

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

THE CANADIAN GROCER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY \$200 PER YEAR
& GENERAL STOREKEEPER

VOL. VII.

TORONTO, FEBRUARY 24, 1893.

No. 8

COLMAN'S MUSTARD.

BEST ON EARTH.

ASK YOUR
WHOLESALE GROCER
—FOR—
RAILROAD AND STEAMSHIP
MATCHES

GUARANTEED
Second to None.

H. A. NELSON & SONS
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers
56 AND 58 FRONT ST. W.
TORONTO.



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

DUNN'S
BAKING
POWDER
THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND
LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

Don't fail to handle

THE CELEBRATED IMPORTED
**MENIER'S
CHOCOLATE**

ANNUAL SALES EXCEED 33 MILLION LBS.
TO HAVE IT ADVERTISED
FREE & FREELY
IN YOUR OWN NAME AMONGST
YOUR CUSTOMERS WRITE TO:
G. ALFRED CHOUILLOU AGENT MONTREAL.

MADRE E' HIJO (7 SIZES)

EL PADRE AND CABLE.

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

FINE GOODS OUR SPECIALTY

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

1000 CIGARS EXCEPTIONALLY FINE.

THE CANADIAN GROCER

The McKay Milling Co., Ltd.

OTTAWA,

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

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

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

PURE CONFECTIONERY,
FINEST BISCUITS.

Manufactured by
J. McLAUGHLAN & SONS,
OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies



—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the
preparation of

W. Baker & Co.'s
Breakfast Cocoa,

which is absolutely pure
and soluble.

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

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

THE CANADA MEAT PACKING CO.,

MONTREAL,
BEEF AND PORK PACKERS,

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

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

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

Condensed Mince Meat.

Delicious Mince Pies
every day in the
year.

Handled by retailer
as shelf or counter
goods. No waste.
Gives general satis-
faction.

Sells at all seasons.

Will not ferment in
warm weather.



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

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



Our Stock of

Spices, Coffees, Extracts
and Baking Powders . .

Is Complete

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

GORMAN, ECKERT & Co. — London,
Ont.

**FAMOUS
"STAR"
Sugar Cured Meats**

Mild, Sweet, Delicious Flavor.

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

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



"GOLD MEDAL," SWEET.

**FRY'S
CHOCOLATE**

¼ lb. cakes. 6 lb. Boxes.

Each cake moulded in 10 divisions.
RED and WHITE WRAPPER.

The most attractive and best selling sweet Chocolate in the market.
Pays a good profit.
For sale by all leading dealers.

Toronto Office, J. S. FRY & SONS, 43½ Wellington St. E.

PRESERVITAS

The use of this product has enabled Australian Butter Makers to capture the English Butter Market and obtain higher prices than is paid for any other make of butter—See Editorial Notes Canadian Grocer, in issue of Jan. 13.

FOR preserving Butter, Milk, Cream, Eggs, Meat, Poultry, Game, Etc., during the Warmest Weather.

Wanted, one Dealer in each District to sell Preservitas to Dairymen.

G consignments of Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Lard, Eggs, Etc., solicited for the Markets of London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Halifax

Agent **M. F. EAGAR**, Halifax, N. S.

GROCCERS!

Samples of our new lines of Brooms are now in our travellers hands.
It will pay you to handle them, and we particularly call your attention to our brands.

- Imperial**, Extra Fine.
- Victoria**, Fine.
- Standard**, Select.
- Leader**, Tipped.

We also manufacture all kinds of Special Brooms for Floor, Yard, Stable, Warehouse, and Factory use.
CURLING BROOMS ON BAMBOO HANDLES OUR SPECIALTY.
Our best grades have separate Paper Cover on each Broom.

SEND FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

CHAS. BOECKH & SONS
Manufacturers, TORONTO.



Are You ..
Selling It?



Sold only in Cans by the Live
Wholesale and Retail
Trade

and Manufactured by

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

COFFEE

HAVE YOU NOTICED . the puffs of smoke issuing from their store front all day? What do you think that smoke comes from? Why—a fire! That fire runs their coffee roaster. A new thing for a retail grocer. The latest kink! It means not only the best coffee but always fresh roasted.

AND

SPICE

67 Pearl Street, New York

THE HUNGERFORD CO.

MACHINERY

EDDY CAN SELL YOU WOODEN WARE WASHBOARDS. PAPER TEA TOILET TISSUE WRAPPING

INDURATED FIBRE WARE.

EDDY'S MATCHES

TO THE DEALER THERE IS A GREAT SAVING IN FREIGHT & STORAGE.

Factories :--Hull, Que.

Branches :--Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg.

THE CANADIAN GROCER

& GENERAL STOREKEEPER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
\$200 PER YEAR

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

Vol. VII

TORONTO, FEBRUARY 24, 1893.

No. 8

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

THE J. B. McLEAN PUBLISHING COMPANY,
FINE MAGAZINE PRINTERS
AND
TRADE JOURNAL PUBLISHERS.

HEAD OFFICE: - - - 10 Front St. E.
MONTREAL OFFICE: - 146 St. James St.
E. Desbarats, Manager.

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

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

Tastes as well as the apparel of individuals seem to be subject to the law of change, although of course to a lesser degree. There is honey for instance. In times past it was a staple article of diet. Now, at least as far as this part of the country is concerned, it is seldom seen on the table, and the local jobbers and the retailers state that consumers only ask for it when it is wanted for medicinal purposes. Large stocks of honey are being held here, and, as the result of the small demand, the market is demoralized, and it does not require much of an effort to persuade the holder to shade prices when it is a question of securing an order or not. Honey is one of the most healthy of articles of food, and it is rather surprising that at a time when choice butter is scarce and dear that more of it is not consumed. Perhaps the public taste has merely been allowed to forget its cunning in regard to honey, and only needs a reminder or a little coaxing in order to be got back again. Why not try what a little judicious pushing would do?

In the United States the conditions are practically the opposite of what they are in this country regarding honey. True, the demand is not what might altogether be called active, but prices are firm, and there is said to be less honey

on the American market than at any time since 1877. The scarcity is principally through the Eastern, Western and Southern States, but San Francisco papers state that stocks out that way are light, and that there is very little to come forward until the new season opens. So far it seems that the prospects for the next crop are favorable.

In this age of adulteration it is not strange that honey should not escape getting a little foreign substance into it occasionally. There may be more than one way of adding the spurious, but one of the most common is by mixing sugar syrup. But it is not done by the hand of the beekeeper. He knows that bees, like himself, will not go a mile for food when it can be obtained near at hand, so he places the sugar syrup temptingly near the hives. The bees accomplish the rest. The matter has now been taken in hand by the Ontario Beekeepers' Association. It will endeavor to secure legislation prohibiting the practice of feeding sugar syrup to bees, and representatives of the Association were in Ottawa last week with this end in view.

Apropos of the above comes the finding of a statistician who has been investigating the industrial habits of the bee. To collect a pound of clover honey 62,000 clover blossoms need to be deprived of their nectar. To do this 62,000 blossoms must be visited by an aggregate of 3,370,000 bees; in other words, to collect his pound of honey one bee must make 3,750,000 trips from and to the hive. As bees are known to fly two or three miles in quest of blossoms, it is clear that a single pound of honey may represent millions of miles of travel. It would be interesting to know how much the honey-manufacturing properties of the bee is

increased when the raw material obtained from the sugar refinery is kept near by.

The grocer whose recommendations can be relied upon has obtained a grip on his customers that will assure his ultimate success in business. And, in order to get into a position where he can be able to do this he must not only secure his stock from a source which he can depend upon, but furthermore, he must take pains to preserve the quality of the same after it is in his store. Here is where a good many err, and when they recommend an article upon the assumption that it is all right because it was so when they placed it in stock, they occasionally afterwards learn that they were mistaken. There is the article of lard, for instance. Keep it in a cool place, and its original freshness can be depended upon for a reasonable time. Leave it where the heat from the furnace or stove can reach it, or where the rays of the sun can search it out, and it is soon all wrong. It becomes rancid, if in the packages especially so, and where you might have gained a customer you have perhaps lost, or at all events offended one. And even this you cannot afford to do.

The man who succeeds in almost any business in this day of keen competition needs to be live, wide-awake, capable, and a close observer at least of all that has a bearing on his particular line of trade. In probably no other branch of trade are these qualifications more necessary than in the grocery business. In it the competition is keener, and the consequent demands for shrewdness, in both buying and selling, greater. In it prices fluctuate more frequently, and hence the greater need for close observation. It is little wonder then that the average grocer has so little time to devote to

public affairs, or that his appearance at council boards or in the halls of legislation are so rare. The man who has succeeded as a grocer must of necessity have been a shrewd and capable business man. No one has buttered his bread. He has had to do that himself. And it is more of this class of men that we want to manage public business, be it local, provincial, or, in a still wider sense, Dominion. It is because there has not been enough of the kind of business qualification that is bred in the grocery store in the administration of public affairs that we find so much legislation that is detrimental rather than beneficial to the business interests of the country.

...

Australian cheese is becoming quite a competitor for the favor of the English public, and the home producer is receiving a good deal of encouragement from some of the largest British importers. The Secretary of State of Agriculture in Victoria has received a letter from a leading Glasgow firm containing some valuable hints regarding the sorts best suited to the English and Scotch markets. The New Zealand cheeses, inasmuch as they very closely resemble the English product, are most in demand, and from figures quoted by the firm, the profits attending this branch of the trade appear to be not inconsiderable. It seems the cheeses which find chief favor in Great Britain are those of Cheddar shape and pale in color, two cheeses to the case. The impression created this season by the colonial article is likely to ensure for it higher prices in future.

...

It is becoming a practice in the United States for the trade to get its supply of sugar in bags, each bag containing a uniform 100 pounds. The advantage of the bag over the barrel is that it is not only handled easier, but there is less figuring by shippers, receiving clerks, etc. And time saved is money saved. It is said that lately the American Sugar Refining Company has been compelled to fill most of its orders with sugar packed in bags instead of in barrels.

...

A report has recently been issued in England giving the total imports of butter and margarine into Great Britain last year. Of butter, there were imported 2,

182,999 cwt, valued at £11,965,284, compared with 2,185,607 cwt. and £11,591,181 respectively in 1891. Last year the imports of margarine were 1,305,350 cwt., valued at £3,712,884, against 1,235,430 cwts., and £3,558,208 respectively in 1891. The margarine imports were therefore more than half the entire quantity of butter imported, although in value the proportion is only about one third. Margarine is rapidly growing as an article of diet in Great Britain, and a large number of factories for the production of this article are being opened up. In England there are already eleven factories, four of which are in London. Scotland has ten and Ireland two. Among the factories in England one is from Denmark and another from France, the regulations imposed by these countries regarding the manufacture of margarine have driven them across the channel. The most interesting feature in the report to Canadians is the fact that the imports of butter from the Dominion show a steady advance. The efforts to improve the make of Canadian butter is evidently having its effect. The quantity of butter received from the States was less than for the previous year, and the same applies to the imports from Denmark, Sweden and Holland. The decline in the last instance was marked, and has been steadily going on for the last three years. Germany, on the other hand, shows a steady increase. Lately, as noticed in THE GROCER, a week or so ago, Australia and New Zealand have been going more extensively into butter making. Extensive pasture lands are being opened up, creameries are being established on the Danish plan, and the result is seen in the growing consumption in England of butter from the Antipodes.

...

Heretofore in England the majesty of the law has not stipulated the maximum percentage of water that the butter maker shall allow to remain in his product. Now the sanitary authorities have taken the matter in hand and they are instituting proceedings throughout the kingdom where excesses are found under the operation of the Food and Drugs Act. One of the offenders caught was a Limerick farmer, whose butter was found to contain 22 1-2 per cent. of water, and he was heavily fined. There is no statutory law defining the quantity of water per-

missible in butter, but the Society of Analysts have fixed it at 15 per cent.

...

The annual reports of the Montreal and Toronto Boards of Trade are to hand. The former is 252 pages and the latter 137 pages. Both are well gotten up and both contain much valuable information. The feature of the report of the Toronto Board of Trade is the statistical returns relative to the trade and commerce of the city, while that of the Montreal board makes a historical sketch of its own city a specialty. An interesting feature in this connection is a series of maps of the city, beginning with the first ever produced, and finishing up with Goad's map of 1891. From a perusal of the reports one gets an idea of the important part these two boards play in the shaping of the trade and commerce of the country.

...

The prospect of an easy life is the incentive that drives numbers of young men into business. Adaptability is often not taken into consideration at all. Store-keeping is one of the most exacting of callings. The hours are long, and the work fatiguing, while the remuneration, in comparison with the amount of mental and physical energy spent, often less than in other callings. To crown all, the competition is keener, and the ratio of failures to successes is greater. In some of the young men on the farms realized this there would be less haste to forsake farm for store life, freedom for, at least, a mild form of slavery. Some one has estimated that the percentage of success in farming is ninety above that of merchants. This may be an extreme estimate, but one thing is certain: The young man who remains on the farm will, as a rule, be worth more when his footsteps begin to turn down the hill of life than he who goes into store-keeping. Of course, adaptability should be considered when choosing farming as well as any other occupation, and if a young man is specially fitted for mercantile life, why by all means let him follow it.

...

Delaware papers indicate that the peach crop in that state will be limited next season. Some go even so far as to say that it will be a total failure. One orchard of 800 trees which, under ordinary fair circumstances, would yield a crop worth at least \$1,500 will be practically worthless, all the fruit it is expected to bear this year having been sold for \$8.

LONG HOURS IN COUNTRY STORES.

A clerk in a country store writes THE GROCER relative to early closing. "The country stores," he says, "seem to have fallen into the custom of keeping open every evening a great deal later than is really necessary. A great many people in the country seem to do all their work at home, and then start for the store, only to find when they get there that the storekeeper or clerk, as the case may be, has just put on the shutters, or is just about to do so. Of course, as a courteous business man, without the least grumbling, the storekeeper does up a large bill of goods for the customer. Now, business men do not at all depreciate these valuable orders whenever they come, should it be early or late. But I would propose that all country stores have a stated hour for closing. That would imply that all people would do their shopping earlier, thereby giving customer, storekeeper and clerk an opportunity of keeping the body in health and the mind in ease."

The subject touched upon by our correspondent is not a new one by any means. It has been more or less agitated in this country, and at the moment it is agitating the minds of English merchants and clerks, the interest being so great that public meetings are being held to discuss the matter. But long business hours is an evil, and it will bear being threshed and re-threshed just as long as it exists. Somebody has yet to arise who will champion the cause of long hours. Even those who are the most persistent in keeping their stores open till far into the night acknowledge that it does not pay. Their reason for doing so is that others do so. This is evidence of the power of influence. And if one keeps open because another does, why not turn things around, and see if one would not close because the other did? It seems logical, but there are few that have the courage to attempt it. Those who have taken the bold step have not as a rule gone without their reward.

There is no sound reason why stores should be kept open later than 7 o'clock at the outside, even on Saturday night. The present late hour system was not born of necessity; it is the offspring of long years of habit on the part of customers. And before the desideratum of early closing can be enjoyed to its full this habit will have to be cured. The

task of doing this devolves largely upon the storekeeper himself. Clergymen may preach, speakers harangue, and newspapers write till doomsday, unless the merchant does his part. And that part is to educate his customers to the necessity of making their purchases early in the day. The public is not an exacting autocrat. It only wants to be educated to the fact that the habit into which it has fallen is burdensome to the merchant, to his clerk, and to his family, and the millennium of early closing will have arrived. The merchant who then keeps his store open till late at night will do so because he loveth slavery better than freedom or long hours better than short.

Fortunately for its advocates, the people are already in the first book on the principles of early closing. During the summer months stores here and there are closed at stated hours in the evening and others one afternoon during each week. In the country where, if anything, the necessity for long hours is less, the early closing movement seems to be making slower progress than in the cities, and larger towns. Legislative enactments will never bring about the desired state of affairs. It has been tried and failed. Neither merchant nor customer will be coerced. But either is open to persuasion and can, by the exercise of tact, be even led. What is wanted as the first step in the direction of early closing is a mutual understanding between storekeepers. This secured, the greatest obstacle in the way of early closing has been surmounted.

The period when the discussion of this topic may be said to be seasonable is approaching, and THE GROCER invites pointed and short letters from its readers on the subject.

INDIAN AND CEYLON TEAS.

Within the memory of almost the youngest of us China was practically a synonym for tea. But there now seems to be a danger of its losing the application.

For some years the Chinese have been neglecting to pay proper attention to the cultivation of the tea plant; not only have they been sparing in the use of fertilizers but their methods of cultivation, of curing and of transportation are about as antiquated as the tea industry itself. They are now reaping the whirlwind. But not only has there been decadence from within, but there has arisen competition from without. And the influence of the latter is probably more inimical to the tea industry of China than the other

causes combined. This particular competition has arisen in India and Ceylon. There the shrub has been domiciled, and by the aid of modern scientific methods it has so thrived as to completely outstrip its Chinese competitor. It has taken the Indian grower a good many years of perseverance and hard work to attain to his present enviable position in the market of the world. And he seems likely to hold it.

The consumption of tea in Great Britain, probably stimulated by the low price prevailing, was enormous last year, reaching the total of 207,000,000 pounds, the largest yet attained. The Indian and Ceylon teas appropriated all the increase, the former increasing from 99,000,000 pounds in 1891 to 109,000,000 pounds in 1892, and the latter from 51,000,000 pounds to 64,000,000 pounds. On the other hand the tea of China consumed on the British market fell from 52,000,000 pounds in 1891 to 34,000,000 in 1892, and that too in a year when the process of substituting the strong teas of India and Ceylon for the weak tea of China was perhaps never more actively in force. Out of every 100 pounds of tea used 53 pounds were grown in India, 31 in Ceylon and only 16 pounds in China.

On the Toronto market much the same state of affairs prevail, the Chinese "is not in it." It is now the proud boast of the British Empire that enough tea is produced within her borders to supply her wants.

MEETINGS OF BOARDS OF TRADE.

A Board of Trade has been organized at Palmerston with these officers: A. Moyor, president; E. K. Scott, vice-president; W. Falconer, secretary, and C. R. Knight, treasurer, together with a council of eight as an advisory board.

At the annual meeting of the Collingwood Board of Trade these were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, J. J. Long; vice-president, George Moberly; treasurer, E. R. Carpenter; secretary, F. W. Churchill; councillors, Chas. Cameron, H. Y. Teller, W. A. Copeland, J. Wilson, W. J. Frame, James Guilfoyle, W. T. Toner. The president in his annual address referred to the proposition for the creation of a new county; to the necessity for improvements to the harbor, and to the desirability of lessening restrictions regarding fishing nets.

The Sherbrooke Board of Trade has elected the following officers: President, R. W. Heneker; vice-president A. W. Olivier; secretary-treasurer, H. E. MacFarlane; council, N. T. Dussault, H. Samuel, W. Blue, L. H. Guay, D. McManamay, S. W. Jenkes, W. S. Dresser, J. S. Mitchell, J. A. le Baron and W. E. Paton. On motion of G. A. le Baron, seconded by E. G. Farwell, the secretary was instructed to correspond with the McCormack Harvesting Machine Company, of Chicago, in regard to the establishment of their proposed Canadian works at Sherbrooke.

DISCUSRING BILLY CALLAHAN.

SCENE: Yonge street, corner Queen.
 Characters: Patsy Free and Mickey
 Doolan. Time, 6.30 p.m. Saturday.

"Oi say, Mickey, me bye, did ye rade the illgent letther that was in THE GROCER the other week that wuz written by your frind, Billy Callahan, on the Grocers' At Home, held in Harry Wibb's atin' house?"

"Shure, that I have, and an illgent letther it wuz. He's a witty bye, is Billy, and he knows how to write a letther as well as any bye in Toronty. But I thot the spalpeen moight of spint his toime more profitably by giving THE GROCER information that was important insted of causing an ill-feeling after such an illgent toime."

"Why, what would ye have the bye tell them, Patsy?"

"Why didn't the spalpeen wroite and tell them about the man who was going around the city selling them maple sugar as wasn't maple sugar; that red-headed nagur as said when they told him it wuz too soon for maple sugar, that they had a few days foine weather and they tapped a few trees and that was how he got the pure maple sugar so soon, and he sold them lots of it—foine deep-colored rich maple sugar roight from Oxford county, and the innocent unsuspecting honest groshers bought lots of it. But, shure there wuz as much maple sugar in it as there is in your hat, Mickey, me bye, for it wuz old brown sugar colored with vanilla, shure. And there is a foine looking gintleman as is looking for him on Queen street. Don't ye moind, Mickey, me bye, he wants to say a few gintle wurds to him first toime he sees him. You can tell him that if he has any respect for his hide he'd betther not show himself around there."

"Shure, they ought to know it wasn't maple sugar widout Billy telling them."

"Ah, Patsy, me bye, shure they are so innocent that they would believe ye if ye were to tell them that chalk was cheese. Shure, the bye moight of told them lots of things as would of been beneficial. He could have tould them about that cheap brid as was confiscated; that Inspector Awde took from the frind of the laboring man."

"Ah, shure, it's Inspector Awde as sure to have told them that, not Billy. Sure, Mickey, I could weep for the big-hearted man as lost the brid."

"Shure, you are roight; Inspector Awde ought to have tould them, but he didn't. I suppose he was too busy wondering how he would distribute it among the poor. I wonder how it is, me bye, that they niver published the name of the bighearted frind of the laboring man in the paper so as the people—the poor unsuspecting people—would see how much he loved them. And, Patsy, me bye, I wonder how it is that thim Knights of

Labor min and mechanics, who pretend to help their fellowmin and see that they are not down-trodden and oppressed, and imposed upon, will let their families deal with and support min lolke that, who are taking the brid out of their fellow-min's mouths."

"Arrah, Mickey, don't you see it's all selfishness. Thim very min will go and buy where they get things the cheapest, even if they know the man isn't making enough out of it to pay his help two dollars a week. They don't care if the help should starve or the man not make enough to pay his rint as long as they are satisfied; that is how they love one another, don't you see. They niver seem to see or think that by supporting a man lolke that they are undoing the very thing they pretend to do. The man who buys from a man as cuts as foine that he can't afford to pay his hands enough to live on is a thief, and a robber, and an unprincipled, unscrupulous nagur. Shure, thim men who belong to these things will buy where they get things cheapest, and if they don't do it themselves they let their families do it, which is just the same thing or worse, because they hold themselves behind their families, and they don't care whether their clerks are able to pay for a meal, or the boss bursts up the next minit. If he was to advertise things at less than they knew he could buy them for, they would go and buy from him and by so doing encourage him to fail. They don't care who pays the piper so long as they get what they want. Thim he moight have tould thim that they were big fools for allowing themselves to be charged about five dollars for a garnishee when they can get them in the States for fifty cents. Do ye oind that, now. If ye don't call that green, me name ain't Patsy Free. If we could get a garnishee here for fifty cints and garnishee a man for five dollars, we would all be rich. Shure, there wouldn't be a dead beat left in the blessed town. It's disgraceful the way some laws are in this country. There is Mrs. Mulcahy. She owes Mrs. Muldoon \$52 for this last year, and she can't get a cent of it, but the wretch passes by the door with a quart pail of beer sixteen times a day. Do ye moind that, now, and Mrs. Muldoon says she can swear to it every wurrd, and whin she asks them for any money they laugh at her, because they know they must pay five dollars for a garnishee before they could do anything towards getting it. And they never have twenty-five dollars coming to them. Shure, the provincial secretary should do something to amend this law, because it only breeds dead beats and surrounds them with a law of protection. This is one of the aisy roads to drunkenness and other excesses. If they once were made to feel that you could garnishee their wages for five dollars and get a garnishee for fifty cents, they would then know that they would have to pay up

or lose their job, and by paying up for the necessaries of life they would not have so much to spare for drink, which they have to pay cash for or go without. Thim there is another thing Billy moight have done. He moight have tould the wholesale men that little story I tould ye about the baking powder, do ye moind. Don't ye remimber me telling ye about the man who asked me if I could sell baking powder, and Oi said Oi guessed Oi could if it was good, and he said it was as good as Pure Gold or Cleveland's. The spalpeen told me he sold it for either of them. If his customers asked for Pure Gold he gave them that, and if they asked him for Cleveland's he gave them that. He tould me it cost him 10 cents, and Oi could sell it from 12 to 30 cents. He generally got 30 cents a pound for it. He tould me that the man who sold it to him wanted to get a good pushing man to drive round and call on customers. What do you think of that, the miserable nagur; wanting me to sell my honor and go round and poison people with phosphate, for it won't digest. But, Mickey, Oi didn't forget the lisson me ould mother tould me, when Oi was a bye, so Oi left him to do his own dirty wurrk. The miserable spalpeen, it's ducked he ought to be. Thim he moight have tould them about the rise in soap. He knew so much about the grocers, why didn't he know that. Ah, shure, some of them knew about that widout him telling them. Well, then, why didn't he tell them how to cure the wrongs of Oireland by taking one of Murphy's pills that will cure all the ills that Oireland has. Then he might have tould these men that are grumbling about the price of soap that it's an ill wind that blows nobody good, for it's bringing out a lot of ould stock that has been lying in the cellar for years. Well, good-bye, Mickey, I must be after going home."

(Exit Mickey and Patsy.)

NOT CURRANTS, BUT RAISINS.

"What are sold in the groceries as dried currants are not currants at all, but raisins," says A. F. Jephson, in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "The name commonly applied arose from a misapprehension. The grapes from which these raisins are produced are grown in great quantities in Greece, and, being mostly exported from Corinth, were originally called 'Corinths.' The resemblance to the ordinary black currant, both in size and appearance, led to the belief that they were dried currants, and the name was changed to correspond to the popular idea. The grapes are small, not larger than peas, and the bunches are only two or three inches long, but the fruit is so sweet that when packed it adheres together in a solid mass, glued with the sugar that exudes from the grapes. The mistake about the nature of the fruit is so general and so firmly grounded that most of the grocers believe they are selling currants instead of raisins, and laugh at anyone who tells them better."

CHEMISTRY AND FOOD.

Brilliant achievements of chemistry during the present century have led many to look forward hopefully to the time when man, drawing his food from the atmosphere by the witchery of chemistry, shall pass his life in happy, careless ease. But such dreams are vain, and yet chemistry is doubtless destined to play a much larger part in the food supply problem. But, as Mr. Justus Gaule has recently pointed out in a German periodical, chemistry nor any other science will ever invent an apparatus for the production of food-substance as perfect as that which nature has herself created and placed at man's disposal.

But the consideration of the question whether nature's apparatus might not be superseded, has served to teach the laws by which she works. When we shall be able to produce food artificially, we shall get a clearer comprehension of those laws. To quote the above mentioned writer: "Then shall we learn to comprehend and appreciate the significance of the vegetable kingdom as the wondrous and perfect chemico-physical laboratory of Nature. Then, too, we may learn to wait on and facilitate her operations and increase her productive capacity to the measure of our growing needs."

The question of the future will, therefore, be not whether chemistry will replace agriculture as the producer of the necessary food supply for the numerically expanding race: It will be whether the agriculturists will learn so much from chemistry that they will cease to follow their pursuit on the old, unintelligent routine method, and engage in it a branch of chemical science. Agriculture is not the antithesis to industry; it, too, is an industry resting on a scientific foundation, with laboratories and factories built by Nature's hands, with power drawn neither from water nor from coal, but direct from the sun.

When agriculture shall be thus pursued, it will not fail to respond to the growing needs of the ever increasing race. The elementary constituents of our food substances are not destroyed by their consumption. Nothing is lost, but simply transformed in its transition through the several compensating stages of the endless circle of organic life. Increase of food consumption involves increase of animal refuse. The raw material for the production of fresh food substances in Nature's cunning workshops. The animal and vegetable kingdoms compensate each other; where the former increases her demands, it at the same time provides an increased supply of the necessary raw material. The supply, therefore, cannot fall short, unless the order of transition proceeds too slowly.

If at any time existing animal life shall require for its daily sustenance more than

the daily average of food products in the vegetable kingdom, it will then become a problem of agricultural chemistry to increase the productiveness of the latter up to the required standard. To do this, it will be necessary to increase the capital productive stock; that is, the number of vegetable cells in which the vital chemical processes are carried on. The power which sets and maintains the machinery in motion is light, of which the supply is unlimited. All that is necessary is to enlarge and increase the number of the surfaces that absorb this light, and that is, within very wide limits, possible.

Until recently it was not possible to base this confidence on scientific grounds. While all the elements were in abundant supply, one of them—nitrogen—appeared intractable in the free state, and exists in limited supply only in the combinations in which plants take it up. Recent discoveries have, however, shown that certain plants, especially the pulses, or some fungus which attaches itself to their roots, have the capacity of drawing nitrogen direct from the atmosphere and of combining it in suitable forms for future plant-food supply.—Commercial Enquirer.

CANNED GOODS AND DEATH.

In view of the abundance of the important questions which are just now engaging the attention of the more active members of the trade, and of the associations which are happily arising on all sides to champion the interests of the trade in organized and effective fashion, it seems almost cruel to suggest an additional subject for consideration, and yet we cannot resist the conviction that there is a matter which should be taken up seriously, though not necessarily in a hurry. Reference has been made to it in these columns previously, but observation of the direction in which events are tending, backed by communications from influential quarters, leads us to believe that the question might wisely be pressed to the front, with a view to its thorough investigation, and the clear elucidation of the facts. We refer to the reported deaths from time to time through the eating of canned goods. Some friends of our acquaintance seem disposed to "jump upon" the newspapers for giving prominence to these cases, but it must be remembered that the newspapers have to make the best of the news which comes to their hands, and they cannot be expected to show regard for the feelings of any particular class of traders or the public. A discussion into how far newspapers are justified in making headings and matter generally as sensational as possible, that is to say, as effective as possible, would lead us in very deep water, and would, we imagine, serve no good or useful purpose, because that is not the way in which this question can

be advantageously tackled. What is wanted is that some one person or organization should be charged with the duty of going into this question in the most searching manner, with a view to preparing the report or pamphlet which shall substantiate the real facts. It is not a task to be lightly undertaken, because the question is one of considerable magnitude, and the investigation would have to be painstaking and complete. No doubt there are cases where death has followed more or less directly upon the eating of canned goods; but the surrounding circumstances of the cases—the previous condition of the deceased persons, their habits of life, the nature and amount of the food taken, the length of time to which the goods had been exposed to the air, and so on—are too often left in greater or less obscurity, with the result that an impression more or less erroneous is made upon the public mind, and even the retailer, perhaps, is made uneasy with respect to ordering his usual consignments of the improperly condemned goods. People gorge themselves, and suffer; people eat things which are not suited to them, and suffer; people, after repeated warnings, expose canned goods to the open air in a way which must seriously affect them, and suffer. But the canned goods are not to blame; and this is the point which the historian of the trade, or its historians, must make plain.

An eminent authority lays it down that nobody using the senses which God has given him need eat any canned food which is otherwise than wholesome, any more than he need eat tainted butcher's meat or fish which has had too much sun and too little water. The truth of this assertion, and the additional fact of the general wholesomeness of canned goods, are quite forcibly demonstrated by even the most meagre statistics. We believe we are under the mark if we say that two millions of persons daily eat canned food of one sort or another in the United Kingdom. What, in comparison with this huge figure, are the few cases of reported death, most of which on investigation are found to be groundless. What other class of food is there which comes off so lightly if only the truth were told? It is very doubtful whether more deaths are not accounted for by chunks of butcher's meat getting wedged in people's throats—but we have no desire to pick a quarrel with the butchers. What we insist upon is that, reasonable care being shown in its use, canned goods has an altogether admirable character, quite on a par with any other food, and that its stigmatization in the opposite direction is grossly unfair to it. Some few years ago a series of shocks in this same way were given to the trade in the United States, whereupon there was published an excellent little pamphlet, setting forth the virtues of the article, not alone upon the authority of the trader, but upon the declarations of medical men. The body of testimony thus collected was most valuable, and whether due to it or to the assertion by the consuming public of their own common sense, we cannot tell, but the fact remains that since then the canned goods trade of the States has developed enormously, the consumption probably having doubled. What is to prevent somebody, say the Federation or some wealthy organization, taking the matter up in this country, collecting information, preparing statistics, gathering together opinions—in short, putting the public and the trade right upon this matter? Useful, practical work is what our associations want. Here is a capital outlet for their energy.—Grocers' Review, Manchester.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The 59th annual meeting of the shareholders of this company was held in the company's office, corner Scott and Front street, Toronto, the Governor, Mr. John Morrison, occupying the chair.

Among the shareholders present were Messrs. Henry Pellatt, S. F. McKinnon, John Morrison, George A. Cox, T. H. Purdon, William Adamson, Augustus Meyers, Thomas Lond, A. M. Smith, Robert Thompson, J. J. Kenny, H. M. Pellatt, Robert Jaffrey, Joseph Jackes, Thomas Walmesley, J. K. Niven, George Gamble, John Hoskin, G. C., J. H. Brooks, Rev. Dr. Griffin, of Galt, William Ross, P. F. Ridout, P. H. Sims, R. Jackes, Walter MacDonald, W. H. Banks, F. C. Cox, E. J. Hobson, W. E. Fudger, E. G. Fitzgerald, Alfred F. Colby, Alexander Wills and H. D. Gamble, the company's solicitor.

Mr. W. H. Banks, the assistant secretary, read the following

ANNUAL REPORT.

The directors have pleasure in submitting to the Shareholders the Fifty-Ninth Annual Statement, exhibiting the financial position of the affairs of the Company, accompanied by the Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1892, duly audited, from which it will appear that the amount of business transacted during the year was \$812,589.25, as compared with \$765,057.71 for the year 1891, representing an increase in premium income of \$47,531.54, while the profits of the year's transactions amount to \$27,442.57.

The aggregate destruction of property by fire during the year in Canada and the United States has been estimated at \$132,000,000, and it is to be hoped that the heavy loss resulting therefrom to the various Companies will lead to measures which will place the business on a more satisfactory basis.

Your Directors have to mourn the loss of one of their members in the death of Dr. Hugh Robertson.

The following members of the Board have resigned during the year, viz.: Messrs. John Y. Reid, John M. Whitton and John Morrison, jr.

To fill the vacancies caused by the decease of Dr. Robertson and the aforesaid resignations, Messrs. George A. Cox, A. M. Smith, S. F. McKinnon and J. J. Kenny have been elected Directors of the Company.

It is very gratifying to your Directors to be able to testify to the efficiency, fidelity and active co-operation of the Agents, Special Agents, and Office Staff in guarding the interests of the Company. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN MORRISON,
Governor.

ASSETS.

Bonds, stocks and other investments	\$ 676,338 37
Real estate	150,000 00
Office furniture, business maps, etc.	26,822 55
Agents balances	117,316 94
Cash in bank	35,927 45
Cash in office	5 14
Interest due and accrued	9,160 25
	<u>\$1,015,570 70</u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	\$ 500,000 00
Losses under adjustment—	
Fire	\$65,009 39
Marine	1,371 86
	<u>66,381 25</u>
Dividend No. 97	
—Balance	3,979 62
Dividend No. 98	17,500 00.
	<u>21,479 62</u>
Balance	427,709 83
	<u>\$1,015,570 70</u>

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Fire losses paid \$109,345 53	
Fire losses unpd 65,009 39	
	<u>\$174,354 92</u>
Marine losses paid	46,202 32
Marine losses unpaid	1,371 86
	<u>47,574 18</u>
Commissions and other charges	259,208 52
Government and local taxes	20,819 96
Taxes, etc., on Company's buildings	3,332 93
Depreciation in investments, etc.	11,833 49
Balance	27,442 57
	<u>\$844,556 57</u>

Fire premiums . \$782,413 84	
Less reinsurances 51,233 83	
	<u>\$731,180 01</u>
Marine premiums 104,260 66	
Less reinsurances 22,851 42	
	<u>81,409 24</u>
Interest	26,547 94
Rent account	5,429 38
	<u>\$844,556 57</u>

SURPLUS FUND.

Dividend No. 97 . . . \$17,500	
Dividend No. 98 . . . 17,500	
	<u>\$ 35,000 00</u>
Balance	427,709 83
	<u>\$462,709 83</u>
Balance from last statement	\$435,267 26
Profit and loss	27,442 57
	<u>\$462,709 83</u>

REINSURANCE LIABILITY.

Balance to credit of surplus fund	\$427,709 83
Reserve to reinsure outstanding risks	350,992 07
	<u>\$76,717 76</u>

To the Governor and Directors of the British-America Assurance Company: Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned, having examined the securities and vouchers and audited the books of the British America Assurance Company, Toronto, certify that we have found them correct, and that the annexed balance sheet is a statement of the Company's affairs to Dec. 31, 1892.

R. R. CATHRON,
R. F. WALTON, Auditors.
Toronto, Ont., Feb. 7, 1893.

The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. Morrison, and in seconding it Mr. J. J. Kenny referred to the changes which had taken place in the Directorate of the Company. He said that for some time past a number of the large shareholders of this Company, as well as many gentlemen interested in the Western had held the opinion that two companies transacting, as these two Companies do, the same lines of business throughout the same extended territory, and having their head offices within a few doors of

each other, might, by working in harmony, be of material assistance to each other. He pointed out that the business of a fire insurance company differs widely from that of most other financial and commercial institutions, inasmuch as one of the chief requisites of a fire insurance office is that it should possess facilities for reinsuring or placing with other companies such risks as its representatives may be able to control in excess of amounts which it is prudent for it to carry, so that, by the interchange of excess lines, one company can materially aid another, while at the same time accommodating its own agents by accepting larger risks than it could otherwise do, and, as a matter of fact, the British America and Western have since the change in their relations to which he had referred, exchanged more business in the past two months than they had done in the preceding five years. He also pointed out many other ways in which the business of the two companies might be conducted to mutual advantage, and, on behalf of the gentlemen connected with the Western who have become interested as shareholders in the British America, he desired to say that nothing is farther from their intention than that one company should be absorbed by the other, or that either should lose its identity as a distinct corporation. Their action in purchasing stock of this company and accepting seats at the board had been prompted rather by a desire to uphold one of Toronto's oldest financial institutions, and by a wish to perpetuate the time honored name of the British America; believing as they do that, in the field of fire insurance on this continent, there is ample scope for all the companies now engaged in it, and that both the British America and the Western will be materially strengthened by the community of interests now established between the two companies.

The report was adopted.

Mr. George A. Cox then introduced a by-law providing for the increase of the capital stock of the company to \$750,000 by the issue of \$250,000 of new stock at a premium of 15 per cent. or \$7.50 per share, to be allotted to present shareholders in the proportion of one share for each two shares held by them. He pointed out the necessity for a large capital for a company doing an extensive business such as this transacts, owing to the fact that a large proportion of the assets were required for deposit with insurance departments in the United States, as well as the Dominion of Canada, and the importance of the Company having at all times sufficient available assets to meet any possible demands upon it in order to command the fullest confidence. He pointed out also that after providing a fund which is considered ample for reinsuring or running off the business on the Company's books, the statement presented shows a surplus of \$76,717.76 in excess of capital and all liabilities, so that he considered the price fixed at which the new stock would be issued was fair and reasonable. Intending subscribers might naturally enquire as to the prospects of a fair return on the investment. This was not an easy question to answer in any business, and particularly in that of fire insurance. The most conservative directorate and the most able and judicious management could not with safety make any predictions or promises as to the future, but he had had a statement prepared, showing the results of the business of this Company for the last twenty years. During that time the total income amounted to \$16,151,579.22, the losses and expen-

ses to \$15,015,637.51. Dividends paid to shareholders \$798,140.66, or within a fraction of 9 per cent. per annum for the twenty years ending on Dec. 31 last, and he thought they might reasonably entertain the hope that the average results for the next twenty years may be at least satisfactory. He moved, seconded by Mr. S. F. McKinnon, the adoption of the by-law, which was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Governor, Deputy-Governor and the directors for their attention to the interests of the company during the past year.

Messrs. Henry Pellatt and J. K. Niven were appointed scrutineers, and the voting for directors to serve during the ensuing year was proceeded with.

The following gentlemen were elected: Messrs. George A. Cox, S. F. McKinnon, A. M. Smith, Thomas Lond, John Hoskin, Robert Jaffray, Augustus Meyers, H. M. Pellatt and J. J. Kenny.

At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. George A. Cox was elected Governor and Mr. J. J. Kenny Deputy-Governor for the ensuing year.

PEANUT POINTERS.

Market gossip and "inside pointers" on peanuts are just now of a brilliant "bullish" tint. The knowing ones figure out supplies and prospective outlet in a manner that prompts them to venture the opinion that the outlet is the largest; that there is only one way for prices to move, and that a good advance can be realized without affecting consumption. A prominent Virginia concern contributes the following information on the subject: The tendency of the market is to higher prices in the near future, the market for farmers' goods is higher, and all offerings of good stock are quickly taken at the advance. Those cleaners who a few weeks ago were free sellers at cut prices, now seem the most anxious buyers. We have made as careful canvass of the stock in Virginia and North Carolina as we believe it possible to do, and our conclusion is: There are not more than half as many peanuts in those two states of all kinds except Spanish, as a year ago, and a large percentage of same is of the poorest quality, much of it shelling stock. There is no combination of cleaners this season to put up prices, the only factor being the law of supply and demand, and our friends may feel assured that when higher values come they will be here to stay. The above statement may appear bullish, but we believe it to be true.—N.Y. Commercial Bulletin.

ENCOURAGING TOBACCO CULTURE.

The efforts of the Tennessee and Georgia Tobacco Growing Association at Chattanooga, Tenn., have been so far successful that in the surrounding country some fifteen local associations have been formed. These embrace nearly ten counties, and the interest among farmers is so general that it is estimated that the plantings will yield a crop of at least 1,000,000 pounds and probably more. The greater part of the crop will be bright leaf, as it is thought that this will give the best results, both as to production and in value. By the coming fall preparations will have been completed for handling the crop in Chattanooga.

QUEENSLAND SUGAR TRADE.

Reports speak favorably of the sugar crop of the colony, just harvested, and point to the growing importance of an industry in which the sugar-making machinery engineers have already a very direct interest. The season's crop will work out at 60,000 tons, and be the second best on record. The year will be notable, it appears, for "a considerable advance in the use of labor and sugar-saving appliances in the mills. Every year more attention is being paid to these subjects. Success has attended the maceration process wherever used, and an average extra saving of 10 and 12 per cent. of the sugar is common. This process has reduced the total losses of sugar down to at least 20 per cent. Automatic strainer cleaners at the juice pumps have been put in several places, and, according to reports, work remarkably well. On the Herbert River the most important advance appears to have been made in the matter of saving labor. An automatic feeder and mechanical stoker do splendid work at the boilers; and thus, by an ingenious but inexpensive arrangement, four men are saved out of every five previously employed. A shredder for breaking open the canes before they enter the first mill has gained a foothold in the colony, and will probably be amongst the earliest of the important improvements made in every large mill."

KISSES SAVED UP.

A travelling man, who was also the head of a prosperous firm, promised his newly wedded wife that he would give her a dollar every time he kissed her, and in that way she could save plenty of money. Things went on this way for several years, and, as he made plenty of money, he faithfully kept his promise. Finally reverses came and the once prosperous travelling man found himself virtually a pauper. He went home to his wife and told her all. She, however, did not seem to feel worried, and he was somewhat surprised when she asked him to take a ride with her that afternoon, but he accepted her invitation.

Passing a large block on a well known street she said, "That's mine." Soon she came to a handsome flat and said, "That's mine." Well, she showed him several places with the same remark until he began to be suspicious, and inquired, "How in the deuce did you accumulate so much wealth?" "Do you remember the contract you made when we were first married?" "Yes," he replied, "I do." "Well, I invested it and it has made us rich." The travelling man hung his head and said nothing. This was kept up for thirty minutes, until his wife became alarmed, and she asked: "What in the world is the matter, and what are you thinking about?" He said, "I was thinking of how rich we would be if I had done all my kissing at home."—Michigan Tradesman.

CURRENT TOPICS.

To anyone who carefully will read the daily papers
There must come a great amazement at the very funny capers
Cut by various men in public life, from cranks to politicians,
And men of high and low and intermediate positions.
There's Goldwin Smith who's raving, tearing mad for annexation
And wants to make Canadians mingle with the Yankee nation,
And Uncle Sam has just envolved a similar kind of fool, who
Advise him to go and lay his hands on Honolulu.
The Orangemen throughout the land are howling at the follies
Alleged to be committed by their master, N. Clarke Wallace;
And 'tis said that Irish Protestants and Catholics have decided
That once a year (on Patrick's day) they'll be no more divided,
Which is very gratifying, but how can they be quite happy
While the schools of Manitoba question's still upon the tapis.
Ben Harrison has hump'd himself to make a final rattle.
Before he shuts up shop and tries to stop Canadian cattle
Being exported through his territory, but judging from the figures
Of the trade returns, 'twill hurt him most; and so, of course, we sniggers.
There's the question of the tariff which is ever young and blooming,
And societies of all denominations are assuming
That something should be done at once, and shoals of resolutions
Are daily passed by twenty different kinds of institutions.
As usual, politicians mix up private animosity
With "Ways and Means" and "Budgets" and "Commercial Reciprocity,"
Till readers get bewildered with the many interests various
Which are jumbled all together in a manner so precarious.
'Midst all this hubble-bubble it's a great relief to meditate
That on one point at least we have no cause our minds to agitate,
For we know that spite of politics and international coups d'etat
The Mammoth works at Hull are running smoothly as they always are:
And notwithstanding all th' above enumerated capers
Eddy still is turning out his tons of matches, pails and papers.

W. E. L.

CRITIQUES.

Last week's paper presented several points of difference in view. The outside city grocer demands jobbers' prices in biscuits. He is demanding that which many grocers have desired in vain before this. For instance, like tobacco, there are two or three dealers, retailers, who have the close price on tobacco, and to save your neck you cannot get these prices, not even by buying a decent quantity. No, brothers, you can't have everything.

We notice soap has advanced again. We heard of a "reputable" (?) manufacturer who promptly disowned the orders taken on good faith by his traveller because "soap had advanced." "All right," you say. Well, it would have been, if soap had advanced when the orders were taken; but it had not, at least so the story goes. This manufacturer lives west—we will not say where, but his victims will spot him wherever possible, so they say.

The Grocers' Association will eventually make up a real nice enjoyable meeting free, because they are going to have live issues laid before them by experts in various lines, and also to have comfortable clean rooms.

Whether would you have a Dutch grocery, as set forth on page 7, or a well ordered affair of to-day?

There are indications enough to show that buying good sensible coffee is a safe speck. Statistics pay at all times.

I liked that article on page 9 on labels. You can just sell six attractive packages while you are talking up one plain one. Actual proportion.

That squib anent coercion towards Canada being very unprofitable business for the United States is well taken. We are worth trading with if we are worth exercising so much spleen over, and we mean to trade on fair terms, too, when sense comes home to rule, both here and there.

A year's postal work is good food for study, especially for Torontonians. This twocent rate in the city is just getting a trifle stale. Haggart had head enough to put it on because he thought best, but what is the matter with the new head of the P. O. Bureau? The first thing he knows he will be a "mouldering branch" if he does not make a one cent city drop.

The market reports are very full, correct and worthy of acceptance as guides for close buyers. If too much has not been said for a mead of praise the setting up of the "ads" might be included.

STRAIGHT MOYUNE.

SUGAR IN BAGS.

Editor Canadian Grocer:

Dear sir,—I noticed an article in this week's issue of your valuable journal on the shipping of sugar in bags, which it stated is becoming very common in the West Indies, and I believe a considerable amount of sugar is handled in that manner in the United States.

I think that the majority of storekeepers in this country would decidedly object to having sugar shipped in bags, the reasons being: Much heavier and awkward handling, more liable to taint in coming in contact with coal oil and other goods, and also the comparative useless and valueless sugar bag.

In speaking with a wholesale grocer the other day on this matter, he suggested, and I think it a good one, that the refineries put up sugar in a uniform size barrel, say, the standard apple barrel, which, if the cost of package would be a trifle more, the retailer can afford to pay, as he would more readily dispose of them to the farmer and fruit grower, and realize a better price than he now receives for the present barrel.

UNIONVILLE SUBSCRIBER.

Unionville, Feb. 17, 1893.

("Unionville Subscriber's" suggestion is a good one, and his contention well taken. There would undoubtedly be a good deal of time saved in figuring if the weight of a barrel of sugar was made uniform, and the advantage to be derived in being able the more readily to sell these barrels to farmers and fruit growers is apparent.—Ed. GROCER.)

BUYERS ON THE STREET.

Among the country merchants who have been on the street during the last couple of days were noticed:

W. M. Hamilton, of Walton.
T. J. Halliday, of Brooklyn.
J. H. Nott, of Owen Sound
A. Werden, of Mimico.

J. Parkinson, Trout Creek, was in Toronto last week. The Muskoka climate is exactly what suits him. He is in better health than for years.

A STUDY IN SUGAR.

In 1869 a pound of hard sugar was worth at wholesale sixteen cents; to day cubes or granulated five cents, says a contemporary. In 1869 the workingman with three dollars per day as wages, could buy nineteen pounds of refined sugar; to-day sixty pounds. How has this reduction come about? Credit must be given to the sugar refiners for at least three and a half cents of the eleven cents difference in cost between 1862 and 1892. This was brought about by the inventive genius of Woolsey, Moller, Havemeyer and others in applying machinery to the refining of sugar. The introduction of the centrifugal machine revolutionized the trade. A sugar refiner saw it used for drying clothes while on a visit to Haverstraw and adopted it for drying sugar.

Over two cents more of the reduction is due to the cleverness of Governor Mc-

Kinley, who gave the people free sugar to go along with free tea and free coffee, both of which articles are taxed by England for revenue only. The balance of the reduction must be credited to the planter, who has improved the process of cultivation and of manufacture, abandoning primitive and crude methods for scientific and elaborate mechanical agencies; to lower rates of transportation, to the increase in supply, whereby the beet root, sorghum, and maize have been made competitors with the sugar cane.

Lower prices have led to a more extended use of sugar, establishing many new industries.

FISH HOUSES.

Not long ago I watched a pair of black bass building their nest. The place selected was a gravelly spot well back under the projecting point of a large fragment of limestone lying at the bottom of a bright, rapid brook in middle Indiana. The water was as transparent as plate glass, and looked as if every drop of it might be morning dew, it sparkled so, and sent forth such an exhalation of freshness. I sat down on a high, grassy bank, under a blooming buckeye tree, and watched the fishes while they flew around in the water, like birds in the air, working industriously at their nest making. One by one they removed with their mouths the larger bits of gravel and sand from the little cave under the rock until they had made a funnel shaped basin, smooth and symmetrical, a foot in diameter at the top. Here their home was to be for a while. Some days later I returned to the place to see what had happened and found the twain busy keeping other fish away from their eggs, which lay in the sand at the bottom of the nest. With vehement anger (to all appearances) they flew at the suckers and shiners and chubs and sun-perch that came near and drove them away. When the eggs were hatched, I could see a small, cloud-like something hovering over the middle of the nest. This was the swarm of young bass, each fish not larger than a half inch piece of a small needle. For some days the parents protected these tiny fish with faithful care, after which they led them off to shallow water and left them to shift for themselves amid the waving fibres of aquatic plants.

Sun-perch build beautiful nests, much like those of the bass, but usually smaller and in calmer water. I have seen this fish, after its nest had been excavated, carry small stones and partially fill up the basin. Both the male and the female work hard and steadily during the building time, and they remain together after the work is done to swim round and round, like sentinels on a circular beat guarding some wonderful treasure. Indeed, it is a wonderful treasure; the golden mystery of life is hidden among those shining, many-hued pebbles.

When the thousands of young fish go forth from their cool, clean home, they congregate in the shallows and pools, where you may see the green heron and the kingfisher feasting on them. Were it not for these and other sources of destruction our streams would soon be filled to the brim with fishes unable to find food or room to live in the water.—Golden Rule.

DISABLED. Owing to an accident to her machinery the steamer carrying our Hillwatee Tea was obliged to put back to port. On this account our shipment may not be here for ten days or two weeks. The demand THIS YEAR for this brand has been greater than usual, so we are unable at the moment to fill orders. This we regret very much.

LUCAS, STEELE & BRISTOL, Wholesale Grocers Hamilton, Ont.

: = CANNED GOODS = :

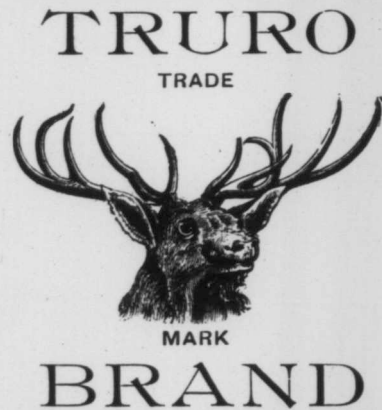
TOMATOES--The "Old Mill Brand," extra quality, hand packed and hand selected, still takes the lead with our customers (and other people's customers). We have bought the entire out-put and are quoting to the trade at a figure only slightly in advance of the price of standard goods.

We have also in stock the following high grade lines:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| "Old Mill" Yellow Crawford Peaches, 3 lb. tins, | Lakeport Sweet Corn, 2 lb. tins, |
| Delhi and Simcoe Strawberries, Preserved, 2 lb. tins, | Lakeport Sweet Wrinkled Peas, 2 lb. tins, |
| Delhi "Epicure" Corn, 2 lb. tins, | Simcoe French Peas, 2 lb. tins, |
| Boulter's Sweet Corn, 2 lb. tins, | Simcoe "Lynn Valley" Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins, |
| Boulter's Sweet Wrinkled Peas, 2 lb. tins, | Ontario "Crown" Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins. |

SPECIAL PRICES ON CAR LOAD LOTS.

W. H. GILLARD & CO., Wholesale Grocers. Hamilton



CONDENSED MILK, & COFFEE AND MILK

NO BETTER GOODS TO BE HAD

. . . . BRAND ALWAYS RELIABLE

.. **S**OLD AT PRICES THAT THE RETAIL TRADE ..
.. CAN MAKE HANDSOME PROFITS, BY... ..

James Turner & Co., Hamilton.

"MONSOON" PURE INDIAN TEA. Always reliable, never changes. In cases of 60 lb. caddies, or 120 halves.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED NUMEROUS LINES OF INDIAN AND CEYLON TEAS, IN CHESTS AND HALF CHESTS.

STANDARD BLENDED TEAS.

OUR BLENDING DEPARTMENT IS NOW OPEN, UNIFORMITY CAN BE RELIED ON. WE HAVE THE FIRST CHOICE OF THE MARKET AND THE BEST ESTATES AT OUR DISPOSAL, AND GUARANTEE EXCELLENT VALUE. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

STEEL, HAYTER & CO.

11 AND 13 FRONT ST. EAST

Growers' and Importers, Toronto.

sugar
coffee,
Eng-
ice of
the
process
aband-
is for
agen-
ation,
y the
been
cane.
re ex-
many

air of
place
back
large
e bot-
middle
arent
every
w, it
an ex-
on a
oming
fishes
r, like
lously
they
larger
little
made
l sym-
e top.
while.
place
ad the
7 from
at the
anger
t the
d sun-
them
hed, I
ething
t. This
h fish
e of a
arents
lithful
off to
fit for
res of

much
small-
in this
vated,
fill up
female
build-
r after
d and
r beat
e. In-
; the
among

ish go
they
pools,
m and
Were
of de-
be fill-
to find
-Gold-



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

A delegation of Patrons of Industry have been in Ottawa seeking tariff reform.

England is credited with consuming more soap than either France or Germany.

The Ottawa Evening Journal insists that coal oil has only been reduced 1.4 cents per wine gallon.

Are you looking for some delicacy to take to a sick friend? If so, Burnham's Clam Bouillon is just the thing.

The Oakville basket factory turns out 3,500,000 baskets in the year, and employs some 40 hands the year round.

The California State Raisin Growers' Association announce that the total pack of the past season was 42,000,000

The James Robertson Co., Ltd., of the Dominion Saw and Lead Works, Toronto, wants a traveller for the Winnipeg branch.

C. McIlhardy, of Stratford, was in Toronto last week. He says they have had an unusually good season's business in that city.

Two fish dealers one day last week drove from Lake Huron to London, a distance of 50 miles, with a load of 400 frozen herring.

Petitions to allow porkpackers to import hogs and pack in bond and against that project are being circulated in Ottawa among the M.P.'s.

The shipment of tomecods from Bathurst to Montreal averages 30 to 40 barrels per day. Shippers pay 60 cents a barrel, and fishermen make \$6 to \$7 a day.

The West Zorra cheese and butter factory at its recent meeting adopted the plan of testing the value of all milk and paying for it in accordance with the test made.

Smelt fishing hasn't resulted in the success in Great Britain that those engaged in the business expected. Still a large quantity of frozen smelts have been exported.

A despatch from Albany, N.Y., says that the hop growers there are declining to sell hops, and are holding for 25c. There is a considerable quantity in growers' hands.

The Imperial Oil Co. will hereafter sell their best quality of coal oil at 12 1-2

cents per gallon. If retail dealers will not sell the oil at this price the company will deliver it in tin cans holding four gallons for fifty cents.

A new cheese factory is in course of erection at Maple Grove, with a capacity of 300 cows. The promoters have 200 already promised, and have engaged Mr. H. Halliday, of Lyndhurst, as cheese-maker.

B. B. Allen, deputy game warden, recently seized a large quantity of game in some of London's grocery stores, and the inmates of the Aged People's Home in that city were made the happier thereby.

Figures recently compiled by the California State board of horticulture show that there are 19,528 acres of apple orchards in that State, of which 13,751 represent acreage in bearing condition and 5,776 not bearing.

The total output of cider brandy in the United States in 1892 was 1,310,437 gallons, compared with 284,035 in 1891, an increase of 1,026,312 gallons. This was in spite of the general failure of the apple crop last year.

California scores a remarkable increase in sugar production in 1892 over that of the previous year. The whole amount of beet sugar made last year foots up practically 23,000,000 pounds, as against about 8,000,000 pounds for 1891.

Flour is lower in Hamilton than it has been for twenty years, and many citizens think the bakers should reduce the price of bread. The best flour made there is \$3.20 a barrel, 80 cents less than this time last year. Bread sells at 10 cents per four pound loaf.

In Maine some fifty vessels were engaged the past season in the mackerel fishery, employing about 700 men. The estimated value of vessels and gear is about \$200,000. The estimated value of the catch for 1892 landed in Maine ports is \$250,000.

THE GROCER had the pleasure of meeting Mr. A. F. McLaren, Stratford, manufacturer of Imperial cheese, while in the city last week. Mac states that Imperial cheese is now the favorite cheese not only in Canada, but also on the other side of the line, and that he finds it hard work keeping up with his orders.

Detection of mineral acids in vinegar, it is said, may be effected by means of a solution of methyl violet, a few drops added to a small quantity of vinegar poured into a white plate. In the presence of nitric acid a blue coloration is produced. With hydrochloric or sulphuric acids a green tint is seen.

A small quantity of fine granulated sugar is now being received from the Continent, and is said to cost about 4 1-2 cents net. Of Scotch yellows the importation is increasing somewhat, and in competition therewith the Trust keeps No. 13 refined at a net price and has added

the lower No. 14 grade also at a net price.—N.Y. Commercial Bulletin.

Mr. John W. Cooke, of Ingersoll, the western representative of John T. Warrington & Co., cheese exporters, was in Toronto last week. To a newspaper representative he said that if we have a favorable season in the way of rain that the make will be larger than usual, and that in Great Britain could be found a market for all we can produce.

The retail grocer who makes a fortune in his business is pretty sure to be snapped up and put into public office. This is because it takes a mighty smart fellow to make a fortune in the grocery trade, and the fact of a man's doing so is proof of his capacity for transacting the public business successfully.—American Grocer.

Mr. John D. Thompson, vice-president of the T. A. Snider Preserve Co., Cincinnati, was in the city last week, paying the firm's agents, Messrs. Wright & Copp, a visit, and was more than pleased to find the way in which their tomato catsup and soups were growing in favor in Canada. Mr. Thompson went home a happy man, having in his inside pocket an order for a car load of his goods, which is expected to arrive here in two weeks.

A revenue measure has been introduced in the Ohio Legislature which provides that wholesale dealers in cigarettes, or wrappers, or other substance used in their making, shall pay a tax of \$100 annually, and the retailers are to pay \$100. Before engaging in the business the dealer shall have in a conspicuous place the receipt of the treasurer showing that the tax has been paid, and any one selling the goods without having complied with the provisions of the proposed law is liable to a fine of \$100 for the first, and from \$300 to \$500 for subsequent offences.

The appeal of the Brandon Manufacturing Company in the suit brought against them by Taylor, Scott & Co., has been allowed with costs. Taylor, Scott & Co. some time ago sued and obtained judgment against the above company, who are the Government manufacturers



"CAIRN'S"

HOME-MADE
MARMALADE

New Season's Make now Ready
for Shipment

Blaklock Bros. GENERAL AGENTS
MONTREAL

WRIGHT & COPP, Toronto Agents

Look Here!

Butter salted with Diamond Crystal Salt also took Grand Sweep Stakes at Belvidere Ill., in 1891.

Office of
THE DIAMOND CRYSTAL SALT CO.

ST. CLAIR, MICH., Feb. 17, 1893

At the National Butter and Cheese Makers Association Convention held at Dubuque, Ia., February, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th, 1893, the Grand Sweep Stake Prize for the Best Butter in the show was awarded to Jefferson Colvin, Colvin Park, Ill., and he used Diamond Crystal Salt. The score was as follows:

Flavor	47
Grain	25
Color	10
Salt	10
General Appearance	5
Total	97

Over 300 Competitors in the Contest, from all the Dairy Sections in both Eastern and Western States, and butter salted with Genesee, Warsaw, Kansas, Athton, Higgins and all the Dairy Salts known in this country; the biggest show of this kind ever held. The Greatest victory on record for a Dairy Salt.

H. P. Eckardt & Co. WHOLESALE GROCERS **Toronto,** Selling Agents for **DIAMOND CRYSTAL SALT**

FOOD FOR BABIES



STERILIZED.

Pronounced by Physicians to be

FREE FROM Disease Germs

DELAFIELD, MCGOVERN & CO.,

91 Hudson St., Sole Agents. NEW YORK.

33 RIVER STREET, CHICAGO.

215 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

For sale in Canada by

AMES TURNER & CO
Hamilton, Ont.

HUDON, HEBERT & CIE.,

Wholesale Grocers

—AND—

Wine Importers,

304, 306 St. Paul St.,

143, 145 Commissioners St.

MONTREAL, CANADA.

WE OFFER TO THE TRADE - - - -

American Syrup in barrels.

Canadian Syrup in barrels, half barrels, kegs and pails.

Choice Barbadoes Molasses in puncheons, barrels and half barrels.

Fine Labrador Herrings, Dried and Green Cod Fish, Etc., Etc.

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

{ Lenten Season. }

Barrels and Half Barrels Labrador Herrings.

Barrels and Half Barrels B. C. Salmon.

Boxes Boneless Codfish.

Kegs Lochfyne Herrings.

Crates Scotch Ting.

CAVERHILL, ROSE, HUGHES & CO.

.. MONTREAL ..

2000 PAILS
2 and 3 gals.

Pure Sugar Syrup

- "WHITE CLOVER" -

REGEN, WHITE & CO.

Montreal.

at the Central Prison, for the infringement of a washboard called "The Globe." By the judgment they were restrained from the further manufacture of the washboards, and so appealed, which appeal the court allowed.

J. T. Sturgis, New York, representing Higgins' Eureka Salt, New York, was here this week.

The latest European mail brings the following: In connection with the gloomy food crop prospects in the Madras Presidency, satisfaction is expressed that the prospects in Burmah are good, and that lower Burmah will be able to export rice to a very large extent to supplement the food supply of India. Seven districts estimate for more than a full average crop, while only the Prome district estimates less than a full average crop. It is calculated that there will be available for export 1,600,000 tons of cargo rice, equivalent to 27,118,645 cwts of cleaned rice, including what is required for Upper Burmah.

A BIG INSURANCE CASE.

An important insurance case that has been interesting a number of companies very closely was settled in this city Monday. The action arose over a fire which took place in the wholesale crockery warehouse of James A. Skinner & Co., 58 Wellington street west, Toronto, on May 19, 1892. There were sixteen companies involved in the loss, which, shortly after the fire, was appraised by Messrs. Lewers and McMahon at \$26,610. The companies regarded this amount as excessive, and Messrs. E. R. C. Clarkson and Cross, accountants, were called in, and, on going through the books, reduced the previous amount to some \$23,200. Seven out of the 16 companies settled on this basis, viz: Western, Imperial, Manchester, City of London, Connecticut, Commercial Union, Guardian. The nine other companies decided to contest the claim, and an action resulted between the Skin-

ners and the contesting companies, which were: North British and Mercantile, Quebec, Mercantile, Lancashire, Hartford, Scottish Union and National, Fire Association, Aetna, Caledonian, the plaintiffs claiming the amount of the first appraisal, the total of which was \$26,610. On the matter coming for trial before Judge Rose in January last an order in accordance with agreement between the parties was made practically setting aside the first appraisal and referring the differences to three arbitrators, Judge Morgan, J. H. Flock, Q. C., London, and S. G. Beatty, Toronto. The arbitrators commenced on the 15th inst., Mr. Wallace Nesbitt representing the plaintiffs, and Mr. E. B. Osler, Q. C., the insurance companies. Monday morning the case was settled, it being agreed that the companies should pay 60 per cent. of their share in the amount of the first appraisal of \$26,610, each party paying their own costs. The result is that the contesting companies pay about \$1,000 less of the claim than the companies who settled without going into court.

LONDON RETAIL GROCERS' ASSOCIATION.

The regular meeting of the London Retail Grocers' Association was held in Sherwood Hall on February 14. The evening being very stormy and the sidewalks and streets being very slippery there was not as large an attendance as usual. There was, however, 12 members who braved the rainstorm and slippery walking, and made their appearance at the hall at 8.30 p.m.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, and two new members were admitted.

The usual routine of business was proceeded with without anything special being brought up for discussion until the reading of communications, when the secretary read communications from each of the city millers in reply to a request from this association that they discontinue retailing flour to consumers at wholesale prices or at the same price as supplied to grocers. The millers explained that the principal reason that they were selling direct to the consumer at wholesale prices was that outside millers were cutting the price to the trade in some cases, and the city millers were obliged to do something to retain the city trade. They, however, agreed to discontinue selling at less than regular retail price, providing they get a fair share of the trade of the grocers. This was considered satisfactory to the members present, and the communications were ordered to be filed.

The question of the price of barrel salt was taken up, and it was reported that the price at present varied considerably, but that the stock held was very light, the breaking of the combine being anticipated by nearly every grocer in the city, consequently they bought lightly and at present are waiting results.

The recent rise in the price of soap caused considerable comment. It was granted that the rise in material justified the manufacturers in advancing the price, but it was very questionable if to the extent of 1 1-2c. per pound, with a

report that it would likely go up another 1-2c., making an advance of two cents per pound over old prices. There was no definite action taken.

The question of forming a collecting agency in connection with the association was taken up, and the decision of the solicitor read regarding the advertising and selling by auction accounts that it was found could not be collected by other reasonable means. It was considered by the solicitor to be a little risky. Further discussion on this question was laid over for a better attendance. Meeting adjourned at 10 p.m. to meet again on March 8.

NON-DRINKING EMPLOYEES.

Twenty years ago it was often true that a young man who drank beer, or wine, or even whiskey in moderation, might be advanced to places of greater trust and responsibility. It is now scarcely possible. The habit is simply fatal to success. I do not believe there is a single reputable business house in Chicago where an employe who drinks intoxicants of any kind has anything like an even chance for promotion. The taking of a single glass of beer may, and often does, mean losing the chance of a lifetime. Brainy boys and young men, teetotalers from principle, are plenty enough to fill all the places in the line of promotion.—Chicago Interior.

THE INVENTORY.

January 1, if you have not done so before, have your invoice books divided into columns devoted to date, No., quantity, bought of, discount, cost, retail price, stock No. This will enable you to take stock intelligently at any moment, and prove the case clearly whenever any question concerning stock arises.

The number which you place on the bill and under heading "Stock No." on invoice book, should be stamped on all goods, such as gloves, ties, etc. You will, therefore, be sure of your position when a pair of gloves are returned to you which are not yours, and which you must refuse to take into your stock.

The value of such a system can never be appreciated until tried. You can tell at a glance the age of any article in your stock if you make your stock number like this: F-2-76, which means "Fall of 1892, stock number 76."

The clerk who lets the old stock accumulate which is marked in this way is only building up evidence against himself. Why have they not called attention of buyer or employer to such stock in proper time, and suggested how to handle same, or asked for some ideas of how to push items? It is not that the clerks should lie and cram down the throats of people "slow-selling goods." There is no excuse, however, for not calling the attention of the buyer to such items in stock, and also making liberal display and careful introduction of same to the customers.—Dry Goods Economist.



TO YOU IT IS

PROFITABLE and a
QUICK SELLER.
Thousands testify to its PURITY and
Wonderful washing qualities in
HARD or SOFT WATER.

TRY IT. ROYAL SOAP CO.,
Winnipeg, Man.

J. F. EBY.

HUGH BLAIN.

A Moment's Reflection . .

will convince every thoughtful merchant that it pays to sell the best Salt to his customers, and to those selling to Farmers and Dairymen it is especially important to do so. By selling good salt to them good butter will be brought in and good butter **Always** brings a good profit.



Buy Higgin's High Grade Dairy and Table Salt . .

It is poor economy to save **A Cent** in salt on a tub of butter or a box of cheese, and lose **1 to 3 Cents** a pound on the goods.

Higgin's Eureka

"Using poor salt to season good butter is like using poor thread in very good cloth."

Write us for Price List, Special Prices on Spring Shipments. Drop us a Post Card, only costs you One Cent.

EBY, BLAIN & Co. Western Canada Agents **Toronto, Ont.**

Gentlemen

We are well . . . pleased with our January trade to date, and are in a position with as fine goods as we ever handled in . . . past to fill all . . . orders



Your Friends

THE SNOW DRIFT CO.

THE OBJECT OF THE SYSTEM.

The customer who had brought some damaged goods back to exchange them, and had patiently accompanied the cash girl from one official to another in pursuance of the regular routing, leaned against the counter to rest herself.

"Your plan of making exchanges," she said, "is really discouraging."

"Yes," cordially replied the young woman at the desk, filling out a blank necessitating a trip to another official two floors above, "that's what it's for."

THE LEGEND OF THE TEA PLANT.

Do you know how the tea plant came to grow? A very lovely Chinese maiden loved with all her soul an equally beautiful Chinese youth, but, alas! she had a rival. However, he plighted his troth to her and all went merry as rice and firecrackers could make it. Just before the wedding the beautiful youth laid himself down under a tree to take a nap. He looked like a picture on a screen. His beauty was too much for the wicked girl, who also loved him, but who was not to be his bride. So she determined to take away some of his good looks. His lashes curled on his cheeks like a bang newly done by a French hair-dresser. Going up to him she immediately cut them off. When his own, his true love, saw him after the accident, she said, "Can this be you?" and he said it was. Then he told of the wicked one, and they both prayed to the gentlest of Chinese gods to finish him up and make his eyelashes grow again, and the Chinese god, being economical, said: "The ones you have lost shall not be wasted; go and plant them, and from them shall spring a tree that shall delight all mankind." And they did as he told them, and at the wedding they had tea from the youth's eyelashes, and the wicked one wept and was beheaded. — Philadelphia Press.

TARDY PAYING RICH FOLKS.

If there is any class of people in the community who, more than another, should be scrupulous in paying debts, it is the rich people. The sacrifice incurred on their parts in so doing is nothing. They simply discharge a duty, and in the act are making for themselves habits which will be of benefit in their business relations in life. But by thoughtless inattention, or a singular reluctance to pay out money, which even those who have much of it exhibit, they do great injustice to others, and get into very bad ways on their own account. When a bill is due to a mechanic or tradesman it ought to be paid, and the man who has the money to discharge such a debt should take pleasure in paying it. He does justice to those whom he owes and to himself by the acts. By withholding it he frequently inflicts, not only injustice, but causes sensible embarrassment, if not distress, to worthy people. The whole matter may seem of slight importance on a cursory view, but there is often an injury caused in this way which is important in pecuniary and other effects. The creditor is at an obvious disadvantage in urging payment, for he is in constant fear that by so doing he may offend and thus lose a customer. He ought not to be compelled to do this. Every man who owes money should take pleasure in clearing himself of the obligation thus incurred. Next to the satisfaction of receiving payment of a debt should be that of making payment for the same, and we are not sure but the two should be on a par here.—Boston Herald.



Canadian Grocers

Attention

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

Tobacco

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

EMPIRE
TOBACCO
Co.

MONTREAL

NO SILVER FOR HIS GROCER.

"Yes sir," said Mr. Alltork, shifting his quid into the other cheek and tightening his hold on his victim's coat button, "It's just as I've been telling you. If something isn't done to stop this awful glut of silver the country'll go to smash. Thousands of waggon loads of it, and nobody wants it! Piles and piles of silver accumulating everywhere, and the first thing you know— What do you want?" broke off Mr. Alltork, turning to address a boy who was pulling him by the coat sleeve. "That grocer's bill again? How much is it? Two dollars and a half? I haven't seen as much money as that for six weeks. Run along, son. Don't bother me now. To come right down to the facts, Jones, you know as well as I do that unless the American people take some action on this silver glut," etc., etc.

THE EXPORT BUTTER TRADE.

Canada receives about \$10,000,000 a year for her exports of cheese, and there is no reason why she should not receive \$10,000,000 a year for her exports of butter, instead of a little over half a million dollars. The demand for fresh Canadian creamery in the English markets is unlimited, between June and December; but the great drawback to the success of our export butter trade, as has been often pointed out in these columns, is the absence of a proper system of marketing during the summer months and the stubborn adherence to the old fallacious custom of holding until the fall. Professor Robertson may introduce as perfect a system of manufacture as it is possible to conceive of; but if factory-men cannot be taught to market their product at stated intervals, so as to place it on the English market in a much fresher condition than has been the case during the past few years his labor will be lost. Under the present faulty plan of holding on the part of farmers and factorymen during the summer months, there is ten times less butter produced than there would be if the make was regularly sold the same as that of cheese; and until Canadian makers decide to market their butter as they turn it out the same as cheese makers do, they will never figure to any extent as exporters, not even under the tuition of fifty Professor Robertsons. Why is the Australian and New Zealand export butter trade proving such a success? Because makers sell it regularly during the season. The shipments of butter from the Antipodes to London during the season of 1889 and 1890 were 790,944 lbs. in 1890 and 1891 1,655,000 lbs., and in 1891 and 1892, 5,207,944 lbs., while the estimates for the present season of 1892 and 1892 amount to 7,200,000 lbs. The value of dairy products shipped from New Zealand to London increased from \$5,000 in value in 1886 to \$1,150,000 in 1891, and this season will show a much greater increase. Little Denmark, however, ships as much butter to England as all the other exporting countries combined; and yet Canada has the facilities for producing more butter than Denmark if she only went the right way about it.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S TRADE.

Commenting on some of the announcements that are made in certain of the Pacific Coast papers as to the special advantages they possess for the development of an extensive fish trade with the east, the Victoria Times remarks: "British Columbia has even a better chance than California to engage profitably in a continental fish trade. The colder waters produce a finer quality of fish, and the cooler climate affords better facilities for handling them. Our fishermen have this one marked advantage, of access to unlimited supplies of halibut, which is perhaps the very finest large fish found in American waters, salt or fresh. There can be no obstacle in the way of a great fish trade between the coast and this province and the great inland cities, unless it be the cost of transportation. Quick and cheap transit is one of the essentials, and it is one which the railway companies will find it profitable to provide."

The transportation problem is the embarrassing one, no matter the side of the American boundaries from which the Pacific Coast resident hails. There are over 3,000 miles of transportation to the Atlantic seaboard, on railways which either pool their business or otherwise have some kind of an understanding among themselves, and which, moreover, on the one hand, have contrived to control the rates of the Panama railway, leaving as the only actual competitors the slow service by vessels that are compelled to round Cape Horn or the Canadian Pacific Railway. This latter company, under all the circumstances, not unnaturally regulates its rates by the consideration of what the business will stand and secure to it a share of the trade. Quicker and cheaper transportation is what is wanted by the whole of this Pacific Coast, and if Jim Hill and the Great Northern, or the enterprise formerly known as the Canada Western will step in and supply the requirement, the better for them and the better for existing lines of business, and for those industries that we all know to be so capable of almost unlimited development.—B. C. Commercial Journal.

FUNCTION OF THE BEE.

It will be a surprise to many to learn that after all the most important function of the bee's sting is not its stinging. "I have long been convinced that the bees put the finishing touches on their artistic cell work by the dexterous use of their stings, and during this final finishing stage of the process of honey making, the bees inject a minute portion of formic acid into the honey," writes an authority. "This is in reality the poison of their sting. This formic acid gives to the honey its peculiar flavor, and also imparts to it its keeping qualities. The sting is really an exquisitely contrived little trowel, with which the bee finishes off and caps the cells when they are brimful of honey. While doing this the formic acid passes from the poison bag, exudes, drop by drop, from the point of the sting, and the beautiful work is finished."

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

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

**FOR DAIRY
BUTTER
OR DRESSED
POULTRY**

Write or Wire
**PARSONS
PRODUCE CO.**
WINNIPEG—MANITOBA

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

Having largely increased their capacity. We ad-
vise all dealers to see their price list before plac-
ing their orders for Jams, Jellies, Canned Fruits,
and Canned Vegetables.

Besides their regular brands of Ground Coffee,
now so favorably known they quote:
Blend No. 1 at 35c., either ground or whole roasted
" 2 at 33c., " " "
" 3 at 30c., " " "

Their Flavoring Extracts are of the choicest
quality.

EPPS'S COCOA

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

LAURENCE GIBB
Provision Merchant,
83 COLBORNE STREET, TORONTO

All kinds of Hog Products handled. Also Butter
Cheese, Poultry, Tallow, Etc

PATENT EGG CARRIERS SUPPLIED.
Good Prices paid for Good Dairy Butter.

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

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

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

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

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

Eggs, Butter, Hams, Lard, Bacon, Cheese, Dried
Apples, Finnan Haddies, Dried Cod Fish, bought
or sold on commission. Agents for all lines of
Canned Corned Beef. Egg Carriers supplied.

Butter is very scarce and in good demand at
20 to 23c. for good to choice; Eggs are 3c. per doz.
but demand at this price is not brisk; Dried
Apples 5 to 5 1/2c. brisk; Green Apples 1.00 to \$2.00
per bbl. demand fair; Beans scarce at 1.20 to \$1.40
per bus.; Potatoes 80c. to \$1.00; Honey 5c. for
Buckwheat to 8c. for Clover Honey. Consign-
ments of Above Solicited.

We have for Sale a line of Creamery
Butter at 23 cents.

J. F. Young & Co.
Produce Commissions,
74 FRONT ST., EAST
TORONTO.

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

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

**PUT
TEXAS BALSAM
IN STOCK**

The Great Healer for all kinds of wounds on
Horses and Cattle. \$3.00 worth only costs you
\$1.50. Express prepaid. Cash with order.
C. F. SEWORTH,
6 Wellington St. East,
Toronto.

S. K. MOYER,
Commission Merchant
And dealer in foreign and
domestic fruits, fish,
poultry, etc.



SPECIALTIES DURING LENT
Oysters, Manitoba White
Fish, Salmon Trout, Had-
dock, Steak Cod, Market Cod.
Sea Herring, Finnan Haddie
and Labrador Herring.
ORDERS SOLICITED
76 Colborne St., Toronto, Ont.

GEORGE McWILLIAM. FRANK EVERIST.
McWILLIAM & EVERIST
Fruit and Commission Merchants
25 and 27 Church street,
TORONTO, ONT.

FIGS, DATES, NUTS,
ALMERIA GRAPES, Etc.,
Florida Oranges are now arriving in car lots,
stock fine, also Messina Lemons. Will fill
all orders at lowest possible price.

J. Cleghorn & Son,
84 Yonge St., TORONTO.

Fancy Florida Oranges--
Car arriving weekly.
Car Messina Lemons--
Just arrived.

We are handling best brands Bulk and Canned
Oysters, Haddies—Portland and St. Johns,
Fancy Bloaters and all kinds Fresh Fish, New
Golden Dates, Figs, Nuts, etc.

**WILLIAM RYAN,
PORK PACKER**
Toronto, Ont.

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

McLAREN'S



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

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

E.
unce-
f the
al ad-
velop-
h the
Brit-
hance
r in a
aters
d the
es for
e this
o un-
s per-
nd in
There
great
this
s, un-
ition.
f the
rail-
le to

e em-
de of
h the
e are
o the
which
rwise
nding
more-
ed to
lway,
titors
com-
Can-
com-
t, not
y the
s will
f the
porta-
ole of
l and
e for-
a will
t, the
exist-
indus-
table
B. C.

learn
func-
ging.
t the
ir ar-
ise of
l fin-
mak-
ion of
in au-
on of
es to
also
The
rived
ishes
brim-
e for-
g, ex-
of the
hed."



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

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Feb. 23, 1893.
GROCERIES.

Trade seems in a pretty healthy condition, but the volume of business is somewhat lighter than a week ago. To define the cause is mere guess work, but the heavy snow storms and the consequent blockade of the country roads has probably brought it about. But while the market is quieter, values generally are firmer. Canned vegetables continue to gather strength, although no change in prices have been made during the week. Chocolates have advanced 1c. a pound and cocoas are dearer. The soap market is firm and a further advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. a pound would not create any surprise. Surprise soap is quoted 85c. a box higher than a week ago. Imported sperm candles have advanced 20 per cent. in sympathy with the advances in hog products. Coffees remain much about the same. Currants are in rather better demand, and with prunes are dearer for importation. Outside these the dried fruit market is much about the same as before. Sugar continues quiet, firm and featureless. Syrups are a little higher. The tea market is getting stronger as stocks grow less. Payments are as a rule reported to be fairly good.

COFFEES.

Demand here is just ordinary, largely on account of high prices. The local market has not advanced anything like what is seemingly warranted by the prevailing conditions outside. Rios are scarce and firm, and the foreign markets are quiet and firm.

DRIED FRUIT.

A fair seasonable trade is being done. The principal demand at the moment is for currants, which are selling well from $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. up; they are dearer, for importations and stocks at Patras are exhausted. There is a firmer feeling in Valencias outside, but the movement here is light; fine off-stalk are selling at 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. and layers at 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. a pound. Prunes, like currants, are dearer for importation, and on the spot are scarcer at $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. a pound. Dates are in fair demand at unchanged prices.

RICE AND SPICES.

There is still only a light enquiry for rice at $3\frac{3}{8}$ to $5\frac{3}{8}$ c. a pound.

Spices are in active demand but without any actual change in price. The hardening tendency in the price of pepper and cloves has induced a little more buying in these lines.

SUGAR.

The sugar market seems to be holding steady, but the demand continues light. Refiners are very stiff in their views and won't take anything under the regular combination price.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Syrups are in active demand, the medium and better grades being more called for, and prices are a little higher. Refiners have worked off their surplus stocks and are now asking at least $\frac{3}{4}$ c. more than three weeks ago. There is also an improved demand for molasses.

TEAS.

The demand for teas continues good. Stocks of practically all lines in first hands are becoming smaller and the position is stronger than a week ago. Low grade teas are in small compass. And it is the general opinion that men who buy to-day will get better value than those who defer till May or June because low grade Japans are not expected to arrive here till August. Locally the principal demand at the moment is for low grade and medium Japan teas and medium Assams and Ceylons. Low price Ceylons are also getting scarce, and there seems to be none offering in London at the moment.

MARKET NOTES.

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

Soap promises to go higher.

Imported candles are 20 per cent. dearer.

Davidson & Hay have a fine assortment of syrups in barrels and half barrels.

Eby, Blain & Co announce special rates for Euraka salt for spring shipment.

A new line of Vostizzas in half cases have been received by Davidson & Hay.

H. P. Eckardt & Co. have just received another shipment of Martin's kippered herrings.

Kippered herrings are in much favor the present Lenton season, and Eby, Blain & Co. report large sales.

McWilliams & Everest are shipping out about 2000 barrels of apples weekly. Two car lots were sent to Vancouver this week.

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

James Turner & Co.'s travellers are this week showing grand value in Japan teas, more especially in 25c. tea. Samples are furnished on application.

The steamship Damara, which was due in Halifax early this month, has been detained and will not arrive for a week yet. Hill-wattee tea customers will please note this.

Davidson & Hay have been appointed sole agents in Toronto for Ebnr. Roberts' solidified jellies and Cables creams. A full assortment is expected to arrive in about two weeks.

H. P. Eckardt & Co. are offering a consignment of Eleme figs packed in one and two-lb. boxes, full weights, at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for the ones and 18c. per box for the twos; quality the best.

Orient package tea is growing rapidly in popularity. A couple of days ago Eby, Blain

& Co. received an order for 25 chests from a man who two months ago began with five chest lots.

Chocolates and cocoas are dearer. Mott's chocolate is 1c. a pound higher and cocoa nibs have advanced 5c. a pound. The cause is the shortage in the crop. The local trade expected the advance.

Eastern reports generally note a good, steady distribution of nearly all varieties of pickled and salted fish at stiff prices. New York movement is good also and at full former rates, but without sign of speculation.

Reports received from the Pacific Coast advise a material increase in the demand for raisins and the completion of some large business, chiefly for Western account. From a reliable source the statement is made that the stock there has been reduced fully 50 per cent. since January 1.

The high prices ruling for 3-lb. canned tomatoes on this side of the Atlantic, it would appear, have prompted holders in the English market to send back some of their goods. One line has been offered at a price which, with refund of rebate of duty on the tins and other charges, makes the cost about \$1.08 $\frac{1}{2}$ landed in New York. Californians are offering their gallon canned tomatoes here.—N. Y. Bulletin.

The position of rice abroad appears to be growing somewhat stronger. Richard Gough & Co.'s latest advices are to the effect that rice in the east is a little firmer. Madras is in a state of famine. There is a large demand in China for the commoner kinds of Saigon and Siam. The Burmah harvest was proceeding satisfactorily, and steamers are busy loading except at Akyab, where rice is being taken at high prices for the Madras coast.—N. Y. Bulletin.

In the course of a business letter to THE GROCER Stewart, Munn & Co., Montreal, say:—"We are glad to say that the fish trade has been very good the past two or three weeks and stocks are now very much reduced. Green codfish has run up to a very high price, and herrings have come in latterly for their share of attention too. Stocks of all sorts of fish are now in a very small compass. Lent is to be very strictly kept this season, and coming so early is very much in favor of the fish market."

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Deliveries of butter have been a little freer during the week and prices if anything have an easier tendency. Good dairy butter is in fair demand and fairly steady. For good dairy tubs 19c is the ruling figure with the range from 18 to 21c. Large rolls are the most enquired after at the moment and they sell from 18 to 20c. Choice pound rolls are quoted at 20 to 22c. Bakers' is still scarce and wanted, and would probably fetch 17c. Creamery butter is inactive. There is considerable on the market, but it is held at prices which no one will look at; it is quoted at 23 to 25c in tubs and crocks and at 26 to 27c in pound rolls. Some of the creamery



IT SPEAKS VOLUMES

For the good quality of "KENT" Pickles, when we state that, without the aid of travelling salesmen, the output last year was by far the greatest in the history of the Company. Quality does it. Uniformity holds the trade when once secured. Do you handle them?

THE KENT CANNING & PICKLING CO.
CHATHAM, ONT.

THE "Lion Brand"

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

Bay of Quinte
Canning Factories.
PICTON and DEMORESTVILLE.
W. BOULTER & SONS,
PROPRIETORS,
PICTON, ONT.

Fish Wholesale lots only.

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

L. H. DOBBIN, - MONTREAL.

BEAVER BRAND PICKLES

Best Value
in Canada



Send for
Quotations

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

UNDERSTAND THEIR BUSINESS

A. CAMPBELL, ESQ., TORONTO, Dec. 15th, 1892.
TORONTO, ONT.

MY DEAR SIR:-

I think it only fair, to let you know, that at a Dinner party at my house the other day, we had some of your Canned Peas, and that there was a general expression of opinion amongst the eight people present, that these Peas were far superior to any of the French Peas obtainable in Canada. It is quite evident that the Lakeport Preserving Co. understand their business, and how best to preserve fruit and vegetables.

Yours sincerely,

A. WHITE,
D. G. F. A., G. T. Ry.

The Imperial Rubber Stamp Works

Rubber Stamps, Stencils,
Branding Irons, Seals, etc.

Estimates given. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

102 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, - - - TORONTO.

SITUATION WANTED. MARATIME PROVINCES.

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

MAPLE PRODUCTS.

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

Address

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

Boy
Brand
Corn



DAILEY'S

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

Boy
Brand
Tomatoes



HAVE YOU TRIED OUR

Epicure Corn and Sifted Select Peas

If not, send for Sample Order.

Leading Grocers

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

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



THE DELHI CANNING CO.,
FACTORIES: Delhi, Ont., and Niagara-on-the-Lake.

MARKETS.—Continued

held here is said to have deteriorated in quality owing to the length of time it has been in stock.

Fresh supplies of cheese, here, arrived on the market during the last few days, but all was wanted and prices are $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher than a week ago at 12 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

HOPS—There is a good demand for old hops, but the market is otherwise dull and easier. The farmers who a short time ago were holding out for 20c. and, in some instances even 25c, are now peddling their own samples about at 17 to 18c. for 92's. Yearling are dull at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. On the European markets prices are from 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ points lower.

PETROLEUM.

Petrolia crude is quoted at \$1.18 per brl.

Following are the latest quotations at Toronto:—Canada refined oil, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; carbon safety, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 18c.; Canada water white, 20c.; American water white, 25c.; photogene 27c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—There is a decidedly better feeling and prices are higher. at \$1.25 to \$1.50; car lots of choice sample changed hands at the latter price, Toronto. There are no stocks held here and sellers are advanced in their views.

DRIED APPLES—Been all about picked up and prices are steady at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

EVAPORATED APPLES—Stocks of these are also pretty well cleaned out. There does not seem to be any demand and prices are unchanged at 8 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

EGGS—Offerings are more liberal, while demand is only from hand to mouth; the market is a falling one and a mild spell would probably see a sharp decline in values. Picked eggs are quoted at 23 to 24c and fresh at 28c.

HONEY—Conditions are much about the same as a week ago; dark is about the only kind offering and that is not wanted; comb would find a ready sale at 15c. a pound.

DRESSED POULTRY—Firm and wanted. Prices are firmer all round. Chickens are quoted at 65 to 75c. a pair, ducks 85c. to \$1 a pair, turkeys at 14c. a pound, and geese at 9 to 10c. a pound.

POTATOES—No material change. Farmers' deliveries were rather free a week or 10 days ago, and this has had the effect of keeping the market pretty well supplied. The ruling price quoted on track is 8c., while 5 to 10 bag lots sell in store at 9c., and 95c. delivered.

ONIONS—Dull and unchanged at \$2 to \$2.25 per barrel.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

There has been no material change in the market for dressed hogs. Prices are a little easier, car lots of packers' weights being obtained at \$8.55, while \$8.60 is the outside figure quoted. Holders are still a little strong in their views, while buyers on the other hand

SURPRISE SOAP

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

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

The St. Croix Soap Mfg Co.,

St. Stephen, N.B.,

Branches:

MONTREAL: 17 St. Nicholas St.

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

WINNIPEG: E. W. Ashley.

are unconcerned. Demand continues good for all hog products.

BACON—Long clear 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11c. Smoked backs are 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13c., bellies 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., rolls 10c.

HAMS—In good demand and firm at 13 to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

LARD—Pure Canadian is 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. in tubs, and 13 to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. in pails. Compound 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11c.

BARREL PORK—U. S. heavy mess is \$22.50. Canadian short cut is \$20 to \$22. Canadian heavy mess \$20 to \$21.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef *feres* are 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., hindquarters 7 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., veal 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8c., mutton 7 to 8c., lamb 8c. to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

GREEN FRUIT.

The cold spell has curtailed the activity noted a week ago, although business is still fairly good. Oranges have a firmer tendency and a sharp advance is looked for; Floridas are 50c. dearer. Lemons are in good demand, and they are quoted all the way from \$3 to \$4, according to quality. Supply of bananas is about equal to the demand and prices are steady. Quite a few apples are moving; about 7,000 barrels sold last fall were shipped during the week. The market for immediate requirements is quiet and fancy stock is held high. We quote Valencia oranges at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per case, Jamaicas \$2.50 to \$2.75 per box, Floridas \$3 to \$3.50 per box, Mandarines \$2.50 to \$2.75 per box, Tangerines \$3.25 to \$3.50 per box, Palermos \$2.50 per box; lemons \$3 to \$3.50 for choice and \$3.75 to \$4 for fancy; bananas \$1.75 to \$2.50; pineapples 20 to 30c., Malaga grapes \$8 to \$9, fancy cran-

berries \$10 per barrel, common \$1 per basket; apples, \$1.25 to \$1.75 for market stock and \$3 per barrel for fancy.

(Continued on page 22.)

CANNED GOODS.

TORONTO.

The improvement noted during the last couple of weeks continues. Stocks of tomatoes, corn and peas are getting into controllable shape, and enquiries are becoming more numerous. Holders who were anxious to sell seem to be pretty well cleaned out of stock. The advance of 5c. has been well maintained, and a further rise in the near future is expected. There has been further enquiries from Chicago for canned tomatoes, one house alone being asked for quotations for 2,000 cases. There have also been enquiries from Western cities for tomatoes, peas and corn. It is reported that quite a large quantity of peas and corn have been shipped to Buffalo. It shipments to the other side continue canned vegetables must further advance. The local demand continues brisk.

MONTREAL.

The canned goods market furnishes no special features, and prices on fruits and vegetables are more or less nominal.

TORONTO, Feb. 17, '93.

WE—PAYING—ARE
5c.
 FOR F. O. B.
 BRIGHT--DRY--SOUND
 NEW CROP
 DRIED APPLES.

WE ARE
 BUYING
 DRIED APPLES
 Address
 STANWAY & BAYLEY
 42 FRONT ST., EAST, TORONTO.

--TERMS--

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

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

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

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

Phone. 1786

TORONTO



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

We have now about sold out and our Goods are in the hands of wholesalers.

Ask for them, and if you cannot get them, we will supply you with a small order.

The **STRATHROY CANNING AND PRESERVING CO., Ltd.**

The Norton Manufacturing Co.

E. P. Breckenridge, President.
Edwin Norton, Vice-Pres.
C. C. Warren, Secretary.
W. C. Breckenridge, Mgr. & Treas.

MANUFACTURERS OF

TIN CANS

By Automatic Machinery.

Fruit, Paint, Lard, Baking Powder, Fish, and Seamless Lobster

CANS.

Capacity, fifty thousand cans per day.

Sole Agents in Canada for Norton, Brothers

"Solder Hemmed" Caps.

Inquiries and Correspondence Solicited.

HAMILTON, - ONT.



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

EVERY CAN WARRANTED.

J. H. TODD & SON,

Victoria, B.C., Owners.

AGENTS, Stanway & Bayley, Toronto.

Agents for Ontario

W. S. Goodhugh & Co., Montreal.

Tees & Persse, Winnipeg.

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

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

GILLARD'S Specialties

High Class, English Made,

"NEW" Pickles and "NEW" Sauce.

GILLARD & CO., WALLHAMSTOW, LONDON, ENG., and of Wholesale Grocers in the Dominion.

"JERSEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK.



It is guaranteed Pure and Unskimmed,

An excellent food for Infants.

We make only the one quality—**THE BEST.**

Buy only the **JERSEY BRAND** for all purposes. Sold by Grocers, Outfitters and others.

MANUFACTURED BY

FORREST CANNING CO'Y,

HALIFAX, N.S.

STANWAY & BAYLEY, Agents, Toronto.

W. A. Carson.

R. B. Morden.

J. Anning.

BELLEVILLE CANNING CO.

—PACKERS OF THE—

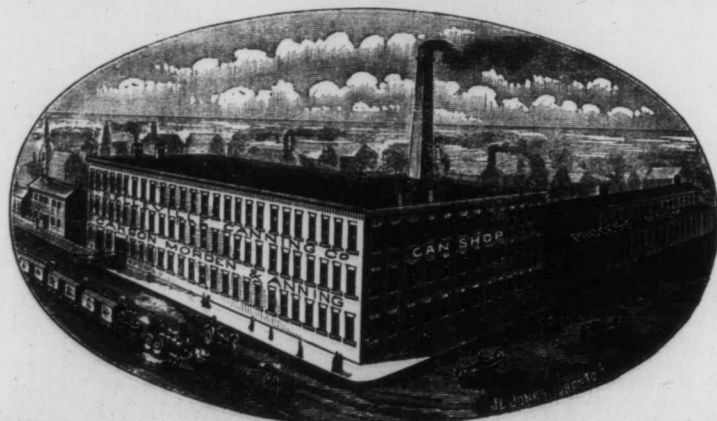
"Queen Brand"

Fruits and Vegetables.

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

FIRST-CLASS GOODS.

We respectfully ask the trade to recommend this brand to their customers:



MARKETS—Continued

FISH AND OYSTERS.

The Lenten demand for fish is brisk. It is general and, compared with previous seasons, is much larger. There are no salmon trout on the market. Oysters are dull and lower. We quote: 7 to 7½c. for trout and ordinary whitefish, 7½c. for Manitoba whitefish, 4½c. per lb. or \$2 to \$2.25 per hundred for Lake herring, 10c. for mackerel, 13c. for B.C. frozen salmon, and 17c. for fresh ditto, 5 to 7c. for smelts, 5 to 5½c. for haddock, 4 to 4½c. for market cod, 7c. for steak cod, 4c. for flounders, 6½c. for skinned and boned codfish, \$6 for Labrador herring, \$5 to \$5.50 for shore herring, 11 to 12½c. for Digby herring, 4c. for boneless fish, 7 to 8c. for boneless cod, 6c. for pike, 8c. for pickerel; oysters, \$1.50 for stds., and \$2 selects.

HIDES, SKINS, WOOL, TALLOW.

SKINS—Sheepskins are coming in more freely, but prices are higher at \$1.25 to \$1.50. Calfskins unchanged at 5 to 7c.

HIDES—Demand continues good and prices firm. Carloads of cured are selling at 5½c.; No. 1 green cows' is quoted at 4½c. and cured at 5¼ to 5½c.

TALLOW—Scarce and higher, dealers paying 7c. and selling at 7½c.

WOOL—The market is pretty well cleaned out of fleece, which is quoted at 18 to 19c.; pulled is selling moderately well at 22 to 23c. for supers and 26 to 27c. for extra. There are no blanket wools on the market.

SEEDS

The excitement in the red clover market has subsided, but while prices in the United States are lower they remain unchanged here, at \$9 to \$9.25 a bushel for prime to choice quality. Timothy is quiet and unchanged at \$1.50 to \$2, but with mild weather will probably come an improvement. Alsike is quiet and unchanged at \$5.50 to \$6.60.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Feb. 23, 1893.

GROCERIES.

The grocery market has been fairly active but some of the big jobbers here complain that the movement toward the country is slower in making itself felt than they anticipated. They cannot understand buyers reason's for holding off, but assert that the fact remains that they are doing so in some sections. In others, however, the returns indicate a greater business than for the same period last year, notably up the Ottawa Valley, but, in Eastern Ontario and in the lower provinces demand is somewhat slow. It is generally admitted, however, that supplies in retail dealers hands throughout the country are small, so that in the natural course of events, this fact should make itself felt forcibly. The tone, as regards values on all the leading staples is firm, and if there is any change at all in this connection the prediction is that it will be upward. Sugar is quiet but steady, teas are firm and the same has to be said of coffees and spices, the supplies of the three last named lines here in first hands being light. Dried fruits are somewhat quiet but prices are firm. There has been a good demand for fish and with the exception of pickled herring all lines of it are firm. Canned goods are quiet but canners who were in the city this week said they were not disposed to urge matters especially on tomatoes. Payments are reported satisfactory on the whole.

SUGARS.

The sugar market is moderately active, but refiners report that they are doing the usual business natural to this season of the year. The tone of the market holds firm with sales granulated at 4½c., choice brights at 4 to 4½c., and low grade yellows 3½c. Advices state that refiners in the lower provinces have advanced their prices to 4½c. on granulated down there. There is no abatement to the firmness of the raw sugar market advices from all primary markets being strong. Some cost and freight business has been put through on behalf of refiners here, but the terms are not known. The delivery it is understood is to be in the latter part of May.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

There has been a fair turnover of Canadian syrups in the wood during the week sales of round lots being noted at 1¾ to 2c. American has changed hands at 18 to 19c. per gallon. There is a somewhat easier tone to note on Barbadoes molasses, and it is claimed that good sized lots have changed hands at 33c. which would hardly have been accepted a fortnight ago. For jobbing lots however, 34c. is still the figure. Business for spring delivery on behalf of importers here has been done in the Islands at 14c. first cost or equal to 19c. f.o.b.

TEAS.

The tea market has been quiet during the week, but the situation is very healthy in more ways than one. Jobbers who stood to make a loss will now come out with a profit owing to the late improvement in the market. The demand for low grade Japans is still a feature of the market, a round lot changing hands the other day at 13 to 14c. Blacks are strong under a fair enquiry. We quote Japans common 13½ to 14½c., medium to good 15½ to 19c., fine 19½ to 22c., and finest 25 to 31c.

COFFEE AND SPICES.

The coffee market has an upward tendency, all kinds being firmly held. Round lots of Maracaibo have sold at 21c. and Rio 19 to 20c. Jamaica is scarce, and in the absence of business prices are only nominal. We quote: Jamaica 19 to 20c., Maracaibo 21 to 22c., Rio 19 to 21c., Java 25 to 27c., and Mocha 25 to 28c. These figures are only possible on straight wholesale lots, business in a jobbing way necessitating an advance on these prices.

Spices are very firm and values are higher all round. Round lots of pepper have changed hands here at 8 to 9c. for black, which is 1 to 1½c. more than was possible a short while ago. There is little or no pimento to be had and 6½c. is an inside figure on it for a straight wholesale lot. Nutmegs have changed hands in straight lots at 50 to 52½c.

DRIED FRUITS.

Another quiet week has been passed in dried fruit, although lately there is a little more enquiry for Valencia off-stalk, a few small lots of seconds changing hands at 4½c. and prime at 4¾ to 4¾c. Cheap common stock is very slow of sale at 4c. Valencia layers are steady at 6 to 6½c. Currants are slow of sale and prices are somewhat easier. We quote 5 to 5¾c., as to package.

NUTS.

Nuts are quiet and unchanged. We quote Pecans 11 to 12½c., Terragona almonds, 10½c., Grenoble walnuts 13½ to 14½c., filberts 10 to 10½c., Ivica 14½c., Brazil 15c., marbots 12½c., cocoa nuts \$3.50 to \$4.50 per bag of 100 for old, new \$5 to \$5.50.

RICE.

A good steady distributive demand is reported for rice at unchanged prices. From first hands in a straight wholesale way we quote: Standard "B," \$3.85; choice, \$4; Japans, \$4.25; Louisiana, \$5.25, and Carolina \$7 to \$7.50. There are no Patnas in the market at present.

FRUIT.

There is a fair demand for lemons, and prices are said to be comparatively low for this season of the year. Fancy Messina stock brings \$2 to \$3 and common to good \$1.25 to \$2. Oranges have met a good demand, and Floridas are somewhat higher at \$3.25 to \$3.50. Valencias rule at \$3.75 to \$4 and Messina \$2.25.

Dates are unchanged at 5 to 5½c. per lb. There are very few Almeria grapes offering, prices ruling firm at \$8 to \$8.50.

Figs have been in fair demand at from 9 to 12c. per lb. as to quality.

FISH.

The fish market has continued active, and with the exception of herring all kinds of pickled fish rule strong. Round lots of No. 1 green cod sell at \$6.75, with large \$7.50, while dry cod is steady at \$4.75. Smoked and fresh fish have been fairly active also. We quote as follows: Haddock 3½ to 4c., cod 3½ to 4c., steak cod 5c., lake trout 7c., white fish 7 to 7½c., pickerel or dore 8c.; dried cod, \$5.50; No. 1 green cod, \$7; B. C. salmon, \$12.50 per brl.; Labrador salmon, \$13 to \$14; No. 2 mackerel, \$12 per brl.; do. \$7 per half brl.; Labrador herring, \$4.50 to \$5.00 per brl.; C.B. and N. S. herring, \$4.50 to \$5 per brl.; tommy cods, \$1.75 to \$2.00 per brl.; fresh herring, \$0.00 to \$2 per hundred; haddies, 7 to 7½c.; Yarmouth bloaters, \$1.00 to \$1.25; common do., \$1; fresh frozen mackerel, 8½ to 9c. each; smelts, 4 to 5c.

APPLES.

The apple market is disappointing on local account, a few small sales being reported at \$2.50 to \$3 in jobbing lots of good to choice fruit.

ASHES.

The ash market is firm at \$4.25 to \$4.35 for first pots and \$3.65 for seconds. Pearls are quiet at \$5.20.

HOPS.

Business is quiet. A lot of 8 bales of fine Canadian sold at 20c., and we quote 19 to 20c. as to quality.

BEANS.

The market keeps steady, choice hand picked selling at \$1.35 to \$1.50 as to quantity, with good ordinary at \$1.10 to \$1.20.

POTATOES.

The market remains steady, sales having been made at from 80c. to \$1.00 per box of 90 lbs. in car lots.

EGGS.

The market is weak and lower under a comparatively limited enquiry, Montreal limes being difficult to sell at 23 to 25c., while fresh is quoted at 25 to 28c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

There is a fair jobbing movement in butter, all grades ruling firm and we quote:—Choice fall creamery, 23 to 24c.; creamery seconds, 21 to 22c.; Townships dairy, 21 to 23c.; Morrisburg and Brockville, 20 to 22c.; Kamouraska stock, 19 to 20c.; Western rolls, 18½ to 20c.

The cheese market is without any new feature, business being extremely quiet and 11½ to 11¾c. about holders ideas on business for shipment.

FLOUR AND FEED.

TORONTO.

The flour market seems to have lost all its activity of two weeks ago, being now about as quiet as it possibly can be. Prices however remain about the same. In contradistinction to the flour trade, feed is quite active, millers not being able to turn out bran and shorts fast enough to supply the demand. Bran is quoted \$1 higher and is firm at the advance.

FLOUR.—City millers' and dealers' prices are: Manitoba patents, \$4.50; strong bakers' \$4 to \$4.10; white wheat patents, \$4.35; straight roller, \$3.40; low grades, per bag, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Ontario family \$3.35 to \$3.85.

Car prices are: Toronto freights—Manitoba patents, \$4.30 to \$4.50; Manitoba strong bakers' \$3.90 to \$4.35; Ontario patents, \$3.25 to \$3.50; straight roller, \$3.15 to \$3.20; extra, \$3.10; low grades, per bag, \$1.10 to \$1.25.

MEAL.—Oatmeal is \$4.00. Cornmeal is \$3.50.

FEED.—Bran is \$16, shorts is \$17 mixed feed \$22, feeding corn 57 to 58c., oats 34 to 35c.

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

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

MONTREAL.

The market is quiet, although a fair volume of business is reported on local account. We quote:—Spring patents \$3.25 to \$4.35; winter patents \$4.10 to \$4.25; straight rollers \$3.50 to \$3.75; extra \$3.10 to \$3.25; superfine \$2.70 to \$2.90; fine \$2.35 to \$2.50; city strong bakers' \$4.00 to \$4.25; Manitoba bakers \$3.50 to \$4.15; Ontario bags, extra, \$1.40 to \$1.50; straight rollers \$1.80 to \$1.85; superfine \$1.30 to \$1.45; fine \$1.10 to \$1.20.



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

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

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

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

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters translated from or written in any foreign language.

J. H. CAMERON, 10 Front St. E.

The Western Milling Company
(Limited.)

REGINA, ASSA.

Manufacturers of all kinds of

High Grade Flours,
Hungarian Patent,
and Strong Bakers.

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

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

Correspondence Solicited.

Embro
Oatmeal
Mills

D. E. ROSS, EMBRO, ONT.

A CHOICE QUALITY OF

Roller, Standard and Granulated

Oatmeal

IN BARRELS, HALF BARRELS OR BAGS.

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

B. M. PINCOMBE.

STRATHROY OATMEAL AND CORNMEAL MILLS.

Pincombe & Sutherland,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

Manufacture by the latest improved process

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

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

OATMEAL

Dominion Mills,
LONDON.
Excelsior Mills,
MITCHELL.

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

GENERAL GRAIN DEALER.

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

BRANDON ROLLER MILLS.

Brandon, Man.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Hungarian, Patent, Strong Bakers

-- FLOUR --

Also Oatmeal, Rolled Oats, Rolled Oatmeal Granulated and Standard.
Dealers in all kinds of grain and feed.

ALEXANDER, KELLY & CO'Y,
PROPRIETORS

N. WENGER & BROS.,
AYTON, ONT.

-- MILLERS --
(Hungarian Process)

BRANDS:
KLEBER, MAY BLOSSOM.

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



MONTREAL Markets Continued.

PROVISIONS.

The movement in provisions is small but business is as good as can be expected. Stocks of pork are small and holders are very firm in their views. We quote:—Canadian short cut pork, per brl. \$23 to \$24; Canada clear mess, per brl \$20 to \$22.50; Mess pork, American, new, per brl. \$23 50 to Extra mess beef, per brl \$13 to \$14; Hams, city cured, per lb. 13c. to 14c.; Lard, pure, in pails, per lb. 13½ to 14c.; Lard, com. in pails per lb., 10½ to 12c.; Bacon, per lb., 12½ to 13c. Shoulders, per lb. 11 to 11½.

Supplies of dressed hogs are pretty well all in, and the market is about over for the season as regards car lots which are nominally quoted at \$8.75 to \$8.85.

MONTREAL TRADE NOTES.

Mr. C. A. Chouillon reports fair sales of his line of Menier's chocolate.

Lightbound, Ralston & Co. have made some big sales of Japan teas recently, and it is the talk that this enterprising firm have done well on their ventures in this line.

The last car lots of dressed hogs of the season were received in Montreal this week, and are held at \$8.75.

There is a comparative scarcity of Almeria grapes here at the moment. Only a few kegs can be had.

There has been more buying of Japan teas here by Chicago houses, two round lots of low grade stock being turned over last Friday.

Montreal refineries have been purchasing raw sugar at the islands for spring delivery on the basis of 19c. f.o.b.

Lower provincial refineries, according to advices received here, have advanced their prices to 4 1-2c. on granulated.

Home made preserves are beginning to run out at this season, and Blacklock Bros. are offering a nice line of marmalade.

L. Chaput & Co. are doing a good city trade in their special lines of fish, and syrups, molasses, etc.

Lochfyne herrings are a delicacy in the way of fish, and Mr. Kennedy, 463 St. Paul street, says he is prepared to provide it.

To provide for the Lenten season Caverhill, Rose, Hughes & Co. have some palatable lines of fish which should fill the bill.

Some of the French wholesale houses are reported to be offering cuts on canned fruits and vegetables, but the market otherwise is quiet.

A sufficiency of bones is one of the drawbacks to a fish diet, but Munn's boneless cod obviates this difficulty. Stewart, Munn & Co. offer their usual specialties in this connection.

A canner who was in the city the other day said that he did not feel anxious about his stock of tomatoes, as he felt that he could make something of them yet despite the slow demand.

There has been some large buying of raw sugar in New York on Montreal account, some 1,000 bags centrifugals being taken at 8 3-8c. cost and freight for 96 test, and 1,000 barrels molasses at 2 25-32c. cost and freight, for 89 test.

The big fire on William street on Monday caused losses of something like \$800,000. Among the firms who sustained

heavy damages were Doyle & Anderson, tea brokers, whose stock of Japan teas was damaged by smoke. The firm value it at \$65,000, and the firm place their loss at \$20,000, and hold policies for \$25,000.

GLASS PACKAGES.

The increasing use of glass in the packing of foods is very remarkable, and is a step in advance. Its purity, cleanliness and beauty recommend it, while the commonness and cheapness of the materials entering into its composition make it non-expensive. Especially on account of the high price of tin and the growing prejudice against its employment in packing articles of food, the manufacturer who is liberal in the use of glass for this purpose, other things being equal, scores an advantage by this means. We note with particular interest that the prejudice against packing meats in tin is strong in Mexico, where it is very desirable, the way being now open to it, that a large trade in American food products be built up. A preference for glass above tin in proximity to articles of food, is one that is entirely spontaneous, and this fact should of itself induce a movement looking to the more economical production of glass, so that its general use for the purpose indicated may be made practicable.—Commercial Enquirer.

KANSAS SALT INDUSTRY.

The salt industry of Kansas has assumed proportions that will entitle it to be classed as one of the wealth-producing sources of the State. There are now thirteen operating plants at Hutchinson and one each at Anthony, Sterling, Wellington and Kingman, while there are mines for rock salt at Kingman, Lyons and Kanopolis. The aggregate capacity of the works at which salt is produced by evaporation is a little over 6,500 barrels daily, while the aggregate of the mines is limited only by the power of the lifts to haul to the surface the mined product.

The capital invested in the salt plants now amounts to \$3,000,000, of which sum \$800,000 has been invested in Hutchinson alone. The actual yield is far below the capacity, owing to the fact that Michigan salt is a competitor on such favorable terms that it can be sold for much less in the Kansas market than can the Kansas salt. This is the result of the peculiar freight rates fixed by the Western Traffic Association, which enables the Michigan manufacturer to lay down his salt at points within forty miles of Hutchinson at less rates than can the producer at the latter point.

All the output of the mines in the state, excepting the rock salt, is controlled by two trusts working together, the Holland Investment Company, of New York controls five of the Hutchinson plants, while the Hutchinson Salt Company controls the others. The two jointly control the output of the outside mines or plants. The result is that there is no competition in this field so far as home plants are concerned.

The rock salt industry is in bad shape, for with four mines the output of any one will more than supply the market. One mine can produce enough in one week to supply the market for six months, so that the capital invested is not yielding very remunerative returns. The cause of the limited market is that the farmers have no faith in the salt as a fertilizer,

and the cattle men will not use it to any extent, believing it to be injurious to their stock. In New Mexico and Texas, where it was used to some extent on the cattle ranches, it was found that it thickened the tongues of the cattle so that they could not eat the short grass, and in addition to this caused sterility, entailing a loss of 25 to 50 per cent.—Commercial Enquirer.

DEPEW ON ADVERTISING.

Chauncey M. Depew is reported to have recently said of advertising, says a contemporary, that it "has increased, it has been perfected, the field has been enlarged, a host of new ideas have been and are being constantly introduced, until to-day advertising is one of the most important elements essential to commercial success." The author of this sententious wisdom ought to know, for he is an expert at keeping himself before the public, and is therein a king among advertisers. Always ready to receive and courteous to the press, the willing victim of the interviewer, and having an opinion for utterance on almost every subject of public concern, good-natured and ready to laugh at his own mistakes at the proper time, Mr. Depew's views on the subject of advertising must be heard with great attention. True, this ingenious gentleman's subject of various and always interesting announcements is himself, what he thinks, and what he says; but the principle underlying the "perfect" advertisement, to use one of his own expressions, is detected quite easily, and is as readily applied to soap or mackerel as to the cultivated and distinguished president of a railroad. Chauncey loves popularity; he therefore poses before the public with a taking confidence and brotherly good humor, which never falls of appreciation. The readers will remember "how Absalom stole the hearts of the men of Israel," by keeping himself before them in presence with kindly smile and word, a ready promise to help and the kiss of paternity. He was an advertiser "born, not made" like the railroad president, whose gilded advantages are no man's envy. Now, there is an obvious moral to these observations; the foundation of the successful advertisement is its power to reach, interest and influence those to whom it is addressed—whether the general public, or a class of retail buyers, it makes no difference. This is simple and plain enough, but is often lost sight of, apparently, when an advertisement is being constructed. Mr. Depew's remarks are not collectively open to adverse criticism, but his claim to perfection in advertising must be received as applying only to some specimens. Take up probably any periodical and examine its announcements with close attention, it will be found that the dull, awkward, redundant advertisement exists to-day—a dead failure measured by the standard above described. If read, it excites no interest much less conviction, and is a dismal waste of words and money. The object of an advertisement must be kept steadily in view in drawing it up, and direct and concise expression is the natural language of an earnest purpose. Generally speaking, there is no doubt that simple and strong simplicity is the most effective means of interesting the majority of people and classes of people. The appreciation of elegantly worded advertisements is an acquired taste and belongs only to the comparatively few,



Specially Adapted for Lenten Season,

Containing no Meat Extracts.

WRIGHT & COPP,

DOMINION AGENTS, TORONTO.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

WE OFFER:

200 BARRELS
No. 1 Labrador Herrings

At \$4.45

Write us for other Prices of Groceries.

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

BALFOUR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF TEAS

—AND—
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
HAMILTON.

WESTERN ONTARIO AGENTS FOR THE
Irish Mustard.

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

SPECIAL TEA SALE

During this Month we have decided to cut the prices on all our Teas and will show the trade some splendid lines at from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. below usual prices.

Don't fail to get our Prices and Samples

J. W. LANG & CO. 59, 61 and 63 FRONT ST., E. Cor. Church

SEASONABLE GOODS

"Clover Leaf" Salmon, flat tins.
"Royal" Lobsters, XXX.
Pine Codfish, 1lb. rolls in 5lb. boxes, 12 in Crate.
Also Prime Herrings in barrels and Halves.

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

.. TEAS ..

Japans, Medium Grades,
Best Value in Market.
ALSO
Darjeelings and Ceylons,
Specially Selected for Blending Purposes.

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

—: : We are offering a : :—

Blended Tea AT 25^{C.} Per Lb.

For Strength and Flavor it is Unequaled.

Ask our Travellers to show it, or write us for Samples.



Smith and Keighley

9 Front St. E., Toronto.

TEAS - -

— A SPECIALTY. —

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

JOHN BURGESS & SON
SAUCE
AND
PICKLE

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

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

Lord Byron's "Beppo," VIII.

EDWARD ADAMS & CO.

Importers of Teas

—AND—

Wholesale Grocers
LONDON, ONT.

FOR LENT.

FRESH ARRIVALS--

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

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

T. KINNEAR & CO.,
TORONTO.

Elliott, Marr & Co.,

Importers of Teas

—AND—

Wholesale Grocers.
LONDON, ONT.

FLORIDA ORANGE CULTURE.

Orange culture presents a fascination that has become irresistible to many Northerners, says Commercial Enquirer. As a climate for invalids to recuperate in Florida has not proven a brilliant success, the dry atmosphere of the far southwest having been found far better. But the class of men who make their home in Florida six months of the year are lusty, enterprising business men, in possession of all their powers, who go thither every fall to gather the golden fruit from the trees to supply this and other markets. Mr. C. E. Walsh, who is this year sojourning in the land of fruit and alligators, writes in detail of the orange picking and packing industry as well as about the thrifty young men who go from cities and farms of the north to look after their small or large possessions in Florida. Some own only a few acres of orange trees, while others proudly count their orange trees by the thousands. Every one has the strong hope of some day possessing large groves that will return a handsome income for the rest of his life. The returns from some of the groves barely pay expenses for the winter trip, but there is good prospect of a steady increase in the income as the years roll by. Meanwhile, they are content to work on their Northern farms in summer, or in the city stores, for a fair living, while they entertain dreams of future wealth and enjoy the novelty of living north in the summer and south in the winter.

The annual southern-bound company increases in numbers each year, and its ranks are recruited every season by young members who are willing to get a foothold in Florida by working a season or two at sorting and packing oranges for their more favored brothers until they can start their own grove. Land is to be had on the instalment plan, and while they make a living at packing and sorting oranges, they clear and plant the land that they are gradually paying for. When the few acres begin to bear fruit then they become their own masters, and their southern trip becomes one of great pleasure and joy.

Probably more than half the good orange groves in Florida are owned by northern people. A few capitalists have invested largely in the fruit business, but the vast majority of the groves are owned by small holders, averaging from two or three acres up to fifty. Consequently very few of the orange growers are wealthy men. They belong to the middle well-to-do class, whose work and energy have been rewarded by a fair permanent income from their fruit orchards. Three-quarters of their owners live north from May until November, and sojourn in the south in the winter months. Southern owners and "Crackers" have been "land poor" from time immemorial, and they are willing to dispose of their property to northerners for a consideration. Every year some of the best orange groves pass from their hands to enterprising northern farmers or progressive city business men who are bent upon making money in fruit growing, and of having a good chance of changing their place of residence twice a year.

Their life in the orange belt in winter is somewhat enviable, and very few of them who have once entered that sort of existence care to leave it. The work

of picking and packing the oranges is not unpleasant, and is a most agreeable change from the hard farm work in their New England fields. The mere novelty of the work lends enchantment to it. Then when the oranges are picked, and the returns have come in from the northern commission merchants, the young growers make a tour of the state. They visit the sub-tropical exposition, linger round St. Augustine for a few weeks to see the life and gayety of the hotels, run down to Cuba for a few days' lark, and spend pleasant days in hunting near the Everglades, or in fishing along the coast. On the whole they make a vacation that compensates largely for their hard, toilsome life on their New England farm.

Accustomed to northern ways, these orange growers study the fruit situation to better advantage than their southern competitors. They visit the northern markets and get the views of commission merchants, and they are pretty sure to be present to take a hand in a law-suit if any "snide" fruit dealer attempts to swindle them out of their fair earnings. The southerner may occasionally fall into the clutches of scheming commission merchants, but it is very rarely that one of these young migrating fruit-growers is caught napping. Their annual visit north enables them to study that end of the business as well as the other end. They have probably done more toward improving the business by adopting better sorting methods and superior packing ideas than any other class of men. Under their management the oranges are subjected to a rigid sorting and careful packing. They are divided up into lots according to their size, quality and color, and each box is carefully labeled and marked. The result is that Florida oranges are rarely different from the marks indicated on the outside of the box.

When a grove is to be picked, the small packing house is thrown open to the air, and the packers and pickers are in their places as soon as the heavy dew is off the fruit. The pickers are provided with strong canvas bags, which they sling over their shoulders, a pair of sharp shears and a light ladder. Every orange is clipped off the tree so that a good stem is left attached to the fruit, and these are dropped carefully into the canvas bags. The light ladders do not injure the trees, and very few branches are broken in the operation. When the bag is full the picker carries them to the packing house and dumps them carefully on the main heap, the russets in one pile and the brights in another.

A long wooden trough is made for the purpose of sorting the fruit. At intervals of every foot a hole is made in the bottom of this trough just large enough to permit an orange of a certain size to fall through and drop into its box. The smallest sizes begin first, and all the small oranges are caught as they try to pass the hole. It takes on an average just 220 of these oranges to fill a box, and, though the box is labeled with this number, no one ever stops to count the actual number of golden fruits that compose it. As the oranges roll down the trough the next hole is reached, and every one that will drop through the aperture goes to make up the box that is marked "200 brights" or "200 russets." The next hole is larger still, and allows 150 to the box, and the others respectively 175, 150, 120 and 90. The latter are very large, fancy fruits, and several trees will generally yield only two such boxes.

The owner of the grove is supposed to

keep himself well posted as to the condition of the market, and to know when to rush the fruit through in car lots. If the grove is a large one, the owner generally finds that all his time is occupied in superintending the work of picking, packing and shipping. The pickers need watching to see that only fruit clipped direct from the trees is brought to the house, and the sorters and packers need overseeing to keep them from getting brights and russets mixed, or bad oranges in the box. The smaller fruit grower cannot afford to hire so much work done, and he has to go in hand and glove, and help at everything. He has fewer men to work for him, and his sphere of superintendence is consequently limited. Sometimes several northern fellows will own a grove on shares, and they will do the work well for mutual benefit, and they do not need to call in the services of professional fruit gatherers.

In this way between four and six million boxes of oranges are picked, packed and shipped in the state of Florida. They come in just before the holidays, and the flow keeps up with more or less regularity until March. By that time the new fruit blossoms are scenting the air with their fragrance, and the old fruit is getting over-ripe and dropping from the trees.

TIS ALONG THE LINE OF PROGRESS.

The march of progress in business methods tends at the present time more strongly than ever towards a consolidation of interests between the wholesaler and the retailer. What is good for one is good for the other, and this fact is more fully realized by the city dealers than those of the country. The present movement of jobbers all over the country in the matter of refusing to sell country dealers who neglect to carry insurance on their stocks is widespread, and the sooner it is made absolutely necessary for the country merchant to insure, the better it will be for the latter and the safer it will be for the people who hitherto have sold him valuable stocks of goods, and depended on his luck to escape loss by a conflagration.

In nine cases out of ten, when a country store burns down the stock is a total loss, for there is seldom adequate facilities for fighting fire. If a proper amount of insurance is carried the burned out merchant finds himself able to pay his debts, and with sufficient money and undamaged credit to re-establish himself in business. If, on the other hand, he carries no insurance, he wakes up some fine morning to find his house and stock in ashes and himself a ruined man. His debts stare him in the face, and he has no means of meeting his obligations. This is not an imaginary case. It has occurred in dozens of cases.

There has long been a sentiment among the wholesalers against dealing with country merchants who refuse to protect at once their creditors and themselves, from a mistaken sense of security. The prevailing impression seems to be that the country dealer should insure for at least two-thirds of his valuation, and that his failure to provide against disaster both to himself and the man who sells him goods, should furnish sufficient grounds for a refusal to supply him.—Commercial Tribune.

THE

In a
of cou
men w
the m
The m
side d
world
men w
nothir
The
on the
absolu
though
they l
to the
world
to re
the v
trans

PEP

The
Lecle
a bus
whicl
when
culti
grow
Caml
ed by
They
able of
An i
be o
culti
prov
in St
of Su
morn
taini
prof
mad
take
old;
ten
in t
seas
ure,
of i
shri
atte
stro
they
bac
can
pla
per
the
ues
pla
gra
two
con
will
rem
a r
con
pla
gat
ary
are
tur
fro
the
and
pe
gel
fro
dis
ing
er
th

THE MEN WHO MOVE THINGS.

In a talk to young men, on the subject of courage, a gentleman once said: "The men who have moved the world have been the men whom the world couldn't move. The men who have turned the world upside down have been the men whom the world could not turn upside down. The men who move things are the men whom nothing can move.

The men whose names shine brightest on the pages of history are the men who absolutely refused to conform to the thoughts and habits of the age in which they lived. The men who have conformed to the world have been deformed by the world, while the men who have sought to reform the world have transformed the world, and have been themselves transformed.

PEPPER-RAISING IN CAMBODIA.

The pepper plant, says M. Adhemard Leclere, in the Revue Scientifique, is not a bush, as some writers say, but a vine which has to be supported by a tree when wild, and by a strong stake when cultivated. The author has seen the vines growing nearly wild near Chandoc in Cambodia, where they had been planted by the villagers and left to themselves. They grew vigorously, and to considerable length, but bore only a few bunches of fruit, and that of an inferior quality. An abundant crop of good pepper can be obtained only by careful and skilful cultivation. The industry thrives in the province of Kampot, where it is pursued in some twenty villages. At the village of Suam Ampil there are 89 planters and more than a hundred plantations, containing 48,000 stocks. The plants are propagated from cuttings, which are made about eighteen inches long and are taken from stocks two or three years old; they are supported by stakes about ten feet high, which are solidly planted in the ground, and are fertilized at the season every year with a special manure, which is composed of eight parts of good soil and one part of pounded shrimp shells. The plants are liable to attack by a minute parasite that destroys their fruitfulness, to obviate which they are treated with a decoction of tobacco. The first crop, but an insignificant one, appears in the third year after planting. A crop of about a kilogramme per stake of two plants is gathered in the fourth year, and the increase continues for eight or ten years. Exceptional plants in good soil may return four kilogrammes per stake, but a crop of from two to three kilogrammes and a half is considered a fair average. Some plants will live fifty years, but they are seldom remunerative after forty years; and, as a rule, a plant thirty-five years old is considered of no further value. The plants bloom in May and June, and the gathering of the crop begins in February. The bunches which have turned red are picked, and the others are left for future visitations. The berries are stripped from the bunches and dried in the sun till they are black, when they are packed and made ready for sale. White or grey pepper is produced by letting the berries get a little riper, and cleansing them from their outside envelopes. In some districts the removal is assisted by soaking the berries in sea water. One laborer can usually take care of about one thousand stakes.

BRAZILLIAN SNUFF.

The snuff which at one time was made by the Indians of Brazil is said to have been excellent in flavor. Its process of manufacture was peculiar.

The mill was made of a slab of jacaranda or rosewood cut to resemble a rude wooden frying-pan, the handle being about four inches in length, and the pan part about five inches square; with the exception of a cavity in the centre of the pan, the entire face of the mill was covered with the most beautiful "key" carving, but the back was plain and void of ornament, the handle representing a reptile, bird or fish. A smooth stick of rosewood, nine inches long by three-quarters of an inch thick, and of a cylindrical shape, formed the pestle. The pan was laid on the knee, the broken leaf tobacco dropped into the cavity and then ground or kneaded with the pestle until reduced to a smoothish powder, while the fragrance was given to the snuff by the heat engendered by rubbing the leaf between the two pieces of rosewood. As soon as the powder was formed, and while yet hot, it was quickly snuffed up the nose through the hollow shin bones of a crane or other small bird, which were united by a curious piece of plaited work and were finished at the end by small, round pieces of wood to fit the nose and to insure a perfect draft. The apparatus was carried slung around the wearer's neck, and the tobacco was carried in a cruspa or bag around the shoulder.

FOOD PRODUCTS IN MEXICO.

Writing from the United States Consulate at Piedras Negras, Consul Eugene O. Fehet in a report to the Department of State at Washington, says that corn, cereals, meats and flour of all kinds are now virtually excluded from all parts of Mexico, save the narrow strip of country called the free zone, on account of a prohibitory tariff. Sugar is also excluded for the same reason. Molasses and syrups are imported to a considerable extent, chiefly for the American residents. Preserved and conserved fruits in tin or glass carry an excessive duty, and consequently the trade in these articles is limited. The duty upon a 2-pound tin is 75 cents. Our American canned fruits pay the same high duties as preserved and candied fruits that are chiefly imported from Europe. Canned vegetables, pickles and sauces can be more largely imported, as the duty is about 8 cents per pound. French, German and English products are more common in Mexico than those of the United States, but from an investigation of prices and qualities it is believed our American canned articles can successfully compete in the Mexican market, and should be pushed, as the field will repay the effort.

Condensed milk is from the United States. The demand is limited and largely confined to American mining camps, railroad construction gangs, etc.

Crackers have a fair sale, especially the sweet fancy crackers, and should be shipped in very light tin cases, as the duty is 7½ cents per pound gross weight.

Potatoes, onions and apples come from the United States and find a good market. Dried and evaporated fruits are much cheaper in Mexico than canned goods, as the duty is but 5 cents per pound net. There is a complete lack of fresh fruits in the northern half of Mexico for the greater portion of each year, and the demand for evaporated and dried fruits from the United States is very good and may be very greatly developed.

Potted meats and game under the former tariff were fairly in demand, and with the duty now reduced to 8 cents per pound, in cluding weight of tin or can, the demand will be largely increased. European potted meats command a well-deserved reputation, but some of our American specialties in this line are well abreast of the European in regard. "Deviled ham," for instance, is everywhere well known, and under the name of "Jamon del Diablo" (Devil's ham) finds a ready sale. Boneless ham in tins can be imported and sold cheaper than hams in canvas. Potted meats from Europe are generally packed in glass with tin covers, and this mode of packing is preferred in Mexico, as tin is believed to be dangerous.—Commercial Enquirer.

**MUNN'S
Famous
Boneless Codfish**

NEW and GENUINE.
NOW ARRIVING.

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

**MUNN'S
Skinless Codfish**

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

Orders can be filled at short notice after this.
**Stewart, Munn & Co.,
MONTREAL.**

**FRESH FISH - -
: : Splendid Stock**

MANITOBA WHITEFISH,
SALMON TROUT,
CODFISH, HADDOCK,
MACKEREL SMELTS,
FLOUNDERS, Etc.

Orders Promptly Filled.
D. W. PORT & CO.,
Wholesale Fish Agents,
Esplanade, - - TORONTO.

DRY GOODS.

(FROM THE DRY GOODS REVIEW.)

Reports from various sections of the country show that the roads are very heavy on account of the great fall of snow, and business is somewhat slow. In British Columbia trade has been nearly paralyzed by the intense cold, the thermometer having registered 5 below zero, an unusual thing in that province. Still this is a season when the results of lessened traffic cannot be so serious as at other seasons, but nevertheless they are being felt.

Trade is quiet this week, but by the latter part of the week will improve. Some Northwest merchants are already on the market and some have purchased bulky parcels.

People seem to have become reconciled to the advance in sewing and art silks are buying freely once more. Hence an increased demand is noticeable generally.

Latest advices from England say that on account of the recent advance in rubber, the prices of rubber clothing have advanced 6d. per garment. This will make present stocks valuable.

NOTES.

Snow white collars are being sold at ten cents per dozen less than formerly by John Macdonald & Co. These goods are imitation of celluloid. They also offer a special line of unlaundried shirts, reinforced front, heavy cotton, which can be retailed at fifty cents. The balance of a manufacturer's stock of braces at \$1.50 a dozen is a clearing quotation in which twenty different designs are included. Men's heavy sheeting coats are still selling at old prices in spite of the advance. American hairpins in imitation barrels, light houses, champagne bottles, etc., are sold so as to be retailed at 5c. each. A case of hat, towel and clothes racks has just been opened up.

W. R. Brock & Co. are showing three job lines of prints which they secured by buying the whole manufacturer's stock. They are already half sold; and as they can be sold at 8 and 10 cents dealers wanting the best value at these quantities would do well to examine these lines.

Black and colored surahs are in stock again, large shipments being opened up, by John Macdonald & Co. A further supply of plaid surahs for blouses has just been received. These goods are very active at present. Repeats of Victoria lawn and velveteens have arrived this week. The range of qualities in these lines is very choice and the prices moderate.

W. R. Brock & Co. are showing a large stock of gloves in pure silks in black, cream, tan and other colors; taffetas and lises in Hermesdorf's absolutely stainless blacks and in assorted colors. The lines they are showing to be retailed with a handsome profit at 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25 and 50 cents are, they claim, not to be equalled in value; because their order was placed early in the season, being about the first Canadian order, which

enabled them to avoid the advance of 10 to 25 per cent. which was announced immediately after their purchase.

Embroideries, especially in cambrics are being shown in long range by Caldecott, Burton & Spence. The shipments are large, although it can scarcely be said that embroideries are as strong in favor as in previous seasons. This is due to increase in favor of laces; and this house has an excellent range in Irish gimpures, Torchons and black and cream silks. In parasols and umbrellas their trade has doubled during the past year. Their 75c., 90c., \$1.15 and \$1.50 lines are, they claim, unequalled in the trade.

Wyld, Grasett & Darling are making a display this spring in prints of all kinds, cretonnes, art muslins, as well as a large variety of linen goods, which is the largest and finest in their history. The beauty of the colorings and the styles of their fancy prints would in a great measure account for the present expansion of their business. In the dress goods department they are showing very choice novelties in all classes of dress fabrics. In imported woollens, which is a very large feature of the firm's business, the latest effects in English and Scotch tweeds, worsteds, and the newest tints in spring overcoatings are shown. They have an immense variety of tailors' trimmings, and a large assortment of domestic tweeds from the best manufacturers.

What is distinctly a novelty is a very handsome range of costume silk shown by Caldecott, Burton & Spence, in Japan goods, though printed and finished in Lyons, France. The range is principally navys and blacks in polka dots, floral and figured patterns. They will come in well for blouses, but if the Canadian trade follows the American in this taste, they will be largely used for costume dresses.

W. R. Brock & Co. are showing some beautiful things in ladies' dress fabrics. The crepe shot effect in fine woollens is magnificent and taking, and their range of stripes, diagonals, and combinations of diagonals and florals is worthy of more than passing attention. They are selling rapidly at sight.

Samson, Kennedy & Co. have nearly finished shipping their spring goods. Their sales in fast black hosiery have been enormous, and they carry some very leading lines. In gloves they have a well assorted stock of laced kids, dome fasteners, silks and taffetas, and other leading varieties. Their stock of gauntlets in the different classes has been much appreciated by their customers. In their men's furnishing department they have an excellent stock of neckwear, including the Society Knot, flat shapes, and Derbys in all widths. In fancy cotton neckwear they are showing a very large range in Derbys, bows, and puffs. In McIntosh's ladies' and men's waterproof garments they carry a full range of tweeds, parmattas, sheetings and silk finishes. In shirts they are showing new lines in white, negligees, flannelettes, and knit goods. They control the celebrated "Sterling Quality" make of shirts, collars and cuffs. In umbrellas their variety is almost endless, and a special line No. 200 at \$9 is being shown which is claimed to be extra value at the price. In laces, Irish Gulpures, and Pointe D'Irlande, are the leading lines. Two-tones,

beige and black are the leading things in these. In veillings, gauze, chenille spots and nets are well assorted. They control a line of corsets known as the Sterling, and they claim it to have certain unsurpassed features. They are prepared for a huge trade in Windsor ties; plaids are the latest variety. In Ivanhoe and Bonne house caps they exhibit a nice range; also in washing sunbonnets and hats. In dress goods, whip cords, beaglines and shot effects are the season's specialties, and are shown in different qualities. They are opening up a new range of French delaines, comprising all the latest novelties.

Some of the very latest novelties in fancy boating shawls are the diagonal and basket work stitch, as shown by Gordon, Mackay & Co. in a very choice selection of colorings, principally plaid combinations. They state that their sales in the shawl department are larger than any previous season's.

Anticipating the millinery openings, W. R. Brock & Co. have just received large shipments of fancy ribbons, new frillings, new veillings, laces, Brussels' nets, Mechlins, and a variety of trimmings suitable for the millinery trade. These are marked on staple goods margin.

In view of a threatened advance in price, Gordon, Mackay & Co. have placed an exceedingly large order for handkerchiefs, including a range of Shamrock bleach cotton, in 5-8, 3-4, and 7-8. This range is making a deservedly high reputation for itself on account of its exceptional value.

The showing of John Macdonald & Co.'s woollen department for this season is a most extensive one, being composed of much that is new, and all that is desirable for the merchant tailoring and general trade. Black worsted coatings is one of the special lines to which their buyer has been paying particular attention. They show an immense range in a variety of makes and weaves. In colored worsted suitings their assortment is an extensive one, and excellent taste has been displayed in the selection of it.

THE U. S. SUGAR TARIFF.

It is said that no action relating to sugar will be taken until the new Administration assumes control. An extra session of Congress in March depends largely upon the action or non-action of the present Congress on the silver question. In the meantime the newspapers of the United States are quite active in moulding public opinion to some decisive action on sugar, and generally in the direction of continuing free trade rather than a duty. The annexation of the Sandwich Islands, which is now being agitated is really quite a question of sugar tariff. For fifteen years up to April 1, 1891, under the reciprocity treaty with the islands, the United States virtually paid the sugar producers of those islands a bounty of two cents per pound, amounting to about \$5,000,000 per annum. Since April 1, 1891, under the McKinley bill, the islands have lost this bounty, and the United States is paying it instead to our own sugar producers. The Sandwich Islands will not accept from us any annexation or protectorate or what not that does not give them this \$5,000,000 bounty on sugar, hence the question becomes in reality a tariff question, and should be considered in connection with the general revision of the tariff, when that subject is before Congress.

JUST ARRIVED - -

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

DAVIDSON & HAY,

36 Yonge St., TORONTO.



... **HIGHLAND** ...
A NEW SOURCE OF REVENUE TO THE GROCERS
... **EVAPORATED CREAM** Unsweetened ...

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

... PREPARED BY ... FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE GROCERS

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

WRIGHT & COPP, Ontario Agents. Toronto L. H. DOBBIN, Montreal, Quebec Agent.

BURNHAM'S CLAM BOUILLON.

IT IS A GREAT SUCCESS.

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

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

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

ARE THE FINEST QUALITY AND GUARANTEED PURE.



BATTY AND CO'S

PICKLES . . . | JAMS
SAUCES . . . | and—
MARMALADES | JELLIES



A TRIAL ORDER WILL SATISFY THE BUYER THAT BATTY'S ARE THE BEST.

123 and 125 FINSBURY PAVEMENT, LONDON, ENGLAND.

WRIGHT & COPP, DOMINION AGENTS, TORONTO.

In consequence of large sales, we have cleared out all Japans under 15 cts. per lb., but now offer:

Special Values at 15 to 16c.
 “ “ “ 20 to 25c.
 Japan Nibs “ 12½ to 14c.
 Congous “ 15 to 16c.
 Indians and Ceylons all grades

LIGHTBOUND, RALSTON & CO. Wholesale Grocers MONTREAL

SERVING WATERMELON.

The nicest and most convenient way of serving watermelon, which is often served so clumsily that it is an embarrassment to both hostess and guest, is to cut off the ends and lay a very thick slice of the fruit on a folded napkin on a round dish. Take a tablespoon and scoop out two or three spoonfuls of the ripest part for each person. Have very cold, and serve with forks. In China the fruit is often frozen for a dessert. Scoop out the pulp, free it from seeds, mash it quite fine, and mix with it a cupful of powdered sugar. It may be served in a bowl or basket shaped from the rind.—Ex.

THE WORLD'S HOP CROP.

The Homestead of Syracuse publishes an exhibit of the world's supply and demand of hops for the current season, ending August 31, 1893. The exact shortage on the world's supply is 3,500,000 pounds, which must be made up by the consumption of old stock if there be enough on hand for the purpose. There is an estimated shortage of 6,000,000 pounds in the English supply, and England has yet to secure enough hops to meet this demand before the end of the season. It is noteworthy that while every effort has been made to keep the price of American much below 25 cents per pound foreign hops have been imported at a cost of 39 cents, in addi-

tion to the duty, thus showing that American brewers are willing to pay fully 55 cents for foreign hops, while they begrudge 25 cents for American hops, which, on the whole, are infinitely superior to the imported article, which is mostly of cheap Russian growth, repacked in Germany and labelled as choice Bavarian hops and especially for the export trade. The output of beer in this country increased by 50,000 barrels during the first four months of the present season ending January.

LOTS OF BRAIN WORK.

The careful observer who will spend some time in the principal stores where the commission business is extensively conducted must be impressed with the necessity of a cool, level head to keep the wheels in motion, and at the same time avoid the risks that lead to loss. In other words, it seems to be absolutely necessary to have one man at least in the firm who will devote most of his time to "thinking." That is perhaps the proper expression.

It is necessary to study carefully each week and each month what to do and how to do it, keeping in the proper channels the various lines necessary in a successful business. The products of each season and in each accessible district must be looked after in time before secured or controlled by rival firms and competing markets. All these

matters and a hundred others that might be added can never be judiciously managed without careful forethought and timely action.

Therefore, the firm doing a large business who would keep close to shore and avoid the breakers must see the necessity of a man whose time will be largely devoted to thinking. By no other means can a prudent and safe business be so well conducted—by no other step can the business be so well divested of the elements of risk and the hasty steps that lead to losses and errors. The average commission merchant permits himself to get too busy, and too often with labors which might be delegated to others—to cheaper help. Physical labors do not compare with brain work in the commission business no more than they do in other walks of life.—P. M. Kiely, in Produce Trade Reporter.

A customer secured is a promise of greater salary in time.

If you want books, it is rarely wise to pay double price for them to a travelling book-seller.

The neglect to look after minute details in the factory is a source of great loss to many producers.

The trader who pays his way must sell at a profit, and cannot afford to cut below others in the same line.

"There are geniuses in trade, as well as in war or the state, or letters; and the reason why this or that man is fortunate is not to be told. It lies in the man."—EMERSON.

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

CAN

Th
chee
lish
out,
thro
very
keep
mon
to 7
cwt.
can
ed v
at 5
50s.
off,
is b
pots
eral
litl
quo
pric
54s.
inte

T
plb
the
ho
cul
ae
18
Ba
ab
Ge
sta
tic
tel
ce
du
ye
18
18
18
18
yi
18
er
ol
vl
ol
be
of
a
ir
is
ir
o
s
n
v
a
X
E
d
s
ll
c
f
t
l
3

CANADIAN CHEESE IN ENGLAND.

The London Grocer by latest mail says of cheese: No change can be reported in English produce, which, as previously pointed out, for some time past is in poor supply through stocks in the country having run very low, and a limited demand suffices to keep prices up to their former level; common qualities from 56s. to 62s. useful at 66s. to 70s. and fine to finest at 74s. to 86s. per cwt. The market for Canadian and American maintains a firm appearance, and selected white cheese has realized a slight advance at 57s. with colored at 56s. Qualities about 50s. to 52s. having been principally worked off, hardly any are obtainable thereat, and it is believed that the general stocks at the depots and warehouses in London are considerably shrunken. In Dutch cheese there is little doing, but the supply is meagre and quotations are fairly supported. The top prices for New Zealand cheese are 50s. to 54s. and for "skims" 28s. to 30s. whilst no intermediate sorts are on show.

HOP GROWING IN GERMANY.

The American consul at Frankfort supplies the following particulars respecting the cultivation of and trade in, German hops: The area of land devoted to hop culture in Germany in 1889 was 113,116 acres; in 1890, 109,927 acres; and in 1891, 109,826 acres. Of this whole area Bavaria had 66,262 acres in 1890, or about half the hop fields of the whole German Empire, and this proportion is steady and nearly invariable, the variation in area in Bavaria during the past ten years not having exceeded 10 per cent. The entire hop product of Germany during the past ten years has been by years as follows: 1882, 36,296,000 lbs.; 1883, 41,218,000; 1884, 57,540,000; 1885, 66,196,000; 1886, 60,238,000; 1887, 48,580,000; 1888, 44,520,000; 1889, 71,565,000; 1890, 49,262,000; 1891, 46,800,000. In Bavaria alone the yield of 1890 was 28,439,000 lbs.; and in 1891, 22,440,000 lbs., or about half the entire product of the empire. On the 1st of January, 1892, 5 per cent. of the previous season's crop remained in the hands of the farmers, the remaining 95 per cent. being in the hands of brewers and dealers or consumed. It is impossible to separate that part of the hop supply which is in the hands of dealers from that which is owned by brewers, for the reason that in any cases brewers have purchased and own large quantities which they keep stored in the warehouses of dealers, withdrawing the hops gradually as they are needed for consumption. The hops of Bavaria are mostly collected and marketed at Nuremberg, though Bamberg and Munich are also important hop markets. Every large city in southern Germany deals more or less in hops, though in some of these places the quantity handled little beyond the supply needed for local consumption. The entire export of hops from the whole of Germany to all countries during the year 1889 was as follows: Austria, 1,100,000 lbs.; France, 3,500,000; Russia, 1,700,000; Belgium,

2,400,000; England, 8,000,000; United States, 4,000,000; other countries, 6,000,000; total, 26,700,000. The total exports of 1891 are estimated at 19,712,400 lbs, but the official statistics are not available until several months after the close of the year to which they refer. Hops are also imported into Germany, mainly from Bohemia and Hungary, the total imports for the whole Empire being 2,700,000 lbs. in 1885; in 1886, 2,300,000; in 1887, 2,500,000; in 1888, 2,400,000; and in 1889, 3,700,000. The range of prices for 1891 was as follows: In October, at the harvest season, 7 1-2d. to 1s. 2 1-2d. per pound. It should be understood, however, that these prices are the rates paid by dealers to the hop growers for their crop as picked, and without being cured, the curing process being usually performed in Germany by the dealers, whereas in England and the United States hops are uniformly dried by the farmers and delivered to the merchant cured, baled, and in marketable condition. The outlook for hop-growing in Germany can hardly be called favorable. The crop is an uncertain one both as regards yield and price. In a poor season the harvest, in all but the most favored localities, is apt to be meagre, though the ruling price may be high. In a good year there is invariably an overproduction with a corresponding depression in values, so that within a space of twelve months hops may sell at 20 marks or 400 marks for a given quantity of the same product. This uncertainty is especially distasteful to the German farmer, who usually is a man content with a moderate profit provided it be reasonably certain, but he has no capital which justifies him in taking great or uncertain chances. The Bavarian Government, recognizing the uncertainty of the culture, advises the peasants to restrict hop growing and turn their attention more to asparagus and small fruits. The manufacture and consumption of beer are steadily, though slowly, increasing in Germany, but the use of hops does not increase proportionately, for the reason that notwithstanding the rigid restrictions and penalties that are imposed on all adulterations in brewing, the use of substitutes which cheapen the cost of production, is constantly augmenting. It is not probable that American hops will, for a long time at least, find an important market in Germany, for the reasons that this country already produces a surplus, which forms an important article of export, and because most German brewers who have tried American hops affect to believe that they are not as suitable as those of native growth.

ROADS AND GOOD GOVERNMENT.

The following from Merchants' Review is intended for American readers, but in its application it can be made to reach Canadians:

The question of the improvement of the condition of country roads is certainly receiving the attention it deserves, says our contemporary, important as it is to farmers, country merchants, and receivers of country produce. One can hardly take up a paper or magazine which does not contain either an account of a meeting of some organization for the improvement of the roads or an article emphasizing the importance of the movement. But the question of good roads is not of greater moment than the question of good municipal, or town, or county government, and yet, although good roads,

like good, clean streets, may be expected to follow good government—the proper care of the public thoroughfare being one of the duties of the authorities in our cities and towns—there seems to be a great deal of indifference among those chiefly concerned, that is to say, the business men, as to the kind of government which is furnished. In most of the larger cities good paving is conspicuously absent, while street cleaning appears to be one of the lost arts. The result is that trucking or carting is made more expensive than it ought to be, while the goods of retail merchants are often injured by the clouds of dust and dirt which arise in the streets during dry weather, and enter through every crevice in the store windows and door to the greater or less detriment of the stock. The conditions of the streets of the leading cities ought to receive greater attention than usual this summer, because there is a probability of cholera making its appearance here, but how can the public expect to have clean streets with such governments as those of New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston and other large cities. Immense sums of money may be spent in spasmodic attempts to avoid the threatened danger, but if they are misapplied, as they probably will be if they are allowed to pass through the hands of incompetent and corrupt office-holders, the work will almost certainly be badly done.

Municipal government, with hardly an exception, is excessively costly in this country, and is as inefficient as it is expensive. The consequence of the waste of money in this manner is a heavy tax rate, which in turn affects the cost of living of urban communities. Rents are enormously high in most eastern cities, as many retail merchants know from sad experience, and one of the reasons is the high tax rate, for which the squandering of municipal funds in excessive salaries and other directions is responsible.

Good, yet economical government, whether in towns or cities, is certainly a great desideratum, but it will seldom be seen unless the public bestirs itself in that direction as vigorously as it seems to be doing in the endeavor to better the condition of the country thoroughfares. The trouble is no doubt that partisan feelings are allowed to interfere with movements for reform in municipal and town governments. The Democrat will not sacrifice what he deems his party principles by voting for a good candidate of Republican proclivities, and the Republican voter will have nothing to do with the Democrat who runs on a reform ticket for a city or town office. State and national elections are held at the same time as the local elections, and the issues are mixed by crafty politicians and partisan newspapers, whereas local issues should not and need not be involved in those upon which the more momentous elections are decided. Instead of local governments being administered in a business-like manner by men who understand how to transact business, and therefore in an economical and efficient way, they are placed in the hands of political machines, the managers of which are only interested in extracting as much money as possible from the taxpayers' pockets for the benefit of themselves and their hordes of followers. The system is so bad that it is wonderful the results are not worse than they really are. Good municipal and town government ought to be as dear to the hearts of the public as good roads, but the Greater desideratum is in danger of being neglected in the agitation for the lesser although still important object.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

SALES MADE OR PENDING.

Steeves & Scott, grocers, Moncton, N. B., have dissolved.

The general stock of R. J. Harrison, Fleeteville, has been sold.

Foote Bros., lobster packers, Grand Bank, Nfd., have dissolved.

The general stock of Begg & Co., of Colingwood, is to be sold.

J. G. Gibson, boots and shoes, Carleton Place has closed up his business.

Perkins & McCracken, grocers, of this city, are advertising their business for sale.

The general stock of D. A. McLean, of McIntyre, has been sold at 56c. on the dollar.

Miss Elizabeth Kerr, general store, Drumbo, has been succeeded by J. J. Pickard.

The general stock of D. Paguette of St. Elphege, Que., has been sold at 35c. on the dollar.

A. W. & R. Corbeil, grocers, Montreal, have sold out to P. Grace & Co., who take possession May 1.

The dry goods and boot and shoe stock of Harris & Weir, Kingsville, has been sold at 60c. on the dollar.

The Tegart bankrupt stock of boots and shoes has been sold at Woodstock at 76c. on the dollar to Mr. Hatch.

H. E. Thomas, general store, Vaneesa, has been succeeded by George Howey. Mr. Thomas has gone to Feeterville.

Ashplaut & Brown, boots and shoes, London, have dissolved; John S. Brown continues. J. R. Grant, tobacconist, of the same city, has been succeeded by A. E. Ladell.

FIRES.

M. and J. Hickey, general store and liquors, Chatham, N.B., have been burned out.

The two-story frame store and dwelling, occupied by William Nightingale, Brussels, was burned Saturday night. Loss on furniture \$2,000, and stock \$11,000. The insurance is divided between the Norwich Union, Western, Northern, Mercantile, Waterloo, Commercial Union and Royal.

DEATHS.

Mr. J. P. O'Malley, dealer in groceries and liquors, Newmarket.

H. D. Prince, of the firm of H. B. & T. R. Prince, general merchants, Mount Uniacke, N. S.

John Wishart, one of the oldest residents of St. John, N.B., and the oldest merchant and business man, died Sunday. Mr. Wishart was in his 94th year, having been born at Montrose, Scotland, in 1799.

DIFFICULTIES, ASSIGNMENTS, COMPROMISES.

L. S. Lewis, general store, Newboro, has assigned. The creditors will meet 24th inst.

J. R. Elliott, general merchant, of Lawrencetown, N.S., is offering to compromise.

Edwards & Co., groceries, etc., Dundalk, have assigned and the estate is to be wound up.

George Halliday, general merchant, Arm-prior, is offering to compromise at 40c on the dollar.

Nathan Markson, general merchant, Glen Almond, Que., is in luck. He has secured a compromise.

General storekeeping has not proved profitable to Thomas MacNicol, of Oak Lake, and he has assigned.

W. F. Beck & Co., wholesale wines, Montreal, are in difficulties, and a demand of assignment has been made.

Edward Snell, merchant at Jamestown, has had to assign. C. B. Armstrong, of London, is in charge of the stock.

W. J. Kirk, general merchant, Webbwood, has assigned to J. W. Lawrence, and a meeting of creditors has been called for 28th inst.

A general storekeeper at St. John, N.B., named John Calder, has been unable to make financial ends meet, and so he has assigned.

Auguste Demers, groceries and liquor dealer, Montreal, has assigned. He owes about \$6,000, and the largest creditor is A. J. Charlebois, \$2,778.

W. A. P. McPherson, general merchant, Little Grace Bay, N.S., has assigned. So has Jacob S. Hart, who is in the same line of business at Whycomagh, N.S.

W. & R. Bryne, run a general store in Cupids, Nfd, but they could not woo enough customers and so woe has come upon them they having applied to be declared insolvents.

Joseph Amable Thibault, grocer, has assigned at the demand of the Rev. Jude Amable Thibault, with liabilities of \$5,377 81. The largest creditor is the Rev. J. A. Thibault, \$2,000.

Groceries, dry goods and fresh meat. Carney & Barrett, of Nelson, B.C., were in all these, but could not get enough out of them to make financial ends meet, and so they have assigned.

A meeting of the creditors of Fred Johnson, of Walkerville, was held in Windsor,

Friday afternoon. It was agreed to extend the time for three, six and nine months. Mr. Johnson's total indebtedness is \$1,900, and his assets are about \$2,400, which includes book accounts to the amount of \$1,100. R. F. Sutherland was appointed trustee to take an assignment of the accounts and a mortgage on the chattels for security.

Shiple & Co., private bankers, Ailsa Craig, have suspended payment. Liabilities are estimated at \$66,000. The bank was largely taken advantage of by stock dealers and farmers, and the deposits were large. One farmer in the neighborhood is said to have had \$12,000 on deposit. At a meeting of the creditors, held Saturday, an offer of 40c. on the dollar was refused and the estate was ordered to be wound up.

THE BEET CROP.

Mr. Licht's report of Jan. 21st., gives the following estimate in tons of the European Beet Sugar production of the 1892-93 campaign, as compared with the three preceding campaigns:

	1892-3	1891-2	1890-1	1889-90
Germany	1,210,000	1,198,156	1,331,965	1,261,607
Austria	772,000	786,356	776,473	753,078
France	690,000	654,377	694,037	787,989
Russia	460,000	550,991	544,162	451,711
Belgium	185,000	180,377	205,828	221,180
Holland	75,000	46,815	78,645	69,765
Other Countries	97,000	88,635	80,900	80,900
Total	3,402,000	3,501,980	3,710,895	3,633,630

ANTI-TOBACCO.

The enemies of tobacco have not yet died out. An Anti-Tobacco Association still continues to exist, we believe, but its outlook cannot be very cheerful. "Smokers are still liable to be told that Balzac wrote: "Le tabac détruit le corps, attaque l'intelligence, et hebeté une nation"; and the opinions of certain doctors are often quoted with great unctious; but lovers of tobacco console themselves with the trite reflection that doctors disagree, and with the thought that if tobacco is a poison, it must be, as Fontenelle said of coffee, a very slow poison. Most of us will continue to applaud Lord Lytton's summing up: "A pipe! It is a great soother, a pleasant comforter. Blue devils fly before its honest breath. It ripens the brain, it opens the heart; and the man who smokes thinks like a sage and acts like a Samaritan."—All the Year Round.

Todhunter, Mitchell & Co.,

—DIRECT IMPORTERS OF—

HIGH GRADE COFFEES,

Old Government Java, Arabian Mocha, Plantation Ceylon, Maracaibo and Santos.

Grocers draw trade by selling their FAVORITE EXCELSIOR BLEND.

RELIABLE ROASTING BY PATENTED PROCESS.

TORONTO.

It Pays to
keep a
Stock of

PERRIN'S COUGH DROPS

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

SITUATIONS VACANT.

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

BUSINESS CHANCES.

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

A GROCERY BUSINESS FOR SALE IN THE town of Chatham; a choice business stand, good opening for an experienced, live man with some capital. John McClary, London, Ont. 10

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

WANTED—1,000,000 LBS. EVAPORATED AND sun dried apples, for which highest cash prices will be paid, delivered on cars. Special arrangements with large dealers. Send samples, stating quantity, etc., promptly to Michael Doyle & Co., Exporters and Jobbers, Evaporated and Dried Fruits, Rochester, N. Y., U.S.A.

GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE.—FOR SALE—General Store, Building and Stock, Dwelling House and Grain Elevator, at Kippen, on London, Huron and Bruce R. R. Well situated in an excellent section and enjoys a splendid patronage. For further particulars apply to D. Weismiller, Kippen, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED.

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

YOUNG MAN WITH TEN YEARS EXPERI-ence in grocery lines wishes to secure position in general store in country. Good refer-ences. F. W. B., CANADIAN GROCER.

**COWAN'S
COCOAS AND
CHOCOLATES**

Are Standard, and sold by all grocers.



CHAS. WILSON
Manufacturer of
PRIZE MEDAL
Ginger Ale

TRADE MARK (Registered) —AND—
Mineral Waters
SODA WATER, Etc., SYPHONS
TELEPHONE 3004. 519 Sherbourne St. TORONTO.

SEEDS — Everything for the Farm and Garden

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

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

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

WANTED—Choice Dutch Sets and Shallot Onions

GENERAL STOCK OF MERCHANDISE AND BUILDING FOR SALE

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

t.f. EDITOR, THE GROCER.

Soaps

Sanitary, New Process,
Borax Electric . . .

Our Prices Have not been Advanced as yet.

SEE OUR TRAVELLERS

Pure Gold Mfg. Co.

**31 and 33 Front St. East
TORONTO**

CHAS. SOUTHWELL & CO., LONDON, ENGLAND.

ENGLISH JAMS, JELLIES, PRESERVES, AND MARMALADES.

SPECIALTY IN CLEAR JELLY MARMALADES

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

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

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

GENUINE CREAMERY BUTTER

In lots of 5 tubs and upwards, price 24½ cts. per lb., cash; single tubs 50 lbs. each, will be shipped as samples on receipt of \$12.50.

JACKSON & HALLETT EXPORTERS OF CREAMERY BUTTER GUELPH, ONT

- Tutti Frutti Cash Box. -



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

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

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



USE **SPANISH BLACKING**
THE KING OF BLACKINGS

THE F. F. DALLEY CO. OF HAMILTON, L^{TD}.

E. BROWN & SON'S

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

BOOT PREPARATIONS
SOLD EVERYWHERE.



MELTONIAN BLACKING

(As used in the Royal Household)
Renders the Boots soft, durable and waterproof.



MELTONIAN CREAM

(white or black)
For Renovating all kinds of Glace Kid Boots and Shoes.



ROYAL LUTETIAN CREAM

The best for Cleaning and Polishing Russian and Brown Leather Boots, Tennis Shoes, etc.



NONPAREIL DE GUICHE

Parisian Polish
For Varnishing Dress Boots and Shoes is more elastic and easier to use than any other

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

OUR TRAVELLERS

Are now on the road with an elegant line of Biscuits and Confectionery.

We are this year introducing many specialties. Ask to see them, or write direct to the house for samples.

Wm. Paterson & Son
BRANTFORD.

By Royal Warrant, Manufacturers To Her Majesty, The Queen.

THE "MOST POPULAR" BLACK LEAD.
THE "MOST REMARKABLE" POLISH.

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

"CLEANLINESS"
Nixey's
Black NO DUST
Lead

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



FOR BRIGHT, SILVERY, QUICK POLISH FOR STOVES & GRATES, ALWAYS USE
w. G. NIXEY'S
"SILVER MOONLIGHT
PLUMBAGO"
STOVE POLISH.

Always Bright & Beautiful. In Large Packets 1d. & 2d. each.

Use only for Laundry Purposes, producing the best results.



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

For Knives, Forks, Brass and Steel Work, &c., &c. Won't Wear the Blades like others.

6d. and 1s. Tins.
NIXEY'S
"INVICTA" KNIFE POLISH.

OF ALL STOREKEEPERS EVERYWHERE. Wholesale: W. G. NIXEY, London, England.

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

R. & T. WATSON, Manufacturing Confectioners,

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

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

75 Front Street East, - - TORONTO.

KOFF NO MORE.

WATSON'S COUGH DROPS

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

S.A. Van Dam & Co

37 Old Corn Exchange, Manchester,

and

23 Mathew Street, Liverpool, England.

Solicit Consignments of

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

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.

FIRM FOUNDED 1850.

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

THE CANADIAN GROCER PRICES CURRENT.

TORONTO, Feb. 24, 1893.

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

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

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

BAKING POWDER.

PURE GOLD, per doz	5 lb. cans, 1 doz. in case	19 80
4 lb. cans, 1 doz. in case	16 00	
2 1/4 lb. cans, 1 and 2 doz. in case	10 50	
16 oz. cans, 2 and 4 doz. in case	4 60	
12 oz. cans, 2 and 4 doz. in case	3 70	
8 oz. cans, 2 and 4 doz. in case	2 40	
6 oz. cans, 2 and 4 doz. in case	1 90	
4 oz. cans, 4 and 6 doz. in case	1 25	
Dunn's No. 1, in tins	2 00	
" " " " "	75	
Cook's Gem, in 1 lb pkgs	\$1 75	
" " " " " 7 oz pkgs	85	
" " " " " 2 oz "	40	
" " " " " 5 lb tins	65	
" " " " " bulk, per lb	12	
Empire, 5 dozen 4 oz cans	\$0 75	
" " " " " 4 " "	1 15	
" " " " " 2 " "	2 00	
" " " " " 5 lb cans	9 00	
" " " " " bulk, per lb	15	



COOK'S FRIEND.

(In Paper Packages.) Per doz	
Size 1, in 2 and 4 doz boxes	\$2 40
" " 10, in 4 doz boxes	80
" " 2, in 6 " "	7c
" " 12, in 6 " "	45
" " 3, in 4 " "	45
Pound tins, 3 oz in case	3 0c
12 oz tins, 3 oz in case	2 40
5 oz tins, 4 " "	1 10
5 lb tins, 1/2 " "	14 00
Ocean Wave, 1/2 lb, 4 doz cases	75
" " 1/4 lb, 4 " "	1 30
Ocean Wave No. 1, 2 " "	1 90
" " 1 lb, 2 " "	2 2c
" " 5 lb, 1/2 " "	9 60
WHITE STAR, per doz	
4oz tins, 3 doz in case	0 75
12 " " 2 doz in case	2 00
5lb " " 1 doz in case	9 00
5oz glass jars, 2 1/2 doz in case	1 10
10 oz glass jars, 2 doz in case	
Bulk, per lb	
doz. in case	Price
Dime cans, 4	\$1 00
4 oz " 3	1 50
6 " " 3	2 25
8 " " 3	3 00
12 " " 1 to 4	4 25
16 " " 1 to 3	5 75
2 1/2 lbs " 1 or 1	12 00
4 " " 1 or 1	18 25
5 " " 1 or 1	22 75
10 " " 1	44 00

BISCUITS.

TORONTO BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY CO.	
Abernethy	84
Arrowroot	\$0 10 1/2
Butter	0 6
" 3 lbs	0 20
Cabin	0 7 1/2
Cottage	0 8 1/2

Digestive	0 08
Daisy Wafer	0 16
Garibaldi	0 09
Gingerbread	0 10
Ginger Nuts	0 10
Graham Wafer	0 09
Lemon	0 10
Milk	0 09
Nic Nac	0 12
Oyster	0 06 1/2
People's Mixed	0 10
Pic Nic	0 09
Prairie	0 08 1/2
Rich Mixed	3 14
School Cake	0 11
Soda	0 06
" 3 lb.	0 20
Sultana	0 10
Tea	0 09
Tid Bits	0 12
Variety	0 10
Village	0 07 1/2
Wine	0 08 1/2

BLACKING.

Day & Martin's, pints, per doz	\$3 20
" " 1/2 " "	2 10
" " 1/4 " "	1 10
Spanish, No. 3	4 50
" " 5	8 00
" " 10	9 00
Japanese, No. 3	7 50
Jaquot's French No. 2	3 00
" " " 3	4 50
" " " 4	8 00
" " " 5	10 00
1-gross Cabinets, asst	7 50
Egyptian, No. 1	9 00
" " 2	4 50
P. G. FRENCH DRESSING (LADIES.)	
For ladies' and children's boots and shoes.	per doz
No. 7, 1 or 2 doz. in box	\$2 00
No. 4, " " " "	1 25
P. G. FRENCH BLACKING.	
" " " " "	per gross
1/2 No. 4	\$1 00
1/2 No. 6	4 50
1/2 No. 8	7 25
1/2 No. 10	25

BLACK LEAD.

NIXEY'S	London	Canada
Refined in 1d., 2d., 4d. and 1s. packages, (9lb. boxes)	7s 6d	\$2 5
Jubilee in 1oz. and 2 oz. round blocks in cartons (9 lb. boxes)	4s 3d	2 00
Silver Moonlight, Plum-bago Stove Polish (13 1/2 lb. boxes)		
6 1/2 lb. in large 1/4d. pkts, 1 gross	4s 3d	1 50
13 lb. in large 1/4d. pkts, 2 gross	8s 6d	3 00
13 lb. in large 1d. pkts, 1 gross	7s 6d	2 50
13 lb. in large 2d. pkts, 1 gross	7s 6d	2 50
Reckitt's Black Lead, per box. 1 lb.		
Each box contains either 1 gro., 1 oz.: 1/2 gro., 2 oz., or 1/4 gro., 4 oz.		

F. F. DALLEY & CO.

Silver Star Stove Paste	9 00
Packed in fancy wood boxes, each box contains 3 doz.	
BLU.	
Reckitt's Pure Blue, per gross	2 10
NIXEY'S	
Soho Square in 8lb. boxes, of 16x6d boxes, London	6s 0d
Soho Square in 8 lb. boxes, of 16x6d. boxes, Canada	\$2 25

CORN BROOMS.

CHAS. BOECKH & SONS, per doz	
X Carpet, 4 strings, net	\$3 60
" " " " "	3 20
" " " " "	2 90
XXX Hurl 4 " " "	2 90
1X " " " "	2 65
2X Parlor 4 " " "	2 50
3 " " " "	2 25
4 " " " "	1 85
5 " " " "	1 50
Warehouse 4 " " "	3 25
Ship 4 " " "	4 00
1 Cable 2 wire bands, net	3 25
2 " " " "	4 00

Jelly Wafers = Erie Biscuits =

Our new Biscuits. Ask our travellers to show samples, they are great sellers. Our Sodas still continue to be the best made.

Toronto Biscuit and Confectionery Co.

7 Front Street East

Prices current, continued—

J. W. COWAN & CO.

Standard Java in sealed tins, 25 and 50 lbs.	36
Standard Imperial in sealed tins, 25 and 50 lbs.	33
Standard Blend in sealed tins, 25 and 50 lbs.	35
Ground, in tins, 5, 10, 15 and 25 lbs.	20 36
Say's Parisian, in 1/4 and 1/2 lb tins	30

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Alum	lb	\$0 02	\$0 03
Blue Vitriol		0 06	0 07
Brimstone		0 03	0 03 1/2
Borax		0 12	0 14
Camphor		0 65	0 75
Carbolic Acid		0 30	0 50
Castor Oil		0 07 1/2	0 08
Cream Tartar		0 28	0 30
Epsom Salts		0 01 1/2	0 02
Paris Green		0 16	0 17
Extract Logwood, bulk		0 13	0 14
Extract Logwood, bulk	boxes	0 15	0 17
Gentian		0 10	0 13
Glycerine, per lb.		0 17	0 20
Hellbore		0 16	0 17
Iodine		0 50	0 60
Insect Powder		0 30	0 35
Saltpetre		0 08 1/2	0 09
Soda Bicarb, per keg		2 50	2 75
Sal Soda		1 00	1 25
Madder		0 12 1/2	---

DURABLE PAILS AND TUBS

WM. CANE & SONS, MANUFACTURING CO

NEWMARKET.

Steel hoops, painted and grain'd	Per doz.	2 20
Brass hoops, oiled and varnish.		3 25
No 1 tubs		9 50
No 2 "		8 50
No 3 "		7 50

EXTRACTS.

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

FLUID BEEF.

JOHNSTON'S, MONTREAL

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

FRUITS.

FOREIGN.

Currants, Provincial, bbls.	5 1/2
" " " " bbls	5
" Filistras, bbls	6
" " " " bbls	6 1/2

Currants, Patras, bbls	5 1/2
" " " " bbls	6
" " " " cases	7 7
" " " " Vostizkas, cases	7 1/2
" " " " cases	8 1/2
" " " " 5-crown Excelsior (cases)	8 1/2
Dates, Persian, boxes	5 6 1/2
Figs, Elemes, 14oz., per box	11 11 1/2
" " 10 lb boxes	11 12
" " 30 lb bxs. 7 crown	15 16
Prunes, Bosnia, casks	4 1/2
" " " " cases, new	5 1/2
Raisins, Valencia, offstalk	3 1/2
" " " " old	4 1/2
Selected Layers	7 1/2
Raisins, Sultanas	6 1/2
" " Eleme	6 1/2
" " Malaga	6 1/2
London layers	2 25
Loose muscatels	2 50
Imperial cabinets	4 00
Connoisseur clusters	4 50
Extra dessert	4 50
" " " " qrs.	4 50
Royal clusters	3 50
Fancy Vega boxes	3 80
Black baskets	3 80
" " " " qrs.	3 80
Blue " " " " qrs.	3 80
Fine Dehesas	3 80
" " " " qrs.	3 80
Lemons	2 75
Oranges, Jamaica	3 00
" " " " Valencia	4 50
" " " " Florida	5 00
" " " " Seedlings	5 00
" " " " Navels	5 00

DOMESTIC

Apples, Dried, per lb.	0 05 1/2
do Evaporated	0 07 1/2

FISH.

Oysters, per gallon	1 50
" select, per gallon	2 00
Pickered " per lb	0 08
Pike " do	0 07
White fish " do	0 07
Manitoba White fish do	0 07
Salmon Trout " do	0 07
Lake herring " p. 100	1 50
Pickled and Salt Fish:	
Labrador herring, p. bbl	6 00
Shore herring " "	5 00
Salmon trout, per 1/2 bbl	5 00
White Fish, 1/2 bbl.	5 50
Dried Fish:	
Codfish, per quintal	5 25
" cases	6 00
Boneless fish " per lb	0 04
Boneless cod " "	0 06 1/2
Smoked Fish:	
Finnan Haddies, per lb	0 07 1/2
Bloaters " per box	1 00
Digby herring " "	0 14
Sea Fish: Haddock per lb	0 05
Cod " "	0 07
B.C. salmon " "	0 15
Market Cod " "	0 08
Frozen Sea Herrings	1 75

GRAIN.

Wheat, White	0 67
" " Red Winter	0 66
" " " " Goose	0 59
Wheat, Spring, No 2	0 81
" " " " Man Hard No 1	0 00
" " " " No 2	0 84
" " " " No 3	0 77

Oats, No 2, per 34 lbs	34
Barley, No 1 per 48 lbs.	46
" " " " No 2 extra	40
" " " " No 3	36
Rye	52
Peas	58
Corn	00

HAY & STRAW.

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

HARDWARE, PAINTS AND OILS.

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

HORSE NAILS:

" " " " 60 and 5 per cent. from list.	
HORSE SHOES:	
From Toronto, per keg	3 65

SCREWS: Wood—

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

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

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

ROPE: Manila

Sisal	0 11 1/2
New Zealand	0 09 1/2

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

SHOT: Canadian, dis. 12 1/2 per cent.

HINGES: Heavy T and strap

WHITE LEAD: Pure Ass'n guarantee ground in oil.

LINSEED OIL: per gal, raw

GLUE: Common, per lb.

INDURATED FIBRE WARE.

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

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

JAMS AND JELLIES.

DELHI CANNING CO

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

KNIFE POLISH.

NIXET'S

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

LICORICE.

YOUNG & SMYLIE'S LIST.

5 lb boxes, wood or paper, per lb	0 40
Fancy bxs. (36 or 50 sticks), per box	1 25
" Ringed" 5 lb boxes, per lb.	0 40
"Acme" Pellets, 5 lb cans, per can	2 00
"Acme" Pellets, Fancy boxes (30s) per box	1 50
"Acme" Pellets, Fancy paper boxes, per box (40s)	1 25
Tar Licorice and Tolu Wafers, 5 lb cans per can	2 00
Licorice Lozenges, 5 lb glass jars	1 75
Licorice Lozenges 5 lb cans	1 50
Purity" Licorice, 300 sticks	1 45
" " " " 100 " "	0 72 1/2
Imitation Calabria, 5 lb bxs p lb	0 25

MINCE MEAT.

J. H. WETHEY'S—ST. CATHARINES

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

MUSTARD.

ELLIS & KEIGHLEY'S.

Durham, Fine, in 1/2 and 1 lb tins	25
" " " " Fine, in 1 lb jars	23
" " " " Fine, in 4 lb jars	70
" " " " Ex Sup. in bulk, per lb	30
" " " " Superior in bulk, p. lb	30
" " " " Fine, " " "	15

CHERRY'S IRISH

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

Prices current, continued.

NUTS.		per lb
Almonds, Ivica	13	14
" Tarragona	15 1/2	16
" Fornigetta	12	14
Almonds, Shelled Valencias	28	32
" green	45	50
" Jordan	28	30
" Canary	11	12 1/2
Brazil	5	6
Cocoanuts	11	15
Filberts, Sicily	10	12
Peanuts, roasted	9	10
" green	15	16
Walnuts, Grenoble	10	11
" Bordeaux	12 1/2	13
" Naples, cases	12	13
" Marbots	12	13
" Chilis	12	13

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

(For prices at Petrolia, see Market Report.)

PICKLES & SAUCES.		per doz
Home Made Tomato Catsup	qts	6 00
" " "	pts	3 50
" " "	1/2 pts	2 00
Chili Sauce	pts	4 50
" " "	1/2 pts	3 25
Soups (in 3 lb cans).		
Tomato		3 50
Fancy—Chicken, Mock Turtle, Cream of Corn Pea, Celery, Asparagus		4 50
Fancy—Chicken Gumbo, Or Tail, Consomme Bouillon, Mulligatawny, Mutton Broth, Beef, Pea, Printanir, Julienne, Vermicelli, Vegetable		4 25
LEA & FERRIN'S	per doz	
Worcester Sauce, 1/2 pts.	\$3 60	\$3 75
" " pints	6 25	6 50

LAZENBY & SONS		Per doz
Pickles, all kinds, pints		3 25
" " quarts		6 00
Harvey Sauce-genuine—hlf. pts		3 25
Mushroom Catsup		2 25
Anchovy Sauce		3 25

PRODUCE.		Per lb
DAIRY.		
Butter, creamery, tubs	\$0 23	30 25
" dairy, tubs, choice	0 19	0 20
" " medium	0 15	0 17
" low grades to com	0 13	0 15
Butter, pound rolls	0 26	0 22
" large rolls	0 18	0 20
" store crocks	0 18	0 20
Cheese	12	0 12 1/2

COUNTRY		Per doz
Eggs, fresh	0 28	0 30
" limes	0 23	0 24
Beans	1 25	1 50
Onions, per bbl	1 00	2 25
Potatoes, per bag	90	95
Hops, 1891 crop	0 13	0 15
" 1892 "	0 17	0 20
Honey, extracted	0 05	0 08
" section	0 12	0 14

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

RICÉ, ETC.		Per lb
Rice, Aracan	3 1/2	4
" Patna	4 1/2	5 1/2
" Japan	5	6 1/2
" extra Burmah	3 1/2	4
" Java extra	6 1/2	7
" Genuine Old Carolina	9 1/2	10
Grand Duke	6 1/2	7 1/2
Sago	4 1/2	5 1/2
Tapioca	5	5 1/2

ROOT BEER.		Per doz
Hire's (Liquid)		\$2 00

SPICES.		Per lb
GROUND		
Pepper, black, pure	\$0 12 1/2	15
" fine to superior	10	15
" white, pure	20	28
" fine to choice	20	25
Ginger, Jamaica, pure	25	27
" African	16	18
Cassia, fine to pure	18	25
Cloves	14	25
Allspice, choice to pure	12	15
Cayenne	30	35
Nutmegs	75	1 20
Mace	1 00	1 25
Mixed Spice, choice to pure	30	35
Cream of Tartar, fine to pure	25	32

STARCH.	
BRITISH AMERICA STARCH CO	
BRANTFORD.	

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

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH.	
Pure Starch—	
40-lb boxes, 1, 2 and 4 lb pack's	8
35-lb " 3 lb. packages	8
12-lb "	8 1/2
38 to 45-lb boxes	8
Silver Gloss Starch—	
40-lb boxes, 1, 2 and 4 lb. pack's	9
40-lb " 1/2 lb. package	9 1/2
40-lb " 1 lb. package	10
40-lb " assorted 1/2 and 1 lbs.	9 1/2
6-lb " sliding covers	9 1/2
38 to 45 lb boxes	9
Oswego Corn Starch—for Puddings, Custards, etc.—	
40-lb boxes, 1 lb packages	8 1/2
20-lb "	8 1/2

ST. LAWRENCE STARCH CO.'S	
Culinary Starches—	
St. Lawrence corn starch	7
Durham corn starch	6 1/2

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

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

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

HIGGINS' EUREKA SALT.		Per Sack
F.O.B. Montreal—		
Full sacks, 22 1/2 lbs.		2 50
Quarter sacks, 56 lbs		0 58
Sacks con'g 16-14 lb. p'kts.		2 75
F.O.B. Toronto—		
Full sacks, 22 1/2 lbs.		2 60
Quarter sacks, 56 lbs.		0 67 1/2
Sacks con'g 16-14 lb. p'kts.		3 00

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.		Per lb
SYRUPS.		
D		2 1/2
M		2 1/2
B		2 1/2

W. G. A. LAMBE & CO., GROCERY BROKERS TORONTO.

AGENTS FOR
The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co.,
MONTREAL.

We Advertise Extensively in Newfoundland
AND IN THE PROVINCES OF
NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK,
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
ONTARIO, QUEBEC, MANITOBA,
and BRITISH COLUMBIA.

This should encourage the Wholesale and Retail to keep
and push the Sale of
Johnston's Fluid Beef.

Kingsford's Oswego STARCH.

STRONGEST. PUREST. BEST.
"THE ORIGINAL" FOR THE TABLE.

**"Silver Gloss" Kingsford's
Pure Starch. Corn Starch.**
(Others so-called are imitations of our brand.)

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING
JOBBER'S IN CANADA.

T. KINGSFORD & SON
OSWEGO, N.Y.



PURE CALABRIA "Y. & S." LICORICE, 4, 6, 8, 12 and 16s to pound.

"ACME" LICORICE PELLETS, In 5-pound Tin Cans.

TAR, LICORICE and TOLU WAFERS, in 5-pound Tin Cans.

LICORICE "Y. & S." LOZENGES, In 5-pound Tin Cans and 5-pound Glass Jars.

"PURITY, PURE PENNY-LICORICE, 100 and 200 Sticks in a Box.

Manufactured Exclusively by

YOUNG & SMYLLIE,

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Where did you see this advertisement?

Prices current, continued—

V.B.	2 3/4	3
E.V.B.	2 1/4	2 1/2
E. Superior	2 1/4	2 1/2
XX	2 1/4	2 1/2
XXX	2 1/4	2 1/2
Crown	3	3 1/2

MOLASSES.		Per gal
Trinidad, in puncheons...	0 35	0 37
" " bbls	0 38	0 46
" " 1/2 bbls	0 40	0 40
New Orleans, in bbls.	0 30	0 52
Porto Rico, hdds.	0 38	0 40
" " barrels	0 42	0 44
" " 1/2 barrels	0 44	0 46

SOAP.

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

MORSE'S SOAPS.

MORSE'S SOAPS.		Per lb
Mikado (wrapped)	"	0 06
Eclipse	"	0 06 1/2
Stanley Bar	"	0 06 1/2
Defiance	"	0 06
Toronto, 12 oz.	Per doz	0 50
Ruby, 10 oz	"	0 30
Monster, 8 oz	"	0 21
Detroit, 14 oz	"	0 48
Lily White	"	0 80
Everyday	"	0 80
Queen City, 14 oz	"	0 72

Mottled in 5 box lots, 100 bars...

Mottled in 5 box lots, 100 bars	5 00
" " " 60 bars	3 00
Floater (boxes free)	6 50
Electric	2 75
Hard Water Electric	2 50
Royal Laundry	3 25
Octagon	4 00

Per doz

Royal Magnum	0 25
" " 25 doz per box	0 20
Anchor, Assorted	0 40
" " Castile	0 50
Morse's Assorted	0 45
Morse's Rose	0 45
" " Windsor	0 45
" " Castile	0 45
Bouquet, paper and wood	0 80
Prize Magnum, White Castile	0 72
" " Honey	0 72
" " glycerine	0 72
" " Oatmeal	0 72

Per box

" " Honeysuckle	0 72
Sweet Briar	0 85
Extra Perfume	0 55
Old Brown Windsor Squares	0 30
White Lavender	1 00
White Castile Bars	0 85
White Oatmeal	0 85
Persian Bouquet, paper	2 50
Oriental	0 45
Pure Coconut, 3 doz. bxs, wood	0 40
Heliotrope paper	1 50
Harnation	0 60
Rose Bouquet	0 60
Cocoa Castile	0 40
Arcadian	0 45
New Arcadian, per gross	4 25
Ocean Bouquet	0 45
Barber's Bar, per lb	0 25
Pure Bath	1 00
Magnolia	1 80
Oatmeal	0 85

Unscented Glycerine	0 90
Grey Oatmeal	0 60
Plain Honey	0 70
Plain Glycerine	0 70
Plain Windsor	0 70
Fine Bouquet	1 00
Morse's Toilet Balls	0 90
Turkish Bath	0 60
Infants' Delight	1 20
Surprise	5 75
Sunlight	3 50

TEAS.

CHINA GREENS		per lb
Gunpowder—		
Cases, extra firsts	42	50
Half chests, ordinary firsts	22	38
Young Hyson—		
Cases, sifted, extra firsts	42	50
Cases, small leaf, firsts	35	40
Half chests, ordinary firsts	22	38
" " seconds	17	19
" " thirds	15	17
" " common	11	14

PING SUEYS.

Young Hyson—		
Half chests, firsts	28	32
" " seconds	16	19
Half Boxes, firsts	28	32
" " seconds	16	19

JAPAN.

Half Chests—		
Choicest	38	40
Choice	32	36
Finest	28	30
Fine	25	27
Good medium	22	24
Medium	19	20
Good common	16	18
Common	12	15
Nagasaki, 1/2 chests Pekoe	16	22
" " Oolong	14	15
" " Gunpowder	16	19
" " Siftings	5	9

CONGOU—

Half Chests, Kaisow, Mon-	12	60
ing, Pakling		
Caddies, Pakling, Kaisow	18	50

INDIAN.

Darjeelings	35	55
Assam Pekoes	20	40
Pekoe Souchong	18	30

CEYLON.

Broken Pekoes	35	42
Pekoes	20	40
Pekoe Souchong	17	35

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

British Consols, 4's; bright twist,	60
5's; Twin Gold Bar, 8's	67 1/2
Ingots, rough and ready, 8's	64
Laurel, 3's	57
Brier, 7's	55
Index, 7's	50
Honeysuckle, 8's	58
Napoleon, 8's	54
Royal Arms, 12's	55
Victoria, 12's	53
Brunette, 12's	50 1/2
Prince of Wales, in caddies	51 1/2
" " in 40 lb boxes	51
Bright Smoking Plug Myrtle, T &	
B, 3's	55
Lily, 7's	55
Diamond Solace, 12's	50
Myrtle Cut Smoking, 1 lb tins	70
1/2 lb pg, 5 lb boxes	70
oz pg, 5 lb boxes	70

EMPIRE TOBACCO COMPANY.

CUT SMOKING.

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

PLUG SMOKING.

Golden Plug	56
Uncle John, 3 x 6, 3s. caddies	
16 1/2 lbs	54
Gem, 3 x 6, 3s. caddies 16 1/2 lbs	53
St. Lawrence, 3 x 3, 7s. caddies	
about 17 lbs	51
Banner, 2 x 3, 7s. caddies about	
17 lbs	45
Sterling, 2 x 3, 7s. caddies about	
17 lbs	46
Louise, Solace, 12s. caddies about	
16 lbs	46
Florence, Solace, 12s. caddies	
about 17 lbs	42
Hawthorne, 8s. butts 23 lbs	47
Something Good, 6s. butts 21 lbs	46 1/2

FANCY SWEET CHEWING.

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

BLACK SWEET CHEWING.

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

CIGARS—S. DAVIS & SONS, Montreal.

SIZES.		Per M
Madre E' Hijo, Lord Landsdow	60	00
" " Panetelas	60	00
" " Bouquet	60	00
" " Perfectos	85	00
" " Longfellow	85	00
" " Reina Victoria	80	00
" " Pins	55	00
El Padre, Reina Victoria	55	00
" " Reina Vict., Especial	50	00
" " Conchas de Regalia	50	00
" " Bouquet	55	00
" " Pins	50	00
" " Longfellow	80	00
" " Perfectos	80	00
Mungo, Nine	35	00
Cable, Conchas	30	00
Queens	29	00

Cigarettes, all Tobacco—

Cable	7 00
El Padre	1 00
Mauricio	15 00

DOMINION CUT TOBACCO WORKS, MON-

TREAL.

CIGARETTES. Per M.

Athlete	\$7 50
Puritan	6 25
Sultans	5 75
Derby	4 00
B. C. No. 1	4 00
Sweet Sixteen	3 50
The Holder	3 85
Hyde Park	10 50

CUT TOBACCOS. per lb

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

CIGARETTE TOBACCO.

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

VINEGAR.

A. HAAZ & CO		
XX. W. W.		0 20
XXX. W. W.		0 5
Honey Dew		0 30
Pickling		0 30
Malting		0

WOODENWARE. per doz

Pails, 2 hoop, clear	No. 1	\$1 70
" " " "	No. 2	1 90
Pails, 2 hoops, clear	No. 2	1 60
" " " "	"	1 80
" " " "	"	1 80
Tubs, No. 0		9 50
" " 1		8 00
" " 2		7 00
" " 3		6 00
Washboards, Globe		\$1 90
" " Water Witch		2 40
" " Northern Queen		2 25
" " Planet		1 70
" " Waverly		1 60
" " X X		1 50
" " X		1 30
" " Single Crescent		1 85
" " Double		2 75
" " Jubilee		2 25
" " Globe Improved		1 90
" " Quick and Easy		1 80
" " World		1 75
" " Rattler		1 30

Matches, 5 case lots, single case

Parlor	1 60	\$1 65
Telephone	3 60	3 70
Telegraph	3 80	3 90
Safety	4 20	4 30
French	3 60	3 75
Railroad (10 gro. in case)		
Single case and under 5 cs.	\$3 70	
5 cases and under 10 cases	3 60	
Steamship (10 gro. in case)		
Single case and under 5 cs.	3 50	
5 cases and under 10 cases	3 40	

Mops and Handles, comb.

Mops and Handles, comb.	1 25
Butter tubs	\$1 60
Butter Bowls, crates ast'd	3 60

WASHING COMPOUND.

Housekeeper's Quick-		
Washing per case.		
5c pkgs 100 in case	3 50	
10c " 60 in case	4 00	

PEERLESS WASHING COMPOUND.

per case	
1/2 lb packages, 12 doz in case	\$4 50
1 lb " 6 " " "	3 90
1 lb " 3 " " "	3 60
5 cts " 100 " " "	3 50

YEAST.

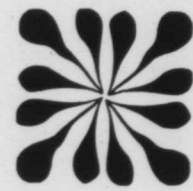
BARM MFG. CO.	per box
1 box containing 2 doz. 5c. pkgs.	0 50
" " " 2 doz. 10c.	1 00

BREADMAKER'S

5c packages 36 in box	1 00
2c " 45 in box	0 50



The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co's



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

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

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

Manufacturers of Refined Sugars of the well-known Brand

Redpath

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

Lump Sugar, in 50 and 100 lb. boxes.

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

Extra Granulated, very Superior Quality.

"Cream" Sugars, (not dried.)

Yellow Sugars of all Grades and Standards.

Syrups of all Grades in Barrels and Half Barrels.

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

Travellers' Guide.

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

Strictly first-class. Headquarters for Commercial Men. Large sample rooms.
H. A. PERLEY, Prop.

The Hilliard House
RAT PORTAGE, ONT.

Strictly first-class. The favorite commercial house along the line of C.P.R.
LOUIS HILLIARD, Prop.

Grand Pacific Hotel
KAMLOOPS, B.C.

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

The Hotel Wilson.
NANAIMO, B. C.

The largest and best hotel in the city.
JOS. RICHARDS, Proprietor.



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

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

OUR LATEST LEADER IS
"THE NEW ERA PATTERN"

of Glassware, and it leads them all. Each contains 20 articles, as follows:
3 Large Table Sets, (Sugar, Butter, Cream and Spoon Holder)
6 Half Gallon Pitchers.
9 Large Fruit Bowls, High Foot.
6 Large Covered Fruit Bowls, High Foot.
6 Large Cake Stands, High Foot.
As each article can be sold retail for \$50 further comment is unnecessary.
Send for a sample case and you will order more.

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

Add
Add-let
Advertising
Advertise
Advertisement
Advertisers

... EXPLANATION ...

ADD
Put together
ADD-LET
Your Advertisement
ADVERTISING
When Spending Money
ADVERTISE
To give Notice
ADVERTISEMENT
The Goods You have For Sale
(So you will class with)
ADVERTISERS
Those Who Make Money

GOOD
ADVERTISING
PAYS

NO BETTER MEDIUM THAN
+ THE +
+ CANADIAN +
- GROCER -

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

ESTABLISHED 1849.

THE BRADSTREET MERCANTILE AGENCY

THE BRADSTREET COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.
Executive Offices,
NOS. 278, 281 AND 283 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

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

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

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

THE Oakville Basket Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF



1, 2, 3 bushel grain and root baskets.
1, 2, 3 satchel lunch baskets.
1, 2, 3 clothes baskets.
1, 2, 3, 4 market baskets.
Butcher and Crockery baskets.
Fruit package of all descriptions.
For sale by all Woodenware Dealers.

Oakville, Ont.

DURABLE PAILS AND TUBS.



TRY THEM

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

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

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

ORDER
IVORY BAR
SOAP

OLD CHUM

THE CANADIAN GROCER

PLUG AND CUT

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

SMOKED

Choice
Retailing
Godfish.

HERRING.

H. W. NORTHRUP & Co.

St. John, N. B.

JOHN PETERS & CO.,
General Commission Merchants
and Brokers,

Halifax, N. S. and
Kingston, Jamaica, W.I.

Agents for The E. B. EDDY MFG CO.,
HULL, P. Q.

We are open to accept one or two more Agen-
cies of first-class houses, either at Halifax or
Kingston. We have a good connection and
splendid storage facilities.

References: The Merchants Bank of Halifax.
The E. B. Eddy Agencies. Mfg Co., Hull, P.Q.
The Mercantile Agencies.

TORONTO SALT WORKS,
128 Adelaide E., Toronto,
Sole City Agents for the "Canada Salt Association"

Dealers in all kinds of Table, Dairy, Meat Cur-
ing, Barrel and Land Salts.

The "Acme" Table Salt (new process) will not
get damp or hard.

Two Silver Medals, at Industrial Exhibition
Toronto, 1890, for our "Acme" Table Salt and
our "Star Brand" Dairy Salt

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

DAWSON & CO.,
32 WEST MARKET ST.,
TORONTO.

Telephone 1471.

Consignments of Produce Solicited.

FAC SIMILE OF PACKAGE.



BUY THE BEST.
SEELY'S



Celebrated
Flavoring
Extracts.

VANILLA, LEMON,
and Assorted Flavors.
Standard Goods of Am-
erica (established in
1862). Once tried, al-
ways used.

Seely Manufacturing Co.

Detroit, Mich. - Windsor, Ont.



Tea Caddies all Sizes

SPICE, BAKING POWDER AND TOBACCO TINS,
AND TIN SIGNS,
LITHOGRAPHED OR JAPANNED.

Write our nearest house for Catalogue and Prices

THE McCLARY M'FG COMPANY,

LONDON. TORONTO. MONTREAL. WINNIPEG.

Why don't
you sell . .

Lamps



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

We have some nice Job Lots just
now.

The very thing to make a trial with.
Write for particulars.

GOWANS, KENT & Co. Toronto and
Winnipeg . .

Have You Tried one of

SOMERVILLE'S

NOVELTY SELLING MACHINES

- FOR -

MEXICAN FRUIT CHEWING GUM?

HYDE PARK, ATHLETE, PURITAN, DERBY. SWEET SIXTEEN CIGARETTES.

FINE GOODS OUR SPECIALTY

WINGO CIGARS. EXCEPTIONALLY FINE.