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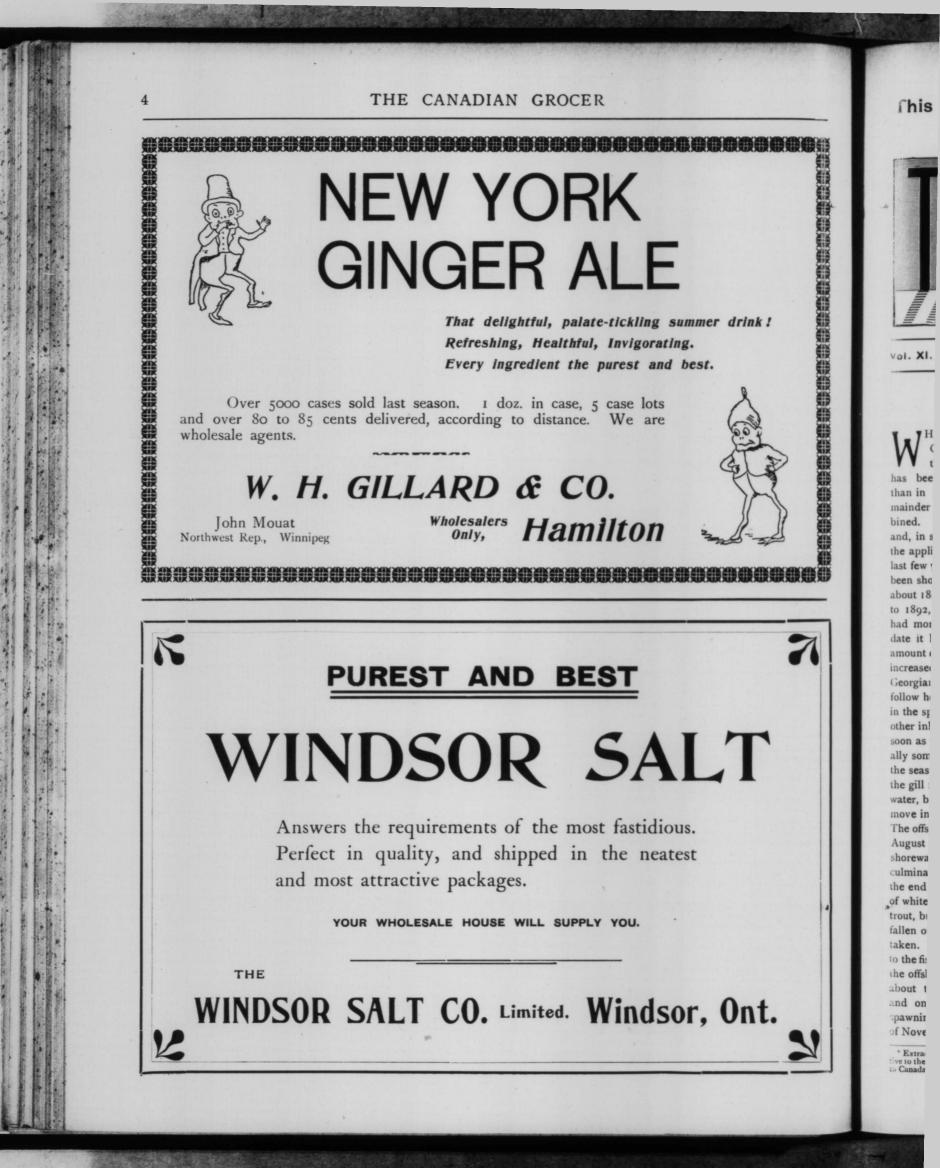
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Vol. XI. (Published Weekly)

MONTREAL AND TORONTO, AUGUST 6, 1897

(\$2.00 per Year) No. 32

THE FISHERIES OF GEORGIAN BAY.*

IMPORTANT FISHES.

HITEFISH .- The records of the Canadian inland fisheries show that a larger catch of whitefish has been made in the Georgian Bay than in all the Canadian waters of the remainder of the geat lakes system combined. The yield has been more constant. and, in spite of the extent of the fishery and the appliances used, it is only within the last few years that any decided decrease has been shown. The catch reached its zenith about 1890; it remained about the same up to 1892, though the amount of gear used had more than doubled. Since this last date it has fallen off steadily, though the amount of gear employed has been greatly increased. Whitefish are found all over the Georgian Bay and north channel, and they follow here the same shoreward migrations in the spring and fall that they do in the other inland waters. The fishery begins as soon as the ice is clear of the shores, generally some time in May, earlier or later as the seasons vary. During May and June the gill nets are set not far off shore in shoal water, but as the season advances the fish move into deeper water or farther offshore. The offshore fishing lasts through July and August and part of September, when the shoreward movement of the fish begins, culminating with the close of the season at the end of October. Up to 1892 the catch of whitefish was usually greater than that of trout, but since that date the whitefish have fallen off, and now more trout are being taken. Many spawning grounds are known to the fishermen among the islands and on the offshore reefs, the principal ones being about the Western Islands and Bustards and on the reefs off the Squaws. The pawning season extends through the month of November.

* Extract from the Report of the Joint Commission relative to the preservation of the fisheries in waters contiguous to Canada and the United States.

Trout.-The trout have certainly not decreased to anything like the same extent as the whitefish. Fishing for this species begins about the same time as for the whitefish, but during the spring and early summer the proportion of trout taken is not so great, while after September the most of the fish taken in the gill nets are trout. Fishermen claim to recognize two classes of trout, one a smaller fish caught on the offshore reefs and in the deeper water about them, the other a much larger fish always taken inshore. Trout are not as abundant in the north channel as they are south of Grand Manitoulin Islands and around the Ducks. The spawning season is everywhere said to be considerably earlier than that of the whitefish, and the offshore trout are reported to spawn earlier than the larger fish found inshore. The spawning grounds are distributed all round the shores of the bay among the islands, and on the outer reefs and shoals. Trout are mostly caught in the gill nets, comparatively few being taken in the pounds.

Wall-eyed pike .- When seines were used, the best fishing for wall-eyed pike was made early in the spring, near the mouths of the rivers; in many places this seining was done under the ice, the fish being then on their way into the rivers to spawn, An extensive fishery of this kind was carried on at the head of the Nottawasaga Bay and at the Waubashene. At the present time walleyed pike are mostly taken in the pounds in the north channel. These fish are rarely caught in the gill nets when fished offshore, but during the spring and fall, and particularly in the latter season, when the gill nets are being used inshore, a considerable proportion of wall-eyed pike is obtained by that means. The wall-eyed pike are distributed all along the coast, but are most abundant in the neighborhood of the large rivers which discharge into the bay and

north channel. Large catches are known to have been made in the trap nets which have been fished illegally among the islands on the eastern shore of the bay. The pounds fished in the north channel take a fair amount, but not so many are caught in those set off the south shore of Manitoulin and the Ducks. The spawning season of this species is said to be during the latter part of April and the early part of May. As pound nets are not fished in the Georgian Bay proper, and the attention of the fishermen is almost entirely paid to the trout and whitefish, there is really no very extensive fishery made for the wall-eyed pike over the greater part of the bay, and no decrease in the abundance of this fish has been detected.

Lake herring.—This species is abundant all over the Georgian Bay region, but as, until quite recently, there has been no falling off in the fishery for trout and whitefish, no inducement existed to engage in the herring fishery, particularly as the herring taken in the bay are small in size, not averaging over a quarter of a pound each in weight. No fishing is done for them in the spring or summer, at which seasons they are not found inshore, but they are caught to a small extent by means of gill nets in October and November, when they are in shoal water.

Sturgeon.—In the early days sturgeon were very abundant in the Georgian Bay and north channel, particularly in the shoaler bays into which certain of the large rivers discharge. Here, as elsewhere, they had no commercial value, and were simply rolled out of the seines and destroyed as a nuisance. At present they are mostly taken at the head of Nottawasaga Bay and at Grande Batture. As far as we have been able to ascertain, the only method by which they have been taken in this region is by means of seines and pounds, gill nets and set lines never having been tried, certainly not on any large scale. The returns indicate that

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Wholesale Grocers

Lbs.

a great decrease in their abundance has occurred, as shown by the three annual catches given in the following table :

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1885									478,000
1890									127,050
1894	• •		•	•	•		•	•	90,265

Black Bass.—This game fish is not by any means abundant in the Georgian Bay region. A good deal of sport fishing is said to be carried on by summer visitors about Waubashene and among the islands north of that place, but elsewhere on the northern shores of the bay and along the north channel bass are seldom or never seen. They have never been taken in the nets fished for whitefish and trout and form no part whatever of the commercial catch.

CAUSES OF DECREASE.

For many years the Georgian Bay has been one of the principal sources of the market supply of whitefish, as already stated, and the fishery has here been carried on with more vigor and enterprise than anywhere else in Canadian fresh waters. Whitefish and trout are found over the entire area of the bay and north channel, and furnish almost the sole object of the fishery. Prior to 1885 the amount of apparatus employed had not varied much for about 20 years, and the output has been constant. As, however, the whitefish supply from other sources began to fail, increased efforts were put forth by the fishermen of the bay to meet the demand, fishing tugs were more largely employed and the amount of gill netting was greatly increased. As the result of this, we find that between 1885 and 1890 the quantity of whitefish caught was quadrupled. The fishing kept up for a couple of years after 1890, the amount of gear being steadily increased, but here, as elsewhere, the thing had been overdone, and in 1893 and 1894 we find a sudden drop in the catch. The following table shows the amount of apparatus in use at intervals of five years beginning with 1870, together with the catch of whitefish, trout, herring and wall-eyed pike at the same time :

decrease there evidently began about 1885, when areas were licensed without regard to the number of pounds fished or the size of LI

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Year.	No. of Fishing Tugs.	No. of Boats.	Gill Nets, Fathoms.	No. of Pounds.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Herring.	Wall-eyed Pike.
					Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1870 1875 1880 1885 1890 1894	6 9 15 28 32	264 166 253 256 345	298,049 431,174 405,619 380,163 941,600 1,086,715		990,000 2,346,800 1,042,000 1,421,160 5,498,800 2,509,436	723,000 2,551,400 1,001,800 3,369,860 3,496,240 3,583,607	53,800 12,600 187,600 78,400 263,400	41,000 10,400 353.442 635,150 402,610

Reports since received show that the decrease has continued in 1895 and 1896. For several seasons back complaints have been made by all who handle Georgian Bay whitefish at market, that the fish have been undersized. This sudden and alarming decrease in the catch of whitefish has been due mainly to overfishing with gill nets. Although the returns show that 1,086,715 fathoms of gill net were licensed in 1894, it is everywhere admitted by the fishermen that much more than that quantity was being fished. The great bulk of the whitefish is caught in the bay with gill nets, fished by boats which operate from the various stations on the mainland or from the islands, about which the summer fishery is carried on. The nets are supposed to have a $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch mesh.

That the depletion has been caused by the excessive use of this class of net is evident from the fact that no other method of fishing for this species has been here employed; and if the whitefish now shipped to market are undersized, as they undoubtedly are, this can only be because the mesh in use is too small. In the north channel pound nets, as well as gill nets, are fished, and the blame for the failure in this particular region must be shared by the two methods. The gill net fishery in the north channel has not been as extensive as in the bay. The their mesh. Fishermen in all parts of the region agree in saying that to the extensive and wasteful fishing by this means then carried on in the north channel, on the south side of Grand Manitoulin and at the Ducks, must be attributed the falling off in both whitefish and trout. When this system of licensing areas was abolished the number of pound nets fished was reduced, as is shown by the statistics for 1890 in the above table. The number has, however, been again increased.

As the species taken in these pounds are whitefish, trout, wall-eyed pike and sturgeon, there can be no object in using a small mesh in the pot, such as is required when the catch consists in great proportion of the smaller grades of fishes. We were present at Detour, Michigan, when various parcels of fish from some of these pounds were brought there to be marketed, and can speak of our own knowledge as to the condition of affairs existing. The following table shows the weights of four lots of whitefish :

					LDS.
Lot No	. 1 0	consisted o	f 65 fi	ish, weighing	100
"	2	"	74	"	100
	3	**	74		100
"	4	"	59	**	60
The	aver	age weigh	t of th	he fish in the	en-

tire shipment was $1\frac{1}{3}$ pounds, but there were a great many weighing only from $\frac{1}{2}$ to

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	Get our prices before	e buying and SAVE MONEY.

34 pound each. The other species represented were trout and wall-eyed pike.

THOS. KINNEAR & CO.

Most of the Georgian Bay fishermen claim that there has been no decrease in the trout, and the returns do not show that there has been, but a much larger outfit is required to maintain the catch. The trout are taken on the same grounds as the whitefish, and generally with the same nets, though some men use a stronger and larger meshed net. The same complaints are made regarding the trout from the bay as about the whitefish, namely, that they are too small to bear transport and be handled profitably. Large quantities of undersized trout are undoubtedly being sent to market from both the Georgian Bay and north channel, and it is only by the capture of these sizes that the volume of the catch is being kept up. They are obtained to some extent in the pounds. but mainly by the gill nets.

It is well understood that some small trout are always taken in the gill nets, no matter how large the mesh may be, as they get caught by the teeth and become entangled in the net, but the proportion of fish thus taken is always small. In the case of the Georgian Bay, however, the small trout constitute an important part of the supply and are difficult to dispose of, as they invariably reach the market in poor condition. The bulk of these undersized trout are secured in the smaller meshed gill nets, fished for whitefish.

Among the minor causes to which we may attribute the failure in the whitefish and trout is the deposition of bark from the rafts of saw logs which are constantly being towed across the bay and north channel from some of the larger rivers, especially French River and Spanish River, to the milling ports on the Michigan side of Lake Huron. The grinding of the logs against each other in the booms sets free the fine inner bark which settles on the bottom, forming a thick covering. When this happens to occur on the spawning or feeding grounds of the fish there can be no doubt that a serious injury is caused. Some of the inshore spawning grounds are said to have suffered from the the sawdast and other mill refuse which has been carried down the streams from the mills; but little injury can have been done in this way, as many of the spawning grounds are affshore or remote from the neighboroood of the mills, and of late years the regulation prohibiting the letting adrift of this refuse has been well observed. The fishermen seem to have been careful about the disposition of refuse fish and fish offal and have generally landed it on the rocks. As the shores of the bay are not extensively settled other pollutions cannot have occurred.

49 FRONT STREET EAST

FISHING METHODS.

General Account-The principal methods of fishing are by means of pound nets and gill nets. Pound nets are not allowed to be fished east of a line running from Cape Hurd to Spanish River ; that is to say, they are only permitted in that part of the north channel west of Spanish River, on the south side of Manitoulin Island, west of the line before mentioned, and at the Duck Islands. They are prohibited in the bay proper. This arrangement was made at the request of a large majority of the fishermen of the region. In all 62 pound nets were employed in 1894. Gill nets are fished over all parts of the bay, the quantity licensed in 1894 having been 1,086,715 fathoms, operated from 32 tugs and 345 sail boats. Seines were at one time extensively used in some of the bays and channels and near the mouths of some of the rivers, but they are now prohibited. Fyke nets, although permitted, have never been employed except to a very slight extent. Trap nets, small submerged pounds with a covered pot, are not permitted, but they have been extensively fished by poachers, and whenever found they have been confiscated. The manner in which the bay, particularly along its eastern and northern shores, is cut up with channels, inlets and deep creeks, facilitates the use of these engines and makes it difficult to detect them. Trawl line fishing and hook and line fishing are not practised.

Gill Nets—The gill nets used in Georgian Bay are similar to the trout and whitefish nets of Lake Huron, and the rigs employed are about the same. The most of them have a $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mesh, but a few of 6-inch mesh are fished at certain times for trout only.

TORONTO

The gill net fishery in Georgian Bay began about 1835 or 1838. It was prosecuted from canoes and small boats of not over 14feet keel, and the man who possessed a half-dozen short home-made nets was counted rich. Nothing under a 5-inch mesh was employed; stones were used on the nets for sinkers, and thin strips of cedar for floats.

Most of the catch was whitefish, and all was salted. The traders came around in schooners supplying the fishermen with salt and barrels, and taking the fish in exchange for general supplies. During the period of the Civil War in the United States, from 1861 to 1865, there was a great demand for salted fish, and the prices then received were better than ever since. This demand, no doubt, forced the development of the fishery, as by 1868, when the first official report by the Canadian Department of Marine and Fisheries was issued, it seems to have already attained considerable proportions, the returns of that year showing that 451 men engaged in the fishery, with 144,-750 fathoms of gill nets, the catch amounting to 1,884,386 pounds of whitefish, 767,-400 pounds of trout and 7,800 pounds of wall-eyed pike. Gill nets continued to be, practically, the only method used until 1881, when pounds were intrroduced in the north channel, although a few seines were occasionally employed.

The following table shows the length of gill nets fished since 1870 at intervals of five years :

		Fathoms.
1870	 	298,049
		431,174
		405,619
1885	 	380, 163
1890	 	941,600
1894	 	1,086,715
	nd 1875, tug	s were intro

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number increased until 32 were employed in 1894. The fishery is prosecuted mainly from Wiarton, Owen Sound, Collingwood, the vicinity of Waubashene and Midland, Killarney and Thessalon. The tugs and boats located at the Duck Islands fish entirely in Lake Huron.

In the summer, after the shore fishery falls off, the tugs from the southern and southeastern parts of the bay fish at the western islands and the Minks, and around the islands and banks lying north of Parry Sound; and at the same season the fishermen from Killarney and other mainland ports move out to Squaw Island Bank, Grand Bank and Lonely Island.

The fishery for whitefish and trout is carried on simultaneously. From the time the ice leaves, early in May, until July, the nets are set inshore, but during July and August they are moved into deeper water, and upon the banks and around the outlying islands. In September they are again brought closer to shore, where they are used until the beginning of the close season, 1st November. In the spring and summer the catch consists principally of whitefish, but in the fall more trout are caught.

Pound Nets—The pound nets are similar in construction to those used elsewhere in the great lakes. The leaders are mostly short, with the mesh 6 or 7 inches in extension. The cribs are 40 to 50 feet square, and when the fishery first began a mesh of less than 2½ inches was used, but afterwards a uniform 4-inch mesh throughout was adopted. In 1894 the Dominion Government voluntarily reduced the size, but the fishermen had not all taken advantage of this privilege at the time of our visit. There appears to have been no good reason for the change, and we consider that its effect will be disastrous to the whitefish.

Pound nets have never been fished extensively in any part of the bay, except the north channel and on the outer side of Grand Manitoulin Island. The latter region is really in Lake Huron, but as the fish caught there are shipped from Wiarton the statistics usually regard this locality in connection with Georgian Bay.

In 1894 62 pound nets were fished in this region. They were all in stands of one each, and were located in the north channel, both on the main shore and on the numerous islands, and also on the southern shore of Grand Manitoulin Island at its western end, and on the neighboring Duck Islands. The pound net fishery began at the Duck Islands about 1881, and at Indian Island and near Killarney at about the same time. After several years, however, these nets were forbidden in the region east of a line passing from Cape Hurd to Spanish River. The maximum number was reached about 1889, since which time there has been a gradual reduction. This appears to have taken place mostly on the outer side of Grand Manitoulin Island east of the Duck Islands; it is estimated that there were at one time at least 40 pounds between Massissagua Strait and Providence Bay, where there are now but 9.

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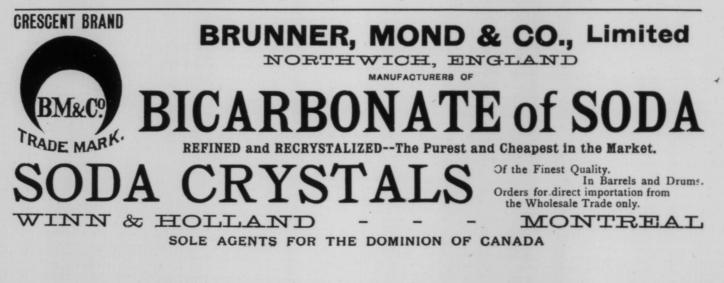
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The pounds are set as early as possible after the water is free from ice; the time varies with the season, being sometimes in April and sometimes even as late as May 24. The season lasts until November 1. The principal fish taken in this region is the whitefish. It is present during the entire season, but June and July witness the largest catches. Wall-eyed pike also occur throughout the year : if the nets are in early a good run may be had in the spring, but the best month is August. Trout are caught in May, June and July, and again from September to the close of the fishery. Several species of suckers, perch, grass pike and a few sturgeon are also taken.

Seines—Seines were never employed extensively for whitefish as the bottoms to which this species resort for spawning are generally so stony and rough as to prevent the use of this form of apparatus. The small amount of seining which has been carried on was mainly for sturgeon and wall-





eyed pike at Waubashene, Nottawasaga Bay and Killarney. The total length of the seines used has been as follows : 1870, 440 fathoms; 1880, 137 fathoms; 1890, 2,466 fathoms. These nets are now prohibited in the bay.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The principal fisheries in the Georgian Bay and north channel are those for whitefish and lake trout, and as the decrease in the abundance of those species has apparently been due to two causes, over-fishing and the taking of immature fish, two remedies naturally suggest themselves, namely, a reduction in the amount of fishing and such an increase in the size of the mesh employed as will prevent the capture of an undue amount of the undersized fish.

Although it is understood that the present close season during the month of November does not fully cover the spawning season of the trout, yet it is believed, as this species has not decreased to anything like the same

extent as the whitefish, that a reduction in the amount of gill netting fished and an increase in the size of the mesh will afford it all the protection now necessary

In view of the fact that the fishery with pound nets is carried on mainly for whitefish, trout, wall-eyed pike and sturgeon, it is considered important that only a largesized mesh be allowed in the cribs. As there can be no objection to the capture of wall-eyed pike and coarse fishes in the bays and among the islands we deem it advisable to allow a limited amount of fishing with trap nets and fyke nets along the eastern shore of the bay.

We would, therefore, recommend as follows

1. That the amount of gill netting now used for whitefish and trout be considerably reduced, and that means be taken to insure that not more than the amount licensed be fished by any tug or boat.

2. That the minimum size of gill net mesh fished for whitefish and trout be fixed at 5 inches, extension measure.

That the number of pound nets now fished west of the line from Cape Hurd to Spanish River be not increased; that the regulation which prohibits the use of such nets east of that line be continued; and that the minimum size of mesh in the crib of the pounds be fixed at 4 inches.

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That a limited number of trap nets and fyke nets be licensed to be fished along the eastern and northern shores of the bay between Waubashene and Killarney.

5. That gill nets having a mesh large enough to prevent the capture of individuals less than 4 feet long, and also set lines with baited hooks, be licensed for the catching of sturgeon.

6. That all sturgeon taken under 4 feet in length be returned alive to the water.

7. That the close season during which whitefish and trout shall not be taken shall be the month of November.

8. That herring may be fished for at all seasons with gill nets having a mesh of not less than 23% inches.



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THE DENOUNCED TREATIES.

N principle it was proper that Great Britain should give the year's notice necessary to the abrogation of the treaties with Germany and Belgium.

These treaties were the relic of a by-gone age—an age when the Motherland did the thinking and the law-making for the colonies —the age preceding the dawn of responsible government.

The treaty with Belgium was made in 1862, and article XV of that instrument provides that articles the produce and manufacture of Belgium shall not be subject in the British colonies to other or higher duties than those which are or may be imposed upon similar articles of British origin.

The treaty with Germany came into existence in 1865 and contained a similar provision, commonly known as the most favored nation stipulations.

Through these treaties there are more than a score of countries besides which enjoy the provisions of these favored nation clauses and which through them will also lose the privileges they impart. They are : Argentine, Austria-Hungary, Bolivia, Chili, Colombia, Corea, Costa-Rica, Denmark, Dominica, France, Liberia, Madagascar, Morocco, Muscat, Persia, Portugal, Russia, Sandwich Islands, Siam, South African Republic, Spain, Sweden and Norway, Swiss Confederation, Tunis, Uruguay and Venezuela.

This list might have been a great deal larger but for the fact that for some years Great Britain has allowed Canada to decide for herself as to whether or not she would share in the provisions of the treaties being made. The result of this is that since 1880 she has declined in twelve instances and acceded in two. The last treaty to which Canada refused to accede was that between Great Britain and Japan. The decision to do this was arrived at a few months ago, it will be remembered.

The trouble with these favored nation treatment clauses, as far as Canada is concerned, is that they in one important particular limited her power : She was denied the right of framing a Customs tariff giving a preference to imports the product of the United Kingdom. The Dominion could accord such favors to any of the other colonies and Great Britain could to Canada or any other of her possessions. But Canada was denied the right of doing unto Great Britain what she would she should do unto her.

Under the system of responsible government now obtaining in Canada it is natural that such an anomalous condition could not exist forever. The strange thing about it is that it has existed so long.

Interest in the question became active about ten or twelve years ago, when the agitation was revived for a return to the preferential trade which existed up to the time of England's adoption of free trade.

The Macdonald, the Abbott, the Thompson, the Bowell and the Tupper administrations were all in favor of the denunciation of the treaties with Germany and Belgium.

In 1892 a joint resolution from the House of Commons and the Senate was presented to the Imperial Government in regard to the matter. Two years later, at the meeting of the Colonial Conference at Ottawa, the question came in for a great deal of attention. There were representatives present from all the self-governing colonies, as well as Lord Jersey of the Imperial Government, and the outcome was the adoption, unanimously, of this resolution :

That this conference is of opinion that any provision in existing treattes between Great Britain and any foreign power which prevents the self-governing dependencies of the Empire from entering into agreements of commercial reciprocity with each other or with Great Britain should be removed.

This resolution, being the expression of the self-governing portions of the Empire, was undoubtedly the most important deliverance which had up to that time been made. It created a great deal of talk. But still it was apparently not a strong enough aperient to move the home authorities. And probably there would have been no movement yet had not the action of the present Dominion Government placed the Imperial authorities in the peculiar position it did by its preferential tariff treatment of British goods.

The position they were thus placed in left them three alternatives : (1) Compel Canada to observe the treaties, (2) refuse to do anything, (3) denounce the treaties.

To have taken the former course would not only have been foreign to the latter-day policy of the Imperial Government toward the self-governing colonies, but would have been tantamount to chastising a child for exhibiting a natural preference for its parents. The second would have been unbecoming, and so it did the right and proper thing of denouncing the treaties.

These treaties were cords which fastened the self-governing colonies to an unsavory past.

Great Britain, by refusing, a century and a quarter ago, to relax certain commercial restrictions, lost thirteen of her North American colonies; she has just, by removing certain anomalous commercial restrictions, bound closer to her colonies which have each within themselves the possibilities of a great empire.

And a gratifying feature about it is that Canada created the instrument which was at the same time a knife to cut and a shuttle to weave.

FRAUDULENT JAPAN TEAS.

It is said that a great deal of Japan tea is being put upon the market, which, while being sold for this season's growth, is really a combination of last as well as this season's production.

THE CANADIAN GROCER'S informant is a well-known Japan tea expert, and he avers that the fraudulent practice is being carried on more extensively than ever before.

The mixing, it appears, is done in the country of production, and a good many of these manipulated teas have been sold on the Canadian market, principally, it is claimed, at from 14 to $15\frac{1}{2}c$. per pound.

These teas have been highly fired in an attempt to cover up the fraud, but the mixed teas can be discerned by making a comparison, either by leaf or in the cup, with those known to be new season's produc-

THE SALMON PACK.

liable way of making the test. Indeed, the RATHER better feeling has develmixed tea cannot be missed in the cup, for oped during the past few days in rethe old leaf naturally brings down the quality gard to canned salmon. This is due to the advices which have been received As no house which values its reputation from the Coast.

> On the Fraser, canning operations appear to be going on under favorable conditions. Up to August 2 the pack on that river was 350,000 cases. This is within about 7,000 cases of the whole of last year's pack there. The exact output on the Fraser last year was 356,984 cases.

> But, while the pack on the Fraser has been good, that on the northern rivers appears to have been disappointing.

> A telegraphic advice states that on the Skeena River the shortage is 80,000 cases and at Rivers Inlet 30,000 short up to August 2.

> The pack at these two points last year was 100, 140 and 107, 468 cases respectively. A private letter received in Toronto on Tuesday, bearing date of July 27, stated that the run of salmon at Rivers Inlet and on the Skeena River was a complete failure.

> It is estimated, as far as THE CANADIAN GROCER can gather, that the total pack in British Columbia will be about the same as last year. As the pack last year was the largest on record-601,570 cases-there need be no fear of a famine of canned salmon.

> In London, Eng., the price of salmon has taken an upward turn, and the demand is good. An English paper of the date of July 24 is of opinion that prices there are about "as low as they can be forced." "The most interesting feature in the market at the moment," it says, "is the value offering in flat tins, and as the choicest grades of this shape are only at the price of talls, it is worth the attention of the retail trade as to whether a revision of prices would not result in a largely increased business."

In Canada there do not appear to be many transactions between packers and wholesalers, but retailers are still placing orders for futures.

HIDES ARE TOO DEAR.

Toronto dealers in hides and skins have, of late, been expressing great dissatisfaction at the existing high prices they are forced to

pay and at the unhealthy condition which at present prevails in the market.

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Ever since the rise of a cent in hides of a short time ago, business has not been profitable. Dealers are losing money, for they cannot get ¼c. a pound advance on the prices they are forced to pay. Tanners, too, claim that present prices are too high for the manufacture of leather. In all lines of the trade business is not healthy and is dull.

Easier prices in the near future are expected by those engaged in the trade.

CANNED VEGETABLES LATE.

THE first offers on new pack canned tomatoes and corn were made to the wholesale trade in Montreal this week. For the former from 70 to 75c. is being asked, and the latter 55c. These prices are generally considered to be very low. In fact, a canner, if he gives the farmer a fair price at all, has little or no margin when he sells tomatoes at 7oc.

The above prices apply only to Ontario brands, as there have been no quotations made yet in Quebec tomatoes.

It is considered very probable that there may be an advance on the above figures. The recent rains have done a lot of damage to not only tomatoes and corn, but all other vegetables in Ontario, and it is now estimated that the pack will be quite small, as a poor crop is now considered a certainty. The pack of strawberries, for instance, is placed at under 10,000 cases for the whole of Canada, which is 30 per cent. less than the usual pack. Last week's rains have destroyed corn and tomatoes in Ontario, besides drowning what peas were left unpicked.

A Quebec packer, also, who had just got back from a driving tour through the tomatoproducing districts of his own province, states that the heavy spring frosts that prevailed seriously curtailed the growth of tomatoes in the eastern province, and that what is left will be very late, fully two or three weeks.

NEW GREEN TEAS.

Toronto received its first shipment of new season's China green teas on Thursday of last week. it contained 232 packages, and were shipped by Peek Bros. & Winch, Limited.

They show good quality, and met with a ready sale. Prices are about the same as a year ago.

14

of the new.

counters and shelves.

tion. Of course, the latter is the most re-

would be guilty of a practice which is fool-

ish as well as dishonest, it is obvious that as

a first precaution grocers should be careful

from whom they purchase their Japan teas.

Because there is perspiration on the brow

of the merchant and his clerks these days, it

is no reason that dust should be on the

NEW DRIED FRUITS.

As a rule, however, sales agents of reliable

brands exhibit a disinclination to be bound

down to a definite price, and most of the

business transacted has been on open orders.

This applies both to Valencia and Califor-

nia fruit, the understanding being that prices

will be definitely named by the 15th of the

month, and that if they are not suitable the

purchaser is at liberty to endorse or to can-

Offers so far made on Valencias have

For California the prices mentioned in a

Advices state that the outlook is favorable

for a good crop and also for early shipment,

and the probabilities are that prices will

open at a slightly lower range than last year,

but no reliable quotations can be made be-

The outlook for California prunes is

equally favorable at the present time, and

prices will apparently rule at quite reason-

Present indications on apricots favor

buyers, as the crop is good and sales agents

state that prices have never been lower,

genuine choice royal apricots being quoted

at prices that would land them here duty

In other goods, peaches, pears, etc., no

fruit have yet been procured, and no genuine

paid at less than 9c. per pound.

prices have yet been made.

previous issue have not been altered, but

many packing firms will not quote at all.

ranged all the way from 14s. 6d. to 16s. for

fine off-stalk, cost and freight Montreal.

cel his order as he sees fit.

fore the middle of August.

able rates.

URTHER offers, both on California

and Valencia dried fruit, have been

received in Montreal during the week.

THE PACK OF LOBSTERS.

THE CANADIAN GROCER has called attention before to the possibility of a short pack of lobsters. The fishing season is now over for several weeks, and these expectations have been more than realized.

Besides the constantly diminishing proportions of the catch, the rough weather this spring further curtailed it, and it is estimated that the pack will be only a little over half what it was last year. It has to be borne in mind also that last year's pack was fully 50 per cent. short of that of 1895.

Despite the short pack, many of the most reliable canners were opposed to any extension of time this season. They are so, because any lobsters caught and packed after the 15th of July they do not consider fit for food. The fish after that date are commencing to cast their shells and should not be packed, especially those caught in the creeks and harbors, which are practically soft shell fish. To be plain, the opponents of the extension hold that the privilege of catching fish up to the 24th is only a benefit to the small canners who don't care very much what they put up.

As a matter of fact, if the letter of the law regarding lobsters were strictly observed there would not be a cannery in operation. As it is, people in the business state that there are altogether too many.

The Government has refused to issue any more permits for salmon fishing stands down in the Gulf and elsewhere on the Atlantic coast, because it believes that there are already too many.

The same stand is absolutely necessary in the case of lobsters if the industry is to be preserved. The constantly diminishing pack each year shows this.

It is difficult to believe, therefore, that what private letters assert is correct, namely: that the canners on the Prince Edward Island and Northumberland Strait coasts will be allowed to pack all fall.

Another point that the native Canadian canners are beginning to cogitate over is whether the American packing concerns, which are entirely alien, should be allowed by the Government to deplete our already small supply of fish.

Prices average \$2 per case above those ruling last season, no talls being obtainable under \$9.50, while flats are hard to get at any price, \$10.50 to \$11 being asked for them.

If a holiday is not a good investment do not take it. A merchant should eschew everything that does not pay.

EVILS IN HOLIDAYING.

Take a holiday, but take it right. A great many people get more harm than good from a holiday, because they have been foolish and not wise in the manner of taking it.

One of the most common things which attack merchants, as well as other people, when they go away for a holiday at the seaside, lakeside or countryside is hunger. They boast that they can "eat like a horse." And herein is where one of the chief causes of after-holiday illness is to be found.

People go holidaying, or should do so, with the object of obtaining physical and mental rest. Yet when they overfeed themselves they give their stomach more work to do than it is either accustomed to or is able to perform. And when the stomach is overworked and in trouble little benefit comes to the hand or the head from the holiday.

May as well expect an engine to work when the boiler which supplies it with steam is disabled as to expect a man to enjoy good health with his stomach disabled.

It is not the quantity of food a man eats that builds up his body; it is what he digests.

Another holidaying evil is over-indulgence in bathing. People quite unused to it will think nothing of remaining in the water for half an hour or an hour while sojourning at a watering place, when a few minutes is quite sufficient.

Take a holiday, but take care of yourself while you are taking it.

FROM GROCERIES TO MISSIONS.

On August 1 notice was given of the dissolution of the firm of MacWillie Bros., grocers, Yonge street, Toronto, Mr. John MacWillie retiring. The business will be carried on under the old style by Mr. Alex. MacWillie. It is Mr. John MacWillie's purpose to become a medical missionary, and he has been studying for some time with that object in view.

FURTHER ADVANCE IN JAPAN TEAS.

Instead of tending downward, as was anticipated by a good many, the Japan tea market is still tending upward.

Early in the week a cable was received stating that there had been a further advance of \$2 per picul within the previous six or seven days.

As quotations were previously about \$5 per picul above those of a year ago, this meant an additional \$2 in favor of the present season. The actual gain, however, is not \$7 per picul, silver being cheaper now than it was a year ago.

"The actual difference in price, compared with 1896, is about two cents and a half per pound.

Shippers in Japan claim they are unable to supply low-grade leaf. If this be true, the outlook is obviously for the continuance of a strong market for Japan teas.

The market in Canada is in an unusually healthy condition in regard to Japan teas, the demand from the United States having cleaned up this market of old season's goods.

THE PEA PACK.

A special meeting of the Canadian Packers' Association was held in Toronto on Thursday. President Ferguson presided, and among those present were: A. C. Miller, W. Boulter, D. McAuley, Picton; H. I. Matthews, Lakeport; Thos. Owens, Trenton.

The object of the meeting was to receive reports regarding the pack of peas, strawberries and raspberries.

It was shown that about half a dozen of the members had each packed about seven thousand cases, and one member about 10,000 cases, while the aggregate pack was in the neighborhood of 25,000 cases less than last year.

The strawberry pack was reported to be about the same as last year.

It was the general opinion that the tomato crop was about two weeks later than usual.

The result of the report on peas was a firmer teeling as to prices. Sales had been made as low as 60c., but 65c. now appears to be the idea, although some claim to be holding at 70c. per dozen, which is the figure wholesalers are holding some brands at.

THE ESSENCE of the finest Coffee, combined with all the strength-giving qualities of the Kola Nut, produces...



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Mackay's Kola Cafe chants an fall than years. ' to be a This app peas. I done, al haps, ex

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It is having a large sale, because everybody who has once tried it wants more.

YOU WILL FIND IT SO.

Packed in bottles containing 5 ounces and 10 ounces, to retail at 25c. and 45c., giving you a good margin.

TRY A CASE.

Sole Agents...

ROBT. GREIG & CO.

Montreal.

MARKETS AND MARKET NOTES

ONTARIO MARKETS. TORONTO, August 5, 1897. GROCERIES.

TOTHING particularly new has developed during the week. Business, on the whole, is fairly good, and merchants are looking for a healthier trade this fall than has been enjoyed for some years. The canned goods situation appears to be a little stronger than a week ago. This applies particularly to salmon and peas. In sugar a good trade is still being done, although the refineries are not, perhaps, experiencing as heavy a demand as a week or two ago. The feature of the tea trade is a further advance in the primary market of Japan tea. The tea business on the spot is quiet. The market has been bare of "Prince of Wales" and "Brier," but it is now a little better supplied, a shipment having been received on Friday last. Currants are still in demand and scarce. CANNED GOODS.

In consequence of the talk of a short pack of peas a firmer feeling exists in the trade in regard to this commodity. In fact, higher prices are being asked, as a rule, by the packers. An effort is being made to create a similar condition of affairs in regard to tomatoes. Canned fruits are receiving little or no attention. There is a wide range in the value of strawberries, some of the canners quoting very low figures, but the quality is held to be inferior. Advices from the Coast indicate a good pack of salmon

on the Fraser River, but on some of the northern rivers the pack has so far not been satisfactory. This latter condition has given the market a little better tone, although no actual advances have taken place. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, 80 to 85c.; corn, 55 to 75c.; peas, 70 to 75c. for ordinary ; sifted select, go to \$1; extra sifted, \$1.25 to \$1.40; beans, 65 to 95c;. peaches, \$2.50 to \$3 for 3's, \$1.65 to \$2 for 2's; raspberries, \$1.40 to \$1.80; strawberries, \$1.50 to \$1.80, according to brand and quality; blackberries, \$1.40 to \$1.70; cherries, \$2 to \$2.25; apples, 3's, 70 to 95c.; gallons, \$1.50 to \$1.60; salmon, "Horseshoe," \$1.50 ; ditto, new season's, to arrive, \$1.25 in 5-case lots and \$1.30 in less quantities ; cohoes, \$1.10 to \$1.25 ; canned mackerel, \$1.20 to \$1.30; lobsters, \$2.40 to \$2.50 for tall tins; 1-lb. flats, \$2.70; 1/2-lb. flats, \$1.60 to \$1.70; Canadian canned beet, I's, \$1.25 to \$1.35; 2's, \$2.30 to \$2.45; 6's, \$7.75 to \$8.25; 14's, \$15 to \$16.

COFFEES.

The market is quiet. The Rio market is weak on account of heavy receipts. Jobbers quote green in bags as follows : Rio, 9½ to 13c., according to grade ; East Indian, 27 to 30c.; South American, 21 to 23c.; Santos, 19 to 22½c.; Java, 30 to 33c.; Mocha, 27½ to 30c.; Maracaibo, 18 to 20c.; Jamaica, 19 to 22c.

SYRUPS.

There is plenty offering, but only an odd

barrel or two is wanted. We quote : Dark, 23 to 25c.; medium, 28 to 35c.; bright, 32 to 42c.; corn syrup, 3 to 3½c. per lb.

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MOLASSES.

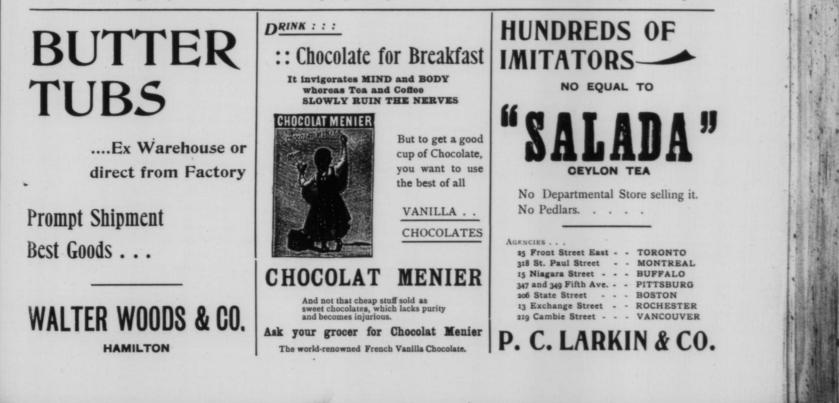
Advices from New Orleans state that there is a good enquiry there for molasses. Locally the market is quiet and uninteresting. We quote : New Orleans, barrels, 23 to 35c.; ditto, half-barrels, 25 to 37c.; ditto, fancy, 50 to 55c., in barrels and half-barrels; Barbadoes, 31 to 35c.; half-barrels, 33 to 35c.

SUGARS.

There is still a great deal of sugar going out, although the refiners report that the demand has eased off a little temporarily. July was a decidedly heavy sugar month. The demand was chiefly for granulated, although a good many yellows are selling. Cables announce a firmer market in London, prices for Java being 11/2 d. dearer, while beet for August shipment gained 3/d. In New York the market is quiet. The Trust is holding off and wholesalers are only purchasing to supply present requirements. We quote for Toronto: Granulated-St. Lawrence and Redpath's, 4 7-16c. for single barrel lots and 43%c. for 5-barrel lots ; Acadia, 43%c. for single barrel lots, and 4 5-16c. for 5-barrel lots ; yellows, 31/2 to 4 1/2 c. per lb.; German granulated, in 100lb. sacks, 41/8 to 41/4 c. per lb.; Demerara crystals, 3%c.

SPICES.

Business is seasonably fair. We quote as





BRANCHES-

18

MONTREAL : Board of Trade Building. TORONTO: Wright & Copp, 51 Colborne St. WINNIPEG: E. W. Ashle VICTORIA : La Patourel & Co.

follows : Pure Singapore black pepper, 53/c.; tapioca, 31/2 to 41/2c.; sago, 31/2 to ground, 11c. in kegs, pails and boxes, and 13c. in 5-lb cans; ditto, whole, Ioc. per lb.; pure white pepper, ground, 18c. in kegs, pails and boxes and 20c. in 5-lb. cans; ditto, whole, 15 to 17c., according to quality; pure Jamaica ginger, 23 to 25c.; cloves, 15 to 20c.; pure mixed spice, 25 to 30c.; cream of tartar, French, 23 to 25c.; do. best, 28 to 30c. per lb.; allspice, 13 to 16c.; cassia, 20 to 25c. per lb. for ground and 4oc. for Saigon.

NUTS.

There is a steady feeling in regard to nuts on account of the expected short crop in some descriptions. Locally there is nothing of interest to note. We quote : Brazil nuts, 11 to 121/2 c.; Valencia shelled almonds, 18 to 22c.; Tarragona almonds, 9½ to 11c. ; peanuts, 10 to 12c. for roasted and 7 to 10c. for green; cocoanuts, \$4.50 to \$5 per sack ; Grenoble walnuts, 121/2 c.; Marbot walnuts, 91/2 to 11c.; Bordeax walnuts, 8 to 9c.: Sicily filberts, 10c. for sacks and 10 1/2 to 11c. for small lots ; Naples filberts, 11c.; pecans, 12 to 121/2c.

RICE, TAPIOCA, ETC. A faitly good demand is to be noted for rice and prices rule steady. We quote : Standard "B," broken lots, 37/sc.; I to 5 sacks, 33/c., and 5 sacks and over, 35% c. per lb.; Japan, 5c.; Patna, 43/4 to 4 1/2 C.

TEAS.

The feature of the market is the strength of Japan descriptions, the cable announcing a further advance of \$2 per picul. Prices are now from 21/2 to 3c. per lb. dearer than this time last year. In other teas there are no special features worthy of note. Ruling prices on the Toronto market to retailers are: Young Hyson, 18 to 21c. for low grades, 24 to 27c. for mediums, and 30 to 45c. for high grades; China Congous, 14 to 18c. for mediums, and 25 to 55c. for high grades; Japans, 15 to 20c. for mediums, 28 to 35c. for high grades; Indians and Ceylons, 18 to 22c. for mediums, and 30 to 65c. for high grades.

FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS.

Currants are scarce on the spot, and in some descriptions wholesalers are only able to partially fill orders. The scarcity is chiefly in Filiatras and Amalias. In another week or ten days this scarcity will be relieved somewhat, as shipments are due to arrive then from Patras. The first lot of new season's currants will likely rule high on account of the bareness of the market of old fruit. Local wholesalers report a good demand for currants at firm prices. We quote as follows: Provincials, 534 to 6c. in bbls.; ditto, half-bbls., 53/ to 6c.;

ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

THE ST. CROIX SOAP MFC. CO.

fine Filiatras, in bbls., 57% to 6c. ; do., half-bbls., 5% to 6%c. ; Patras, 6%c. in cases; Vostizzas, cases, 7 to 8c.

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Valencia raisins are quiet and featureless. We quote : Off-stalk, 434 to 51/2c. ; fine off-stalk, 51/2 to 6c.; selected, 61/2 to 7c.; layers, 6 to 7c.

Latest mail advices regarding Malaga raisins state that the crop prospects continue good and that prices are likely to rule fully as low as last year.

In an advice bearing date of July 15 C. Whittall & Co., of Smyrna, state that their reports from several districts are not as sanguine as they were. It is the general complaint that the vines are showing poorly on account of the rainy weather of the winter and spring. The eyil, they say, may not be as great as reported, but estimates of the yield are already being lowered, some people anticipating a shortage on last year's production. Ruling prices on spot are from 7 1/2 to 10c. per lb.

California loose muscatel raisins are experiencing a better demand for export, and in consequence of this a better feeling obtains as to prices. We quote : 3-crown, 7¼c.; 4-crown, 8 to 8¼c.

Advices regarding figs continue favorable, although the ultimate result of the yield will depend a great deal upon the weather during the next few weeks. Heavy rains or a



Successor to GRAHAM, McLEAN & CO. TORONTO. 77 Golborne St.

As Gold is to Silver SO ARE **GOLDEN HADDIES**

> compared with some other brands. Only the **BEST** fish are used, and they are cured, smoked and canned immediately on being caught. this process they retain their By DELICATE FLAVOR and rich, GOLDEN COLOR.

Every Can Guaranteed

Packers' NORTHRUP & CO. 23 and 24 South Wharf . . ST. JOHN, N. B. The Following Brands Manufactured by

The American Tobacco Co. OF CANADA, Limited.

Are sold by all the Leading Wholesale Houses CUT TOBACCOS OLD CHUM. SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA.

OLD GOLD. CIGARETTES_ RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT. SWEET CAPORAL. ATHLETE. DERBY.

TO CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS

AND IMPORTERS_ -If not represented in WINNIPEG For sale of your goods to jobbers will be pleased to have you write me."

E. NICHOLSON 124 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.

W. F. Henderson & Co.

Wholesale Commission Merchants and Brokers. 11 years' experience. Established 1882

AND LEMONS

Now is the time to buy your summer stock. Write us for

prices. We can please you.

CLEMES BROS., - Toronto

51 Front Street East.

ORANGES

spell of abnormal heat might lead to a modification of present anticipations. We quote spot goods nominally as follows : 10 oz., 7½c.; 10 lb., 9 to 10c.; 18 lb., 10 to 12c.; 28 lb., 11 to 13c.; taps, 31/4 to 31/2c. net; natural, 4 1/2 c. in bags, and 6 to 6 1/2 c. in boxes.

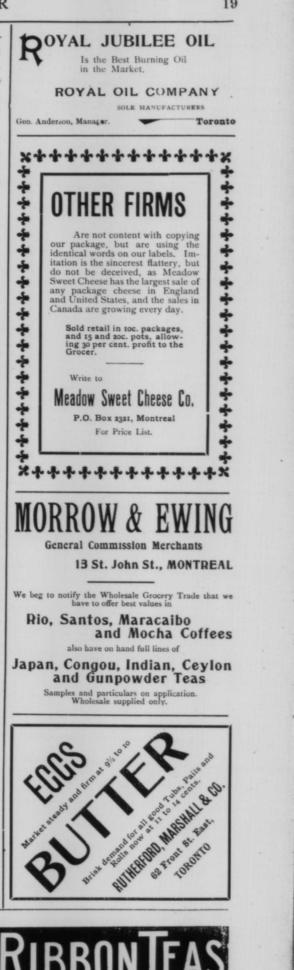
Apricots are going out in good supply and the quality is good Prices will be cheaper than last year. We quote California evaporated fruits as follows : Peaches, 7 to 10 1/2 c. per lb., according to quality ; apricots, 61/2 to 15c.; pears, 51/2 to 101/2c.; egg plums, 51/2 to 11c. ; silver prunes, 81/2 to 131/2 c.

A cable received this week from Trieste by P. L. Mason & Co. reports the Bosnia prune crop short. California prunes have advanced about 1/4 c. per lb, from the opening price. Prices are, however, expected to be reasonable, as there is a good crop. We quote as follows : Bosnias, U's (110 to 113 half kilo), 6 to 6 1/2 c.; C's (85 to 90 half kilo), 7 to 7 1/2 c. per lb. California, 90 to 100's, 61/2 c. per lb. ; 70 to 80's, 71/2 c.; 60 to 70's, 7 1/2 to 8c.; 50 to 60's, 8 to 8 1/2 c.; 40 to 50's, 91/2 to 101/2c.; 30 to 40's, 121/2 to 13c.; "Ruby" prunes, 71/2 to 8c.; French, 4 1/2 to 5c.

Dates are dull. We quote: 5½ to 6c. for Hallowee and 5 to 5½ c. for Kadrowee.

GREEN FRUITS.

The demand for lemons has fallen off to some extent and prices are easier. Oranges are also easier than they have been. abundance of other fruit has caused a decrease in demand for bananas and prices range low. California fruit continues to arrive and is finding quick sale. Watermelons are attracting considerable attention. Raspberries are about done, and Latton berries are taken their place ; some black rasp-berries are still to be had, however. Canadian tomatoes are beginning to arrive freely. Huckleberries are now the principal feature on the market ; dealers say that they are ar-riving in good shape. Peaches are now coming in from the Niagara district plenti-Judging by the abundance of the fully. Judging by the abundance of the early cheap fruit, this crop will likely be very heavy this year. We quote as follows : Oranges-Sorrentos, 300's, \$3.50 to \$4 per box; 180's, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per three-quarter box. Lemons, 300's, 360's, repacked, \$4.75 to \$5.25; original packing, \$4.25 to \$4.50. Cocoanuts, \$4.50 a sack and 6oc. per Onions, 21/2 to 23/4 c. per lb. for Egypdoz. tians. Bananas, \$1 to \$1.50. New cabbage, \$1 to \$1.25 per bbl. Watermelons, 22 to 30c. California peaches, \$1.60 to \$1.80 per box; Canadian gooseberries, 25 to 50c. per 12-quart basket; Canadian cherries, 50 to 75c. per basket ; red currants, 30 to 50c. per basket ; California plums, \$1.50 to \$1.90 box ; California pears, \$2.25 to \$2.50



G.F.& J.GALT OF THE BLUERIBBONTEAS



per box ; muskmelons, \$2 to \$2.50 per crate of 2 doz.; cucumbers, 35 to 45c. per 12-quart basket; black raspberries, 5c. per quart; red do., 5c. per quart; black currants, 75c. to \$1; harvest apples, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per barrel; Canadian tomatoes, 6oc. to 7oc. per basket. Latton berries, 6 to 7c. per quart; huckleberries, 6o to 7oc. per basket; Canadian peaches, 30 to 5oc. per Io and 12-quart basket.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

BUTTER-Buyers are not at all eager to take butter at present prices, owing to the large proportion of inferior quality. Owing to this fact, a number of dealers have withdrawn their buyers and the country merchant was not prepared to accept market values. He also wanted to sell his butter as a straight lot, while buyers were in favor of taking selections, for which they were paying usual prices. Lower grades were quoted at much lower prices. Best quality is worth about 111/2 to 121/2 c.; cheaper is plentiful at Creamery continues firm and in 8 to oc. good demand for both local and export purposes. Prices are unchanged : Tubs, 161/2 to 17 1/2 c.; prints, 17 to 18 1/2 c.

CHEESE—Local trade is quiet, retailers taking only for their immediate requirements. The truth of the matter is that there is a disposition on the part of all to buy lightly, as lower prices are looked for. Prices easy at $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{7}{8}$ c. and selling at $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{3}{4}$ c.

SALT.

Trade in salt fell off during the week, and dealers attribute the change to the weather. An immediate improvement is looked for. Prices are unchanged. Quoted at Toronto, carload lots go at \$1 per bbl. and 6oc. per sack; less than carload lots, \$1.05 per bbl. and 65c. per sack. At the wells we quote: F.O.B. barrels, 70c.; sacks 50c. for points west of Toronto, and 45c. for Toronto and points east of Toronto.

FISH.

The demand is not quite so steady as it was last week. Prices are unchanged. We quote: Pickerel, 6c. per lb.; pike, $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; whitefish, $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.; trout, $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.; perch, 3c. per lb., fresh herring, $3\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; haddies, $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; Labrador herring, \$3 to \$4 per bbl. and \$2.25 per half-bbl.; split herring, \$4.50 per bbl. and \$2.50 per half-bbl.; boneless fish, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4c. per lb.; pure cod, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.; fresh water herring (heads off), \$2.50 per keg.

PROVISIONS.

An active demand continues in all lines, and we learn of a number of lines having been sold out, among which are spiced rolls, picnic hams and backs. In other lines stocks are very light, and from continued high price of live hogs and brisk export demand it looks as if every line would be far short. The rarest morsels to be found Are manufactured in Owen Sound. They are "Graham Crackers" pure and grand, McLauchlan's name's on every brand.

J. MCLAUCHLAN & SONS,

Biscuit Manufacturers, - Owen Sound, Ont.

DRY SALTED MEATS—Long clear bacon, $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. for carload lots, and $7\frac{3}{4}$ to 8c. per lb. for ton lots and cases; backs, $8\frac{3}{4}$ c.

SMOKED MEATS—Breakfast bacon, 12 to 12½c.; rolls, 9½ to 10c.; hams, large, 11 to 11½c.; 12 to 12½c. for small and 12½c. for medium; shoulder hams, 9c.; backs, 11½ to 12c.; all meats out of pickle, 1c. less than above.

LARD — Pure Canadian, tierces, 5¾ c.; tubs, 6 to 6¼ c.; pails, 6¼ to 6½ c.

BARREL PORK—Canadian heavy mess, \$13 to \$13.50; Canadian short-cut, \$16; clear shoulder mess, \$12.

GRAIN, FLOUR, BREAKFAST FOODS.

GRAIN—We quote: Red wheat, 75c.; white, 76c.; oats, $22\frac{1}{2}$ to $23\frac{1}{2}$ c.; peas, 43 to 45c.

FLOUR—Trade is active. We quote in carloads on track, Toronto: Manitoba patents, \$4.75; Manitoba strong bakers', \$4.30; Ontario patents, \$4.40 to \$4.50; straight roller, \$3.80 to \$3.90, Toronto freights.

BREAKFAST FOODS—Trade has improved slightly. We quote as follows: Standard oatmeal and rolled oats, \$3.10 in bags and \$3.20 in bbls.; rolled wheat, \$2.60 in 100-lb. bbls.; cornmeal, \$2.30 to \$2.40; split peas, \$3 to \$3.25; pot barley, \$3 to \$3.25.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS—There are still more eggs coming forward than are required for local consumption, and there is also a good deal of complaint about quality, so that it is necessary to divide the receipts into two classes. No. 2 are selling at 8 to 9c., and No. 1 at $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.

POTATOES—The scarcity in new potatoes is over; plentiful supplies are now coming in. Dealers are paying \$1.25 per bbl. and selling at \$1.50. Old potatoes are firm at 30c. a bag.

HONEY—Trade in the light variety continues active. Retailers are buying freely. Buckwheat is dull at 3c. We quote light at : 60-lb. tins, 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 5 and 10-lb. tins, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7c.; comb, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per dozen.

DRIED APPLES—Requirements are much lighter than they were last week. There is no alteration in prices. The idea as to price

now is 2¹/₂ to 3c. f.o.b. The local jobbing price ranges from 2¹/₄ c. upward.

EVAPORATED APPLES — The market is firmer, although there is no demand. Buyers are paying $3\frac{34}{2}$ to 4c. f.o.b. Jobbers are quoting $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. upward.

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.

HIDES—Trade is quite brisk. Cowhides : Dealers pay $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. for No. 1, $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. for No. 2 and $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. for No. 3. Steerhides : 60 lbs. and up, $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. for No. 1, $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. for No. 2 and $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. for No. 3.

CALFSKINS—Trade is brisk and prices are firm. No. I veal, 8 lbs. and up, Ioc. lb.; No. 2, 8c.; Dekins, from 30 to 35c.; culls, 15 to 20c. each.

SHEEPSKINS — We quote: Lambskins and pelts, 50c.

WOOL—The fact that there is hardly any wool coming forward is enough in itself to keep up the price. Dealers predict that as soon as trade picks up the price of wool can do nothing but drop. Price now is 19 to 20c.

PETROLEUM, ETC.

Lubricating oils are moving out lively, and illuminating oils are dull. We quote in 1 to 10 bbl. lots, imperial gallon, Toronto: Canadian, 14½c.; carbon, safety, 16½c.; Canadian water white, 17c.; American water white, 17½c.; Pratt's astral, 17c. in bulk.

MARKET NOTES.

Canned peas are being held higher.

Japan tea is cabled \$2 per picul higher.

There is a strong tendency to easier prices in cheese.

California prunes have advanced ¼ c. per lb. in the primary market. sugar

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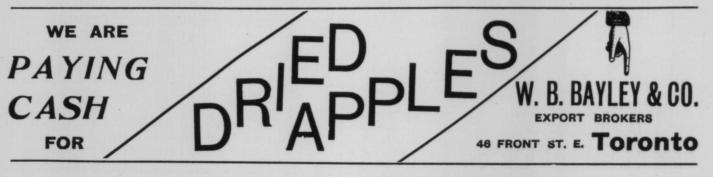
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It is expected that a small quantity of Valencia raisins will be ready for shipment by August 1.

Telegraphic advices from Turner, Beeton & Co. state that the salmon pack on the Fraser River up to August 2 was 350,000 cases.

J. F. Ramsay & Co., tea merchants, have removed from Mincing lane to the Gooderham building, where they have a suite of handsome offices on the second flat.







QUEBEC MARKETS,

MONTREAL, August 5, 1897. GROCERIES.

THERE has been quite an active business in heavy and staple groceries during the past week. Activity in sugar has been a dominant fact and the free purchasing by jobbers at the refineries indicates that stocks are not large. Dried fruit news is of much the same character as it was last week. First offers came to hand this week on new canned tomatoes and corn that are considered very low, in fact an advance on the opening price is confidently expected by many. Teas have shown a fair degree of activity during the week and there has been more doing in molasses.

SUGAR.

The sugar market continues active and strong on spot, while there has been an improved feeling noted also in raws abroad. Stocks generally are light, both in first and second hands here, and the active demand experienced on preserving account makes this all the more marked. Values are held firm at the refineries, who are sending out carload lots quite freely, while in a jobbing way we quote: Granulated steady, at 4½c. for 1 to 9 barrels and 4 1-16c. for 10 barrels and over, with yellows ranging from 33% to 33% c., as to quality.

SYRUPS. There has been little to report in syrups since last report, and we quote as before, 13% to 17% c. as to quality.

MOLASSES.

There has been an active inquiry for Barbadoes and other molasses since last report, and besides several round lots have changed hands, as jobbers found that their stocks were getting down altogether too low. In round lots Barbadoes has commanded 22½ c. ex store, and Porto Rico, 24c. In a jobbing way values are steady at 23c. for Barbadoes and Porto Rico, 29c. for fancy, 25c. for choice and 22c. for prime.

RICE.

Business in rice is of a quiet but steady character. We quote : Crystal Japan, \$4.50 to \$5; standard B, \$3.50 to \$3.75; Patna, \$4.50 to \$5; Carolina, \$6.75 to \$7.75; choice Burmah, \$4 to \$4.25, and Java kinds, \$4.25 to \$4.50.

SPICES.

There has been no material change in spices, business ruling fairly active. We quote as follows: Black pepper, 9c.; pure white, 14 to 17c.; pure Jamaica ginger, 20 to 25c.; cloves, 15c.; pure mixed spice, 25 to 30c.; cream of tartar, French, 25 to 27c.; do., best, 28 to 30c. per lb.; allspice, 12 to 14c.; nutmegs, 50 to 90c.

COFFEES.

Demand for coffee is exceedingly slow and prices would very likely be shaded in the case of a good round order. We quote : Maracaibo, 16 to 19c.; Santos, 12 to 15c.; Rio, 12 to 16c.; Mocha, 24c., and Java, 25c. TEAS.

IEAS.

There has been a fair demand for tea from first hands, jobbers operating quite freely in new crop Japans during the week at a range of $15\frac{1}{2}$ to $18\frac{1}{2}$ c. as to quality. In a jobbing way also quite a fair enquiry has been experienced for Japans, blacks, etc. We quote as follows : Young Hysons, 13 to 18c. for low grades, 25 to 28c. for mediums, and 30 to 45c. for high grades; China Congous, 12 to 18c. for mediums, and 25 to 55c. for high grades; Japans, 15 to 21c. for mediums, and 28 to 40c. for high grades; Indians and Ceylons, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 20c. for mediums, and 30 to 65c. for high grades.

CANNED GOODS.

Advices regarding new pack vegetables are of a firmer character. First offers on new pack corn and tomatoes were made to the trade here this week by Ontario pack-



ers, corn being offered at 55c. and tomatoes at 70c. These prices are considered very crate. low, and if the intelligence this week is subsequently borne out higher prices seem assured, as the figures named leave the packers little or nothing to work on. It is also estimated that the strawberry pack will be light, and the scarcity of lobsters is now assured by all the ruling circumstances. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, 8oc.; corn, 50 to 8oc.; peas, 8oc.; peaches, \$1.75 to \$1.90 for 2's; raspberries, \$1.40 to \$1.90; strawberries, \$1.75 to \$2, according to brand and quality ; cherries, \$2.30; apples, 3's, 85 to 90c.; gallons, \$1.55 to \$1.65; pumpkins, 75 to 85c. ; salmon, "Horseshoe," \$1.40

to \$1.45; "Clover Leaf," \$1.35; "Lion," $$1.37\frac{1}{2}$ to \$1.40; Lowe Inlet, \$1.30, in tall tins; canned mackerel, \$1.25; Canadian canned beef, 1's, \$1.20 to \$1.25; 2's, \$2.15 to \$2.30; lobsters, \$11 per case; French sardines, \$10.25 to \$11 extra brands; ordinary brands, \$8 to \$9; Canadian brands, \$4.25.

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DRIED FRUIT.

Though further offers have been received here on Valencia raisins many agents refuse to quote a hard and fast figure, but are accepting open orders which may be endorsed or cancelled as thought proper after the middle of the present month, by which time values at primary markets will be on a definite basis. Offers so far received range all the way from 14s. 6d. to 16s. for fine off-stalk, cost and freight Montreal.

California raisins continue steady and sales agents of these also refuse to name a fixed price, but are accepting open orders for early shipments based on the prices that may be ruling on and after August 15. There is little to trade in on spot and prices are nominal.

Currants are quiet but firm here, and foreign advices continue of a very steady character.

Prunes are quiet and nominal, and dates are without feature.

NUTS.

The same as last reported. We quote : Grenoble walnuts, 10 to 11c.; Brazils, 11c.; almonds, 10 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.; do shelled, 17 to 18c.; filberts, $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9c.; peanuts, 7 to 9c.; and cocoanuts, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per 100.

DRIED APPLES.

Dried apples are quiet at 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}c_{.}$, and evaporated at $3\frac{3}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{4}c_{.}$

GREEN FRUIT.

An active business has been transacted in green fruit during the past week. We quote : Valencia oranges, \$6 per case ; bloods, \$2.50 to \$3 per half-box, and Messinas, \$3 to \$3.50 per box; lemons, \$3.75 to \$4.50 per box for choice, and \$2.75 to \$3.50 for common ; bananas, \$1.25 to \$1.65 per bunch ; Canadian cherries, 40 to 75c. per basket ; apricots, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per box ; California peaches, \$1 to \$1.25 per box ; do plums, \$1.25 per box ; pineapples, 10c. each ; Canadian strawberries, 7 to 10c.; raspberries, 5½ to 10c.; blueberries, \$1 per box. Egyptian onions, 4c. per lb., and

LONDON,

TORONTO,

Bermuda ditto, 3c. per lb., and \$3 per crate.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS—There was no change in the situation of the egg market. The demand is good and prices rule firm. Selected near-by stock sold at $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 11c.; ordinary No. 1 at 9 to $9\frac{1}{2}c.$, and No. 2 at 8 to $8\frac{1}{2}c.$ per dozen.

MAPLE PRODUCT—Business in maple product shows no improvement, and values are unchanged. We quote : Maple syrup, 434 to 5c. per lb., and 45 to 55c. per tin ; sugar, 5 to 6c. per lb.

HONEY — The demand for honey is exceedingly slow and prices are nominal.

White clover comb is offering at 10c., and dark at 7c.; bright extracted at $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7c., and dark at 4 to 5c. per lb.

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BEANS—Are also slow of sale at this season, and car lots are offering at 55 to 60c., and small lots at 65 to 70c.

PROVISIONS.

A fairly active trade is reported in provisions, the demand being still good for smoked meats, and pork and lard are moving fairly well. Prices rule firm, with an upward tendency, owing to the steady advance in hogs of late, they selling $\frac{1}{4}$ c. perlb. higher again to-day. We quote: Canadian pork, \$14.50 to \$15 per bbl.; pure Canadian lard, in pails, at $6\frac{1}{4}$ to $7\frac{1}{4}$ c., and

Cause and Effect





WINNIPEG.

VANCOUVER.

MONTREAL,



"We believe in Cottams Seed."

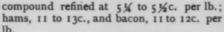
We know of no grocer, wholesale or retail, whose profit on hird food has not largely increased when handling Cottams Seed. The literature in connection with this celebrated brand is a great encouragement for your customers to keep birds. It keeps up their unterest in feathered pets, and induces them to keep a greater number - It keeps them on the right track in attending to their i ir s. - Keeps their birds in health, song and beautiful plumage-And, best of all, keeps the customers ruta ing to the grocer for Cottams beed. We urge you to handle Cottams Seed, hecau e it's a good thing-pays us -pays youays all who handle it.

Cottams Seed is sold by all wholesalers.



ORANGES

All Varieties



FLOUR AND MEAL.

There continues to be an active demand for flour, and millers state that the volume of business is large at the full advance in prices. The demand from abroad was also good, and some large sales will likely be put through by to-morrow. The tone of the market on the whole is strong, and another advance of 25c. per barrel is expected in the near future. Sales reported were : 16 carloads strong bakers'; 1,500 bags choice Ontario straight roller, at \$1.85; 500 do., at \$1.90, and 500 barrels at \$3.85. We quote : Winter wheat patents, \$4.10 to \$4.25; straight rollers, \$3.75 to \$3.85, and in bags, \$1.80 to \$1.90; best Manitoba strong bakers', \$4 25; second do., \$3.75, and low grades, \$2.15; Hungarian patents, \$4.65.

A good enquiry is experienced for Manitoba feed, but owing to the small offerings at present the volume of business is curtailed and prices are firmly held at \$13 to \$13.50 for bran, and at \$14 to \$14.50 for shorts, including bags.

The decline in prices for meal was no inducement to buyers, as holders state they offered rolled oats to-day freely at \$3.50 per barrel without meeting with buyers. We quote : Rolled oats, \$3.50 per barrel, \$1.70 per bag ; standard meal, \$3.40 per barrel, and \$1.65 per bag.

BALED HAY.

The easy feeling noted in hay last week continued this week, but at the present writing prices are steady. We quote: No. 1, \$11.50 to \$12; No. 2, \$10 to \$10.50, car lots on track.

CHEESE AND BUTTER.

The cheese market was without any new feature of note. There was some enquiry for finest and undergrade goods, but the volume of business was small. The tone of the market is steady in sympathy with country advices, and values show no important change. Finest Ontario cheese, $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.; finest Townships cheese, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ sc.; under grades, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ sc.

There was some enquiry from shippers to-day for finest creamery, and a round lot was placed at $17\frac{1}{2}$ c. and a bid of $17\frac{1}{2}$ c. was made for another lot, but the holder had not accepted it up to late in the day. Finest creamery, $17\frac{1}{2}$ to $17\frac{1}{2}$ c.; seconds, 16 to $16\frac{1}{2}$ c.; dairy butter, 12 to $12\frac{1}{2}$.

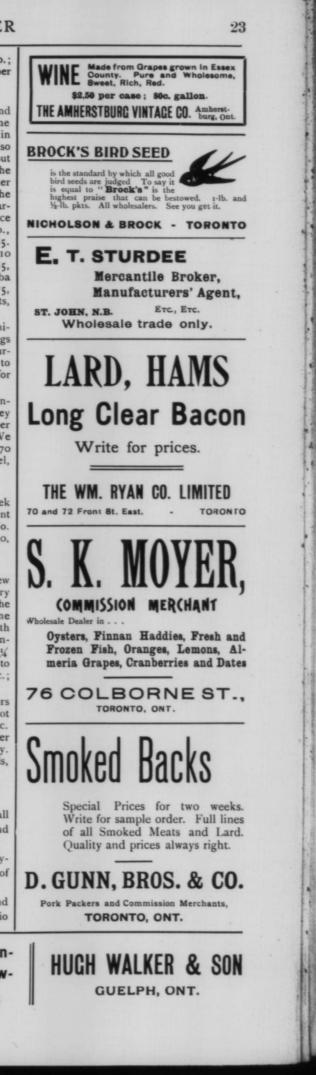
MONTREAL NOTES.

Cable offers on Valencia raisins range all the way from 14s. 6d. to 16s., cost and freight Montreal.

Jobbers here have been quite active buyers of new crop Japan teas at a range of $15\frac{1}{2}$ to $18\frac{1}{2}$ c. as to grade.

First offers on new pack tomatoes and corn were made to jobbers here by Ontario

Extra Fancy Lemons, Finest Bananas Grown, Pineapples, Strawberries, Tomatoes, Etc., <u>Arriving daily</u>.



packing concerns this week. They are considered pretty close prices.

The regular meeting of the Montreal Grocery Clerks' Association was held in St. Joseph's Hall on Aug. 1, President Beauvais in the chair. Two new members were proposed and accepted. It was decided to call a special meeting for Aug. 15 to make arrangements for holding a concert.

NEW BRUNSWICK MARKETS. Office of The Canadian Grocer.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Aug. 5, 1897.

USINESS during the week has been rather quiet. New teas are to hand. The quantity bought is much less than last year, owing to the large quantity bought in the spring. Demand for tea is quiet. There is less life in the lumber business, the market in England having become overstocked. It is now thought quite a quantity of the lumber shippers have bought will be wintered on this side. Shipments as yet remain heavy. Markets have shown little change during the week. Flour, the active feature of last week, is firm, with Manitoba rather higher. Dry fish have shown quite an advance. In lard the price keeps low. Cheese and butter are easier. The West India steamer brought quite a little Barbadoes molasses this trip, a larger proportion than usual of which was in bbls. The price is low. Green fruit is active. There is, however, a noticeable shortage of Nova Scotia cherries, which at this season are usually very plentiful.

OIL- The demand is quiet in all lines. There is, however, a better outlook for burning oil as the days are becoming shorter. In cod oil small quantities continue to arrive. Market shows little life. It is difficult to get it good, fishermen putting dogfish oil withit. We quote : Best American burning oil, $17\frac{1}{2}$ to $18\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Canadian water white, 16 to 17c.; Canadian, prime, 14 to 15c.

SALT-There is a fair demand, but little of real interest to report. The steamer which is to load at Liverpool with general cargo for St. John will, no doubt, bring out a quantity of coarse and factory-filled. Parties wanting to buy in the near future would do well to keep this lot in mind, as the price from the ship's side will be lower than regular market price. Canadian salt for dairy and table use is in steady demand. We quote as follows : Coarse, 44 to 47c.; Liverpool factory-filled, goc. to \$1; Canadian fine, \$1 to \$1.05 per bag.; 5-lb. bags, in bbls., \$3 to \$3.25; 10-lb. bags, in bbls., \$2.85 to \$3; butter and cheese salt, bulk, \$2.50 per bbl.; 20-lb. wood boxes, 20c. each; 10-lb. wood boxes, 12c. each ; cartoons, \$2 per case of 2 doz.; rock salt, \$5 to \$6 per ton.

CANNED GOODS-There is little new. Dealers are anxiously waiting for new peas, They will, no doubt, be in the market before this report is read. Peas are held firm. Packers say they will soon have to advance prices owing to short pack. For the same reason packers are firm on corn. Business is not as active, either from the standpoint of buyer or seller, as last year. Salmon is offered delivered at a little lower price, owing largely to a reduction in freight. Oysters are becoming difficult to get in Balimore, and holders here are firmer. Canned meats show good steady demand at even prices. We quote : Corn, 65 to 7oc.; peas, 75 to 85c.; tomatoes, 85 to 90c.; gallon apples, \$1.75 to \$1.80; corned beef, Canadian, \$2.20 to \$2.30; American, 2-lb. tins, \$2.40 to \$2.50; 1-lb tins, \$1.30 to \$1.50; oysters, 2's, \$2.10 to \$2.25; 1's, \$1.40 to \$1.50; peaches, 3's, Canadian, \$2.75 to \$3; 2's, \$1.75 to \$1.85; American, 3's, \$2 to \$2.25; pineapple, \$2.25 to \$2.75 ; salmon, \$1.25 to \$1.40; lobsters, \$2.50 to \$2.60; had-

We cannot

change Advertisements in this paper after 5 o'clock p. m. Tuesday of week of issue. Advertising copy which reaches us later will have to be held over till following week.

dies, \$1.15 to \$1.25; clams, \$5 for 4 doz; chowder, \$2.60 to \$2.75 for 2 doz.; scallops, \$5.50 for 4 doz.; Digby chickens, \$1 per doz.; kippered herring, \$1.10 per doz.

GREEN FRUIT-There is the regular large summer business doing. The demand is for bananas and pears chiefly. Oranges are poor. Lemons are quoted rather higher. There is always at this season a large sale. Pines are about out of the market. The melon trade has been somewhat pushed owing to large arrivals. This is the active season; prices easy. California peaches and plums have a good sale. Very few native tomatoes and cucumbers yet to hand. The market is supplied from Boston. Rasp-berries are short crop this year. In wild berries less are being shipped than usual. Cherries, which are usually so plentiful at this season, are an entire failure. Apples and plums, particularly the latter, will be light crop. We quote as follows: Lemons, \$5 to \$5.50; oranges, \$5 to \$5.50; bananas, to \$2; pineapples, 10 to 12c.; \$1.25 raspberries, 10 to 12c.; new apples, \$4 to \$5 per bbl.; California peaches, \$1.75 to \$2; California plums, \$1.75 to \$2; California pears, \$2.50 to \$3; melons, 30 to 40c.; lettuce, 25 to 30c. per doz.; cucumbers, 35 to 40c. per doz.; tomatoes, \$2.50 to \$3.

DRIED FRUIT—Quite a few dealers have placed their orders this week for peels. In

California raisins there is nothing yet doing in new. The old fruit continues to come in in small quantities to fill present needs, the market being bare. Some Valencias for early shipment have been ordered, but not in large quantities. Currants are hardly as strong, but, owing to short stock, prices are maintained. In evaporated and dried apples stocks here are not large, and prices are firmer. There are a good many dried in Nova Scotia, but it is said there will not be many new ones. In onions, those from Malta are now taking the place of the Egyptian. The price is about the same. Peanuts are rather higher. We quote : Raisins, Valencias, 51/4 to 6c.; California L. M. 3-crown, 7 to 7 1/c.; London layers, \$1.75 to \$2; currants, cases, 534 to 6c.; bbls., $5\frac{14}{10}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.; cartoons, cleaned, $7\frac{34}{10}$ to 8c.; bulk, cleaned, $6\frac{14}{10}$ to 7c.; prunes, boxes, 5 to 10c.; dates, 4½ to 5c.; dried apples 3½ to 4c.; evaporated apples, 41/2 to 5c.; onions, 23/4 to 3c. per lb.; cocoanuts, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs. ; figs, Valencias, 52:50 to 53:50 per 100 los., figs, 10 to 12c.; Sultana raisins, 7½ to 9c.; Valencias, layers, 6 to 7c.; Malaga loose muscatels, 6 to 6½c.; 4-crown L. M. Cali-fornias, 7¾ to 8c.; seeded muscatels, 1-lb. cartoons, 12 to 13c.

SUGAR—There is a good steady demand. Refineries are principally selling yellows here, stocks of granulated being still quite large. Prices are firm. We quote : Granulated, $4\frac{1}{5}$ to $4\frac{1}{4}$ c.; yellows, $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{5}$ c.; Paris lump, $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.; powdered, 5 to $5\frac{1}{4}$ c.

MOLASSES — Quite a little Barbadoes arrived this week by steamer. There is but a fair demand. While the price keeps low, market is firmer, largely because of the short supply of Porto Rico, which is the grade now having the demand. Its price is quoted rather higher. There was a small quantity of St. Kitts molasses brought by the last steamer. This grade sells low here. We quote : Barbadoes, 22 to 24c.; Porto Rico, 26 to 30c.; New Orleans, bbls., 25 to 27c.; Antigua, 22 to 23c.; syrup, 36 to 38c.; St. Croix, 20 to 22c.

FISH-There is a fair, active demand for dried cod. The stocks are small and the higher prices are firmly held, particularly medium. Even pollock is rather firmer. Smoked herring hold their advance. There is always quite a sale here, and receipts have been light of late. Pickled herring keep dull and low. Fresh fish season, except haddock and shad, is about over. The catch of shad at this season here is never large. Large catches have been made in Nova Scotia at up-bay points. In salmon, while very few are being received, prices are lower owing to western salmon coming into the American market. We quote as follows : Large cod, \$3.15 to \$3.25 ; medium, \$2.90 to \$3.10; pollock, \$1.15 to and 1, 52.90 to 53.10; ponock, 51.15 to \$1.25; bay herring, \$1.20 to \$1.30 per half-bbl.; smoked, new, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.; shad, half-bbl., \$4.50; boneless, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 8c.; Barrington, \$3 per bbl.; Shelburne, \$3.25 per bbl.; halibut, 9 to 10c. per lb.; calmon 18 to acc.; boneless, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 to 18 to 18 to 18 to 18 to 19 salmon, 18 to 20c.; boneless, 31/2 to 4c.; cod, 6 to 6 1/2 c.; shad, 9 to 10c. each.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Cheese, of which the make in these lower provinces will be very large this season, tend lower, particularly the early made cheese. There is a fair, steady demand. Butter is dull, and coming in much too freely to please dealers.

ONDENSED

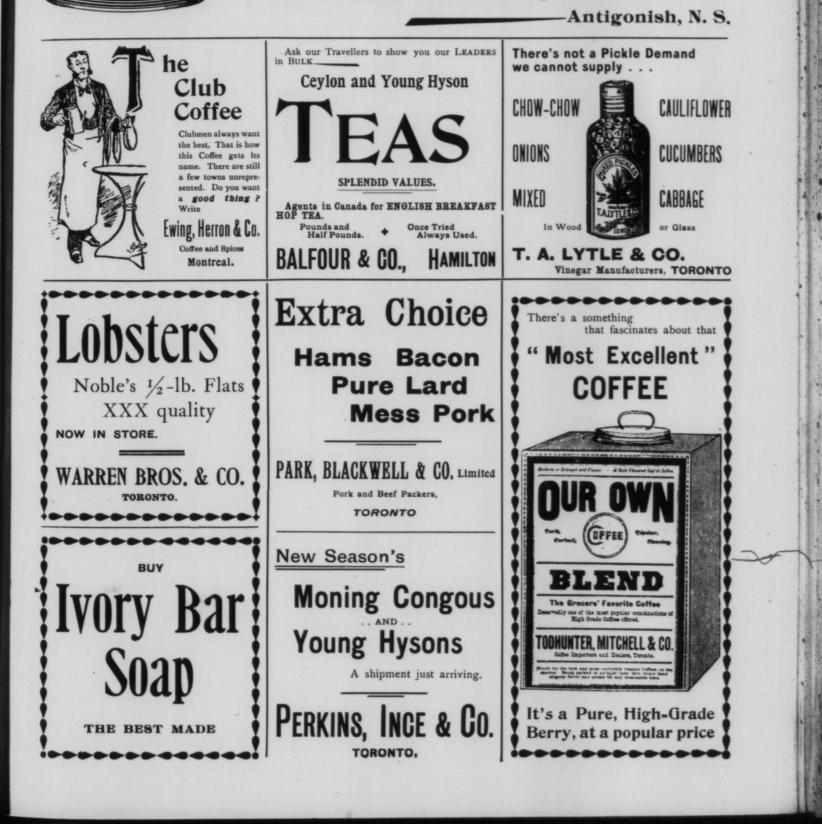
The Weather Forecast

for the month of August is "Hot and Dry." Cool, dainty desserts will be the order of the day with housekeepers. For blanc mange, custard, ice cream, etc., nothing surpasses

OWL BRAND CONDENSED MILK

Guaranteed pure, full cream milk, from the best producing pasture land in Canada.

Canada Milk Condensing Co., Limited.



The low price and large supply of dairy butter has so affected the sale of creamery that it hardly has a place in the market. Eggs, while stocks are not large, are dull at quotation. We quote : Dairy butter, 13 to 16c. ; creamery, 17 to 18c. ; prints, 18 to 20c. ; cheese, $9\frac{14}{2}$ to $9\frac{12}{2}$ c.; eggs, 9 to $9\frac{14}{2}$ c.

PROVISIONS—In pork and beef, while there is but small sale, the price is well kept up to quotation. Hams are higher, but the demand is hardly as active. Lard is a little firmer, but still very low. Dealers are well supplied. We quote as follows: Clear pork, \$13 50 to \$14.50; mess, \$12 to \$13; plate beef, \$12 to \$13; hams 13 to $13\frac{1}{2}$ cc.; rolls, $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10c.; pure lard, $6\frac{3}{4}$ to $7\frac{1}{4}$ cc.; compound, $6\frac{1}{4}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ cc.

FLOUR, FEED AND MEAL-The advance of last week in Ontario flour is maintained. In Manitoba there is a small further advance. There is a good steady demand. In oatmeal the price keeps high, and many brokers find it impossible to sell at the prices asked by the millers they represent. Oats Cornmeal is not and feed keep high. as plentiful, and there is a slight advance. The price of hay is easier, with the prospect of a fair crop. We quote : Manitoba flour, \$4.85 to \$4.90; best Ontario, \$4.45 to \$4.50; medium, \$4.10 to \$4.25; oatmeal, \$3.60 to \$3.70; cornmeal, \$1.85 to \$1.90; mid dlings, car lots, in bulk, \$15 to \$16; bran, do, do, \$13.50 to \$14.50; hand-picked beans, 85 to goc. · prime, 75 to 8oc.; oats, 33 to 34c. ; hay, \$12.50 to \$13; barley, \$2.75 to \$3; round peas, \$1.15; split peas, \$2.85 to \$3; yellow eye beans, \$1.50; timothy seed, Canadian, \$2 to \$2.25; do. do., American, \$1.75 to \$2; clover, 83/4 to 9c.; alsike, 81/2 to 9c.

ST. JOHN NOTES.

Str. Treasure will take Manchester and Liverpool freight for St. John direct, leaving the other side about April 10.

Mr. Fred Tippet is now offering Courtenay's Worcestershire sauce to the trade, having been appointed their agent.

It is said Mr. Harry R. M'Lellan, of this city, intends buying a tract of land and building a lumber mill in Labrador.

W. A. Porter has in his fine retail grocery store an excellent display of Heinz's pickles. These goods are becoming popular here.

Shad have been caught in large quantities at Scot's Bay, N.S. In one night upward of 40,000 were taken. This, however, was an unusually large catch.

Str. Halifax City brought a box of New Zealand apples of early varieties this trip, which had been in cold storage sixty days. They arrived in splendid condition.

Retail druggists report a noticeable increase in the demand for Robinson's patent barley, even in parts of the city where a few months ago it had really no sale.

THE GROCER regrets very much to have to report the death of Thomas H. Foster, who for so many years was on the road for the Eastern Oil Co. Few men traveling through these provinces had as many friends as he.

Dulse is having a large sale now. Some very fine is in the market. The best comes from Grand Manan. Thos. Gorman, the well-known wholesale grocer, is one of the largest handlers here. Large quantities are shipped west.

The West India steamer did not have a very large cargo this trip. It included 640 bags cocoanuts from Trinidad, 300 casks and 300 bbls. of Barbadoes molasses, 73 bbls. Barbadoes sugar, and 10 casks and 28 bbls. St. Kitts molasses.

The trade was quite surprised this week by W. C. McDonald making a further advance in the price of his tobaccos of from one to three cents. This, added to the large profit holders are making on account of the increased duty, means a big thing.

St. John lost, in the death last week of Mr. Ira Cornwall, secretary of the Board of Trade, a gentleman who has been active in all efforts to advance the city's interest, giving perhaps more time than he could afford. THE GROCER wishes to join the late Mr. Cornwall's many friends is extending to his family its sympathy in this the time of their great sorrow.

TWO BROTHERS.

T is usually a source of gratification to a merchant when his sons express a desire and exhibit aptitude for his own particular business. His feelings are somewhat akin to those of a monarch unto whom an heir is born. Merchants, like monarchs, like to see the line of succession maintained.

The accompanying cuts are from photographs of the two sons of Mr. Joseph F. Eby, of the Eby, Blain Co., of Toronto, Limited, who have recently been advanced to important positions in the firm of which their father is the president. And no doubt Mr. Eby feels just as any other sensible parent would under the circumstances.

W. Percy Eby entered the firm's ware-

house about four

years ago, having

come there from

a year spent at

the Toronto Uni-

versity, previous

to which he had

passed through

Upper Canada

College, the Alma

Mater of so many

of Canada's busi-

ness men. Or-



W. Percy Eby.

iginally his intention was to become a lawyer, but during his year at the University he changed his mind.

"I have," he explained, when announcing to a relative his decision to give up Blackstone for business, "during my year at Varsity, met so many briefless lawyers that I have decided on a mercantile career."

He was then a young man of about 21, but he had to take a position at the lowest rung in the ladder. He gradually worked his way through the office, the shipping room into the sample room. In the last-named department he has been for a year or two performing various offices, until the resignation of Mr. Seyler a couple of weeks ago left vacant the management of that department, into which he was forthwith placed, under the superintendence of Mr. Joseph F. Eby, who, of course, has always been the presiding genius in the sample room.

Mr. Percy Eby is a pleasant and eventempered young man. "During the four years he has been here I never saw him lose his temper," said one of the firm's travelers. He is in love with his work, and consequently takes a delight in doing it. He is energetic and is indefatigable in his efforts to please the customers of the firm.

Hugh Douglas Eby, like h is brother Percy, passed through Upper Canada College and put in one year at Varsity. But unlike his brother, he, trom the beginning, had set mercantile pursuits as his goal,



Hugh Douglas Eby.

and all through his college days kept that goal in view. He, too, entered the warehouse about four years ago. In fact, he and his brother made their bow together. His sphere has been confined to the office, for which he has a special aptitude. This department is under the special supervision of Mr. Hugh Blain, the vice-president of the company, and although Douglas, as his friends call him, had to begin at the foot of the ladder, he has gradually worked his way up through the various positions until a few months ago he was made manager. How much warranted the company was in putting him into that position is proven by the results : The work has become more systematized and is done with less labor. Although he has only been in the position about six months, he has got all the accounts at his fingers' ends. "He is the best office man we have ever had," said one of the members of the company. He also possesses the qualities so essential to a man in his position: A cool head and a pleasant manner.

The two brothers are to be congratulated on their promotion, and Mr. Eby is to be congratulated upon the fact that he has sons worthy of being promoted to the positions they now fill.

Robertson, Lindsay & Wilcox have purchased the Cochrane foundry property, St. Thomas, and will open out a large department store therein. About \$10,000 will be spent in remodelling. It is expected that the new premises will be ready for occupation in September.

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THE CANADIAN GROCER 27 EAST HEINZ'S INDIA DI Pickles. PICKLES Push Picnic Goods. There are none other so nice. . . Why should a woman spend a whole day over a hot stove baking Beans when Heinz's are ready baked and better ? **GROCERS SHOULD PUSH THEM.** During the picnic Other Popular Specialties_ season grocers SWEET PICKLES TOMATO CHUTNEY should buy the half-pints. INDIA RELISH TOMATO KETCHUP For sale by Hudon, Hebert & Cie., Montreal. Your wholesaler H. P. Eckardt & Co., Toronto. keeps them. MEDALS--CENUINE PARIS OHICAGO A. E. RICHARDS & CO., Selling Agents ANTWERP ATLANTA, Etc. HAMILTON.

LONDON GROCERS' PICNIC.

THE seventh annual picnic of the Retail Grocers' Association of London, was held last Thursday in Queen's Park. A large number of citizens joined the merry picnickers and spent an enjoyable day. The threatening sky, however, deterred many from turning out to witness the sports.

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The main attraction of the day was the procession of decorated wagons which paraded from the Market Square at 10 a.m. along Dundas street to Queen's Park. The Musical Society Band led, and there were about twenty decorated rigs in line, followed by nearly the same number of carriages, containing the grocers and their clerks. Piper Angus was present in his Highland costume. The marshal was Mr. J. C. Trebilwock. Messrs. Thomas Gillean and W. H. Ferguson were the judges of the turnouts, and awarded prizes for the best decorated horse and rig as follows: First, F. H. Harley; second, T. A. Rowat; third, A. McCormick; fourth, N. McLeod; fifth, T. M. Shoebottom ; sixth, W. T. Stenberg.

On arriving at the park a baseball match between the grocers and travelers was played. During the noon hour parties grouped in various parts of the park and lunched in true picnic style. At 2 o'clock the track events, that numbered about 20, were run off successfully.

Taking into consideration the threatening weather, which prevented a larger crowd from attending, the Managing Committee can congratulate themselves on having arranged for such an enjoyable time. This committee consisted of: F. Harley, president; R. A. Jones, vice-president; E. Sutton, secretary, and W. H. Branton, treasurer.

HINTS TO BUYERS.

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

The Davidson & Hay, Limited, have Montserrat lime juice in stock.

W. H. Gillard & Co. are offering cohoe salmon in flat tins at low prices.

The Davidson & Hay, Limited, report a good sale for Gillard's Relish.

The Eby, Blain Co., Limited, report the arrival of 200 sacks green Rio coffee ex ss. Flaxman.

Another car of cheap salmon is to hand this week for the Davidson & Hay, Limited. Cudahy's "Rex" Vienna sausage, in 1/2-lb. and 1-lb. tins, is in stock with the Eby, Blain Co., Limited.

W. H. Gillard & Co. are showing some good lines of new season's May picked Japan teas.

"Anchor" salmon to arrive, the firm's own brand, is being booked freely by the Eby, Blain Co., Limited.

D. Gunn, Bros. & Co. state that there has not been such an active demand for all lines of hog products for many years as there is at present. This is due doubtless to the great favor Canadian bacon is finding on the British market.

LATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

[The following items arrived too late for insertion in the regular advertising space. Reading notices inserted in this column at 3c. per word.]

T. A. Lytle & Co. have won an enviable reputation as vinegar manufacturers. White wine, malt and cider are what they make.

"'Le Roy' salt, from the celebrated salt district in northern New York, is specially adapted for table use, and we are moving it freely," say the Eby, Blain Co., Limited.

"New York" ginger ale, for which W. H. Gillard & Co. are wholesale agents, is making for itself an enviable reputation in the Lower Provinces, where large shipments have been made this season.

MONTREAL GROCERS' PICNIC.

28

THE Grocers' Association of Montreal do not appear to be on good terms with the clerk of the weather. The date chosen for their annual picnic was July 14, but so unfavorable was the weather that it had to be postponed until July 29. The grocers, however, were equally unfortunate as regards weather on the second date. Torrents of rain fell in the early morning, and at 9 o'clock, the hour at which the excursion was to leave, it showed no sign of clearing. Notwithstanding this, a large crowd was on hand and everyone evidently intended to enjoy himself in spite of the downpour.

On the arrival at the picnic grounds of Ste. Rose, at about 11.15, the voting contest to decide who was the most popular grocer in Montreal took place. Great interest had been taken in this, and the rival candidates were kept busy canvassing their friends. Some of the aspirants to honor had issued election cards soliciting support, while others trusted to their personal charms alone. The result of the voting was as follows: 1st. Mr. V. Raby; 2nd. Mr. De Repentigny; 3rd. Mr. N. Lapointe; 4th. Mr. S. Demers; 5th. Mr. S. D. Vallieres; 6th. Mr. J. H. Howard; 7th. Mr. J. B. Vanier.

After the result had been announced the various candidates addressed their friends and created much amusement by their timely hits.

A banquet was given during the afternoon in a large tent erected on the grounds, and was well attended. President Vallieres presided and seated with him as guests of honor were: Mr. P. A. Chauvin, M.P.; Ald. Laporte; Hon. P. E. Leblanc, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec; Dr. Ouimet, Mayor of Ste. Rose; Ald. Grothe, M.P.; Dr. Rodier, Mr. John Robertson, Ex-Ald. Thos. Gauthier, H. Dupre, M.P., Ald. Jacques, Mr. J. MacBeth Taylor and others.

In graceful language Mr. Vallieres proposed "The Queen" which was drunk with the usual honors.

Dr. Rodier proposed the health of "The Federal Government." He spoke in high terms of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and said that if French Conservatives did not agree with Laurier, they were proud of him. Mr. Chauvin responded in a neat and witty speech.

"The Local Government" was proposed by Mr. H. Dupre and was responded to by Hon. P. E. Leblanc in a happy speech. He considered grocers the most charitable of men. It was seldom that a hungry man or woman was turned away empty-handed by a grocer.

The toast of "The Mayor and City Council of Montreal" brought forth an amusing speech from Mr. John Robertson. He thought the city's law makers were much abused. They were accused of



New Customs Tariff

Alphabetically arranged and revised and corrected from the official copy as assented to by the Governor General, June 29, 1897, including the old Tariff by way of comparison. Also comparative rates of the Dingley and Wilson (United States) Tariffs.

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PRICE 25 CENTS.

The MacLean Publishing Go. Limited



AL BRAND'C





SERVED EXCLUSIVELY TO

OVER TWENTY-ONE MILLION PEOPLE

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

MONTREAL BOSTON

boodling, but the revenue of the city of Montreal had doubled itself ten times over in the last forty years, and he did not believe there was a dollar more boodled now than then. Replies were made by Ald. Laporte and Turner.

In a few well chosen words Mr. John Robertson proposed "Our Guests," to which Ald. Laporte made a suitable reply.

A toast to "The Grocery Clerks' Association" and "The Grocery Travelers' Association" evoked amusing speeches from Mr. H. J. Cloran, Mr. S. Demers and Mr. A. F. Hodge.

" The Wholesale Grocery Trade of Montwas proposed by Mr. John Robertreal " son. In responding Mr. Laporte referred to that gentleman as one of the most popular grocers in Montreal.

Mr. Vallieres, in a pleasing speech, then proposed the health of "The Mayor and Council of Ste. Rose." A witty reply was made by Dr. Ouimet, Mayor of the town. Hon. Mr. Leblanc also spoke. In a speech full of humor and eloquence Mr. S. Demers proposed the ever-popular toast of "The Ladies." He was followed by Mr. J. P. Dixon, who, in proposing the health of "The Press," said many nice

things of the newspapers. With the singing of the National Anthem

the gathering dispersed. The complete programme of sports was carned out in spite of wet weather and a bad track. The following are the winners in the various competitions :

100 yards race, open to book-keepers and salesmen in retail trade-G. Hamilton, 1; J. E. Hutton, 2; J. McIntyre, 3.

100 yards race, open to drivers and store men in retail trade-J. Sauve, I; D. Black, 2; M. Haugh, 3.

CHASE & SANBORN

100 yards race, open to grocers' sons only, 5 years and under—M. O'Brien, 1; Albert Vallieres, 2; Sam Upton, 3.

Running hop, step and leap, open to grocers and their employes, wholesale and re-tail-L. Campbell, 1; P. Lalonde, 2; J. McIntyre, 3.

100 yards race, open to boys 12 years and under-H. Sanderson, 1; L. Watson, 2; A. Locheleau, 3; F. Carroll, 4.

75 yards race, open to young ladies 18 years and under—Eva Cussac, 1; Maggie Weir, 2; Florence Gannon, 3; Blanche Vallieres, 4.

100 yards race, open to grocery travelers and manufacturers' agents—E. Landry, 1 ; W. E. Sullivan, 2 ; C. A. Corrigan, 3 ; D. Lapointe, 4.

100 yards race, open to bread, biscuit, cake and flour drivers and biscuit travelers —W. Hickie, I; F. J. Hodgson, 2; J. Lonergan, 3; M. J. Hickie, 4.

220 yards race, open to ale and ginger ale drivers—P. Creamer, 1; W. Creamer, 2; J. P. McEntee, 3; P. McEntee, 4.

50 yards race, open to married ladies, wives of grocers or their clerks—Mrs. V. Raby, 1; Mrs. H. Belisle, 2; Mrs. Smith, 3.

100 yards race, open to grocers, wholesale and retail, 200 lbs. ond over - M. Courtois, I; D. Prud'homme, 2; W. E. Farrell, 3.

100 yards race, open to bona fide grocers in the city of Montreal-N. Fortier, 1; A. Laniel, 2; P. Lalonde, 3; G. T. Vincent, 4.

100 yards race, open to members of the Clerks' Association-O. Retail Grocery Langlois, 1 ; Jos. Fortier, 2 ; E. Turgeon, 3.

THE ...

IMPORTERS

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100 yards race, open to retail grocers, members of committee, exclusive of chairman-G. T. Vincent, 1; C. A. Corrigan, 2; R. P. Laprairie, 3 ; P. O'Brien, 4.

Potato race, 50 yards, open-W. Farrell, 1; P. Creamer, 2; W. Creamer, 3.

Quarter-mile race, open to amateurs-W. Creamer, 1 ; G. Hamilton, 2 ; W. Farrell, 3.

100 yards race, open to chairmen of committees-J. P. Dixon, I; S. Demers, 2; J. O. Levesque, 3; E. Upton, 4.

One mile bicycle race, open to those connected with the wholesale or retail grocery trade—J. H. Connolly, 1; F. Gerard, 2; W. Monteith, 3.

Three-legged race, open-W. and P. Creamer, 1; Messrs. Franklyn and Roland, 2.

75 yards race, open to girls 12 years and under—Bertha Vallieres, 1; Mabel Robinson, 2; Grace Wray, 3. In the chase after the greasy pig, J.

Lonergan was the successful competitor.

Consolation race-W. Carter, 1; H. Provencher, 2 ; F. Dowse, 3.

A competition for the most popular grocery traveler or manufacturers' agent resulted in a victory for Mr. E. Massicotte, traveler for Hudon & Orsali, of Montreal.

Excellent music having been provided in the pavilion, dancing was enjoyed during the afternoon.

Over six hundred people were present and all agreed that in spite of the rain the day had been a most enjoyable one.

STALACTITIC TANNING.

BOUT twelve months ago, not far from Streitberg, in Bavaria, during a search for minerals in ground containing stalactites, a number of skins were found which must have lain buried in the soil some thousands of years. Nothing can, of course, be ascertained as to how the skins came there, but it is more than probable that the place in which they were found was in olden times a stalactite cave, and it might have been the intention of the people dwelling near to prepare the skins for clothing. The skins were entrusted to a tanner in the neighborhood of Streitberg, who informed us in confidence of what had been discovered, and submitted one of the skins for our inspection, on the understanding that the matter should be kept secret for a time. The skins had evidently been tanned by a most peculiar process. They possessed the softness and toughness of mineral (chrome) leather, were wonderfully elastic, and on attempts to dye them being made it turned out that they were capable of receiving the finest tints. But in the dyeing process a very striking peculiarity manifested itself. On the grain surface of the skins appeared a strange kind of marking, such as is seen in the case of stalactites in the stalactite cave. It was essentially a mineral tannage, the effect, partially, of calcareous spar, and partially of aragonite. The tanner who had the custody of the skins immediately commenced a series of experiments with other skins, with the view of manufacturing leather on a large scale in a similar way. The abundance of stalactites in the neighborhood of Streitberg afforded him every opportunity of carrying out his experiments. After several failures he has now met with perfect success, and we have seen several hundred skins of this new stalactite leather, the peculiar marking and coloring of which appear to make it eminently adapted for a variety of purposes, such as upholstering work, carpets, portfolio leather, dress shoes, etc. A number of experts and capitalists have interested themselves in this novelty, and as the judgment pronounced upon it is unanimously favorable, and a great future is foreseen for it, a company with abundant capital is being formed to work it, to be called the "Stalactite Leather Company," having its seat at Frankfort on-the-Main.

The announcement respecting stalactite leather made in our last week's number has deservedly attracted a great deal of attention, and quite a flood of enquiries has been received by us in consequence. The execution of the stalactite tanning process is, however, an unsolvable riddle for many practical people. One of the best authorities writes us that it will be impossible to carry it out without warmth as an accessory,

and we are inclined to think he is right. The new company mentioned last week has, it now appears, even before it has definitely seen the light, found a competitor. We learn from Bielefeld that a "First German Stalactite Leather Company" has been formed in Delbruck. Another innovation to be worked by the syndicate is a preparation of "Polar Leather Grease." Arctic explorers have often noticed that the polar snow is soft and greasy to the touch. The reason for this is to be sought in the fact that the fatty exhalations from the carcases of seals, fish, etc., which come to their end in immense numbers every year in the Arctic regions, form a chemical combination with the snow in the upper regions, and in this state of combination return again to the earth. From this snow, by means of a peculiar process, is produced the polar leather grease, the properties of which far transcend those of degras or fish oil. The difficulties in the way of erecting works in the Arctic regions for the manufacture of this grease are naturally too great to be attempted, and therefore the raw material-the polar snow-will have to be brought here, and this is the first problem to be solved in connection with this matter. In order, therefore, to afford time for a solution of this problem, the definite constitution of the new company has been postponed to the 1st of April next year .- Kuhlow's German Trade Review.

PROFIT ON TEA.

A summary of the returns made to investors by 94 Indian and Ceylon tea companies shows a total paid-up share capital of £7,261,635, on which last year a net profit of £719,426 was made, or an average return of 9.90 per cent. The Indian companies, the teas of which last year sold at an average price of 83/d. per pound, are represented by a capital of $\pounds 4,730,523$, and made last year a net profit of 9.45 per cent. The Ceylon teas, the average price of which in 1896 was 8 1/4 d. per pound, made a return of $f_{272,229}$ on a capital of $f_{2,531,112}$, or 10.75 per cent. It is further noted that the cheapest of the Ceylon teas, those which sold under the average of 8 ¼ d. per pound, were the most remunerative from the investor's point of view, giving a return of 12 1/2 per cent. against 9. 10 per cent obtained from those selling above the average price, and against 11.62 per cent. made by the best class of Indian teas-those which realized an average of over 101/2 d. per pound.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. H. T. Wilson, of J. L. Watt & Scott, left on Tuesday for a two-weeks' holiday tour.

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THE Woodstock, N.B., Board of Trade are communicating with the railway authorities and with the Boards of Trade in Montreal and Toronto in regard to having the passenger rates between Woodstock and western points reduced. Now the return rate to Boston is \$18, and return to Montreal is \$26, although Boston is about 30 miles farther away than Montreal.

Eighty-three pounds of tobacco was seized at London last week by Officers Minhinnick and Murphy. It had been smuggled from Detroit.

Last week the Staffordville cheese factory shipped 600 boxes of cheese. The Kirby cheese factory sold 250 boxes of its June cheese at 7% c.

The establishment of a pork-packing business is being agitated in Guelph, Ont. It has been proposed to utilize the Laughlin-Hough establishment, but the health authorities did not favor the situation.

G. A. Deadman, the noted bee raiser, of Brussels, reported fair prospects for a good honey yield, with plenty of swarms. The largest number in one day has been fifteen. He has now over 250 colonies, or upwards of 5,000,000 bees.

Thomas Conners, a broker, of Paris, Ont., is missing and is "wanted" for about \$4,800. He went to Buffalo last week, and Paris operators, who held sugar, wanted to close out and take the profits, which were about \$3,500.

Gordon & Ironside, Winnipeg, are making large shipments of cattle. The grassfed cattle are now ready for shipment, and as prices are good, many herds are being secured for export. By this firm alone, 10,000 head were exported in June.

U.S. SUGAR TARIFF.

The new tariff bill reduces the American refiners' protection on Dutch granulated and other non-bounty sugars from .281 to .139 cent, or, say, 50 per cent. reduction, and on fine German granulated the reduction is from . 324 cent to . 189 cent per pound, or, say, 41 per cent. reduction, and on first marks granulated the protection is reduced from .2632 cent to .189 cent per pound, or all 28 per cent reduction. This statement gives the actual status of the new bill as regards refiners' protection from a strictly business standpoint, without assumptions or theories of any kind. Actual business is being put through or can be put through on the basis of the figures given. Under these circumstances it is difficult to see wherein the American refining industry has received adequate protection for the safety of its business .- Willett & Gray's Statistical.

MANITOBA MARKETS.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 5, 1897.

"HE Crow's Nest Pass Railway has helped to brighten things in the grocery and provision line, and the C.P.R. deserve credit for the way in which they have thrown these contracts into the hands of Winnipeg merchants. Almost every wholesale house in town has had more or less business for the new railway. In canned goods the offerings from eastern houses are very brisk, but few purchases are being made. Dealers are still shy, waiting for prices to settle. The market here is pretty well cleared out in the lines of corn. tomatoes and peas, with the exception of peas, of which two carloads, fresh pack, were received last week. Tomatoes are particularly bare ; in fact, only one wholesale house has any stock on hand, and it has become a question as to whether or no the jobbers will meet the trade until the new pack comes in. No doubt, owing to the construction west, the cured meat market is exceptionally firm and prices have advanced. Eggs have also taken a step up and the supply is not equal to the demand. Butter is about where it was last week. Prices for the week run about as follows :

CURED MEATS—Hams, 11½ to 12c.; breakfast bacon, bellies, 11½ to 12c.; backs, 10c.; shoulders, 7 to 7½c.; short spiced rolls, 8 to 8½c.; clear dry salt, 7 to 7½c.; smoked, 1c. advance, and canvassed ½c. extra. Barrel pork, clear mess, \$13 to \$13.50 per barrel.

EGGS—Supply more scarce; quality firstclass; price, 13 to 13^{1/2}c.

BUTTER—Dairy market rather dull. Some large sales have been made west, but the price is very low at 10 to 12c. for the best dairy. Creamery—The market here is firm and shows a slight advance, 15 to 15 ¼ c. f.o.b. factories being paid. The entire product, however, is being held and not shipped.

CHEESE—The market is steady, but the price rules so low that it is becoming a

l, st d or.... ly or is on se in ed siquestion whether factories will continue making; $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. was realized last week, with $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. for some off grades.

CEREALS—Have advanced slightly. We quote: Rolled oats, 80-lb. sacks, \$1.55 to \$1.70; granulated, \$1 80 to \$2; standard, \$1.80 to \$2; pot barley, \$1.75 per sack; pearl barley, \$3.50; cornmeal, \$1.30 per 98-lb. sack.

TEA—Advices are to hand of the first direct shipment of both China and Japan tea. The stocks should arrive within the next few days. Both markets have been fairly favorable to purchasers. One house reports exceptional values in China tea.

COFFEE-Market very quiet and very little doing.

CANNED GOODS—As already stated, eastern manufacturers are offering futures freely. Strawberries, \$1.35 to \$1.40; tomatoes, 60 to 65c. per dozen; raspberries have been quoted as low as \$1, and corn, 50 to 60c.

SUGAR—Market is normal, with a fair trade. Prices remain about the same. Granlated, 4% c., and yellows, 4 to 4% c.

DRIED FRUITS--California apricots are expected daily, and as the price is low a very fair trade should result. New Valencia raisins are expected to arrive about Sept. I, and prices for fine off-stalk will be about as follows : 4 crown off-stalk, \$1.90; fine off-stalk, \$1.65. Other California fruits will not arrive for some time yet.

RICE—Owing to jobbers not being able to purchase "B" rice from the Mount Royal mills, a quantity of this product is being brought from England. Price varies according to quality. Quotations are : Equal to "B," $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{3}$ c.; No. I Crystal Japan, $4\frac{5}{5}$ c.; China No. 1, $4\frac{1}{5}$ c.

TOBACCO—As the T. & B. factory is now manufacturing the plugs 4 to the lb., dealers are all anxious to get rid of their 3s. The 4s. will be on the market about the 15th of this month. McDonald's "Prince of Wales" is very short in this market and jobbers are not able to obtain sufficient stock to keep them going. It is, however, anticipated that in a few days sufficient will arrive to meet the demand.

GREEN FRUITS-The stock which arrived from the south on the trains delayed by flood was in a bad condition, but has now been got rid of. An abundant supply of peaches and pears are coming, but the shipments of plums are still a little slow. Pineapples are out of the market, but blueberries are again with us. It is a fact worthy of note that 400 tons of these berries were shipped from the stations of Keewatin and Rat Portage last season. It is reported that the Minnesota crop is short this year, and as the western Ontario crop is good there will likely be some heavy shipments south. The price was high for the first, ranging at 12 1/2 to 13c. per lb. However, that will not last to 13c. per lb. long, unless the famine to the south is greater than at present reported. Lemons are very firm, both as to price and quality, the latter having improved this last week. Concord grapes are in, and selling for 75c. the small basket. Prices generally are as follows : California late Valencia oranges, \$6 to \$6.50 box ; Messina lemons, \$6 to \$6.50 ; bananas, \$1.75 to \$2.50 per bunch ; California lemons, \$6 to \$6.50; tomatoes, \$1.50 to to \$1.65 per crate of 4 baskets; California plums, \$1.75; California Bartlett pears, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per box ; watermelons, \$5 to \$5.50 per doz.

SUGAR PRODUCTION.

Willett & Gray say in their weekly rcular : "The latest reliable statistics circular : show that in the year 1896 the world produced of can sugar, 2,747,500 tons, and ot beet sugar 4,900,000 tons. Of this enormous quantity the United States produced only about 275,000 tons of cane and 40,000 tons of beet sugar. The consumption of sugar in this country in 1896 was about 1,960,000 tons, of which quantity 1,670,-000 tons were imported, and for which we paid to foreign countries fully \$110,000,000. More than 500,000 tons of raw beet sugar were imported by the sugar refineries. is sometimes said that beet sugar is inferior to cane, but the refined product made from raw beet sugar cannot be distinguished from that made from cane. The refineries are continually using both varieties of raw sugar. and always turn out the same quality of refined product.

LAPO	RTE, M	ARTIN	& CIE.	
Agents for	IMPORTERS AND W	HOLESALE GROCERS		
P. Richard's Bra		hell's Scotch a Champagnes	nd Irish Whisk	eys
		72 to 78 St. Peter	Street, MONTR	EAI
				8: 6 :6

AMONG THE RETAILERS.

I hear from some grocers that Campers' Supplies. there is considerable summer trade going on between the Toronto retailers and Muskoka and other summer resorts. I should think that such trade could be made very valuable by a little attention, for summer campers who are going to places distant from any business locality must necessarily take a large quantity of supplies. Care must be taken, however, to have the supplies put up in baskets, open to the inspection of the railway authorities, in order that they may be taken free as baggage, these excursionists being allowed a few more privileges than are granted to the public. Last year, one grocer that I heard of packed goods bound for a camp in a barrel, but when the proprietor went to get his goods at his destination he found that freight charges were demanded, simply because his groceries were packed too nicely out of sight. "Rub it into the railway people for such rules," said this grocer to me, "it would be far more handy for both the packer and the carrier if barrels were allowable containers.'

As most Civic Holidays come Business on on Monday, it is not an easy Holidays. matter for grocers who are trying to oblige their customers to refrain from opening their stores an such an occasion. Unaccustomed to looking ahead more than one day at most, the housekeeper finds it difficult on Saturday to gauge her purchases to accommodate herself till Tuesday. Again, in the hot weather people are canny about laying in a large stock of perishable goods such as vegetables and fruits, and bread that is baked on Saturday becomes hard eating about Monday evening. Often, too, people forget on Saturday that no business is to be done at the grocery store on Monday and neglect to purchase a double supply. To aid the customers' memories I noticed in one store that temporary signs had been placed in conspicuous positions in the shop with a warning of the coming holiday on each. They afforded a chance of advertising an article not well known by combining some advertisement of the article with the advice to purchase twice the amount of goods that day. Civic Holidays are not statutory holidays, and on that account they are not looked forward to with as great an interest as other holidays, and indeed, in cases, so little interest is taken that the fact of their existence is not known till a day or two before their arrival. For this reason, then, the storekeepers who have enterprise enough to put up such notices are to be commended for obliging not only themselves, but also their customers. After seeing them up, I came to the conclusion

that they were a necessity to a shop that would not be opened on the holiday. For a store that has a large trade in fruit, bread and such things that need replenishing to be palatable, it would seem advisable to keep open a couple of hours at least on the holiday morning.

A Vinegar Display. A vinegar display in the window, or rather in the store, of Mr. R. Donald, King street

east, Toronto, has just lately been attracting considerable attention by its unique and elaborate appearance. The window has no raised floor, and consquently a counter can be placed slanting across one-half of the store, with one end in the window and with the other in the middle of the shop. On this counter are placed seven barrels of vinegar, each of which is tapped, and on each of which is placed a piece of cardboard, which gives the name and price of the vinegar. It cannot be said that the barrels are very handsome, but the style is a departure from the usual custom, and as the demand for vinegar is heavy at this time of year, it serves to make the trade easier to handle.

A question of great concern Buying Large Quantities. among retailers in these speculative days is : Should retail grocers buy large lots ? In the grocery business the large buyer has to bear the same expense that a large buyer endures in any other trade. Interest, insurance, storage and taxes must all be paid on a large stock, and these amount to such a sum that unless the buyer is a large distributor he will reap little advantage from heavy purchases. Then there are losses that are peculiar to the grocery trade. In every line of business there is some depreciation in looks and quality through the ravages of time, but in no line has the trade to reckon on a heavier percentage of loss than has the grocer. Nearly all his staple articles are put on the market fresh every year, and when the new stock is available the old variety is discounted. He has to be in the market every day and turn his goods over often or he will make no showing. The wise policy for retail grocers is to buy frequently, and, if possible, for net cash. Lately I heard of a man who keeps a store in a western Ontario town and who laid in a stock of tea that would likely be on his hands for two years and a half. Now, in an experienced man's opinion it was the extremest folly to pursue such a speculative policy in such a small business. The quality is sure to become somewhat inferior and he runs the risk of the brand going out of use entirely. In talking to a wholesaler on the subject, his advice, he said, to all retailers was to stick to the rule of buying for cash. Not only then does he feel no weight on his

shoulders, but he receives discounts that are valuable—just as valuable as if he bought quantity on credit—he keeps a good reputation and he gets all the bargains and secrets the wholesalers have to give.

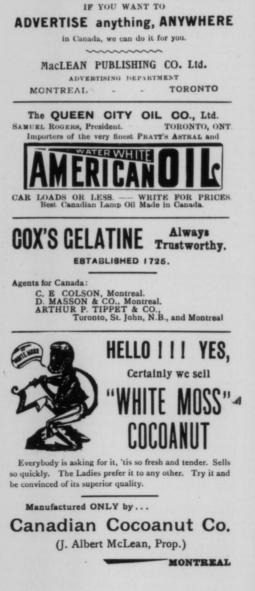
RAMBLER.

TOMATOES IN THE STATES.

The market on spot tomatoes is strong and advancing owing to unfavorable crop reports. Telegrams received from Baltimore this morning state that spot goods have been advanced to 6oc. there, and that $57 \frac{1}{2}$ c. net cash in the country seems to be the best that can be done on futures. The wet weather has caused a rank growth, and present indications are that the output from the vines will be small. Jersey spot have advanced in sympathy to 70 to $72 \frac{1}{2}$ c.— N.Y. Journal of Commerce.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. UNDER PRICE, A NO. 79 CHEQUE Printing Na ional Cash Register; in use but a very short time; will be sold on account of the former owner going out of business as \$75 less than the amount paid for it; guaranteed in pertect condition. Bianchard & Co., Windsor, N.S. (1.f.)



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LIKE "Rip van Winkle"

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there are many Grocers who are just waking from their 20 years' sleep. Like Rip, they are painfully crawling down the mountain side of trade to find that THINGS HAVE CHANGED in the world below and CHINA is no longer mistress of the tea table, but in place of the characterless and unsatisfying Teas of China, they find the strong, pungent, fragrant, clean, healthy, economical and profitable teas of **CEYLON** and **INDIA** in the homes of the people. Prejudices die hard, but the wise grocer rubs his eyes, throws off the apathy that has held him so long, and sells what his customers are bound to have, namely

Ceylon and Indian Teas.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DIFFICULTIES, ASSIGNMENTS, COMPROMISES.

BBS & McCLIVE, grocers, Niagara Falls South, Ont., have assigned to Geo. E. Buckley.

Stanislas Toupin, grocer, Montreal, has assigned.

John S. Maloney, grocer, St. Andrew's, N.B., has assigned.

D. Henripin, fruiter, Montreal, has assigned to Bilodeau & Renaud.

Margaret Rose, grocer. Petrolia, Ont., has assigned to Marshall Sanders.

John McKinstry, grocer, Ottawa, is offering to compromise at 50c. on the dollar cash.

R. M. Foran, general merchant, Inkerman, N.B., is offering to compromise at 25 per cent.

McCulloch & Co., grocers, Toronto, have assigned to Walter Freeman. A meeting of creditors was held August 3.

PARTNERSHIPS FORMED AND DISSOLVED.

Vincelette & Peltier, grocers, Lawrenceville. Oue., have dissolved.

McNeil & McKinnon, general merchants, Little Glace Bay, Que., have dissolved.

The firm of J. S. Reaume & Co., general merchants, McGregor, Ont., has been dissolved. I. S. Reaume continues.

John Magor & Son, wholesale flour and commission merchants, Montreal, have dissolved. Victor E. Magor has retired.

Leon Belle and Joseph Belle have formed a partnership in Ste. Cunegonde, Que., to trade as grocers under the style of Belle Freres.

Adelard Grenier and Nazaire Boisvert have formed a partnership in Shawenegan to do a business as beer-bottlers, under the style A. Grenier & Cie.

S. Lemire and Zotique Hamel have formed a partnership in St. Jean des Chaillons, Que., to conduct a general store under style of G. S. Lemire & Co.

Alfred Labranche and Phileas Labranche have formed a partnership in Levis, Que., to do a beer-bottling business, trading under the style P. Labranche & Frere.

Marcellus G. Edson, and Walter H. Edson have formed a partnership in Montreal to do a business as manufacturers of chocolates, under the style of M. G. Edson & Co.

In the issue of July 24 of THE CANADIAN GROCER it was noted that Roach & Gilles, of Little Glace Bay, N.B., were engaged in a grocery and liquor business. It should have read only grocery business, as the firm do not handle liquors and do not purpose doing so.

SALES MADE AND PENDING.

Hugh Murdoch, baker, Erin, Ont., is advertising his business for sale.



All sizes ; sweetest, driest, coldest, with least amount of ice. Send for catalogue. . . .

John Hillock & Co. 165 Queen St. E. Toronto

The assets of Alcide Masse, grocer, Montreal, have been sold.

Wm. Watson, confectioner, Ottawa, is offering his business for sale.

The assets of Louis Carle, miller, Ste. Ursule, Que., have been sold.

The stock of tobacco and cigars of Paul Prozesky, Montreal, have been sold.

The general stock of J. E. Lessard, East Broughton, Que., has been sold at 4oc. on the dollar.

The assets of James O'Shaughnessy, grocer, Montreal, are to be sold by auction on the 10th inst.

CHANGES.

J. D. Leitch, baker and confectioner, Toronto, has sold out to Edward S. Shier.

John Foley has been registered proprietor of the tobacco business conducted by W. L. Ross, Montreal.

Jacob Zurbrigg, grocer and miller, New Hamburg, Ont., has been succeeded in the grocery business by Fred Goebel.

Philomene Laroche, wife of Maxime Pageau, is registered proprietress of the grocery business of Maxime Pageau, Montreal.

Dame Luciana Lecavalier, wife of Eugene Bergeron, has been registered proprietress of the grocery business carried on by Bergeron & Frere.

L. A. Brochu, St. Isidor (Dorchester), Que., has purchased the bankrupt general stock of J. E. Lessard, East Broughton, at 41c. on the dollar.

Dame Philomene Charbonneau, wife of Dosithee Henripin, has been registered proprietress of the business of D. Henripin & Cie., fruiters, Montreal.

J. L. Roberge & Co., general merchants, Thetford Mines, Que., have purchased the stock of men's furnishings from James Lawlor, Levis, Que., at 50c. on the dollar.

FIRES.

J. R. Shannon, wine and liquor merchant, Lindsay, Ont., has sustained damage by water.

A GOOD BUSINESS SCHOOL.

" JEW COMI Pack of Brown orated ti Paste. news the

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Few fathers wish their sons to follow their own trade or profession, says Merchants' Review, probably because they magnify its difficulties and overlook the obstacles in other pursuits, but grocers and general storekeepers can afford to take a more philosophical view, for the reason that the grocery store and general merchandise emporium have proved so good a school for the business training of young men. The list of famous men, bankers, manufacturers, merchants and statesmen, who graduated from these establishments is very long, and the inference is that the training which a boy commonly receives while employed therein is the right sort of training for a career of great usefulness.

THAT GAME OF BALL.

By a Victor

The grocers and the travelers played a jolly game of ball At the stirring town of Cobourg on the lake, 'Twas a gala sight to see, and from far and near they came, Watching which of them would defuly take the cake.

The fun is now over, and the travelers took a drop, And around the city streets now may be seen A few men with hollow eyes for whom life has lost its

charms, And who sadly muse on things that might have been.

They will seldom talk of ball, but of sugar not at all, From this melancholy bearing you may see That the grocers were the cause, and the man who broke the laws

Of combine great, he sells "Salada" tea.

Cheer up quickly then my boys, for all sorrows have an

If you'll only bear them bravely and repent ; hake off your ragged players and just bear yourselves like Sha

And from sugar quickly drop a quarter cent.

WHAT THE DRESS DEPICTS.

Too many of our young men consider themselves well-dressed nowadays with the lurid colored shirt as part of their toilette. A young man's birth, his training, his tastes, his tendencies, his thoughts, his inner character-all are depicted in his dress with unerring accuracy. Men do not look for nor expect a cold and rigid severity in a young man's attire. But they do expect a quiet effect ; a costume which retreats instead of obtrudes. The colored shirt of violent color or design is not the young man's friend, it is his enemy.—Ladies' Home Journal.



THE MAN AND THE OPPORTUNITY.

H E who improves an opportunity sows a seed which will yield fruit in opportunity for himself and others. Everyone who has labored honestly in the past has aided to place knowledge and comfort within the reach of a constantly increasing number.

Avenues greater in number, wider in extent, easier of access than ever before existed, stand open to the sober, frugal, energetic and able mechanic, to the educated youth, to the office boy and to the clerk—avenues through which they can reap greater successes than ever before within the reach of these classes within the history of the world. A little while ago there were only three or four professions now there are fifty. And of trades, where

there was one there are a hundred now. "Opportunity has hair in front," says a

Latin author; "behind she is bald. If you seize her by the forelock you may hold her, but if suffered to escape not Jupiter himself can catch her again."

But what is the best opportunity to him who cannot or will not use it ?

"It was my lot," said a shipmaster, "to fall in with the ill-fated steamer Central America. The night was closing in, the sea rolling high, but I hailed the crippled steamer and asked if they needed help. 'I'm in a sinking condition,' cried Captain Herndon. 'Had you not better send your passengers on board directly?'I asked. 'Will you not lay by me until morning?' replied Captain Herndon. 'I will try,' I answered; 'but had you not better send your passengers on board now?' 'Lay by me till morning,' again shouted Captain Herndon.

" I tried to lay by him, but at night, such was the heavy roll of the sea, I could not keep my position, and I never saw the steamer again. In an hour and a half after the captain said ' Lay by me till morning,' his vessel, with its living freight, went down. The captain and crew and most of the passengers found a grave in the deep."

Captain Herndon appreciated the value of the opportunity he had neglected when it was beyond his reach, but of what avail was the bitterness of his self-reproach when his last moments came? How many lives were sacrificed to his unintelligent hopefulness and indecision? Like him the feeble, the sluggish and the purposeless too often see no meaning in the happiest occasions, until too late they learn the old lesson that the mill can never grind with the water which has passed.

Such people are always a little too late or a little too early in everything they attempt.

"They have three hands apiece," said John B. Gough ; "a right hand, a left hand and a little behind-hand." As boys they were late at school and unpunctual in their home duties. That is the way the habit is acquired; and now, when responsibility claims them, they think that if they had only gone yesterday they would have obtained the situation, or they can probably get one to-morrow. They remember plenty of chances to make money, or know how to make it some other time than now; they see how to improve themselves or help others in the future, but perceive no opportunity in the present. They are always at the pool, but somehow when the angel troubles the water there is no one to put them in. They cannot seize their opportunity .--- Pushing to the Front.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

A Connecticut man, who was earning small wages, wanted a bicycle. He did not have enough cash on hand to pay the first instalment on a wheel, but he had credit at his grocer's. So off he went and bought a barrel of flour, some sugar and other standard articles " on tick," sold them at a discount for spot cash to a friend, and thus raised money for the initial payment on the wheel. He rides, the grocer walks. -New England Grocer.

OUR GREAT-GRANDPARENTS

MUST HAVE USED

36



N.B.-Keen's Mustard has a Reputation of One Hundred and Fifty-Five Years.



"Cot Warl Belg Inter Gerr Corr Lone Bird Bird

Dal Dal

Bro Nor Maj Biro

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Worth Works

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DWARDSBURG

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Wonders

And yet it's no wonder that Edwardsburg Starch has been a success ever since the first package was put on the market. Quality has done the whole thing. Quality is our talisman.

Every day sees our sales increase because the quality of our goods is right, and because they are worth the money asked for them.

For sale by all wholesalers.

Edwardsburg Starch Co., Cardinal, Ont.

THE F. F. DALLEY CO.			Turnet Manuary 111 9 95 9 50
	Blackberries, 2 1 40 1 70		Lunch Tongue, 1 lb 3 35 3 50
Gem Stove	Blueberries, 2 0 75 0 85	Comp Corn Beef 4-lb. can	
GEM: gross cases \$9 00	Beans, 2 0 65 0 95	······································	Chipped Beef, ½ lb 1 60 1 70 1 lb 2 65 2 80
The General Annual A	Corn, 2's 0 55 0 75	Minced Callops 2 "	Pigs' Feet, 1 lb 1 65 1 75
per doz	Cherries, red pitted, 2's 1 75 2 25		2 lb 2 45 2 60
Stovepipe	Peas, 2's 0 75 0 85 "Sifted select 0 90 1 00		Potted Meats, Tongueor Ham
OVE DOW //A Varnish, 4			1/2 lb
oz, bottles 1 00			1/4 lb
6 oz. bot-	Pears, Bartlett. 2's 1 65 1 75		- 1 lb 1 20 1 25
THE # tles 1 25	Pincapple, 2's 175 2 40	Camb Sausage 1 2 50	Potted Deviled Ham or Ton-
Boston	3'8		
Brunswick	Peaches, 2's 165 200	Soups, assorted 1 1 50	gue, ½ lb
Black, 8 oz.	" 3'8 2 50 3 00	Soups and Boull. 2 " 1 80	gue, ½ lb 1 20 1 25
bottles 1 75	Plums, Green Gages, 2's 1 55 1 80	Boups and Boun. a 4 50	WHITE LABEL
	" Lombard 1 50 1 70	•	WHITE LABEL.
BIRD SEEDS	" Damson Blue 1 10 1 40	A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR O	Soups Assorted, 1 qt 3 00 3 15
BART. COTTAM & CO.	Pumpkins, 3's 0 70 0 90	Acme	Gelatine of Boar's Head, 2 lb 3 00 3 20
Cottams," with Patent Bird Bread. 0 07	" gallons 2 10 2 25	Sliced	Gelatine of Boar's Head, 2 lb 3 00 3 20
arbler, with Song Restorer 0 05-34	Raspberries, 2's 1 50 1 80	Beef.	Braised Beef with Vegetables,
elgian, with Bird Improver 0 051/2	Strawberries, 2's 1 65 1 95	No, 1 tins,	Piquant Sauce, Gumbo, Tom-
nternational, with Bird Treat 0 051/4	Succotash, 2's 1 15	key, 2 doz.,	ato and Rice, 2 lb 3 00 3 10
erman X, with Cuttlefish Bone 0 0434	Tomatoes, 3's 0 80 0 85	to per doz. 32.75.	Plover Roast 5 00
erman, with Cuttlefish Bone 0 041/4	Lobster, talls 2 40 2 50	A State A Stat	liced Gold Band Bacon 3 00
ondon Bird Seed, bulk 25 lb. cases. 0 041/2	" flats 2 70 2 85	Beardsley's	Codfish. per dos
Bird Gravel, 10c. pkts., 24 in case, 0 06	Mackerel 1 20 1 30	Boneless per	
ird Gravel, 5c. pkts., 18 in case 0 03	Salmon, Sockeye, talls 1 35 1 50	Herring. doz	Beardsley's Shredded, 2 doz. pkgs 0 90
THE F. F. DALLEY CO.	" " Horseshoe 1 50	2 doz 1 40	CHEWING GUM.
Dalley's Spanish Bird Seed, 401b. cases 0 06	" " do. to arrive 1 25 1 30		
alley's Bird Seed, 40 lb. cases 0 061/2	" Cohoes 1 15 1 20		ADAMS & SONS CO. per box
NICHOLSON & BROCK.	Sardines, Albert, ¼'s tins 0 13		Tutti Frutti, 36 5c. bars \$1 20
rock's Bird Seed 0 07	" ½'s tins 0 20 0 21	FRANK SEC.UA	" "(in cream pitcher)365c bars 1 20
orwich Bird Seed 0 06	sportemen, 74 sgenu-	BE NUSSER HOUSE	" "(in sugar bowl) 36 5c bars 1 25
laple Leaf Bird Seed 0 05	ine French high grade, key		" "(in glass jar) 115 5c pkgs 3 75
ird sea-gravel 10c nkts, 24 in case 0.06	opener 0 121/2	Sumption Battal Decking	Pepsin Tutti Frutti (in glass jar) 115
ird sea-gravel, 10c. pkts., 24 in case 0 06	Sardines, Sportsmen, 1/2's 0 21		5c packages 3 75
	Sardines, key opener, ½ 8 0 16 0 181/2 4.8 0 101/2 0 11 4.8 0 101/2 0 11 4.8 0 181/2 0 19		Pepsin Tutti Frutti, 23 5c packages. 0 75
CORN BROOMS	······································	Ru 37 50 1048 11 145	Round Pepsin, 30 5c packages 1 00
CHAS. BOECKH & SONS. per doz	¹ / ₂ 8 0 18 ¹ / ₂ 0 19	North Stille 2 12	Cash Register, 390 5c bars and pkgs., 15 00
Carpet Brooms- net.		La Stationen I al	Cash Box, 160 5c bars 6 00
Imperial," extra fine, 8, 4 strings \$3 65	P. & C., 4's tins 0 23 0 25	- COMMAND	Tutti Frutti Show Case, 180 5c bars
" 7, 4 strings 3 45	P. * O., 1/2 time 0 23 0 25 0 23 0 25 Sardines, Amer. 7/2 0 04% 0 09 0 04% 0 09 0 04% 0 09 0 04% 0 11 0 04% 0 011		and packages 6 50
" 6, 3 strings 3 25	Sardines, Amer., 14's 0 041/2 0 09		Variety Gum (with book in each box)
Victoria," fine, No. 8, 4 strings. 3 30	" " " " " 0 09 0 11	ARMOUR PACKING COHELMET BAND	150 lc pieces 1 00
"7,4 strings 3 10	Mustard, % size, cases	Corned Beef, 11b 1 40 1 50	Banner Gum (English or French wrap-
" 6, 3 strings 2 90	50 tins, per 100 10 00 11 00		pers) 115 1c pieces 0 75
Standard," select, 8, 4 strings 2 90	MARSHALL & CO., SCOTLAND.		Flirtation Gum (English or French
" 7, 4 strings 2 75			wrappers) 115 lc pieces 0 65
6, 3 strings 2 60	Fresh Herring, 1-lb 1 10 1 15 Kippered Herring, 1-lb 1 6) 1 90	" 6 lb 8 50 8 80 " 14 lb 17 50 18 00	Mexican Fruit, 36 5c bars 1 20
" 5, 3 strings 2 40			Sappota. 150 1c pieces 0 90
BLUE.	Hamings in Ohnings Onesa 0.00	Roast Beef, 1 lb 1 40 1 50 2 lb 2 60 2 75	Orange Sappota, 150 lc pieces 0 75
		2 lb	Black Jack, 115 Ic pieces 0 75
KEEN'S OXFORD. per lb.	Herrings a la Sardine 2 40	2 lb 2 75 2 85	Red Ro e, 115 lc pieces 0 75
b. packets \$0 17	Preserved Bloaters	Brawn 1 lb 1 30 1 40	Magie Trick, (English or French
1b. " 0 17	Real Findon Haddock 1 85 1 90	2 lb	wrappers) 115 lc pieces 0 75
eckitt's Square Blue, 12-lb. box 0 17	1001 1 1000 110000 1 80 1 90	6 Ib 6 60 6 80	CHOCOLATES & COCOAS.
	CANNED BERAMO	" 14 lb 14 50 15 00	Unotonalis a cocoas.
	CANNED MEATS.		
		Or Tongue 14 lb 7 00 7 90	Conna PPPS'S nor lb
teckitt's Square Blue, 5 box lots 0 18 CANNED GOODS, per doz. pples, 3's	(CANADIAN.)	Ox Tongue, 1½ lb 7 00 7 20	Cocoa- EPPS's. per lb. 0.35
CANNED GOODS. per doz.	(CANADIAN.)	Ox Tongue, 1½ lb	Case of 14 lbs. each 0 35
CANNED GOODS. per doz. pples, 3's		Ox Tongue, 1½ lb 7 00 7 20	



(R. S. McIndoe, Agent, Toronto.)
Mott's Bromaper lb.	Ő.
Mott's Prepared Cocoa	0
Mott's Homeopathic Cocoa (1/4's)	ŏ
Mott's Breakfast Cocoa (in tins)	0
Mott's No. 1 Chocolate	ō.
Mott's Breakfast Chocolate	0
Mott's Caraccas Chocolate	õ
Mott's Diamond Chocolate,	j
Mott's French-Can. Chocolate)
Mott's Navy or Cooking Chocolate	Ó.
	j.
	j.
	j
	j.
	j.
COWAN COCOA AND CHOCOLATE CO	
Hygienic Cocoa, 1/2 lb. tins, per doz	3
Cocoa Essence, 1/2 lb. tins, per doz	2
Soluble Cocoa, No. 1 bulk, per lb (1

bid Chochard, 12 lb. boxes, Navy Chocolate, 12 lb. boxes, b. cake, per lb. an Vanilla Chocolate, 12 lb. es, ¼ lb. cake, per lb. 0 30 ... 0 35

4)

Soluble Chocolate In canisters, 1 lb., 4 lb. and 10 lb..... 0 50

Breakfast Cocoa--In bxs, 6 and 12 lbs. cach, ½ lb., tins. 0 50

COCOANUT.

CANADIAN COCOANUT CO.
 White Moss Brand –

 Pkgs. 1 lb., 15 or 30 lb. cs.
 0 27

 1 2
 1
 0 28

 1 2
 1
 0 29

 1 3
 1 5 or 10
 0 30

Bulk-White Moss, 10, 15 or 20 lb. Pails.... Feather Strip, Special Shred, Macaroon, Crown Desic., 12, 20 or 25 lb.

Special, Barrels, 2c. per lb. less. Terms, 3 p.c., off 30 days.

A. W.

Mocha... Old Gov

la lio Plantati Porto R Guaten Jamaic Marac

Mecca. Damasc Cairo . .

Frank Magor & Co., Agents. per doz Cocoa essence, 3 oz. packages...... \$1 65 per lb Mexican chocolate, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs. Rock Chocolate, loose.... 1-lb. tins.... Cocoa Nibs, 11-lb. tins.... $\begin{array}{c} 0 & 40 \\ 0 & 40 \\ 0 & 42^{1} /_{2} \\ 0 & 35 \end{array}$ TODHUNTER, MITCHELL & CO.'s Chocolateper lb ocolace-French, ¼ s=6 and 12 lbs.... Caraccas, ¼ s=6 and 12 lbs.... Premium, ½ s=6 and 12 lbs.... Sante, ¼ s=6 and 12 lbs.... Diamond, ¼ s=6 and 12 lbs.... Sticks, gross boxes, each 0 30 0 35 0 30 0 26 0 22 1 00

Cocoa Homeopathic, ¹/₄'s, 8 and 14 lbs... Pearl, London Pearl, 12 and 18 "... Pook 0 30 0 25 0 22 0 30 0 18 Rock Bulk, in boxes..... per doz

Royal Cocoa Essence, packages..... 1 40

01140011			
Vanilla-per lb.		Cases of 10x12 lb bxs.	
Yellow wrapper, Unsweetened-	\$ 0 32	\$ 0 34	\$ 0 36
Blue Premium	6 35	0 37	0 39
		Per case.	Less than
Pastilles-			case
Yellow wrapper, to the case Croquettes—	108 bxs	\$20 00	0 20
Yellow wrapper, 9 12 packages	DXS. O	\$20 00	0 20
(A. P. Tippe		Agents.)	
Chocolate-			per lh
Caraccas, ¹ / ₄ 's, 6- Vanilla, ¹ / ₄ 's "Gold Medal" Sw	reet. 1/1	6 lb bxs	0 42
Pure, unsweeten Fry's "Diamond Fry's "Monogram	ed, 1/2's, ," 1/4's, n, " 1/4's,	6 lb. bxs. 14 lb. bxs. 14lb. bxs.	0 42 0 24 0 24
Cocoa-			ner do:
Concentrated, 1/4	's. 1 doz	in box.	2 40
" 1/2	8,		1 00
" 1]	bs.	"	8 25

^{72 5,} 1 lbs. ¹⁴ Homeopathic, ¹/₄'s, 14lb. boxes ¹⁶ ¹⁶ ¹⁶ ¹⁶ ¹⁶ ¹⁶ ¹⁶ ¹⁶

ate, 12 lb. boxes, 0 221/2

WALTER BAKER & CO.'S.

n No. 1, boxes, 12 lbs. each...

DID YOU EVER ...

A. W. Porte, President.

4)

consider that a full line of Biscuits paid the Grocer good money? Keep them well to the front. Draw the attention of your customers to them. Show them our VICTORIA. It is a nice, lighr morsel to eat with fruits at this season of the year. You can recommend out Cream Sodas, of course.

39

S. R. Parsons, Vice-President.

THE TORONTO BISCUIT & CONFECTIONERY CO. LIMITED.

7 Front Street East, Toronto.

	COFFEE. Green. per lb	Apples, dried, per lb 0 02 0 031/2	INDURATED FIBRE WARE. THE E. B. EDDY CO.	F. D., 4 lb. jars, per jar 0 75 1 lb
	Mocha	FOOD. per brl.	1/2 pail, 6 qt	4 lb. tins, decorated, p.t. 0 80 FRENCH MUSTARD Crown Brand-(Robert Greig & Co.)
	Rio 0 69/2 0 13 Plantation Ceylon 0 29 0 31 Porto Rico 0 24 0 28 0 0 24 0 28	Split Peas	Milk, 14 qt	Por gross. Pony size, \$7 50 Beer Mug 16 20 Small Med. 7 50 Der Mug 16 20
	tillatemala	Pot Barley	Tuba No 1 13 30	Medium 10 80 Cream Jug 21 00
	Jamaica	ROBINSON'S BARLEY AND GROATS.	"2	Spoon 18 00 Caddy 28 00
	JAMES TURNER & CO.	Patent Barley, ½ lb. tins 1 25	Nests of 3 2 85 Keelers No. 4	THE F. F. DALLEY CO. Dalley's Mustard, bulk, pure, per lb. 0 25 Dalley's Mustard, ½ lb. tins, 2 doz. in
	Mecca 0 34 Damascus 0 30	Patent Barley, ½ lb. tins	" " 5	Case, per doz
	Cairo 0 25	DALLEY'S ROYAL HYGIENIC SELF-BISING	Milk Pans	Dalley's Superfine Durham Mustard.
	TODHUNTER, MITCHELL & CO.'s Excelsion Blend	FLOURS. per doz. Buckwheat Flour, 2½ lb. packages,		
	Our Own " 0 32 Jersey 0 30 Laguaya " 0 25	3 doz. in case 1 20 Pancake Flour, 2 lb, packages, 3 doz.	Water Closet Tanks 17 00 Dish Pan, No. 1	44 lb. tins, 4 doz. in case, per doz 0 f2 10, bins, 2 1 11, bins, 2 1 120 1 120, bins, 2 1 120, bins, 2 2 40, bins, 2 1 120, bins, 2 2 40, bins, 2 1 120, bins, 2 2 40, bins, 2 1 10, bins, 2 1
	Old Covernment Java 0 30 0 32 0 35	Tea Biscuit Flour, 21b, packages, 3 doz	Barrel Covers and Trays 4 75 Railroad or Factory Pails 4 75	Jersey Butter Color, 2oz. bottles, per
	Maracaibo 0 26 0 28	in case	JAMS AND JELLIES.	doz
	Santos	in case. 20 Bread and Pastry Flour, 2 lb. pack- ages, 3 doz. cases	SOUTHWELL'S GOODS. per doz. Frank Magor & Co., Agents.	Celery Salt, 2 oz. bottles, silver tops, per doz
	EXTRACTS. per doz	GELATINES.	0	tops, per doz 1 75
	Dalley's Pure Fruit Extracts, 2% oz.	KNOX'S Sparkling calves foot, 2 qt. size 1 20	Orange Marmalade	Rice- per lb. per lb. Rangoon, imported 0 03% 0 03%
	Dalley's Tropical Extracts, 2 oz. bottles	Acidulated, 2 qt. size	Survivery " 200 Apriot " 175 Black Currant " 185 Other Jams " 155 190	
	all flavors 0 75 Dalley's Fine Gold Extracts. 2 oz. bot- tles, all flavors	KEOPFF'S FAMILY GELATINE.	Red Currant Jelly 2 75 (All the above in 1 lb. clear glass pots.	Japan. 0 05 Imperial Secta 0 05 Extra Burmah 0 04% 0 04%
	Crown Brand (Robert Greig & Co.)- 1 oz. Bottle, per doz. 0 90 2 "" " 1 50	Robert Greig & Co., Agents. 1 oz. Packages, White, per doz	LICORICE.	Java Extra 0 04% 0 04% 0 04% Genuine Carolina 0 06% 0 06% 0 06% Grand Duke 0 06% 0 06% 0 06%
	21/2 " " 200	COXS	YOUNG & SMYLIE'S LIST. 5-lb. hoxes, wood or paper, per lb \$0 40	Sago
	8 "Bottle " 6 00 Glass Stop'r " 3 50	1 Quart size, per doz 1 15 2 Quart size, " 2 30	5-lb. boxes, wood or paper, per lb \$0 40 Fancy boxes (36 or 50 sticks) per box 1 25 "Ringed" 5 lb. boxes, per lb 0 40	SODA.
	Parisian Essence, per gross	HARDWARE, PAINTS AND	"Acme" Pellets, 5 lb. cans, per can. 2 00 "Acme" Pellets, fancy boxes (40) per box. 1 50	Bi-carb, stand'rd, per 100-lb. keg 2 40 2 50 Sal soda, per hbl. 0 85 0 90 sal soda, per keg. 0 95 1 00
	Ketchup, Fluted Bottlesgross 12 00 Ketchup, Screw Top "21 00 "S. & L. "High Grade"	OILS. CUT NAILS-50 to 60 dy, \$1.74 Pittsburgh, duty included, or \$1.95 Toronto.	Tar Licorice and Tolu Wafers, 5 lb.	ROOT AND GINGER BEER.
	Pepper Sauce, per gross 15 00	duty included, or \$1.95 Toroato. WIRE NAILS-\$2.04 lelivered, Toronto.	cans, per can	Adams' 10c. size, per doz
	BOVRIL, per doz.	HORSE NAILS-	"Purity" Licorice, 200 sticks 1 45 "100 sticks 0 73 Dulce, large cent sticks, 100 in box 0 75	gross 10 00
	Bovril-1 oz. bottles	Canadian, dis. 50 per cent. HORSE SHOES-	MINCE MEAT.	STARCH. EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO., LTD.
	4 oz. "	From Toronto, per keg 3 35 SCREWS-Wood-	Wethey's Condensed, per gross, net \$11 00 WINES, LIQUORS AND MIN-	Laundry Starches- No. 1 White or Blue, cartoons 0 051/4
	Small bottles, (to make one cup) 1 00	Flat-head bright, 87½ and 10 p. c. dis. Round-head bright, 80 and 10 p. c. dis. Flat-head brass, 82% and 10 p. c. dis. Round-head brass, 75 and 10 p.c. dis.	ERAL WATERS. CHARD, JACKSON & CO., MONTREAL,	Canada Laundry
	Invalid Bovril-2 oz. jars	Flat-head brass, 82% and 10 p. c. dis. Round-head brass, 75 and 10 p.c. dis.	AGENTS. Watson's Scotch-	Silver Gloss, 6-lb. tin cannisters 0 07 Edwardsburg Silver Gloss, 1-lb. chromo package
	FRUITS. FOREIGN. per lb	WINDOW GLASS. [To find out what break any required size of pane comes under, add its length and breadth together.	1 Star Glenlivet, in cases \$8 50 \$9 00 3 9 50 10 00	Silver Gloss, large crystals 0 061/4 Benson's Satins, 1-lb, cartoons 0 071/4
		Thus in a 7x9 pane the length and breadth	3	No. 1 White, bbls. and kegs 0 04-4 Benson's Enamel, per box 3 00
	Jurrants-Provincials, bbls 0 254 0 06 '' 'j2 bbls 0 0554 0 06 '' Filiatras, bbls 0 0574 0 06 '' '' '34 bbls 0 0574 0 0614	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 1	Old Iriah 7 50 8 00 Banagher 9 50 10 00	Culinary Starch- W. T. Benson & Co 's Prep. Corn 0 06% Canada Pure Corn 0 05%
a.	Patras, bbls	the sum of its length and breadth.] 1st break (25 in. and under) 1 20 1 25 ROPE-Manilla 0 07½ 0 08½	in wood, per gal 4 25 5 25	Rice Starch- Edwardsburg No.1 white 1-lb cart. 0 09
gar.	" 2 000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Rops-Manilla 0 071% 0 08% Sisal 0 05% 0 06% Axes-Per box 5 25 9 00	I Star, in cases	Edwardsburg No. 1 White or Blue, 4-lb. lumps 0 7%
	Dates, Hallowee boxes (new) 0 05 ¹ / ₂ 0 06 Figs-Eleme, 10 oz 0 07 ¹ / ₂ 0 00	SHOT-Canadian, dis, 17½ per cent. HINGES-	Warter & May, Oporto- Ports	KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH.
	" " 10 lb 0 09 0 12 " " 18 lb 0 11 0 13	Heavy T and strap, 70 per cent. Screw, hook and strap 2 40 3 50	Sherries 2 00 6 00	
	" 28 lb 0 13 0 14 taps 0 03 0 04 natural, boxes 0 05 0 06	WHITE LEAD-Pure Association guarantee, ground in oil. per 100 lbs.	J. & R. M'LEA, MONTREAL. Cockburn very old Highland 8 75 9 25	CONTRACTORION CONTRACTOR
	Prines Bosnia cases 0.06 0.07	25 lb. irons	" Special Scotch 9 50 10 00 " Special Liqueur. 14	
	Bordeaux	No. 2	years old 15 50 16 50 In wood-Fine old Scotch 4 40 Special old Scotch 5	
	Bordeaux. 0 04½ 0 06½ Raisins—Valencia off stalk. 0 04½ 0 05½ "Fine, off stalk	TURPENTINE- Selected packages, per gal 0 41	MUSTARD.	Aught Based
	" Cal. Loose Muscatels	2c, extra outside points. LINSEED OIL-	COLMAN'S OR KEEN'S. Square Tins- per lb. D. S. F. 1 lb. tins. S0 40	SILVER {40-lb. boxes. 1 lb. pkgs., 0 08 GLOSS {12-lb. boxes, sliding covers (12-lb. boxes each crate) 0 08%
	50 lb. bxr., 3 & 4 cr. 0 071/4 0 081/4 Mainga per box.	Baw, per gal 0 41 Boiled. 0 44 2c. extra outside points.	" 1/4 lb. tins 0 45	
	London Layers 1 60 1 80 Dehesa Clusters 3 50 4 00 Imp. Russian Clusters 5 00 5 50		Round Tins- F. D., ½ lb. tins 0 25 " ¼ lb. tins 0 27½	PURE
	The second crusters. 5 00 5 50	GLUE-Common per lb 0 07% 0 08	74 10. tibs 0 27/5	and a second product of the



Newest... Specialty

MINT ... PUFF-STRAPS the sweets-loving public, we are the first to introduce to the trade Pliable Licorice containing this flavor. BU

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The delicious quality of our Pliable Licorice is well known; it is matchless in this respect as well as in its flavor and finish.

Our Triple Tunnel Tubes and Navy Plugs are great favorites also, and are made of the same material, although flavored differently.

We recommend all these goods as suitable for Summer Trade; they will please the most exacting taste as wholesome, smooth and palatable confections.

