California are cured in some form or other, but the chief varieties are the apricot, peach, prune, plum, pear, nectarine, fig, apple and grape. The first curing was done in 1874, but at that time the goods received but an indifferent reception, but by 1884 the quantity produced was as follows:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Apples.....	1,600,000	Peaches.....	550,000
Apricots.....	200,000	Pears.....	75,000
Figs.....	50,000	Plums.....	775,000
Grapes.....	150,000	Prunes.....	1,874,000
Nectarines....	10,000		

It will be seen that by 1884 the output of prunes was the greatest of all the fruits. This has been the case from that time onward. In 1889, 15,200,000 lb. of prunes were produced, and, in 1896, over 55,000,000 lb. In 1883, the output of cured apri-

cots was 200,000 lb.; in 1886, it had amounted to 2,000,000 lb., and, in 1896, over 6,700,000 lb. Other fruits have shown like increases. The United States furnishes the chief market for California cured fruits, although a considerable quantity goes export to Australia, South Africa, England, Scotland, France, Germany and other points in Europe. France, the home of the prune, affords California quite a market for this cured product. The merchants of Hamburg, Germany, are developing quite a trade in California prunes, apricots, pears and peaches.

The following table shows the quantity of each variety cured during the last two years:

	1895.	1896.
	Pounds.	Pounds.
Prunes.....	64,500,000	55,200,000
Peaches.....	24,500,000	16,460,000
Pears.....	5,400,000	9,650,000
Apricots.....	10,650,000	6,740,000
Dried grapes...	4,250,000	2,690,000
Apples.....	4,560,000	2,350,000
Figs.....	2,750,000	2,160,000
Plums.....	4,500,000	2,100,000
Nectarines.....	1,350,000	625,000
Totals.....	122,460,000	97,975,000

As will be seen by the above table, 1896 was a poor year. The following table shows the output from 1890 to 1894, inclusive:

Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.
1890.....	53,700,000	1893.....	93,340,000
1891.....	66,710,000	1894.....	126,470,000
1892.....	60,700,000		

GROCERS AND CIGARS.

ONE of the best paying side lines that a grocer can handle is cigars. They involve but a slight investment, and there is money in them. The sale of cigars is now an important item with all the largest Canadian grocers. If a grocer does not handle cigars he may have little or no call for them, and thus deceive himself into thinking that he would not sell any if he did have them in stock. This is a mistake.

When the men of a neighborhood know that their local grocer does not keep cigars, or, that he does not keep good cigars, they purchase their supply down town before coming home. Thus the grocer seldom has

a call for them. If, however, a small select assortment of medium and fine-grade cigars are displayed in a corner of the showcase, and a sign hung up calling customers' attention to the fact that good cigars are sold, the local residents get to know it. Occasionally they buy one. If the cigars are good, and kept in proper condition, they grow careless of buying a down-town supply, and gradually transfer their cigar trade to their grocer.

Cigar selling does not involve technical knowledge or much capital. Fifty dollars will buy a good assortment of 5c. and 10c. brands. A post card to a prominent manufacturer, like J. Bruce Payne, Granby, Que., will bring the lowest wholesale prices and suggestions of the best assortment to buy. "Pharaoh" is probably the best known 10c. cigar to sell, and the "Athena" or "Pebble" the best 5c. ones. Profits on these standard lines are about 60 per cent. on cost. A few other lines may be advisable to give an assortment.

A corner of a showcase or an airtight cupboard is the best place to keep cigars. They should not be allowed to dry up nor yet remain in a damp place. In winter, a dampened sponge placed near them keeps them in prime shape. In summer they usually take care of themselves. Every grocer should handle some cigars, if only a few boxes. Do not start in with the idea that a \$25 per thousand cigar should draw trade. Better pay about \$35 for your 5c. lines, and \$60 for the 10c. At these prices you get a good profit and are sure to increase trade. If your wholesale grocer does not keep the above brands, a thousand cigars direct from the factory will only cost a trifle for express. It is an easy way to make the rent or pay the gas bills. Keep cigar money by itself and it will surprise you how it counts up in a month.

A. J. Cameron, general merchant, Tiverton, Ont., has bought out the house and store of John Hiles, Armow, and has moved his business to that place.

LAPORTE, MARTIN & CIE.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS

Agents in Canada for

"Princess Louise" Japan Tea.
"P. Richard's" Brandy.

"Victoria" Japan Tea.
"Mitchell's" Whiskeys.

72 to 78 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.

EMPIRE TOBACCO CO'S

COLUMN

Our
Leaders—

Currency Old Fox Patriot

These popular brands
of Chewing Tobacco
can be obtained from
all wholesale grocers.

Empire Tobacco Co.

GRANBY, QUE.

CANADIAN ADVERTISING is best done
by THE E. DESBARATS ADVERTISING
AGENCY, MONTREAL.

FOR SALE.

BUSINESS FOR SALE IN THE CITY OF LON-
don; dry goods, boots and shoes; established thirty
years; small stock, rent low; reason for selling, retiring
from business; price right to responsible party. R. A.
Jones, London, Ont. (17)

SITUATION WANTED.

PARTY WITH 6 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, CALL-
ing on the Grocery trade throughout Ontario, is
open for engagement; good connection both East and
West; first-class references. Address C, CANADIAN
GROCER, Toronto. (18)



POLYNICE OIL

CURES

RHEUMATISM

Lumbago, Neuralgia

Dyspepsia and Kindred Diseases.

This new French medical discovery has been used
with remarkable success in Bellevue Hospital, New
York; Howard Hospital, Philadelphia; Maryland
and Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; Civic
Hospital, Montreal, and in various other hospitals
in the prominent cities.

WHAT A PHYSICIAN SAYS:

Johns Hopkins University,
Baltimore, 5th April, 1897.

The experiments made here at the hospital with
the Polynice Oil, witnessed by me, having been very
successful, I hereby recommend it in all cases of
rheumatism.

(Signed) Dr. F. L. ROGER.

.. Polynice Oil ..

Sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50
cents, in money order, by the famous French
specialist of Paris.

Dr. A. Alexandre,
1218 G St. N. W., Washington, D. C.



This cut represents No. 13

EUREKA REFRIGERATOR CO.

54-56 Noble Street, TORONTO

DRINK :::

::: Chocolate for Breakfast

It invigorates MIND and BODY
whereas Tea and Coffee

SLOWLY RUIN THE NERVES



But to get a good
cup of Chocolate,
you want to use
the best of all

VANILLA
CHOCOLATES

CHOCOLAT MENIER

And not that cheap stuff sold as
sweet chocolate, which lacks purity
and becomes injurious.

Ask your grocer for Chocolat Menier
The world-renowned French Vanilla Chocolate.

HERDT & CO. 13 St. John St. Montreal
General Agents for the Dominion

N.B.—20 years in use and everybody well
satisfied with the Old Favorite.



All respectable grocers from the Atlantic to the Pacific
keep it for sale, because it pays to do so, there being
no old, unsaleable stock in "Horseshoe
Salmon."

Every consumer should use it because it is the BEST
and every can is warranted good, or money returned; so
take no other, and be happy.

This Brand is packed from the finest
Fraser River Sockeye Salmon, by

J. H. TODD & SON,

Victoria, B.C.

Who are also packers of the well and favorably known
brands of Beaver, Columbia and Tiger; all
guaranteed good Red fish.

AGENTS:
Geo. Stanway & Co., Toronto, Agents for Ontario
W. S. Goodhugh & Co., Montreal, " " Quebec
J. Hunter White, Esq., St. John, N.B.
Agent for Eastern Provinces.

Tees & Persse, Winnipeg, for Manitoba and N.W.T.

REFRIGERATORS

Style No 13

Size, width 46 in.
depth 28 in.
height 84 in.

All trimmings and
cornice project over
this. This style is in
Antique Ash, Hard
Oil Finish, Inside
Spruce Lined and
Orange Shellac, 7
Walls, Windows
Hung with Weights.

A Catalogue will give you all
particulars.

Address,

EUREKA REFRIGERATOR CO.

54-56 Noble Street, TORONTO

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MARKETS AND MARKET NOTES

ONTARIO MARKETS.

TORONTO, May 5, 1898.

GROCERIES.

BUSINESS during the past week has been more satisfactory than for some time. Large quantities of sugar have been moving, although the demand has fallen off a little during the past few days. The refineries, towards the end of last week, made another advance of 1-16c. per lb. in all grades of sugars. The demand for canned goods is just fair, with prices steady and unchanged. Coffees are slightly dearer in the primary markets. Most of the houses are completely cleaned out of rice, but shipments are arriving this week. A further advance in currants is cabled from Patras, and Valencia raisins are firm and meeting with a better enquiry. California prunes are dearer, although wholesalers' quotations remain much the same as they were a week ago. New crop filberts for October shipment are equal to $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb. dearer in the primary market. Molasses is dearer. Teas are receiving a little more attention, and prices are firmer.

CANNED GOODS.

If anything, their is a little better business doing. The feature of the market is a sharp advance in the price of canned meats, quotations on canned beef being 20c. to \$3 per dozen higher, according to size of tins. Canned corn is still in rather light supply with prices firm. In regard to peas and tomatoes a rather unsettled feeling obtains, with some business still being done in the latter at shaded prices. There is some enquiry for tomatoes, but buyers do not want to pay the prices asked, and it was to accommodate these that lower prices were in some instances accepted. Canned fruits are meeting with a moderate demand. Business in salmon continues steady.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

There are few if any syrups offering, and there is little or no demand. Local representatives have been notified of an advance of 3c. per gallon in the price of New Orleans molasses, and orders of Toronto houses at old prices have been refused.

RICE.

The scarcity of rice on the local market, previously noted, has during the past week become more pronounced. In fact, scarcely a bag was to be obtained, and most houses have not been able to fill orders, but have been compelled to ship goods without any rice whatever. A shipment, however, is

due to arrive this week for distribution among the trade in small lots.

COFFEE.

On Saturday, Rio coffee was cabled $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ c. per lb. dearer, but prices since then have been a little easier, with deliveries at Brazil showing some increase. At the same time, however, the general tone of the coffee market is healthier. The wholesalers report a fairly active demand; representatives of shipping houses, on the other hand, are finding business quiet.

SUGAR.

The sugar market has been somewhat excited during the past week. Beet sugars advanced to 9s. 6d. in London, but later declined $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. In New York on Thursday, of last week, fully 15,000 tons of raw sugar were purchased by the refiners at an advance of 1-16 to $\frac{1}{8}$ c. per lb. all round. Refined sugars advanced 1-16c. per lb. on the same day. In New York, a fair business has been done at the advance. On Thursday last the Canadian refiners also advanced their prices 1-16c. per lb.,

For Prices Current See
Pages 34 and 35.

and until the last few days an active business has been done from the refineries. The requirements of wholesale buyers have, however, been satisfied for the time being, and there is not now so much interest being manifested in sugar. The demand from retailers is good, and several carload lots have been sent out during the past week on this account. The visible supply of sugar according to last report was 2,475,817 tons, against 2,682,246 tons for the same time a year ago.

NUTS.

New crop filberts for October shipment are cabled equal to $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb. dearer.

SPICES.

The situation is much as before, prices being steady and business quiet.

TEAS.

A cable received in Toronto this week from Yokohama states that the market there has opened, and that prices are about 2 yen dearer than the opening price of last year. Indian teas in London, England, from 6d. to $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. have advanced fully $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., while finest qualities are scarce, with competition keen. Low grade Indian teas

are also dearer. Ceylon teas have followed suit to some extent.

FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS.

CURRANTS—The market is firmer, and a few sales have been made in Toronto during the week at an advance of 1s. per cwt. Wholesalers report the demand, on retail account, fair at unchanged prices.

VALENCIA RAISINS—Are meeting with better enquiry on the spot, and it now looks as if stocks, which a month ago were thought to be ample, will be inadequate to supply the demand until the new crop arrives.

PRUNES—California prunes have advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. on the Coast within the past week. Prunes of California growth are still meeting with a good demand.

CALIFORNIA EVAPORATED FRUITS—The market keeps steady. The demand on the local market for apricots and peaches continues to fall off.

GREEN FRUITS.

The past week has been a good one, the staple fruits, oranges and lemons and bananas arriving in large quantities, and selling briskly. Pineapples are somewhat cheaper, and are selling well. Tomatoes and strawberries are arriving in fair quantities, and are selling moderately well. Both Bermuda and Egyptian onions are on the market, the former at \$2 to \$2.25 per case, the latter at $3\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS—The feeling is quite firm. Lots are coming forward, but the demand keeps well up to the supply, and, as most dealers have shipping orders which absorb any overstocks, price are steady at last week's figures, namely, 10 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. per doz.

POTATOES—There has been quite a large movement in potatoes recently, buyers from the eastern United States having been in many parts of the province, buying freely at prices in advance of those which have been quoted here for some time. The price now quoted for carload lots is 58 to 60c. per bag. The local street market has not advanced proportionately, the price now noted on the market being about 65c.

DRIED APPLES—The market is dull, with prices about 3 to 4c. for choice lots. Some good stock is offered as low as $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3c. per lb.

EVAPORATED APPLES—Stocks are light. There is little movement, with prices steady at about $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.

BEANS—A firmer feeling is noted, with prices steady, at from 75 to 80c. for prime and 85 to 90c. for hand-picked.

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The Best of its Kind

Soap's Soap, but there are soaps and soaps. There is a best. Experience, ability, honesty, helps to make it. "SURPRISE" Soap has these in its make up, as perfectly as can be obtained anywhere.



It makes "SURPRISE" the best of its kind.

It Pays to Push "SURPRISE" Soap.

BRANCHES—

MONTREAL: Board of Trade Building.
TORONTO: Henry Wright & Co, 51 Colborne St.
WINNIPEG: E. W. Ashley.
VICTORIA: L. Patourel & Co.

Made by

THE ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO.

ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

HONEY—There is little doing. Some jobbers state that stocks are well cleared up.

MAPLE SYRUP—There has been a fair movement, with prices steady and unchanged.

VEGETABLES—There has been a general reduction in prices, most of the varieties coming in more freely. Butter beans are now on the market, at \$4 per bushel. We quote: Rhubarb, 20 to 30c. per doz. bunches; onions, 5c. doz. bunches; lettuce, 20 to 30c. doz. bunches; radishes, 40 to 50c. doz. bunches; cabbage, new, \$1 to \$1.50; old, 40 to 60c. doz.; red cabbage, 75c. to \$1 per doz.; parsley, 15 to 30c. doz. bunches; cucumbers, \$1 to \$1.25 per doz.; watercress, 20 to 30c. per doz. bunches; garden cress, 20 to 30c. per doz. bunches; spinach, 75c. to \$1 per bunch; asparagus, 50c. to \$1 per doz.; green peas, \$1 to \$1.10 per bush.; butter beans, \$4 per bushel.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

BUTTER—The feature of the market this week is the abundant receipts of creamery prints, which have been arriving in large quantities, as up to May 1 the majority of winter creameries were still in operation. On the 1st of this month many of the cheese factories commenced work, and so, from this out, there will be a smaller receipt of creamery butter. A few dairy tubs are coming forward and are selling freely at about 14c. Dairy large rolls and pound prints are com-

ing in large quantities, and are selling well at 1 to 1½c. less than last week.

CHEESE—The firm feeling noted last week is in even greater evidence this week, another advance of ¼c. being noted. A sale of a car lot at a price about equal to 8¾c. is noted. Some new fodder cheese is on the market, selling at 8 to 8½c.

PROVISIONS.

The war has had a tendency to stiffen prices somewhat, not because of a demand from the United States, but rather because, in anticipation of a possible advance, the demand has been brisk at a firmer price. Lard has advanced ¼c., and, as stocks are light, an active demand is anticipated. Long clear bacon has advanced ¼c., now being quoted at 8 to 8¾c. per lb.

FISH AND OYSTERS.

There is a good sale of fresh fish, salmon trout and whitefish selling especially well. We quote as follows: Oysters, \$1.25 per gal.; fresh salmon trout, 6 to 7c.; fresh whitefish, 6 to 7c.; steak trout, 7c.; fresh steak cod, 6 to 6½c. per lb.; pickerel, 6c. per lb.; fresh pike, 5c. per lb.; fresh perch, 4c. per lb.; fresh herring, 3½c. per lb.; Labrador herring, \$5.50 per bbl. and \$3 per half-bbl.; split herring, \$5 per bbl. and \$2.75 to \$3 per half-bbl.; boneless codfish, 3½ to 5c. per lb.; pure cod, 6½ to 6¾c. per lb.; fresh water herring (heads off), \$2.50 per keg; ciscoes, \$1.25 to \$1.30; haddies, 5½ to 6c. per lb.; fresh haddock, 5c. per lb.

GRAIN, FLOUR, BREAKFAST FOODS.

GRAIN—The Ontario wheat market is

easier, a decline of 3c. in red wheat and 2c. in white and goose wheat being noted. Quotations on cars outside are as follows: Wheat, red winter, \$1 to \$1.02; white winter, 98c. to \$1; goose, 91 to 92c. The street market has remained steady at about the prices as last week. We quote the street market as follows: White wheat, 99 to \$1.01; red wheat, \$1.03 to \$1.04; goose wheat, 98c.; barley, 38 to 40c.; oats, 37 to 38c.; rye, 51½c.; peas, 63 to 64c. No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat remains steady at last week's figure, namely, \$1.28, Sarnia freight.

FLOUR—There has been an advance of 15 to 20c. in Manitoba patents and in Manitoba strong bakers' flour. Ontario flour is firm, but unchanged. We quote as follows: Manitoba patents, \$6.10 to \$6.15; Manitoba strong bakers', \$5.70 to \$5.75; Ontario patents, \$5.25 to \$5.50; straight roller, \$4.80 to \$4.90, Toronto freights.

BREAKFAST FOODS—Business is active. Another advance, 10c. this week, is noted in standard oatmeal and rolled oats. We quote: Standard oatmeal and rolled oats, \$4 to \$4.20 in bags and \$4.30 in bbls.; rolled wheat, \$3.00 in 100-lb. bbls.; cornmeal, \$2.50; split peas, \$3.75; pot barley, \$3.75.

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.

HIDES—There is a better feeling, but no change in price. We quote: No. 1, 7½c.; No. 2, 6½c.; No. 3, 5½c.; cured, 8 to 8½c.

CALFSKINS—The market is weak with prices unaltered. We quote: No. 1 veal, 8 lbs. and up, 9c. per lb.; No. 2, 7c.; dekins, from 30 to 35c.; culls, 15 to 20c.

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Ship your
EGGS and BUTTER
 To **J. A. McLEAN**
 Commission Merchant. 77 Colborne St. TORONTO



TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS marked "For Mounted Police Provisions and Light Supplies, Yukon District." and addressed to the Honourable the President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on Saturday, 7th May, 1898.

Printed forms of tender containing full information as to the articles and quantities required, may be had on application to Superintendent A. B. Perry, N. W. Mounted Police, Vancouver, B. C., or at the office of the undersigned.

No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

FRED. WHITE,

Comptroller N. W. M. Police.

Ottawa, 14th April, 1898.

(18)

ROYAL JUBILEE OIL
 Is the Best Burning Oil in the Market.

ROYAL OIL COMPANY
 SOLE MANUFACTURERS

Geo. Anderson, Manager.

Toronto

CANADIAN

Manufacturers and Shippers who are not represented in

WINNIPEG

Will do well to correspond with me.

E. NICHOLSON

174 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Successor to W. F. Henderson & Co.

Wholesale Commission Merchants and Brokers.

Established 1882.

16 years' experience.

IN STOCK

Egyptian Onions
 Bermuda Onions
 Florida Tomatoes
 Carolina Cabbage
 Havana Pines

Clemes Bros. - Toronto

SHEEPSKINS—Trade is quiet. We quote at \$1.15 to \$1.35.

WOOL—There is a free offering of unwashed at 11c. per lb.

SEEDS.

The situation is unchanged, the season for timothy and clover seed being practically over. Hungarian and millet seed and ensilage corn are in good demand, but owing to the large number of varieties it is useless to quote prices.

SALT.

Trade is active with prices firm and unchanged. We quote: Carload lots, \$1.05 per bbl., and 65c. per sack; less than carload lots, \$1.10 per bbl., and 70c. per sack. At the wells we quote: F.O.B., barrels, 75c.; sacks, 45c.

MARKET NOTES.

Oatmeal is 10c. per barrel dearer.

Lard is ¼c. per lb. dearer this week.

Butter beans are now on the market at \$4 per bush.

California prunes are ½c. per lb. dearer on the Coast.

New crop filberts for October delivery are ¾c. per lb. dearer.

Manitoba flour has advanced 15 to 20c. per barrel this week.

The prices of all Canadian starches have been advanced ¼c. per lb.

New Orleans molasses is 3c. per gallon dearer in the terminal markets.

Canned meats are from 20c. to \$3 per dozen dearer, according to size of tins.

Potatoes are advancing, the price this week for carload lots being 58 to 60c. per bag.

Rutherford, Marshall & Co. have received an order for a carload of fresh-packed dairy tub butter.

There is a reduction of about 1c. per lb. for all kinds of butter, both dairy and creamery.

Rutherford, Marshall & Co. are buying large quantities of eggs, and want to hear from country dealers.

D. Gunn, Bros. & Co. report that the consignments of butter and eggs have increased very much this year.

Bermuda and Egyptian onions are now on the market, the former at \$2 to \$2.25 per case, the latter at 3¼c. per lb.

A cable from Yokohama to Dane & Halford states that the tea market there opened 2 yen dearer than a year ago.

Cheese has advanced ¼c. per lb. this week, being now quoted at 8½ to 9c. per lb. New fodder cheese is now on the market at 8 to 8½c.

The Following Brands Manufactured by

The American Tobacco Co.

OF CANADA, Limited.

Are sold by all the Leading Wholesale Houses.

CUT TOBACCOS

OLD CHUM.

SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA.

OLD GOLD.

CIGARETTES

RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT.

SWEET CAPORAL.

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SARNIA

Water White

Lamp Oil.

Equal to the best American Water White Oil. Test it and be convinced. Genuine is branded *Sarnia Water White*. Wholesale only by

The QUEEN CITY OIL CO., Limited. TORONTO, ONT.

THE TRADE BUILDERS OF B.C.

ARE

OKELL & MORRIS' GOLD MEDAL BRANDS

OF PURE Preserves, Pickles, Ketchups, Vinegars, Confectionery, Candied Peas

We guarantee the purity of our manufactures.

Works: VICTORIA, B.C.

THE MANITOBA PRODUCE AND COMMISSION COY.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Wholesale Dealers

PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS

Consignments Solicited.

DON'T PAY FREIGHT ON WATER

CONCENTRATED GRAPE WINE VINEGAR, best and most economical Vinegar made. One gallon Concentrated makes 25/27 gallons Standard Vinegar—Great saving in weight and freight. Write for sample.

Agents—

W. H. SEYLER & CO.

Room 100, Board of Trade, TORONTO

Agents for HEINRICH FRANCK SOHNE & CO.

German Chicory, Coffee, Extracts and Essences

LUDWIGSBURG, GERMANY. FLUSHING, N.Y.

EGGS and BUTTER

IN BIG DEMAND.

SHIP TO

RUTHERFORD, MARSHALL & CO.

Commission Merchants'

Toronto.

G.F. & J.GALT PACKERS OF THE
 42 SCOTT ST TORONTO. CELEBRATED

BLUERIBBON TEAS

QUEBEC MARKETS.

MONTREAL, May 5, 1898.

GROCERIES.

BUSINESS in general groceries has been of satisfactory volume on the whole, and demand has improved for several lines. A notable feature also is the general firmness of prices, values on staple goods, with few exceptions, pointing up. Sugar has advanced. Japan tea has opened for new crop 2 yen higher at Yokohama, and importers can't get a firm offer on Barbadoes molasses. Other lines also display strength, notably meats, while jobbing prices on spices are not on a proportionate level with the increased cost of raw material.

SUGAR.

The sugar market is steadily gaining strength, and the continued strength abroad has led to a further advance here of 1-16c. per lb. all round, which makes a net gain of $\frac{1}{8}$ c. in less than eight days. This steady appreciation in price has induced a more active enquiry, as both jobbers and retailers fear that prices may go still higher. At the refineries $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. is now asked for standard granulated, 4 3-16c. for Canadian German, and 3 11-16 to $4\frac{1}{8}$ c. for yellow sugars. The New York market for both refined and raws was active and strong to-day, and prices for all grades of hard, and some of soft, were marked up another 1-16c. per lb., with an extensive business doing. The demand for raws was also brisk, and some large sales of 96 test centrifugals were made at $4\frac{1}{4}$ c. A private cable received from London this morning reported the market for cane firm at an advance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., with a rising tendency, quoting Java at 11s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. Beet is active and $\frac{3}{4}$ d. higher at 9s. 6d. for April and May. Private mail advices received to-day state that ocean freights on beet sugar, from Hamburg to New York, have advanced 5s. to 7s. 6d., and are now quoted at 12s. 6d. to 15s. Freights and all insurance rates are also higher from West Indian ports. Cuban ports will be closed for several months and Porto Rico will also be out of the market, and the same conditions exist with regard to Manila. All the above facts will have a tendency to strengthen the local situation in the near future.

McLauchlan's Graham Crackers

In 1 lb. packages. Retail for 10c. These Biscuits are manufactured from the choicest ingredients, and packed with neatness and care. Grocers can recommend them with perfect confidence.

J. McLauchlan & Sons, - - Owen Sound

SYRUPS.

With light stocks, syrups are firmly held, but business is very light.

MOLASSES.

There is no abatement in the strength displayed by Barbadoes molasses at primary markets, and importers here find it impossible to get firm offers, at even the recent advance 9c. first cost. With the advance noted last week by the guild, demand has been wider in its character, and jobbers on Monday put up prices another cent, viz., 26c. in car lots and 27c. in puncheons, which is an advance of another cent. A private letter from Halifax, speaking of the molasses situation, says: "The war which has now broken out between Spain and the United States should improve the condition of the molasses market very materially, as stock cannot be obtained from Porto Rico, whence we expected to draw large supplies. Already our market has responded by an advance of from 1 to 2c. on Porto Rico and other grades, and expect to see prices go still higher. Barbadoes, so far, seems unchanged, but an advance is expected, as, no doubt, there will be enquiry for cargoes which would otherwise have been ordered from Porto Rico. Our refinery has already purchased several hundred puncheons of Barbadoes and other kinds, so that, all things considered, it seems as if there was a brighter future for molasses than has been known for some years past."

CANNED GOODS.

The canned goods market has ruled quiet during the week and demand during the past few days or so has not been up to the expectations of holders, who were calculating on an active enquiry. In fact, a disposition to shade prices has made itself apparent, and if the consumptive demand continues as moderate as it is it may become more pronounced. This feeling applies chiefly to

canned vegetables which have been held very firm for the past month or so. In salmon, no definite news has been received from British Columbia, but it is stated that packers on the Columbia have signed an agreement to maintain prices on 1898 pack at 85c. for talls, 95c. for flats, and $62\frac{1}{2}$ c. for half-pounds.

TEAS.

The chief news of the week has been the cable advices that the market on new crop tea opened at Yokohama 2 yen higher than last year. This is about equivalent to a rise of \$1 per pical. It is believed in this connection that the higher standard called for by the United States inspection after May 1, which is fully 1c. per pound above last season's, will direct the large majority of high grade early crop teas to that market, especially as no duty is imposed. Locally, the enquiry for tea has been more active from jobbers, and several round lots of Japans have sold at $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 16c.

SPICES.

While there has been no quotable change in spices, the tone of the market is very firm. In fact, considering the advance in raw material, many staple lines, particularly pepper, is not proportionately high enough.

COFFEE.

The coffee market rules unsettled, but there has been no well established change yet. In fact, prices are nominal.

RICE.

The firm disposition is fully retained, and business in Japan is quoted at \$5.25 to \$5.50, and "B" standard at \$4 to \$4.25.

DRIED FRUIT.

Cables continue firm from Patras, but jobbers here, who are fairly well supplied, take little interest in the rise abroad.

Valencia raisins remain quiet and steady.

WE ARE
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CASH
FOR

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APPLES



W. B. BAYLEY & CO.
EXPORT BROKERS

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Some Points —

PURE—INVIGORATING
UNIFORM—ECONOMICAL

SOLD AT RIGHT PRICES.

In Constant Demand
— with all Classes of Consumers. —

A TRADE BUILDER AND MONEY MAKER

THE **EBY, BLAIN CO.** LIMITED
TORONTO.

Importers, Blenders and
Packers.

Nothing in an import way has been done on local account.

California raisins are stiff but dull. Prices generally are steady.

No fresh supplies of California prunes are to be had, and prices are very strong in tone, though there is no quotable change in jobbing prices. Both French and Austrian goods continue quiet and steady as last quoted.

Figs and dates are quiet and unchanged.

Evaporated apricots are steady, and so are peaches and pears.

GREEN FRUIT.

The chief feature of the week is naturally the auction sales, reports of which are given elsewhere. Bananas hold steady at \$1.50 to \$1.75 for No. 1, and 50c. to \$1 for No. 2. Pineapples are firm at 8 to 15c. each.

DRIED APPLES.

Evaporated apples are firm at 9½ to 10c., while dried are steady at 4 to 4½c.

APPLES.

Unchanged at \$3 to \$5 per bbl., as to grade.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs—There has been an improved demand for eggs, and the market was more active with a larger volume of business do-

ing, and prices were sustained at 9 to 9½c. per dozen in lots, and at 10c. in single cases.

BEANS—There was no change in beans, the market was quiet at 70 to 75c. for primes, and at 85 to 90c. for choice hand-picked per bushel.

HONEY—Business in honey is of a very limited character, and prices are more or less nominal. We quote: White clover comb, 11 to 12c.; dark, 8 to 10c.; white strained, 6 to 7c., and dark, 4 to 5c.

MAPLE PRODUCT—The call for maple product was fair, and as supplies are not excessive, prices are fairly well sustained. Syrup in wood is selling at 4¾ to 5c. per lb., and in tins at 45 to 50c., as to size. Sugar moves freely at 6 to 6¼c. per lb.

PROVISIONS.

A fair trade was done in provisions, and the market was moderately active, with no change in prices to note. We quote as follows: Canadian pork, \$15.50 to \$16 per barrel; pure Canadian lard, in pails, at 8¼ to 8½c., and compound refined at 5½ to 5¾c. per lb.; hams, 11½ to 12c.; bacon, 12c. per lb.

Canadian meats have all been advanced by packers owing to light stocks and the position of outside markets, but jobbers have not yet altered their range.

FLOUR, GRAIN, ETC.

Naturally, with the excitement south of the line, grain values here have appreciated to a material extent. Latterly, however, the market has had a very irregular tone. We quote: No. 2 white oats, 38c., ex store; 38½c. afloat, May delivery; peas, 69½c. ex store; buckwheat, 53c. ex store.

There have been further sensational advances in flour since last writing, prices being all the way from 20 to 25c. higher per barrel, making a clear jump of over a half-dollar per barrel in a fortnight.

Business in feed was dull and prices were unchanged. We quote as follows: Ontario winter wheat bran, \$13.50 to \$14.50; shorts, \$16 per ton in bulk; Manitoba bran, \$14, and shorts, \$16 per ton, including bags.

The demand for rolled oats was slow, and the market is quiet at \$3.90 per bbl., and at \$1.90 per bag.

CHEESE AND BUTTER.

Cheese remains much the same as it was, and there is little prospect of any important development until new make is on the market. Buying of odd lots of fodder make continues, and 7½ to 7¾c. have, it is reported, being paid at country points.

The estimated stock of cheese in Liverpool, according to cables to-day, was 56,700 boxes, against 79,434 at the same time last year. This proves pretty conclusively that the consumption that has been going on is enormous.

The butter market rules rather easy in its

COFFEES SPICES CORKS

The BEST GOODS at the BEST PRICES.

TEAS—All grades,
supplied to
the wholesale trade only.

*

Write us for samples and quotations, and we will
give you the best value on the market.

S. H. Ewing & Sons, Manufacturers
and Importers **Montreal**

tone, and business was transacted in finest creamery at 17c., which is now considered an extreme figure.

MONTREAL NOTES.

Both granulated and yellow sugars are higher than they were last week and still act strongly.

Importers here find it absolutely impossible to get a firm offer on Barbadoes molasses at the Islands.

Flour here is again 25c. per bbl. higher than it was at last report. This is a rise of over half-a-dollar a barrel.

Late cables from the Islands quote Barbadoes molasses 1c. higher at the Islands, 10c. now being asked. The wholesale guild advanced their price another cent all round this week.

NEW BRUNSWICK MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN GROCER,
ST. JOHN, N.B., May 3, 1898.

THE past week has been a busy one. Values are moving up rapidly, particularly in flour. Dealers have bought quite largely in some cases, following the market well up. Beans have also had attention, but dealers have been more slow to move, and stocks are not large. Western shippers are not sellers. In pork

and beef advances west have been rapid, particularly in beef. Our buyers have bought but lightly. Molasses is a feature of the market, but there is not much movement, as stocks are limited and holders not pushing sales. In tea, a fair, steady trade is reported. Some few sales were made to American buyers on account of the expected duty there, but our dealers carry very limited stocks of the grades used there. In spice, the market inclines easier. Cream of tartar is rather higher, but not much change is expected. Chemicals show little change. Sugar tends higher, and has increased interest.

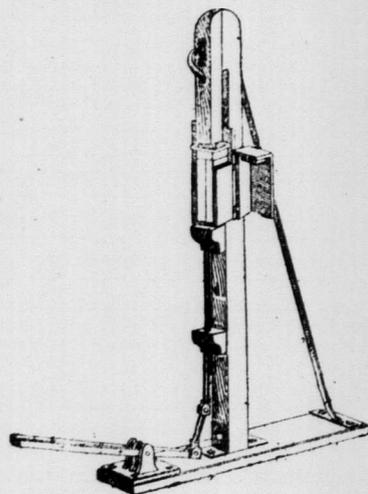
OIL—While there is no change in the price of burning oil, higher prices are looked for. This is the quiet season, and there is a difficulty in buying ahead, as it is difficult to get storage, and dealers do not care to sell for future delivery. There is a fair, steady sale. Cod oil is very scarce, and there is but little demand.

SALT—Arrivals are less regular now that the Liverpool mail steamers are not coming to St. John. There is, however, coarse salt afloat for here, and fair stocks are held. The last arrival was all sold, ex vessel, to fishermen. Prices are firm. To buy right it should be bought while landing. Factory-filled, which has a small sale compared with

the coarse, shows no change in price. There is a good demand at this season. Canadian salt, particularly that for dairy use, has good sale. We quote: Liverpool coarse, 45 to 48c.; English factory-filled, 90c. to \$1; Canadian fine, \$1 per bag; cheese and butter salt, bulk, \$2.50 to \$2.60 per bbl.; 5-lb. bags, \$3 to \$3.25 per bbl.; 10-lb. bags, \$2.85 to \$3 per bbl.; 20-lb. wood boxes, 20c. each; 10-lb. wood boxes, 12c. each; cartons, \$2 per case of 2 doz.; English bottled salt, \$1.25 to \$1.30.

CANNED GOODS.—The interest in heavier lines has rather detracted from the interest in this line. There is, however, steady sale. Retail and wholesale prices are near together in vegetables. Wholesale dealers, however, hold prices firm, as stock is not large, and there is still a long season before new goods come. Oysters, though there is no change, tend higher. Canned meats have been advanced by packers. This week salmon are still low. Lobsters will continue to be scarce and high.

GREEN FRUIT—Business is active; a car of choice California oranges was received this week. Prices are rather higher, and a further advance is looked for. Valencias are about out of the market. A few bloods and regular Messinas are offered. Lemons



THE "ARMEDA" Tea-Packing Machine

Mr. F. J. Castle, Wholesale Tea Merchant, Ottawa, writes us:

"I find The 'Armeda' Tea Packer purchased from you works to perfection, the more we use it the better we like it."

Write _____

A. H. CANNING & CO., 57 Front St. East, **TORONTO**

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COTTAM BIRD SEED and Bird Bread, manufactured under six patents. Reliable standard goods; nothing to approach them for popularity and value. All wholesalers.

WINE Made from Grapes grown in Essex County. Pure and Wholesome, Sweet, Rich, Red.
\$2.50 per case; 80c. gallon.
THE AMHERSTBURG VINTAGE CO. Amherstburg, Ont.

POTATOES

IN CAR LOTS, BUY NOW.
WM. HANNAH & CO.
Board of Trade. TORONTO

The _____
DAWSON Commission Co., Limited

FRUIT, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Cor. Market and Colborne Sts., TORONTO.

California Navels
California Seedlings
Messina Lemons

Seedlings are now arriving in Good Condition and are taking the place of Valencias. Our Lemons and Navel Oranges were never better.

AUCTION SALES
Write us for particulars of sales. We are making special efforts to make these sales mutually profitable. They are held every Wednesday.
We attend personally to all consignments of Fruit and Produce.

McWILLIAM & EVERIST
Wholesale Commission Merchants,
25 and 27 Church St., TORONTO, Can.
Telephone 645.

LARD

When you buy Lard, you want good lard. We guarantee our "Star Brand" Kettled Lard to be absolutely pure. We have this in tierces of 400 lbs., pails of 60, 20, 10, 5 and 3 pounds each, and in 1 pound packages. This last we recommend to the general grocery trade, no delay in putting up, always ready, and of the finest quality; shipped in boxes of 40 and 80 pounds each.

F. W. FEARMAN
HAMILTON, ONT.

Now receiving weekly a carload of Bananas, finest imported, also Pineapples and Florida Tomatoes. Give us a trial order. We will give you entire satisfaction.

JUST ARRIVED FROM GERMANY

BALFOUR & CO. - Hamilton

FANCY ↔ **MOUNT ROYAL MILLS**
INDIA BRIGHT
JAVA
ROYAL
JAPAN GLACE
POLISHED
IMPERIAL SEETA
IMPERIAL GLACE

D. W. ROSS CO. RICES
Agents

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS COCOA.

EPPS'S
GRATEFUL—COMFORTING
COCOA

In labelled Tins. 14 lb Boxes.
Special Agent for the entire Dominion, G. E. COOLSON, Montreal. In Nova Scotia, E. D. Adams, Halifax. In Manitoba, Buchanan & Gordon, Winnipeg.

FIRST QUALITY
Oak Dash Churns

WHITE SPRUCE
Butter Tubs

PARCHMENT
Butter Paper

Also complete lines of Woodenware, Brooms, Brushes, Paper, Paper Bags, Twines, etc.
WALTER WOODS & CO.
HAMILTON.

HUGH WALKER & SON
Wholesale and Commission Merchants
GUELPH, ONT.
Established 1857.

KNORR'S
Evaporated Soup Tablets, Vegetables Sliced and Granulated Potatoes Beef Bouillion, etc.

Undoubtedly the finest goods on the market. Write for prices.

E. T. STURDEE
Mercantile Broker, Manufacturers' Agent,
ST. JOHN, N.B. Etc., Etc.
Wholesale trade only.

CONSIGN YOUR
Butter and Eggs

...TO...
The Wm. Ryan Co. Limited
TORONTO

Highest Prices Obtained and Quick Returns Made.

COWAN'S
Hygienic Cocoa
Royal Navy Chocolate
AND
Famous Blend Coffee
are the favorites with all grocers.

THE COWAN CO., LIMITED TORONTO

Eggs and Butter
WANTED

Ship us, or write for prices.

D. GUNN, BROTHERS & CO.
Pork Packers
Butter and Egg Dealers
TORONTO, ONT.

Extra Fancy California Navel and Seedling Oranges, all sizes. Valencia Oranges, fine stock, 420's and 714's, re-packed before shipping. Extra Fancy Messina Lemons, 300's and 360's.
Quality Right! Prices Right!

have a good sale, and keep low. Bananas move freely at even prices. Apples are not a factor, though a few are still moving. Pineapples are in light demand. Strawberries are arriving freely, and are good stock. Prices are rather lower. Rhubarb to hand is small, and prices keep quite high. A few cucumbers are seen.

DRIED FRUIT—This is still a quiet line. Raisins and currants are dull. The latter hold their price. In California goods, such as prunes, apricots and peaches, there is still a fair business doing. The movement the past year has been large, the sales being far larger than any former year. Apricots, particularly, are higher. Dried and evaporated apples are quiet. In onions, Bermudas and Egyptian hold the market. The former are rather lower this week. They are the nicest onion coming to this market. Dates have a fair sale. Figs are dull. There are some good 2-crown loose muscatels here that could be bought low.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Butter tends easier. There is, however, and will be, a good demand for right quality. Rolls, prints and lump butter are being largely sold. Some western creamery continues to arrive, but the quantity is not large, and local receipts are increasing. Eggs are firmer and rather higher prices are asked, shippers holding them back because of the low figures ruling. Cheese is dull. It is thought when new arrives there will be improved business.

SUGAR—prices are higher and refineries will not sell futures. Stocks are not large, and are principally in granulated.

MOLASSES—Prices are higher, chiefly in Porto Rico, stocks of which are light. It is thought there is little chance of further arrivals, at least while the war lasts. In Barbadoes, dealers are placing orders at the Island rather more freely. The stock of old molasses is light this spring, but circumstances are such that it is good value. Very little if any syrup is moving.

FISH—The week has been a quiet one. The war will tend to make business in many lines dull. Fresh fish, which have considerable attention at this season, are scarce. There has been a rather better catch of Gaspereaux this week, but not a large one. Dry fish show no change; there is light business. Pickled fish are dull. Smoked herring are firm at the higher prices, being scarce, there is but fair sale. Finnan haddies have less movement. Fresh haddock are scarce. Halibut show fair receipts. We quote as follows: Large cod, \$3.15 to \$3.25; medium, \$3 to \$3.20; pollock, \$1.80 to \$1.90; Grand Manan pickled herring, \$1.85 to \$1.95 per half-bbl.; smoked herring, 8 to 9c. per box; Canso, pickled, \$5 per bbl.; boneless fish, 3½ to 4½c.; cod, 6 to 7c.; finnan haddies, 4 to 4½c.; fresh Gaspereaux, 60c. per 100; fresh halibut, 8 to 9c. per lb.

PROVISIONS—Values are higher and stocks light. Domestic mess pork, which has had chief sale here this spring, is quite scarce. In plate beef, American packers have

advanced prices very much during the week. Dealers have bought lard quite freely this week, and prices tend higher. In smoked meats the tendency is also upward.

FLOUR, FEED AND MEAL—These continue active lines, particularly flour, which is still advancing in price. Millers show a wide range in quotation, and those who are keeping behind the others are getting the business. Prices have advanced about a dollar per barrel. Oatmeal is also higher, but buyers are not active. Oats tend upward. Feed shows but little advance, as it has been high; there is but fair sale. Cornmeal is marked up this week. Beans have had attention, but buyers have not bought largely, prices advancing rather too quickly, while dealers are backward. There is a fair stock for the season. Barley and peas are scarce, and prices have again been marked up. Seeds are beginning to move more freely. Prices, since last week, show no change. Dealers now have full stocks. We quote as follows: Manitoba flour, \$6.50 to \$6.65; best Ontario, \$6 to \$6.20; medium, \$5.50 to \$5.75; oatmeal, \$4.30 to \$4.45; cornmeal, \$2.15 to \$2.25; middlings, \$20 to \$22; bran, \$18 to \$19; oats, 40 to 45c.; hand-picked beans, \$1.20; prime, 95c. to \$1; yellow eye beans, \$1.75; split peas, \$3.80 to \$3.90; round, \$3.25 to \$3.40; pot barley, \$3.80 to \$3.90; hay, \$9 to \$9.50; timothy seed, American, \$1.70 to \$2.15; do., Canadian, \$2 to \$2.40; mammoth clover, 6 to 7c.; alsike, 7½ to 8½c.

ST. JOHN NOTES.

A. L. Goodwin received a car of choice California oranges this week.

F. R. Barbour & Co., retail grocers and feedmen, have been closed up under a bill of sale.

Grand Manan reports catch of lobsters light. Quite a number of Grand Manan vessels are going to the Magdalen's for herrings.

Business in Digby is reported good. The well-known firm of G. I. Letteney & Bro. are building an addition to their store, and many other signs of improvement are seen.

Canning, Nova Scotia, reports improvements. The old-fashioned country store is getting hard to find, at least in the towns. Rupert Harris is the first to put in a plate glass front in Canning.

Shaw Bros., our largest bakers, are about to build a modern bakery, having very much outgrown their present stand. Just here it might be said the advance in flour has already caused an advance of 1c. in biscuits and bread.

Three of the mercantile brokers are moving this spring. F. H. Tippet & Co. move from Dock to Water street; Mr. James Harding and Mr. Charles Harding from their present office on the North wharf to offices at the head of the wharf.

The shipment of Canadian flour to the West Indies by the last steamer turned out a success, and enquiries for much larger shipments have been received. This is a

trade that if rightly looked after has large possibilities. The great need is a new line of steamers.

The winter port business is over for the season, the last of the steamers, the Galia, of the Beaver Line, sailing this week. The season has been a most successful one, and work will begin at once on increased accommodation for next year. The gentlemen who are connected with the different lines, and who now spend their winters with us, are very much thought of by our business men and others, and their going away is regretted. There is, however, the hope that they will be with us next winter.

MANITOBA MARKETS.

WINNIPEG, May 2, 1898.

THE talk is still war and rumors of war. Markets have all visibly stiffened, though there are few definite advances in prices. Wheat has been doing some startling things through the week, the highest point reached being \$1.25 afloat Fort William. The market is easier to-day and closed at noon on Saturday at \$1.18 afloat Fort William. There are some happy farmers in Manitoba this week. It is generally conceded that anything over 55c. per bushel is profit, and a number of farmers who held through the winter cleared anywhere from \$1,000 to \$3,000 on their wheat during the week. The rise now is unquestionably due to the war, and flour is following in the footsteps of the wheat, though, of course, more slowly. Within the past two weeks the price of flour has risen 90c. per barrel. Bread has gone up a cent per loaf, and is likely to go higher. Business is good and the outlook generally is bright. Seeding is about concluded and the farmers are ready for warm rains to start the crop. The weather so far has been rather cold.

I do not think I mentioned the fact that Robert Robertson, brother of Prof. Robertson, is now managing the produce department of J. Y. Griffin's pork packing establishment. Mr. Griffin, by the way, is at the Coast just now, looking into their numerous interests there. As an indication of how business is increasing in the west, one large commission house showed your correspondent the figures for its turn over of business for the month of March this year, as compared with the same month last year. The business this year was over twice as much as last year.

FLOUR—For the 98-lb. sack patent, \$2.90; strong bakers', \$2.70; 2nd bakers', \$2.25; XXXX, \$1.50. Bran, per ton, \$17; shorts, \$14.

CEREALS—Rolled oats, \$2; cornmeal, \$1.45; split peas, \$2.25; beans, \$1.20 to \$1.30. These prices, however, are expected to advance at any moment; in fact, it is likely there will be an advance before this gets to press.

CURED MEATS—This market continues very firm, and is expected to advance in

some 1 days. Smoked 11c.; sl bacon, square smoked

LARD, 2c 3 lb. tin BUTT hand.

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CHF 10½c.

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In Peace or War



Millar's
Paragon
Cheese

IS STILL AT THE FRONT.

We originate—others imitate.

THREE
STRONG
POINTS

Style of Package
Quantity of Goods
and Popularity.

A seller the year round.

HAVE YOU GOT IT?

T. D. MILLAR CHEESE CO.

INGERSOLL, ONT.

Agents...

FRANK MAGOR & CO. - Montreal.
A. E. RICHARDS & CO. - Hamilton.
JOSEPH CARMAN - Winnipeg.



Pickles.

HOT OR COLD

HEINZ'S BAKED BEANS
WITH TOMATO SAUCE

are peculiarly good, and hence
an excellent seller.

Others of our Popular Specialties are:

Tomato Chutney Evaporated Horse Radish
Tomato Ketchup Tomato Soup
Baked Beans with Tomato Sauce

For sale by

H. P. Eokardt & Co., Toronto.
Hudon, Hebert & Cie., Montreal.

MEDALS--

PARIS
OHIOGAGO
ANTWERP
ATLANTA, Etc.

The GENUINE
always bear this
Keystone trade-mark.



some lines during the next two or three days. At present, prices are as follows: Smoked ham, 11 1/2c.; bellies, 12c.; backs, 11c.; shoulders, 8 1/2c.; dry salt, long clear bacon, 9c.; short do., American, 8 3/4c.; square shoulders, 8 1/2c.; backs, 9 1/2c.; smoked clear bacon, 9 1/4c.

LARD—This market is also firm. Pure lard, 20 lb. pails, \$1.90; 50 lb. pails, \$4.65; 3 lb. tins, per case, \$6.

BUTTER—No Manitoba creamery yet to hand. Supplies for B.C. are being brought from Ontario. Nominally creamery is 23 to 23 1/2c. The supply of dairy butter is a little more plentiful than last week, but any lots offered are picked up at once, price ranging from 17 to 19c., according to quality.

CHEESE—Market stationary at 10 to 10 1/2c., according to size of cheese.

EGGS—Market dropped from 15 to 11 1/2c. during week, which has been expected, and it is anticipated that by the middle of the coming week the market will be uniform and steady at 11c.

CANNED GOODS—Market steady and stiff, with no inclination to sell at anything but highest quotations (this is, of course, in meat and vegetables). Canned fruits have hardly changed a fraction for months. Tomatoes, \$3.10 to \$3.25, according to brand; corn, \$2.10 to \$2.20; peas, \$2.20 to \$2.25. In meats, the advance of 30c. per case noted last week is maintained, but it is impossible to quote prices in detail as the brands are so numerous.

COFFEE—The threatened advance of last week has not come, and Rios are still 10 to 10 1/2c., but an advance is still anticipated.

DRIED FRUITS—Market is firm. Apricots have advanced 1/2c., and are now 11 1/2c., apples, 11 to 12c.; dried, 7c.; peaches, peeled, 18c.; unpeeled, 11 1/2c.; prunes, 5 3/4 to 11c., according to sizes. Small prunes are still scarce, and likely to advance.

RICE—Situation is practically unchanged. Little Japan left on this market is selling at 6c., and other grades in proportion.

GREEN FRUITS—About the last shipments of navel oranges for this market have arrived; price, \$4. Mediterranean sweets are in, and are good stock. St. Michael's will arrive next week. Seedlings have not been handled here much yet, but are now arriving freely. It is expected that an advance will come in oranges any day, and will amount to about 50c. per case. This advance is due not alone to icing cars, but the increased price at point of shipment. Lemons are still \$4 per case, but prices will be governed for the future by sales at Montreal. A car sent through without ice is a total failure, and held to shipper's order. Every fruit man makes a wry face when apples are mentioned. Good apples (when you find any) are \$4.50 per barrel. Just what the situation will be in regard to bananas no one seems to know. At present the supply is sufficient, and the price unchanged at \$2.50 to \$3.50, but if the blockade is continued there will, no doubt, be a different story next week. Pines have ceased to arrive. Strawberries are coming in pretty freely, and are \$6 for the 24-quart case. Florida tomatoes are \$4 for the 6-basket crate; pie

plant, \$1.75 per 50-lb. box; California celery, \$1.25 per doz.; cucumbers, \$1.75 per doz. Shipments of Egyptian onions are expected from Liverpool this week.

NEW STORES OPENED.

H. Martel is starting business as grocer in Montreal.

J. A. Spenard is commencing business as grocer in Quebec.

O. G. Trudeau, has started business as grocer in Montreal.

Speers & Paul are opening out as general merchants in Griswold, Man.

Belisle & Frere have started in business as general merchants in Papineauville, Que.

R. D. Patterson & Co. have commenced business as grocers and provision merchants in Vancouver.

Perry & Alport, general merchants, Orillia, Ontario, have opened a branch at Gravenhurst.

James J. Hatley, grocer and provision dealer, Orillia, Ont., has opened a branch at North Bay.

A NEAT GROCERY.

A representative of THE GROCER, on entering the store of A. O. Galaineau, Montreal, was struck with the scrupulous neatness of the place. In conversation with Mr. Galaineau, he said: "Yes, it pays to have everything up to the mark, for, when customers come in, if they do not feel much like buying, it helps to rally them."

GROCCERS AND EARLY CLOSING.

A REPRESENTATIVE of THE CANADIAN GROCER has interviewed a number of the principal Toronto grocers in regard to early closing. The opinions expressed speak for themselves.

R. Donald, King street east, on being asked his opinion, replied sharply: "Of course, I believe in early closing. I believe in it to such an extent that I close at six o'clock every evening, but Saturday, when I remain open till seven. And I find this a most satisfactory arrangement, getting more business and having more time to myself. I would close Saturday afternoon if my competitors would."

Swan Bros., King street east, close at the same hours as Mr. Donald, and they, too, express satisfaction with the results of so doing. When asked if he was in favor of Saturday afternoon off, Mr. Henry Swan replied: "No, I cannot say that I am. The conditions of trade are such that it would be foolish on our part to endeavor to institute such a change. The retailer has a duty to the consumer, and, if the public demands that we keep open on Saturday afternoon we are bound to do so. We have tried many experiments at long and short hours, and are of the opinion that our present length of day's work is the proper one, especially for this street, where there is not much evening trade. The conditions might be different on Queen street."

Thanking Mr. Swan, THE GROCER representative immediately hied to Queen street, and finding Mr. Radcliffe, corner Parliament and Queen streets east, asked his opinion on the matter.

Mr. Radcliffe was found to be out-and-out in favor of shorter hours. "But," he said, "the difficulty of introducing short hours in a neighborhood like this is that, through jealousy of smaller, corner stores, the larger establishments do not keep to any agreement regarding shorter hours. Without united effort it would be very difficult to close early and keep one's customers. I would be willing at any time to agree to close as early as any of the merchants, and I unhesitatingly express the opinion that such early closing would be a benefit to all concerned. It knocks a clerk out to be at his post from eight in the morning till nine in the evening, and after eleven on Saturday evening. I give my clerks two nights a week off, but would much prefer to give them five, if not six, evenings. I believe such a policy would be a good one."

A. J. Johnson, Yonge street, was tired hearing of early closing, as the experience of the past had been that those most ready to agree to close early had been the first to break the agreement. Early closing would

undoubtedly be beneficial, but now, with the fruit season coming on, it would be foolish to begin closing early.

J. S. Roberts, Yonge street, had also wearied somewhat of hearing the subject discussed. Almost every kind of a scheme, even to early-closing by-laws, had been tried but found lacking. Mr. Roberts is firmly convinced that the only feasible way of instituting early closing would be for the grocers in one district to agree to close, and live up to the agreement, regardless of grocers in other localities. He thought it could be easily arranged on Yonge street.

G. J. Melhuish has recently reduced his length of day's work by closing at 8 o'clock in the evening, instead of 9. He would not be prepared to close earlier than that during the fruit season, but after it is over would gladly go in for any move toward shorter hours.

A VISITOR FROM MANITOULIN ISLAND.

MR. R. W. NEILSON, of Mr. A. Neilson's general store, Manitowaning, Ont., was in Toronto this week on a buying trip. Mr. Neilson came by boat, navigation being open much earlier than usual this season. The boat made two trips in April this year, which is rather an exception to the general rule.

Trade in Manitoulin Island is much better. The farmers, who have gone a good deal into stock raising, got higher prices last fall, and the present outlook is even better. Last year, perhaps a thousand head of cattle went from Manitowaning and two thousand from the rest of the island. Of sheep and lambs, perhaps three times as many were exported. Besides local buyers, there are buyers from Owen Sound, Guelph, Fergus, and other Ontario points, for the stock. The island is well adapted to this industry, as there is plenty of grazing land on which stock can be turned loose in the spring and left there till the fall.

The railway for the island is not yet under way, and the charter of the present company expires in June. The line would run from Little Current on the north shore to join the C.P.R. on the mainland, a few bridges being necessary to join the island with the shore. A local deputation went to Ottawa and the answer of the Government indicated that the next time Parliament voted railway subsidies the Manitoulin line would not be forgotten. There is plenty of power for an electric railway connecting Manitowaning with Little Current if one was thought necessary.

A good many tourists go to the island in summer, and there is excellent trout and bass fishing as well as good boating. Mr. Neilson spoke well of Manitowaning as a

prettily situated place on a fine big bay. He is a good type of the energetic healthy young Canadian.

Subscribers wanting goods or special quotations on anything anywhere in Canada at any time, can get them by mail or wire by corresponding with THE CANADIAN GROCER, Toronto or Montreal.

GOLDEN CROWN CANNED LOBSTERS

1898 pack, now booking orders.

Golden Diamond Canned Blueberries.

W. S. LOGGIE CO., Limited, Chatham, N.B. (25)



TENDERS.

SEALD TENDERS, marked "For Mounted Police Provisions and Light Supplies," and "Clothing Supplies," addressed to the Honorable the President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on Monday, 16th May, 1898.

Printed forms of tender containing full information as to the articles and approximate quantities required, may be had on application, as follows:

"Provision and Light Supplies," at any of the Mounted Police Posts in the North-West, or at the office of the undersigned "Clothing Supplies," at the office of the undersigned.

No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

FRED WHITE,

Comptroller N.W.M. Police. (11)

Ottawa, April 26th, 1898.

ROOFS FOR THE HOUSES

32 Years ago

we started the manufacture of sheet metal building materials, and this long experience enables us to offer intending builders all that is desirable in Steel Roofing, Steel Sidings, Steel Ceilings, etc.

We give You

the benefit of our long experience—any of our big catalogues—and up-to-date information on these goods on receipt of a post card.

The Pedlar Metal Roofing Co.
OSHAWA, ONT.

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TRADE CHAT.

BRAY BROTHERS, grocers, Sherbrooke, Que., have removed to the store lately occupied by Ballentyne & Co.

The grocery store of J. H. Murray & Co., Brantford, Ont., has been renovated and repainted.

A new cheese factory and creamery commenced operations at Petworth, Ont., on Monday, this week.

John Coutts, grocer, 55 Parliament street, Toronto, has moved to the corner of Parliament and Gerrard streets.

Hugh Walker & Son, wholesale fruit dealers, Guelph, Ont., are placing an electric elevator in their warehouse.

Both the receipts of and demand for maple syrup and sugar has been brisk throughout Manitoba this season.

Shippers have been notified that no more shipments of oats can be sent to Liverpool via Portland until the war is over.

A Clerk's Association is being formed in Berlin with the object of having the working hours during the summer season shortened.

The creamery department of the cheese factory at Springfield, Ont., still continues to run, 1,200 pounds of butter being made on Monday last.

A lobster measuring twenty-seven inches was caught at Lance de Loup, Cape Breton, N.S., last week. Another weighing fourteen pounds was caught in the lake.

Joseph Ruddy, manager of the Slingsby Manufacturing Co., Brantford, Ont., has left that firm and accepted the secretaryship of the Brantford Starch Works.

This spring 70,000,000 white fish fry will be sent out from the Sandwich fish hatchery. The fry will be placed in Lakes Huron, Erie and Ontario and the Detroit River.

During the last four or five years several millions of Pacific salmon have been set free in Lake Superior as an experiment. This season they are being caught in considerable numbers, and are expected to prove a most important product of Lake Superior.

The east end grocers of St. Thomas will close their stores, on and after May 1, at 7 p.m. The west end grocers have followed this practice for years. Citizens should make their purchases before 6 p.m., so that they may be delivered in daylight.

The oatmeal mill at Pilot Mound, Man., intends closing down. The proprietor gives as his reasons that, owing to the low price of oats in the United States and the small tariff on oatmeal, United States manufacturers are able to undersell him in the Manitoba market.

A factory for canning dried codfish is to be established at Lockport, N.S., which is

expected to require 1,000 quintals of fish per month. Samples of fish prepared by the new process have been pronounced excellent in many parts of Canada and the United States.

ENGLISH COTTONS COMING IN.

IT IS reported that a quantity of English white cottons have been sold in Montreal for July delivery. Some months ago a few wholesale houses considered the question of importing white cottons, but found that the duty practically prohibited their doing so. Recently, however, several large retail concerns are believed to have made heavy purchases. The goods are different to domestics, and it is a question if they will suit the Canadian trade. In any case, whatever purchases are made this season will be largely experimental.

A Montrealer, who is well posted, summed the case up as follows: "It is doubtful if these English white cottons will prove very dangerous to the domestic article. The

people are used to a different class of stuff and will not take to the imported. Anyway the Canadian mills won't stand by and see their market taken from them. Prices are inclined to be shaky as it is, and there is not the same solid understanding between the Dominion and Merchants' companies that there used to be. It would be a mistake to buy any quantity of English goods, for as soon as the importations amount to anything you will see a drop in prices."

Another gentleman to whom THE REVIEW spoke, ventured the opinion that the trade will certainly see a drop in cotton prices by June. "The shirt men," said he, "buy their goods in July and August, and it is likely that the Canadian mills will issue a new price list before the 25 per cent. preferential clauses come into operation. That will give them a chance to 'scoop' the English manufacturers."

In any case, the fact of either the wholesale or retail trade buying imported cottons in any quantity must have the affect of unsettling the price of domestics.—Dry Goods Review.

THE PRESS CLIPPING DEPARTMENT

Reads every paper in Canada and clips therefrom all articles of a business or personal nature of interest to subscribers in this department.

Politicians can obtain from it everything the papers say about themselves on any subject in which they are interested. Business men learn of new openings for trade, pointers to sell goods, addresses of people likely to become buyers, tenders wanted, stocks for sale or wanted, reports of new industries or stores, etc.

TERMS—\$5 per hundred clippings; \$40 per thousand, payable in advance; but a yearly contract will be found the most satisfactory.

We have also lists of firms in every branch of trade in the Dominion, the professions, club members, society, etc., and we are prepared to address and mail circulars or letters to these at any time.

The Press Clipping Department, Board of Trade, Montreal

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Are
Booming**



**The Grocers
Tea!**

**Good Profits.
Good Sales.**



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CHANCES FOR MAPLE SUGAR IN ENGLAND.

IN our advertising columns reference is this week made to the possibilities for maple sugar in the English market. Appended is some interesting correspondence in reference to the matter that the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, at Quebec, has had with the Imperial Institute in London. It will be seen from the correspondence that maple sugar has been already marketed in England, and, that, providing the quality is right, there is a prospect of a good market. The Department of Agriculture sent copies of the correspondence to the board of trade at Montreal, and that body asked President Laporte, of the Wholesale Grocers' Association, to report on the matter. Mr. Laporte has done so, and the board of trade have acted in accordance with his suggestions, which are as follows :

That information should be sought from European dealers as to the size of cakes that would suit their trade, also, as to the size of tins that the syrup should be put up in.

That the Provincial Government send an expert throughout the country (Province) to teach the farmers how to make good sugar and syrup. (This is necessary because a great deal of the sugar made in this Province is not dry enough to ship a long distance, and the syrup is boiled in pans that darken it, and is, moreover, made too thin to keep during transit in warm weather.)

That a standard should be established for sugar and for syrup, and that all the shipments of these products to the Old Country should be required to be up to the standard thereof.

That the Government should offer a small bounty for all sugar and syrup coming up to the standard, so as to induce the farmers to improve the quality of their product and increase its production. There is a precedent for such action in that a large bounty is now given to beet sugar makers.

That it is believed that a large trade could be done with England if the foregoing suggestions were carried out.

The correspondence that led up to this action is given herewith :

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE ROAD, London, S.W.
March 2, 1898.

S. SYLVESTRE, ESQ., Secretary Department of Agriculture, Quebec.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of 8th ult. only reached me on 28th.

Regarding maple sugar, as I have before reported, the demand is, and has been, a very small one, limited to a few confectioners, whilst in the past, the demand for maple syrup has practically not existed at all. People here, as you may be aware, do not eat buckwheat and other hot cakes, and, to my mind, the chances for syrup would be to have it adopted as a substitute for golden syrup, treacle, etc.

However, as requested, I am trying to obtain for you reports on the subject.

This morning, I have received a letter from Tallmadge & Co., of 54 Tithebarn street, Liverpool, who claim to be the firm handling the most maple sugar in this country.

They say: "We might say that we have had a great deal of trouble with the article (sugar). It does not keep well in this climate, and we intend in future to only sell maple syrup, and have written to

a manufacturer in the United States for quotations. But, if you will recommend to us a good man in Canada for this article, we should give him the preference. We shall be glad if you will kindly ask your friends to supply us with samples and lowest prices for same."

The above I regard as important, and would ask you to kindly give the matter immediate attention. If I may say so, the enquiry should be referred to firms who are used to doing business upon a large scale, and who can handle the same in a manner to compete with Americans. Whoever quotes must remember that he will have to compete with lowest American prices, and that he must send samples which represent bulk; otherwise, there will be trouble later on. The matter must also be attended to quickly, for Americans are very prompt in such affairs.

Prices must, of course, be quoted c.i.f., i.e., freight paid to Liverpool, as quoting in Canada gives a man here no idea of what the article will really cost. As the new samples may not be yet available, let them send now some of what they have, explaining the circumstances.

Maple syrup, if worked up right, has a future, but great care must be exercised regarding quality, etc.

Samples should be sent direct and care taken that all information must accompany them, stating clearly prices and terms, what quantity can be supplied, how long it will take to send same over, etc.

I emphasize these points, because, in so many cases, carelessness as to details has militated against Canadian exporters. The Americans have won their hold on this market by carefully studying its requirements, and, as in the case of maple syrup, probably much of the sugar from which the American syrup is made comes from Canada, it seems to be a pity that we cannot do any trade that is going.

I am writing to Messrs. Tallmadge that I have referred the matter to you, and await further advice.

Evaporated Fruits.—I have an enquiry from a large Hamburg German firm for the names of Canadian exporters of evaporated fruits. I have a few Ontario addresses, but none from the Province of Quebec. There is a very large demand for evaporated apples, and the new German regulations prohibiting the importation of American apples into the empire provides an opportunity for Canada. There is no direct steamer between Montreal and Hamburg. The names of the enquirers are W. Frey & Co., of Hamburg, and you might give me any names you have.

Again, going back to maple sugar, I am making other enquiries in the direction indicated, and will report again.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) HARRISON WATSON,
Curator.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE ROAD, London, S.W.,
March 5, 1898.

S. SYLVESTRE, Esq., Secretary Department Agriculture, Quebec:

DEAR SIR,—I enclose you a letter received from Mr. D. Stewart Thompson, of 33 Bath street, Leith, Scotland, which he has furnished in reply to my enquiry.

You will see that his views differ materially from those of Messrs. Tallmadge, sent you a few days ago. He is a broker or merchant, and supplies manufacturing confectioners and others, and his name was given to me by one of the largest confectioners.

If you should decide to follow up his suggestion, prompt action should be taken, as the sugar season will commence shortly. There can be no doubt that to introduce sugar money must be spent in one

way or another, and there seems to be no reason why the public should not be educated up to like both the sugar and the syrup.

As I may see one of the large manufacturing confectioners, I will send you any further reports he may make.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) HARRISON WATSON,
Curator.

March 2, 1898.

DEAR SIR,—I am obliged for yours of 28th ult. re maple sugar. I have imported this for 12 years, since 1886, from Canada to this country and, therefore, can speak from experience gained during that time. I know most, if not all, the firms in Great Britain which handle maple sugar, and, as I wrote you last year, the trade is not a large one, but no doubt if proper means were taken, it might be increased.

Re the questions in your letter.

1. Does the climate affect the appearance of the maple sugar?

The climate has about the same effect on it here as in Canada. When exposed for any length of time, it assumes a whitish appearance. This certainly affects the retail sale, but does not hurt it for manufacturing purposes as it does not affect the flavor of it and when melted over it regains its natural color.

2. Does it keep well?

Pure maple sugar will retain its flavor for years. I have known it to be kept in original blocks for three or four years and when made into confectionery be as good as ever.

3. Does any confectioner convert it into syrup?

Several firms have tried making it from the sugar, but the sale was so limited, they gave it up. Efforts have been made again and again to introduce the syrup and create demand for it, but, it has never been successful. When imported direct it does not keep well, but soon ferments and turns sour. The maple sugar, there is some hope for, but I fear very little for the syrup.

There are many ways by which, in my opinion, the sale might be increased. Heretofore, there has been so little in it that it has not been worth while devoting much time to it, but, if the Government of Quebec would take it up and work the business properly, in time, no doubt, a good trade could be done in it. As you suggest, much might be done by exhibiting it and giving samples away, or a better plan perhaps would be to sell it in small quantities, for people appreciate a thing much better and tell more about it when they pay for it. I have had exhibits of maple sugar in almost all the large exhibitions, but this, of course, has helped to introduce it.

Another plan would be careful and judicious advertising, not so much to bring it before the people, but before the manufacturers, confectioners, etc., also by sending them samples, calling upon them, etc., and continually keeping it before them until a trade is established. There are many ways in which this could be done, and, if the Department of Agriculture would care to write me about it, I would be willing to give them any information I could, or, if they wish me to take the matter on this side of the water for them, I would be willing to consider any proposal they may wish to make.

As I am a Canadian born and brought up in St. John, N.B., everything connected with Canada is interesting to me. I lived for many years in St. John, and have traveled considerably in Canada and the United States, and have now been living in the Old Country, London, Edinburgh, Paris, etc., for several years, so that I have a fair idea of the trade of both countries.

I shall be pleased to hear from you or the Minister of Agriculture for Quebec, at any time on the subject, and trust that this may lead to the development of this branch of Canadian industry.

Yours truly,

(Signed) W. STEWART THOMPSON.

Harrison Watson, Esq.,
Curator for Canada,
Imperial Institute, London.

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CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

ARE SIMPLY DELICIOUS AND ARE PACKED SPECIALLY FOR CANADIAN MARKET.

CADBURY'S COCOA

The LANCET says:— "CADBURY'S represents the standard of highest Purity."

The ANALYST says:— "CADBURY'S is the typical Cocoa of English Manufacture."

IT IS ABSOLUTELY PURE, THEREFORE BEST. "A PERFECT FOOD," THEREFORE BEST.

The MEDICAL MAGAZINE says:— "For Strength, for Purity, and for Nourishment, there is nothing superior to be found."

It is not dark in liquor like those prepared with Alkali.

VIEW OF MANUFACTORY, BOURNVILLE

SCENE ON CADBURY'S COCOA ESTATE

CADBURY'S COCOA

(Absolutely Pure) AND MEXICAN CHOCOLATE HAVE AN ENORMOUS SALE ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Agents: **MESSRS. FRANK MAGOR & CO.,** 16 St. John St. MONTREAL

THE DOMINION BANK

Capital (paid-up).....\$1,500,000
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DIRECTORS
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TORONTO—Dundas street, corner Queen.
" Market, corner King and Jarvis street.
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Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and Europe bought and sold.
Letters of Credit issued available at all points in Europe, China and Japan.
R. D. GAMBLE, General Manager.

Aubin's Patent Refrigerator



The "Grocer's Standard" is the Favorite.
This celebrated Refrigerator took Prize and Diploma at Montreal and Ottawa Exhibitions, 1897. Send for Catalogue and Price List.
C. P. FABIEN 3167-3171 Notre Dame St. MONTREAL.

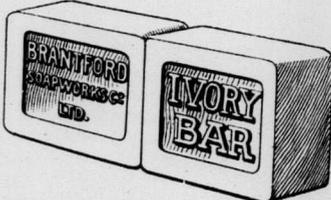
Any Grocer

WHO HANDLES
JAMS, JELLIES, SAUCES,
VINEGAR
PICKLES, CATSUP, MARMALADE,
MAPLE SYRUP
Can get goods that top the market from
T. A. LYTTLE & CO.
Vinegar Manufacturers, TORONTO

Canned Salmon

All the best brands in stock.
Special quotations for round lots.

Warren Bros. & Co.
TORONTO.



Put up in Twin Cakes 12 oz. each, 100 in box, and 3-lb. bars 20 bars in a box, all wrapped with a paraffin waxed wrapper.
Quotations furnished on application. See our list of premiums given in exchange for "Ivory Bar" soap wrappers.
Brantford Soap Works Co., Limited
Manufacturers of "IVORY BAR" and other Standard Brands of Soap.

Extra Choice Hams Bacon Pure Lard Mess Pork

PARK, BLACKWELL & CO., Limited
Pork and Beef Packers,
TORONTO

JAVA COFFEE (Padang)

Direct shipment from Batavia ex ss. "Clara."
NOW IN STORE.

PERKINS, INCE & Co.
TORONTO.

Positively IT'S GOOD COFFEE
Comparatively THERE'S NO BETTER
Superlatively IT'S THE BEST

OUR NEW BOURBON COFFEE
FINEST FRENCH CREAM COFFEE. EXQUISITE AROMA, DELICIOUS SAVOR.
STRICTLY PURE

Cultivated French Plantation Coffee.
This Famous French Colony Coffee is esteemed by many to be the Crown of the Coffee Crop. It is certainly a great favorite and should be used instead of the inferior quality of the ordinary Coffee.
Bourbon for Breakfast, for Banquet, the Best.

TODHUNTER, MITCHELL & CO.
Coffee Importers and Dealers, Toronto.
Noted for the best and most uniformly roasted Coffees on the market. Being packed in air-tight cans they retain their original flavor and aroma for any reasonable time.

Better try it You can't do better.

TRADE IN OTHER COUNTRIES THAN OUR OWN.

SOME of the chief holders of Jordan shelled almonds have, it is rumored, concluded to withdraw offerings, in view of the prospect that no more stock will come forward direct. A cable from Malaga received recently, from a reliable house, reports an advance of 2s. 6d. over last cable prices. The larger portion of the stock in London is said to be old goods.—N.Y. Journal of Commerce.

A United States paper says that, owing to the advance in sugar, higher prices on condensed milk are looked for in the near future. It is understood that salesmen for the jobbing houses have been instructed not to sell except in a small way, to keep their customers fairly supplied for immediate trade requirements.

THE CALIFORNIA PRUNE CROP.

Mail advices from California quote Santa Clara prunes on a basis of 3c. for the four sizes, but state that it is difficult to complete assortments. Continuing, the report says: "The new crop is not looked forward to with a very assured feeling. It has sustained frost damage, and at best can only be a very moderate one; but as such an extremely dry year has not heretofore been experienced, it cannot be known how far it will mature satisfactorily. In this respect the San Joaquin Valley will enjoy an unusual advantage, as prunes there are largely irrigated."

COFFEE IN NEW YORK.

A fairly large business has been transacted in the Brazil grades and prices have advanced, despite the fact that no import duty will be levied on coffee, at least for the present. The country trade has continued to take supplies with some freedom, although during the latter part of the week demand appeared to be subsiding. Jobbers' stocks, however, were small, as a result of the demand latterly experienced from the interior, and they showed no disposition to hurry business. The deals in invoices have been fairly large. There was a demand for spot supplies; but owing to the very meagre offerings jobbers turned their attention to supplies to arrive, their purchases being in the neighborhood of 50,000 bags, and prices advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per pound. The quotation for Rio No. 7, on the spot, has been largely nominal, and has been advanced to 7c. Primal markets have been firm and higher, the advices received reporting small stocks in first hands, and the firm offers from Rio were on a decidedly higher basis, advancing to $6\frac{3}{4}$ c. cost and freight for No. 7. Sales of Santos, Nos. 3, 4 and

5, were made at $7\frac{1}{4}$ c. cost and freight. Mild grades have been quiet, but steady. Jobbers have fair stocks on hand, and have shown no especial anxiety to add to their holdings in the face of large prospective supplies for the early future. Importers, however, have not been disposed to hurry business, and values have held steady at $10\frac{1}{4}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. for good Cucuta. East India growths have had a fair sale at firm prices.—Journal of Commerce.

DRIED PEACHES BEING CLEANED UP.

According to mail advices from San Francisco, the stock of dried peaches there is cleaning up, and prices are a shade higher. Choice imported are still procurable there at $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ c. f.o.b. Pears are about done, the report states. The writer expects that, under even an ordinary demand, in view of the small supplies of cured fruits, the California markets will be bare before the new crop will be available.

CANNED SALMON IN THE U.S.

Reviewing the salmon situation on the Coast, The San Francisco Herald of Trade says, in its issue of April 22: The run of fish in the Sacramento continues light, although the Sacramento River Packers' Association expect to start up soon. Last year the two canneries on the river had quite a pack by this time. There were fully 150 less fishermen this year than last—gone to Alaska's gold fields. The few fish caught do not average as large sized as is usual at this season of the year. The action of the United States Government against traps will curtail the catch. The river is said to be low for the season, and the water clear; both against free runs, yet reports from there state that good runs are expected to set in soon. Our early experience on that river makes it almost certain that the pack this year will be disappointingly small. There will be stronger buying of fresh salmon for shipment by refrigerator cars to the east than prevailed last year, which was the largest on record. From Puget Sound we are not advised outside of preparations made for an increased pack. The runs there, as on Fraser river, will be less than last year. The Alaska Packers' Association have despatched about all their vessels to their canneries up north. The Alaska pack is altogether conjectural, but there seems to be one thing settled—that the runs there have reached their limits. Advices from up north state that there is strong selling competition, with cutting in prices for the new season pack. While some of the leading canners will not sell at less than on \$1.05

tall basis, yet there are others who offer at \$1 in the territory controlled by another canner, while holding at \$1.05 in territory controlled by them. This makes it a decided financial cut-throat game, and has a bad effect. On Puget Sound, two canners are placing sockeyes at 80c. for 1898 pack, but other canners are firm at 85c. For spot salmon, red Alaska is very quiet, but in pink and cheaper grades there is a good movement."

CANNED SALMON PRICES ESTABLISHED.

At a meeting of the packers of sockeye salmon in Seattle yesterday a combination of the packing interests was effected, according to a telegram received this morning. Prices for 1898 were established, the same report says, on the basis of 85c. for talls, 95c. for flats and $62\frac{1}{2}$ c. for half-pounds f.o.b. shipping points.—N.Y. Journal of Commerce, April 30.

CANNED SALMON IN LONDON, ENG.

The great bulk of the shipments of the 1898 pack of salmon to this country have now arrived, and have either gone into distribution or are warehoused. The business passing is only limited at the moment, but with more genial weather, we may expect an increased consumption at the low prices quoted to the consumer.—Grocers' Journal, April 23.

MONEY EASIER, EXCHANGE HIGHER.

The exchange market has at last rallied from its long-continued depression, and rates, for the first time in two months, are above the gold-importing point. The principal causes for the advance in rates are the easier tone of the money market and the exhaustion of the supply of exchange accumulated here in loans during the winter. These holdings seem to be thoroughly liquidated, and, while enquiry has been dull, the supply of commercial bills was only moderate; in fact, during the greater part of the week transactions were slow and the market exceptionally dull. The happening tendency was assisted by the selling of stocks for foreign account early in the week, but later on London bought securities here, and the accompanying offering of bills had a perceptible effect on rates, which were much weaker on Friday.—Bradstreet's, April 30.

Adam Turnbull, of the firm of Scott & Gillies, egg dealers, Strathroy, bought 20,000 dozen of eggs in Forest, all gathered in a week. Mr. Turnbull made a shipment to Montreal and British Columbia.

KLONDYKE

The greatest selling package of

Assorted Glassware

ever offered to the retail trade.

If you have not



For sale only by

AND MAKE MONEY

PIGOT & BRYAN

Decorators and Dealers

Crockery, China, Glassware,
Lamps, and Fancy Goods

London, Ont.

Profit Builders

FOR YOUR

Cigar Trade

PHARAOH

PEBBLE

LA FAMEUSE

GRIT

THE BIRD

Etc., Etc., Etc.

J. BRUCE PAYNE

GRANBY, QUE.

The Choicest English

Pickling Vinegar—Selected and Specially Prepared Vegetables and the finest Eastern Spices alone are used in

GILLARD'S NEW PICKLE

That's why—5,000 leading hotels in Great Britain use them daily.

12 gold medals have been awarded for their superior quality at the Great Food Expositions held in England. **Packed 2 dozen in case; single case lots \$3.40; 5 case lots \$3.30.**

GILLARD'S NEW SAUCE

of World Wide Reputation. Barrel lots of 12 dozen \$1.75; single dozen lots \$1.90.

FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE GROCERS IN CANADA.

GILLARD & CO.,

Sole Manufacturers,

London, England



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TRANSPORTATION TO THE YUKON.

SOME surprise has been expressed at the action of the Canadian Government in sending the enormous quantities of supplies they have purchased for the Yukon contingent, via Seattle in the United States, in place of via the all Canadian route.

All of the winter supplies for 1898-99 are being sent via Seattle, while the contingent are taking with them only sufficient for immediate requirements.

The explanation made by the Militia Department for this discrimination against an all Canadian route is, that but one transportation company would take the contract and guarantee delivery at Fort Selkirk this year. This company was awarded the contract, and, as its steamers sail via Seattle, all the supplies have to be sent there. Later in the season, after this contract had been awarded, the C.P.R., and some other transportation companies offered to accept the contract, but it was too late.

It puts the Canadian Transportation Companies in a strange light, when the transport of Government property for Canadian points has to be handed over to contractors in the United States and sent via United States. This is hard to reconcile with the flaming advertisements that have been appearing in the newspapers for months past, offering to transport persons and supplies via an all Canadian route to any part of the Yukon country.

NEW CROP FILBERTS DEARER.

Cables received this week announce an advance of equal to $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per pound in the laid-down price of new crop filberts for October shipment.

The advance is due to unfavorable reports from interior points and the appreciation in ocean freight rates.

Very few filberts have been contracted for by grocers in Canada, and the advance will probably induce buyers to defer placing orders until nearer time of shipment.

A CROCKERY ADVERTISEMENT.

All grocers who handle glassware or crockeryware should read the advertisement of Pigot & Bryan, London, Ont., telling of the special package of assorted glassware they are now offering to the trade. These special offers are always worth looking into. The firm does a large business.

C. E. COLSON & SON.

Mr. C. E. Colson, the well-known broker, Montreal, has admitted his son, Charles Herbert Colson, as partner under the style of C. E. Colson & Son. The new member of the firm has been in his father's office for several years, and he is a pleasant and

enterprising young man. During the last couple of years he has been covering part of the territory which his father formerly looked after. THE CANADIAN GROCER wishes the firm success.

SUPPLIES OF FINNAN HADDIE.

Editor, CANADIAN GROCER,—I understand that the greater part of the finnan haddie consumed in Montreal comes from Portland, Maine. Why is this?

ENQUIRER.

[REMARKS: Enquirer is hardly correct, for it is only during February, March and April that supplies of finnan haddie are drawn from Portland. During that period the fish are scarce on the Nova Scotian and New Brunswick markets and they have to be supplemented by goods from the Maine city. The great bulk of the aggregate year's consumption in Canada, however, is the output of Canso and Halifax, N.S., and St. John and St. Andrew, N. B.—EDITOR GROCER.]

FACTORY BURNED.

The Truro Condensed Milk and Canning Co.'s premises, Truro, N.S., were totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday. The buildings were extensive and the output of the factory large. A large quantity of goods ready for shipment were destroyed. Loss about \$50,000; insurance, \$27,000. It is the intention of the company to rebuild at once.

CHANGE IN A RETAIL FIRM.

Alexander Provan, grocer, 185 King street east, Toronto, has purchased the business of Richard Donald, corner of Francis and King streets. Mr. Provan intends concentrating the business of both firms at the Donald stand, where he will move the stock from his present premises in about three weeks. Mr. Donald has entered the Pure Gold Manufacturing Co.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. James Steele, of Steele Bros., departmental store keeper, Fergus, is in Toronto this week buying goods, and taking in, of course, the horse show.

Mr. Dan Gilmour, Montreal, of Chase & Sanborn, was in Toronto this week, principally on pleasure bent.

The friends of Mr. Stephen Hustwitt, formerly on the traveling staff of the Eby, Blain Co., Limited, will be pleased to learn that he is meeting with success in Manitoba and the Territories, and that his health is first-class.

The Alpha Chemical Co. reports an increasing demand for its "Sunlight" stove polish.

AMONG THE RETAILERS.**An Opportune Window Display.**

At the "Grange," King street east, there is a window decorated in a manner that at this season of the year should attract a good deal of business. It might be termed a house-cleaning goods window, for the articles exhibited are such as will naturally meet with a large sale now that the spring house-cleaning time is here. The floor of the window is about three feet above the level of the street, and has four steps, each three or four inches high and about 15 inches deep. At both sides of the window are arranged washboards of different makes. In front of the washboards are brooms, with the handles resting on the floor. On the first step various kinds of whisks are arranged in groups according to price, with at each end a pail, in each of which is placed a child's washboard. On the second step scrubbing brushes are grouped according to make, size and value. Soaps for house-cleaning purposes are also placed on this step. The third step shows three washboards, one at each side, lying on its side, and a central one standing on its feet. Leaning against the front of the washboard are three dusters, while some fancy handled brooms rest on the top of it. Arching over it are cobweb whisks, the great, long handles reaching to all corners of the window. On the fourth or back step some four wash tubs, two the old stave pattern, and two of indurated fibre ware, complete a scene which must have attracted the attention of many a housewife. One of the best points of the display is the arrangement of tags giving the prices of the various articles displayed.

THE RAMBLER.

STILTON CHEESE IN TINS.

A. F. MacLaren & Co., of Toronto, are making a specialty of 10-lb. Stilton cheese, put up in sealed tins. They are sending a good many of them to the Klondyke, one order alone, the other day, calling for 1,000. Put up in these tins Stilton cheese will keep good for practically an indefinite period.

The price of ginger in London, England, has advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound during the past week.

Arthur P. Tippet & Co., who have recently assumed the handling of "Maypole Soap," an English household dye, have found it necessary to move into larger premises, and are now located at No. 8 Place Royale, where the facilities for carrying on their continually-growing business are much greater. Irrespective of this new line that they are handling, they have found their quarters too cramped for some time past. They report their business this year as already far in advance of any previous year since moving to Montreal.



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A FEW POINTS...

and many low prices on
CANNED GOODS.

Our stocks of canned fruits, especially apples, are rather heavy, and we want to unload.

THEN—now is your time.

We will give you special prices on :

GALLON APPLES

- 3-lb. Pears.
- 2-lb. Pears.
- 2-lb. Strawberries.
- 2-lb. Green Gages.
- 2-lb. Blueberries.

3-LB. APPLES

- 3-lb. Peaches.
- 2-lb. Peaches.
- 2-lb. Raspberries.
- 2-lb. Lombard Plums.
- 3-lb. Pineapples.

All last season's goods, and from the best packers.

We will also give you special inducements on Canned SALMON.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

- 2 cars of fine red Fraser River Sockeye.
- 2 cars of choice red do-overs.

Our stock of French Canned Goods is complete.

TRY---Beziers' Yacht and Fishing Club Sardines

Cooked in Pure Olive Oil.

Try their fine French Peas and Mushrooms.

We are not experimenting with these goods, we have represented this house (which is one of the best in France) for a long time, and we know their products are of the best.

Write to us when in need of any lines.

Our stocks are large and well assorted.

Our prices are low.

We want your trade and will get it if you give us the chance to quote.

L. Chaput Fils & Cie., Montreal

BRITISH PRICE MOVEMENTS, 1898.

THE course of prices during the first quarter of the year has been by no means devoid of interest, the influences acting on the various markets having been of a very conflicting character, says The London Economist. The apprehensions of war have, in some cases, such as food supplies and war material—tended to strengthen prices, while in most other directions the scares have had a depressing effect. The movements shown, as compared with the beginning of the year, are consequently quite enormous, but almost equally so in both directions. The declines, however, have slightly preponderated in weight, if not in number, so that our index number, which registers approximately the net effect of the various movements, is five points lower than at the end of December. The following is a statement of the total index number, compared with previous dates :

End of	Total index number.	End of	Total index number.
March, 1898.....	1,885	March, 1897.....	1,942
December, 1897.....	1,897	December, 1896.....	1,946
September, 1897.....	1,896	December, 1895.....	1,959
June, 1897.....	1,885	December, 1894.....	1,923

A comparison of prices at this period in previous years shows that metals are, as a rule, at a higher level than they have been for some years past, and wheat and other cereals are also considerably above what had become the normal range. On the other hand, there has been a fall in cotton and some other textiles, and in such articles as coffee, tea and tallow :

	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Prices end of first quarter—				
Scotch pig iron.....	46 1/2	45 2	46 9 1/2	41 8
Steel rails.....	90 0	90 0	95 0	72 6
Coals, Best Wallsend.....	14 6	14 6	13 6	14
Copper, G.M.B.....	50 1/2	49 3/4	44 13-16	39 3-16
Tin, Straits.....	65 1/2	59 7-16	60 1/2	63 1/2
Lead, English.....	12 1/2	11 11-16	11 3/4	10 3/4
Wheat.....	35 4	27 1	25 1	20 0
Barley.....	28 8	22 8	21 9	20 10
Oats.....	17 8	16 2	13 9	13 10
Beef, inferior.....	2 4	2 6	2 4	2 8
Beef, prime.....	4 0	4 4	4 4	4 6
Mutton, prime.....	5 10	6 2	5 8	6 0
Sugar, West India.....	9 3	10 3	11 3	9 3
Coffee.....	100 0	103 0	97 0	103 0
Tea, common.....	3 1/2	4 0	3 3/4	4 1/4
Rice.....	6 10 1/2	6 7	5 7 1/2	5 1
Cotton, middling.....	0 37-16	0 33-32	0 4 3/4	0 3 11-32
Cotton, 40-mule twist.....	0 6 11-16	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 6 3/4
Wool, N.S.W., unwashed.....	21 0	20 9	21 6	23 0
Tallow.....	20 0	21 9	21 9	23 0
Saltpetre.....	18 3/4	16 0	17 3/4	17 3/4
Hemp, Manila.....	10 9	9 4 1/2	9 10 1/2	9 9
Silk, Cossimbuzar.....	11 0	14 0	12 0	12 0
Jute.....	24 0	26 1/2	27 0	27 1/2
Flax.....	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 3/4	5 1/4
Petroleum.....				

Coming to the recent movements and dealing first with metals, the resumption of work by the engineers and the statistical position generally made the situation at the beginning of the quarter favorable for an advance of prices in iron and its products. A good deal of unsettlement has appeared in recent weeks, due to the successive war

scares that have been prevalent. This has given pause to the movement that was in progress, and, except for small advances in pig iron and in some descriptions of steel used for shipbuilding, there is not much change in iron and steel products on balance. The trade is still very active, however, and prices are very firm at their present level. As regards other descriptions, the stocks of copper have continued to decline, and, in view of a possible stoppage of supplies from the principal sources of production, Spain and the United States, prices at the close of the quarter are not only about the best, but seem likely to go still higher. A substantial advance is also recorded in lead and tin. The tin plate trade makes a somewhat more cheerful report, since, in spite of the falling off in the trade with the United States, the export returns are improving, and a report on the condition of the industry states that "works are fairly occupied but not driven, masters are making a profit, not large, but pleasant, and the market is steady." The steam coal trade has been upset by the termination of the sliding scale agreement in South Wales. The stoppage of work there has driven trade to other ports, with the result that Northumberland steam coal is quoted higher than at any time during the quarter. The demand for house and other descriptions of coal is well maintained, and in Scotland business is quite active.

Receipts of American cotton have been upon an enormous scale, and it is now practically certain that the season's crop will considerably exceed in weight any previous record. It is estimated, too, that the supply remaining over when the consumptive requirements have been met will be much larger than in the two previous years, but, in spite of these considerations, prices have kept fairly steady for the raw material, though cotton manufactures have undergone considerable fluctuations, and have fallen recently in consequence of the plague in India. Colonial wool has hardened in price, the Australian supplies having been restricted in consequence of the widespread drouths that have occurred in the last two seasons. Jute has come to hand in greater bulk than was anticipated, and, though the quality has been indifferent, it has been obtainable at prices which left a fair margin of profit, so that the Dundee merchants and jute companies have secured better returns than for some years past. Silk and hemp have each advanced in price during the quarter, while flax has fallen off.

As regards foodstuffs, the higher price of wheat has been maintained, and even enhanced, but this, while it has had a very beneficial effect on the fortunes of our agriculturists, is hardly viewed with the same degree of satisfaction by the larger class to

whom the difference of a penny in the price of the four-pound loaf is a matter of considerable importance. The farmer has also derived advantage from the fact that butchers' meat remains at a fairly high level. Rice has risen substantially, owing to the restriction of shipments from India during the late famine, but the market will probably become easier when the new crop is available.

Sugar has been weak in tendency for the most part, but shows some recovery toward the close on the prospect of a lock-up of stocks in Cuba should war break out. The tea markets have also been affected by the great increase in production, which would probably have resulted in a marked fall of prices but for the large offtake of Indian and Ceylon teas for reexport, a branch of trade which shows a rapid and important expansion. Coffee has undergone rather peculiar fluctuations, as, while the finer qualities of East Indian and Ceylon produce have realized higher rates, there has been a further fall in Jamaica, Central American and Brazilian descriptions.

SWEETS IN QUEEN BESS' TIME.

During the Elizabethan period there grew up in England a great national liking for sweet things. Not merely was this seen in the general taste for sugar comfiture, but it was manifested in the general demand for sweet wines, the rich sherries, the charneco, the sack, the sugary almond-flavored sack-posset, and other drinks of the same class. In drinking, as in eating, the increase of appetite for sugar grew by what it fed on. Though not a sweetmeat in the strict sense of the term, "sack-posset" so largely represented the taste of that time for sweetness and flavor that the recipe of Sir Fleetwood Shepherd, given by Mr. Howard Staunton in his Shakespeare notes, is worth quoting: "To make a sack-posset, take two quarts of pure good cream and a quarter of a pound of the best almonds. Stamp them in the cream and boil with amber and musk therein. Then take a pint of sack in a basin and set it on a chafing-dish till it be blood warm. Then take the yolks of twelve eggs, with four of their whites, and beat them well together; and so put the eggs into the sack. Then stir all together over the coals till it is as thick as you would have it. If you now take some amber and musk and grind the same quite small with sugar, and stew this on top of your posset, I promise you that it shall have a most delicate and pleasant taste." There was another mixture of the same class called "rambooz," made of eggs, ale, wine and sugar.—Gentleman's Magazine.

The price of potatoes has gone up in Fredericton, N.B., caused by the advent of buyers from Massachusetts.

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samples.

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FOR SALE. Choice Prime Beans.
Evaporated Apples.
Apply JAS. R. SHIELDS & CO.
Board of Trade, TORONTO



—A
**Ton of Cocoanut
for Klondyke.**

Against the competition
of all brands..

WHITE MOSS

designated, was chosen (on account of its quality) as the Pioneer Cocoanut of the Yukon, we having just received an order for a ton to be put up in tins made specially for this order.
Are you carrying our goods? If not, write us for samples.

**CANADIAN COCOANUT CO.
MONTREAL.**

**Star
Brand**

**COTTON
CLOTHES
LINES**

All lengths, both in Twisted and Braided

3 and 4-PLY COTTON TWINE.

Lamp and Candle WICK.

Sold by all Wholesale Dealers.

**HIGHEST
PAILS
TUBS**
And Wood Packages
FOR
Lard, Candy, Spices,
Pickles, Syrup, etc.
Manufactured by
**The Wm. Cane &
Sons Co., Limited**
Newmarket, Ont.
CHAS. BOECKH & SONS
Sole Agents, Toronto
QUALITY

Some of the best

and most successful Retail Grocers
in Ontario have written us that
"COW BRAND SODA"

Gives entire satisfaction.

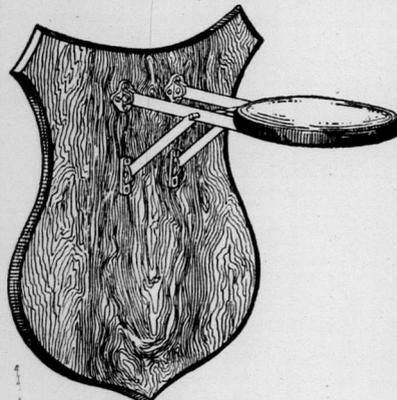
It will do the same with YOUR customers.



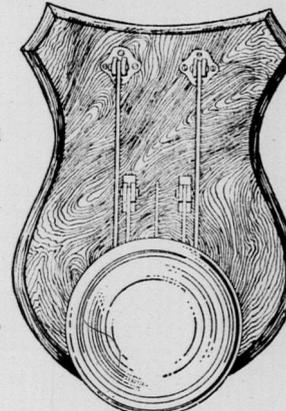
John Dwight & Co.

MANUFACTURERS.

Gem Folding Counter Stool with the Globe Fruit and
Globe Pepsin Chewing Gum,



OPEN.



CLOSED.

You make a good profit on the Gum and you get this high-class patented Stool **FREE.** Get one from your wholesaler, or write for circular to

GLOBE AUTOMATIC SELLING CO., - Toronto, Ont.

3/6/99

Cleaning Up. That's what a thousand and one women are doing right now—they want reliable Brooms for that kind of work. Our Illustrated Catalogue tells about 42 years' experience in Brush and Broom making. Send for it—it's free.

Boeckh's Brooms

Boeckh Bros. & Company, Mfrs.
Toronto, Ont.

FRENCH NATIONAL OFFICE OF COMMERCE.

A MISTAKEN idea as to the objects and sphere of action of the French National Office of Commerce seems to prevail, especially in Great Britain, and it may not be amiss to call the attention of our readers to the fact that the new national office of commerce is not a general bureau of information regarding trade matters, but is exclusively intended to supply information to French manufacturers, merchants and exporters with respect to foreign markets, and to encourage the extension of trade between France and foreign countries, as well as between France and its colonies and possessions.

The offices of the institution are in the building of the Chamber of Commerce of Paris, at 3 rue l'eydeau. The Chamber of Commerce has given the premises rent free, and has also gratuitously placed its excellent library at the disposal of the office. The expenses of the office have been provided for by the Government, the Ministry allowing in its budget a sum of 70,000 francs to be paid over yearly to the Chamber of Commerce for the maintenance thereof.

In order to render more complete the information obtained through consular or diplomatic bodies and through commercial agents, the Minister of Commerce shall appoint as correspondents of the office a number of French manufacturers and merchants, having their establishments either in France or in the colonies or abroad, their services to be given gratuitously.

The office is governed by a general committee and by an executive committee, the president of the general committee being the Minister of Commerce, and the president of the executive committee being the president of the Chamber of Commerce of Paris for the time being.

BUSINESS AT THE EDDY WORKS.

"How is business?" In reply to this enquiry made when our representative called on the Eddy Co. at Hull early in the week, the answer was "We are busy."

"But are you not busier than usual, for we hear you are refusing orders?"

"Yes, we are busier than usual, but we have been careful not to engage ourselves ahead so far as to be likely to have to refuse or decline orders from regular customers, though we are declining all orders from irregular or casual customers in pulp, paper and paper products, but you can just say that all regular, steady buyers and users of our paper, can rest satisfied that we will arrange to keep them all in full supply on fair notice being given us of what their wants are likely to be."

LOOK up and not down
LOOK forward and not backward
LOOK for the best

AND YOU WILL HANDLE ONLY



It will improve your tea trade after one month's handling as will no other tea in the world.

SALADA TEA CO.

32 Yonge Street, TORONTO.

Branches at Montreal, Boston, Detroit, Cleveland, Rochester, Buffalo and Pittsburg.

Evaporated Vegetables

FOR SOUP

Always Ready
Always Delicious

Specially adapted for **Miners'** and **Sailors'** use.
Samples sent on application.

Kerr Vegetable Evaporating Co.

Limited

KENTVILLE, NOVA SCOTIA

BROCK'S BIRD SEED

This well known and reliable brand is the best and cleanest in the market. Each packet contains a cake of **Bird Treat**, greatly appreciated by the bird-loving public. All wholesalers.



NICHOLSON & BROCK - TORONTO

COX'S GELATINE Always Trustworthy.
ESTABLISHED 1726.

Agents for Canada:

C. E. COLSON, Montreal.
D. MASSON & CO., Montreal.
ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO.,
Toronto, St. John, N.B., and Montreal

"GOLDEN LEAF"
BRAND **JAPAN TEA**

"Udarella" Ceylon Blend
"Atlas" Blend

All of extra cup quality.
Samples on application.

Sole Agents:

George Foster & Sons
BRANTFORD, ONT.

MOTT'S
DIAMOND
CHOCOLATE
IS THE BEST.
ASK FOR
MOTT'S



Dewar's Famous Scotch

Can be had from

Geo. J. Foy
Perkins, Ince & Co.

R. H. Howard & Co.
Adams & Burns

Toronto.

James Turner & Co., Hamilton, and all first-class houses.

MONSOON INDO-CEYLON TEA

We Estimate that every person we induce to try our teas brings at least 5 New Patrons.

MONSOON
INDO-CEYLON TEA

is guaranteed to give your customers satisfaction or we take it back.

THE MONSOON TEA CO. 7 Wellington Street W. TORONTO



The cup that cheers the most Is Ceylon and India's boast

The safest criterion of the popularity of an article is the steady increase in demand for it.

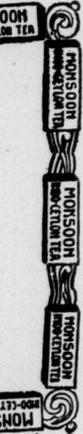
Ceylon and India teas are called for every day. Why? Because they are pure, healthy, and economical.

All live grocers handle Ceylon and Indian teas. Do you?

greatly appreciated
dealers.
TORONTO
Always
trustworthy.
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BUSINESS CHANGES.

DIFFICULTIES, ASSIGNMENTS, COMPROMISES.

PARADIS & JOBIN have been appointed curators of Antoine Rossignol, general merchant, St. Phillippe de Nery, Que.

Anatole Renaud, grocer, Montreal, has assigned to Kent & Turcotte.

McDonald, Hanrahan & Co., general merchants, Sydney, N.S., have assigned.

John Hamilton, general merchant, Blenheim, Ont., has assigned to Edward Wilson,

Boyles & Stickland, bakers, Vancouver, B.C., have satisfied chattel mortgage for \$500.

George W. Westbrooke, tobacconist, Vancouver, B.C., has satisfied a chattel mortgage for \$90.

The stock of F. R. Barbour & Co., grocers, St. John, N.B., has been taken possession of under a bill of sale.

The estate of Hessian & Devine, fruit dealers, etc., Halifax, is offering to compromise at 25c. on the dollar.

A meeting to appoint a curator for H. Dufour & Co., general merchants, Murray Bay, Que., will be held on May 11.

PARTNERSHIPS FORMED AND DISSOLVED.

Dumontel & Frere, grocers, Montreal, have assigned.

Davis & Jaynes, grocers, Nelson, B.C., have dissolved.

M. S. Taylor & Co., general merchants, Mansonville, Que., have dissolved.

Hunter & Sheldon, general merchants, Brome Corner, Que., have dissolved.

Martin & Lapierre, general merchants, St. Dominique, Que., have dissolved.

J. Webb & Co., general merchants, North Bend, B.C., have dissolved, John Webb continuing.

Scott, Henderson & Co., commission dealers, Montreal, have dissolved, John Henderson continuing.

Co-partnership has been registered by George Emmett only, under the style of George H. Emmett & Co., grocers, Halifax.

Scott, Milne & Co., commission merchants, Vancouver, B.C., have dissolved, McDonald retiring, the style now being Scott & Milne.

Eugene and Jos. R. Raymond have registered partnership under the style of Raymond & Fils, general merchants, Ste. Anne de Beaupre, Que.

George Etienne Tourigny and George E. Dorais have registered as partners under the style of Tourigny & Dorais, general merchants, Victoriaville, Que.

A new co-partnership has been registered between Wm. Coughlan and James Day, under the style of Coughlan & Day, general merchants, Crapaud, P.E.I.

A new partnership has been registered, composed of Robert S. Herron, Henry

You see **Clark's Meats** everywhere!

There's a reason for it.

Think it Over!

ORANGE MARMALADE

Have you tried Upton's
Gilt Edge Brand?

Put up in 7-lb. Wood Pails, 7 and 5 lb. Cans, and Glass Pots that retail at 10c. each. It will pay you to ask your wholesale house for these Gilt Edge goods. . . .

THOS. UPTON & CO., Hamilton

GRIMBLE'S English Malt
Six GOLD Medals **VINEGAR**

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

Hurst and Wm. H. Johnston, in the firm of Robert Herron & Co., wholesale coffee and spice dealers, Montreal, which will continue under the old style.

Co-partnership has been registered between Robert S. Rosborough and Walter M. Thomas, under the style of Rosborough & Thomas, wholesale and retail crockery dealers, Halifax.

SALES MADE AND PENDING.

The stock of T. E. Perkins, general merchant, Stouffville, Ont., has been sold.

F. C. Freemantle, baker and confectioner, Aylmer, Ont., is about selling out.

The stock, etc., of the estate of Lucy A. Crandell, grocer, Toronto, is advertised for sale.

The assets of Jos. Levasseur, general merchant, Bic, Que., are to be sold on the 11th inst.

Duncan Blackburn, general merchant, Plaisance, Que., is selling out and closing up business.

The assets of Kealey Bros., confectioners, Ottawa, Ont., are to be sold by auction on the 6th inst.

The bankrupt stock of Delphis Prudhomme, grocer, Montreal, has been sold at 64½c. on the dollar.

The stock of A. J. Landrian, general merchant, L'Original, Ont., has been sold at 64c. on the dollar.

The stock of G. L. Pelletier & Co., general merchants, Matane, Que., has been sold at 35½c. on the dollar.

CHANGES.

James Hodge, general merchant, Winterbourne, Ont., has removed to Harriston.

Poustie, Stewart & Burgess, general mer-

chants, Aylmer, Ont., are advertising their intention of retiring from business.

S. D. Vallieres, grocer, Montreal, has sold out.

Allen & Co., grocers, Gravenhurst, Ont., are retiring from business.

M. E. Stuckey, grocer, Harriston, Ont., has moved to West Montrose.

John Ellston, crockery dealer, Thornhill, Ont., is closing up his business.

N. I. Belisle, general merchant, Clarence Creek, Ont., has removed to Papineauville, Que.

John Wilson & Co., produce dealers, Victoria, have been succeeded by Shaw & Dickinson.

Thomas M. Hurst, fruit dealer and confectioner, Picton, Ont., has removed to Waupoos, Ont.

The estate of John Rood, canner, Lowinet, B.C., has been succeeded by Victoria Canning Co. of B.C.

Dame Celina Simoneau has registered as proprietress of Simoneau & Cie., general merchants, Sherbrooke.

Mrs. Marguerite Leclerc, wife of Joseph Bedard, has registered as proprietress of the firm of Bedard & Co., grocers, Quebec.

Stella Laberge, wife of T. O. Lamontagne, has registered proprietress of the firm of T. O. Montagne & Co., confectioners, Quebec.

Albertine Belisle, widow of Alphonse Bourgeau, has registered proprietress of the firm of A. Turcot & Co., confectioners, Montreal.

Mrs. Marie Bousquet, wife of Magloire Benoit, has registered as proprietress of the firm of Benoit, Magloire & Co., general traders, St. Hyacinthe, Que.

FIRES.

J. Griffith, baker and grocer, Stayner, Ont., has been burned out.

DEATHS.

Charles Colwell, grocer, St. John, N.B., is dead.

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1/2 lb.
1/4 lb.

Southwell's ...JAMS

ALL LINES.



Also
New Season's

ORANGE MARMALADE

Just arriving by
Direct Steamers.

Rae's Finest Sublime OLIVE OIL

Special
Price List
for the Spring.
Reductions
to get them
introduced.



FRANK MAGOR & CO., 16 St. John Street, MONTREAL
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION.

Current Market Quotations for Proprietary Articles.

May 5, 1898.

Quotations for proprietary articles, brands, etc., are supplied by the manufacturers or agents, who alone are responsible for their accuracy. The editors do not supervise them. If a change is made, either an advance or decline, it is referred to in the market reports as a matter of news, whether manufacturers request it or not.

BAKING POWDER.

PURE GOLD.	
5 lb. cans, 1 doz. in case.....	19 80
4 lb. cans, 1 doz. in case.....	16 00
2 1/2 lb. cans, 1 and 2 doz. in case.....	10 50
16 oz. cans, 1, 2 and 4 doz. in case.....	4 60
12 oz. cans, 2 and 4 doz. in case.....	3 60
8 oz. cans, 2 and 4 doz. in case.....	2 40
6 oz. cans, 2 and 4 doz. in case.....	1 80
4 oz. cans, 4 and 6 doz. in case.....	1 25
10 cent can.....	0 90
Cook's Friend—	
Size 1, in 2 and 4 doz. boxes.....	\$ 2 40
" 16, in 4 doz. boxes.....	2 10
" 2, in 6 ".....	80
" 12, in 6 ".....	70
" 8, in 4 ".....	45
Pound tins, 3 doz. in case.....	3 00
oz. tins, 3 ".....	2 40
oz. tins, 4 ".....	1 10
lb. tins, 1/2 ".....	14 00
Diamond— W. H. GILLARD & CO.	
1 lb. tins, 2 doz. in case..... per doz.	1 20
1/2 lb. tins, 3 ".....	90
1/4 lb. tins, 4 ".....	60

MAPLE LEAF BAKING POWDER.

1/2 lb. glass jars.....	\$1 25
1 lb. glass jars.....	2 00
1 lb. sealer jars.....	2 25

THE F. F. DALLEY CO.

Silver Cream, 1/4 lb. tins, 4 to 6 doz. cases.....	per doz. \$0 75
English Cream, 1/2 lb. tins, 4 to 6 doz. cases.....	1 25
1 lb. tins, 2 to 4 doz. cases.....	2 00
Kitchen Queen, 1/4 lb. tins, 4 to 6 doz. cases.....	0 55
1/2 lb. tins, 4 to 6 doz. cases.....	0 80
1 lb. tins, 2 to 4 doz. cases.....	1 15
English Cream, glass tumblers.....	0 75
1/2 lb. jellies.....	1 25
1/2 lb. jellies.....	2 25
1/2 lb. Crown sealers.....	2 25

BLACKING.

P. G. FRENCH BLACKING. per gross	
1/4 No. 4.....	\$4 00
1/2 No. 6.....	4 50
1/2 No. 8.....	7 25
1/2 No. 10.....	8 25

THE F. F. DALLEY CO.

English Army Blacking, 1/4 gross cases.....	\$9 00
No. 2 Spanish " " ".....	3 60
No. 3 " " ".....	4 50
per doz.	
No. 5 Spanish Blacking, 1/4 gross cases.....	7 20
No. 10 " " ".....	9 00
Vinegar Oil Blacking, 1 doz. cases, liquid.....	2 00
New York Dressing, 1 doz. cases.....	0 75
Spanish Satin Gloss.....	1 00
Crescent Ladies' Dressing, 1 doz. cases.....	1 75
Spanish Glycerine Oil Dressing.....	2 00

BERRY'S ENGLISH BLACKING.

No. 1 Bronze Tins, per gross.....	\$ 2 60
No. 2 Bronze Tins, per gross.....	3 40
" 3 " " ".....	5 60
" 4 " " ".....	10 00

No. 1 Enamelled Tins ".....	2 50
" 2 " " ".....	3 75
" 3 " " ".....	4 00
" 4 " " ".....	4 50

THE ALPHA CHEMICAL CO.

Shoe Dressing— in 1/4 gross cases. Per Gross.....	\$ 22 00
French Oil in 3-doz. cases.....	22 00
Reliable Shoe Dressing.....	9 00
Ecliptic Combination tan.....	12 00
Moody's Ox Blood.....	12 00
" Chocolate.....	12 00
Alpha Chemical Co. French Castor Oil.....	9 00
Alpha Chemical Co. Refined Sweet Oil.....	9 00
Alpha Chemical Co. Turpentine.....	7 80
Moody's Non-Corrosive Inks.....	4 50

Shoe Blacking— in 1/4 gross cases.....	9 00
Reliable French Blacking, No. 5.....	9 00
United Service Blacking No. 4.....	8 00

United Service Blacking No. 1 1/2.....	4 25
Patent Leather Polish No. 1 1/2.....	9 00
Waterproof Dubbin No. 4.....	9 00

Alpha Metal Polish No. 2.....	9 00
Patent Stove Polish—	
Sunlight Lead Bar.....	4 25

Packed in 1/2 gross cases.....	10 80
Sunlight Liquid, 1/4 gross cases.....	10 80
Moody's Black Lead.....	25

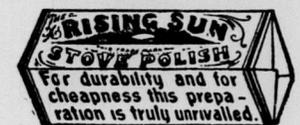
1/2 gross case Reliable Stove Pipe Varnish.....	10 00
1/4 gross cases 6-oz. bottles.....	5 00

Quickshine Pipe Varnish.....	12
1/4 gross cases pressed top tins.....	

Stove Polish—

Quickshine Polish.....	9 00
Reliable Paste.....	6 00
Electric Crown Paste.....	8 00
Electric Crown Lead Bar.....	7 80

STOVE POLISH.



Per gross	
Rising Sun, 6 ounce cakes, half gross boxes.....	\$ 8 50
Rising Sun, 3 ounce cakes, gross boxes.....	4 50
Sun Paste, 10c. size, 1/4 gross boxes.....	10 00
Sun Paste, 5c. size, 1/4 gross boxes.....	5 00

The Toronto Biscuit & Confectionery Co., Limited, are putting on the market a Biscuit that every grocer ought to handle. It is called

WHEAT MEAL

Besides being very palatable, it is invaluable for invalids and persons with weak digestion. Include a tin in your next order.

THE TORONTO BISCUIT & CONFECTIONERY CO. LIMITED,

A. W. Porte, President.

7 Front Street East, Toronto.

S. R. Parsons, Vice-President

FRY'S.		per lb.
Chocolate—		
Caracas, 1/4's, 6-lb. boxes	0 42	
Vanilla, 1/4's, " "	42	
"Gold Medal" Sweet, 1/4's, 6 lb. bxs	29	
Pure, unsweetened, 1/4's, 6 lb. bxs	0 42	
Fry's "Diamond," 1/4's, 14 lb. bxs.	0 24	
Fry's "Monogram," 1/4's, 14 lb. bxs.	0 24	
Cocoa—		per doz.
Concentrated, 1/4's, 1 doz. in box	2 40	
" " " " " "	4 50	
" " " " " "	8 25	
Homeopathic, 1/4's, 14 lb. boxes	0 24	
" " " " " "	0 24	

JOHN P. MOTT & CO.'S.
(R. S. McIndoe, Agent, Toronto.)

Mott's Broma, per lb.	0 30
Mott's Prepared Cocoa, per lb.	0 28
Mott's Homeopathic Cocoa (1/4's), per lb.	0 32
Mott's Breakfast Cocoa in tins, per lb.	0 45
Mott's No. 1 Chocolate, per lb.	0 30
Mott's Breakfast Chocolate, per lb.	0 28
Mott's Caracas Chocolate, per lb.	0 40
Mott's Diamond Chocolate, per lb.	0 23
Mott's French-Can. Chocolate, per lb.	0 18
Mott's Navy or Cooking Chocolate, per lb.	0 28
Mott's Cocoa Nibs, per lb.	0 35
Mott's Cocoa Shells, per lb.	0 05
Vanilla Sticks, per gross	0 90
Mott's Confectionery Chocolate, 0 21 0 43	
Mott's Sweet Chocolate Liquors, 0 19 0 30	

COFFEE.		per lb.
JAMES TURNER & CO.		
Mecca, per lb.	0 34	
Damascus, per lb.	0 30	
Cairo, per lb.	0 20	
TODHUNTER, MITCHELL & CO.'S		
Excelsior Blend, per lb.	0 33	
Bourbon Blend, per lb.	0 31	
Our Own, per lb.	0 30	
Jersey, per lb.	0 28	
Laguaya, per lb.	0 25	
Rajah Blend, per lb.	0 21	
Mocha and Java, per lb.	0 32	
Old Government Java, per lb.	0 30 0 32 0 34	

EXTRACTS.		per doz.
Dalley's Pure Fruit Extracts, 2 1/2 oz. bottles, all flavors \$2 00		
Dalley's Tropical Extracts, 2 oz. bottles all flavors 0 75		
Dalley's Fine Gold Extracts, 2 oz. bottles, all flavors 1 25		
Crown Brand (Robert Greig & Co.)—		
1 oz. Bottle, per doz.	0 90	
2 " " " "	1 50	
2 1/2 " " " "	2 00	
4 " " " "	3 00	
8 " " " "	6 00	
4 " " Glass Stop'r "	3 50	
8 " " " "	7 00	



Roan Tree's
SELECT COCOA

Robert Greig & Co., Montreal, Agents.

1/4 lb. Tins, boxes 2 doz.	2 40
1/2 lb. Tins, boxes 2 doz.	4 60
1 lb. Tins, boxes 1 doz.	8 70

FOOD.		per brl.
ROBINSON'S BARLEY AND GROATS.		
Patent Barley, 1/2 lb. tins	1 25	
" " " " 1 lb. tins	2 25	
" " " " 1 lb. tins	1 25	
" " " " 1 lb. tins	2 25	
DALLEY'S ROYAL HYGIENIC SELF-RISING FLOURS.		
Buckwheat Flour, 2 1/2 lb. packages, 3 doz. in case	1 20	
Pancake Flour, 2 lb. packages, 3 doz. in case	1 20	

Tea Biscuit Flour, 2 lb. packages, 3 doz in case		per doz.
Graham Flour, 2 lb. packages, 3 doz. in case	20	
Bread and Pastry Flour, 2 lb. packages, 3 doz. cases	1 20	
GELATINES.		
KNOX'S		
Sparkling calves foot, 2 qt. size	1 20	
Acidulated, 2 qt. size	1 50	
(Sold by all wholesale grocers.)		
KEOPFF'S FAMILY GELATINE.		
Robert Greig & Co., Agents.		
1 oz. Packages, White, per doz.	0 90	
1 " " " Red, " "	0 95	
COXS		
1 Quart size, per doz	1 15	
2 Quart size, " "	2 30	

INDURATED FIBRE WARE.		per doz.
THE E. B. EDDY CO.		
1/2 pail, 6 qt.	\$3 35	
Star Standard, 12 qt.	3 80	
Milk, 14 qt.	4 75	
Round-bottomed fire pail, 14 qt.	4 75	
Tubs, No. 1.	13 30	
" " 2.	11 40	
" " 3.	9 50	
Fibre Butter Tubs (30 lbs.)	3 80	
Nests of 3.	2 85	
Keelers No. 4.	8 00	
" " 5.	7 00	
" " 6.	6 00	
" " 7.	5 00	
Milk Pans.	2 65	
Wash Basins, flat bottoms	2 65	
" " " round bottoms	2 50	
Handy Dish.	2 25	
Water Closet Tanks.	17 00	
Dish Pan, No. 1.	7 60	
" " 2.	6 20	
Barrel Covers and Trays	4 75	
Railroad or Factory Pails.	4 75	

JAMS AND JELLIES.		per doz.
SOUTHWELL'S GOODS.		
Frank Magor & Co., Agents.		
Orange Marmalade	1 50	
Clear Jelly Marmalade	1 80	
Strawberry W. F. Jam	2 00	
Raspberry " "	2 00	
Apricot " "	1 75	
Black Currant " "	1 85	
Other Jams " "	1 55	
Red Currant Jelly	1 90	
Red Currant Jelly	2 75	
(All the above in 1 lb. clear glass pots)		

LICORICE.		per doz.
YOUNG & SMYLYE'S LIST.		
5-lb. boxes, wood or paper, per lb.	\$0 40	
Fancy boxes (36 or 50 sticks) per box	1 25	
"Ringed" 5 lb. boxes, per lb.	0 40	
"Acme" Pellets, 5 lb. cans, per can	2 00	
"Acme" Pellets, fancy boxes (40) per box	1 50	
Tar Licorice and Tolu Wafers, 5 lb. cans, per can	2 00	
Licorice Lozenges, 5 lb. glass jars	1 75	
" " " 5 lb. cans	1 50	
"Purity" Licorice, 200 sticks	1 45	
" " " 100 sticks	0 73	
Dulce, large cent sticks, 100 in box	0 75	
MINCE MEAT.		
Wethey's Condensed, per gross, net	\$10 80	
per case of 3 doz., net	2 70	

MUSTARD.		per lb.
COLMAN'S OR KEEN'S.		
Square Tins—		
D. S. F., 1 lb. tins	\$9 40	
" " 1/2 lb. tins	0 42	
" " 1/4 lb. tins	0 45	
Round Tins—		
F. D., 1/2 lb. tins	0 25	
" " 1/4 lb. tins	0 27 1/2	
F. D., 4 lb. jars, per jar	0 75	
" " 1 lb. " "	0 25	
" " 4 lb. tins, decorated, p.t.	0	
FRENCH MUSTARD		
Crown Brand—(Robert Greig & Co.)		
per gross		
Pony size, \$ 7 50	Beer Mug	16 20
Small Med. 7 50	Tumbler	11 50
Medium 10 80	Cream Jug	21 00
Large 12 00	Sugar Bowl	22 00
Spoon 18 00	Caddy	28 00

THE F. F. DALLEY CO.		per gross
Dalley's Mustard, bulk, pure, per lb.		
Dalley's Mustard, 1/2 lb. tins, 2 doz. in case, per doz.	2 00	
Dalley's Mustard, 1/4 lb. tins, 4 doz. in case, per doz.	1 00	
Dalley's Superfine Durham Mustard		
bulk, per lb.	0 12	
1/2 lb. tins, 4 doz. in case, per doz.	0 65	
1/2 lb. tins, 2 " "	1 20	
1 lb. jars, per doz.	2 40	
4 lb. " "	7 80	
1/4 lb. glass tumblers.	0 75	
Jersey Butter Color, 2 oz. bottles, per doz.	1 25	
1 gallon tins, per gal.	2 50	
Celery Salt, 2 oz. bottles, silver tops, per doz.	1 25	
Curry Powder, 2 oz. bottles, silver tops, per doz.	1 25	

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- 1, 2, 3 clothes baskets.
- 1, 2, 3, 4 market baskets.
- Butcher and Crockery baskets.
- Fruit packages of all descriptions.

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