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THE CANADIAN GROCER

& GENERAL STOREKEEPER

PUBLISHED
WEEKLY
\$200 PER YEAR

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TORONTO, MAY 26, 1893.

No. 21

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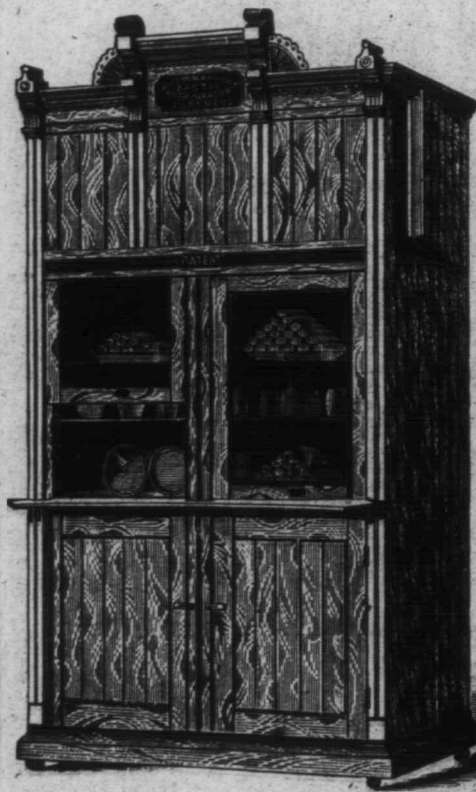
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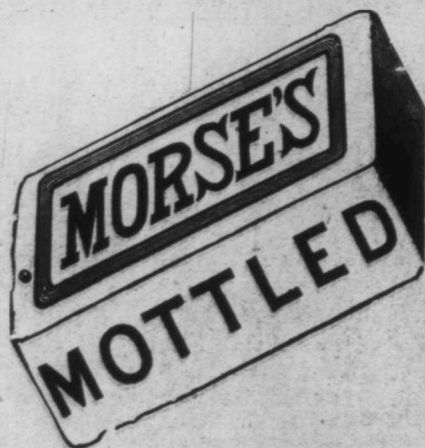
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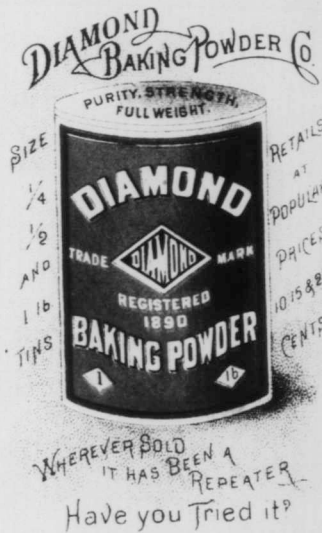
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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
\$2.00 PER YEAR

& GENERAL STOREKEEPER

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

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TORONTO, MAY 26, 1893.

No. 21

J. B. McLEAN,
President.

HUGH O. McLEAN,
Sec.-Treas.

THE J. B. McLEAN PUBLISHING COMPANY,
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The big handlers of eggs are not in the best of humor these days; and the condition of prices is the cause. When the McKinley Act went into force in 1891 Canada was deprived of her chief egg customer, and handlers, both big and little, began to turn their attention to the English market, to which shipments were made as fast as possible. The result that season was disastrous; to the small dealers it was extermination. Last fall the small men did not attempt the experiment, at least to any extent, but the large exporters again ventured in the English market. And they went at it in a manner that meant "make or break." As fast as they could do so they shipped out their cold storage and pickled eggs, in order to get as many as possible out before the closing of navigation. And on the whole they seem to have come out fairly well. They had profited by the previous year's experience, and secured better results largely because they adopted better methods. When shipping they calculated that there were just as many pickled eggs in the hands of small dealers as on previous years. But they made a miscalculation, as was proven by the scarcity and higher prices which ruled this spring.

There are a good many who fancy that not only will the high prices which ruled this spring again obtain next, but they have more or less hope that the United States tariff on

eggs will be either removed or modified. Pinning their faith to these hopes they are sowing for the harvest they expect to reap. As the number of small dealers thus engaged is larger than before there is of course a keener demand for eggs and a consequent appreciation of prices. The price these small picklers seem to be paying is around ten cents. And just here is where the shoe is pinching the big exporters. They hold that nine cents a dozen is all that eggs are worth for pickling purposes, but owing to the competition they seem to be getting but very few at that price. Anything higher than that they hold to be above an export basis. In other words, that the course now being pursued is not legitimate, seeing that Canada is not able to absorb all her supplies. In order to further sustain their contention that ten cents is above an export basis they point to the fact that eggs for pickling purposes are being picked up in Ireland at equal to 13c. They hold that prices next fall will not be any higher this fall than last fall, and, in support of this opinion, say that they are willing to make contracts for autumn delivery of pickled eggs at 14½ to 15c., the figures then obtaining.

The wide-awake wholesaler is necessarily a busy man. Like a captain at sea, during critical periods he needs to be on deck during business hours. Of course there are times when he must have relaxation, but when—to again pick up the simile—he is supposed to be on deck, he should not be no one knows where when he is wanted, either by his subordinates or by some one on business matters. In other words, he should have as near as possible a definite time when he can be found in his office. In Great Britain and on the continent of Europe mercantile men are very particular in this respect and in the keeping of appointments. In Montreal they are not so particular, although

it is said there is not much cause for complaint. But with Toronto merchants the representatives of European and foreign houses find cause for considerable complaint. Most of these men have been trained to have a time for everything, and when an appointment is made to keep it even if the heavens should fall. Consequently when they set their feet in Toronto and find carelessness in this particular they are likely to form a bad opinion of our business men. The merchants of the Queen City are probably the equal of those in any other city in ability, astuteness and energy, and it is to be deplored that a bad impression should go abroad regarding them because of a lapsus in one particular.

It's a long lane that has no turn. Canadians have been waiting patiently and long for the establishment of a direct line of steamships between the Dominion and the sister colonies in Australia. Now the want is supplied, and the first boat of the new service is at the moment ploughing her way through the blue waters of the Pacific towards British Columbia. She is the *Miowera*, and with the *Warrimoo* compose the line that is to keep up a monthly service between the two countries, touching at New Zealand, Honolulu and the Sandwich Islands. These boats are first-class, elegant in all appointments and 5,000 tons burthen. The Canadian Pacific Railway is at the back of the enterprise. For practically all our communication with Australia we have heretofore been dependent upon American lines running out of San Francisco, and how the new departure is viewed by our cousins across the line may be gathered from this comment made by a leading commercial paper over there during a reference to the sailing of the *Miowera*: "This, with the well-organized Japan and China service of the Canadian Pacific, will constitute an

unrivaled organization in the world of Occidental and Oriental steamship transportation from America, the company's agents claim. The Canadian Pacific's Japan route has long given the Northern Pacific Railroad much trouble." And thus is being opened up another avenue for extending our trade relations with the outside world. That it will be successful is the wish of every loyal Canadian.

BUYING AND CARE OF BUTTER.

The season is about at hand when country merchants begin packing their receipts of butter in tubs. A word or two on the subject is therefore opportune; and it might be dealt with in these particulars: Buying, assorting colors and care before packing, packing, and care after packing.

Regarding buying. Every country merchant who handles butter realizes the annoyance and ill-feeling that is often created in this particular. And it arises largely when an attempt is made to exercise discrimination between the products of the good and the bad makers. There is nothing about which a woman is more sensitive than her butter, and therefore to question the quality of her make is a dangerous thing. Some merchants in effect argue something like this: "Here comes Mrs. Jones with some butter. We know it is not worth near as much as we are paying for good butter; but she is a good customer, trading with us to the extent of several hundred dollars a year, and anyhow only gives us a few pounds of butter during the season. Now, which is the better plan for us to pursue? To say frankly to Mrs. Jones that her butter is of poor quality, and that we cannot afford to allow her within several cents of what we are paying her neighbor, Mrs. Smith, whose butter is always good, or to say nothing and take the butter and the accompanying loss ourselves." As a rule the latter course is followed. For merchant A knows that if he calls her attention to the poor quality of her make and explains that he cannot in consequence allow her a first-class price, she at once assumes the greatest indignation, gathers up her butter and her skirts, flounces out of the store and marches over to merchant B, who takes in the situation, and intimates that merchant A is not a competent judge of butter. The upshot of it is that B. takes her butter, sells her probably a large bill of goods and secures, the chances are, a permanent customer. Of course, if he is to live he recoups himself for his loss on the butter by sticking an extra cent here and there on the price of the goods he sells her. Taking it all the way round, however, he who frankly tells his customers, in a polite manner, that their butter is not first-class when it is not, and pays them accordingly, will succeed best in the long run, for he earns a reputation for straight dealing and his butter will command a better price on the central markets. On

the other hand, the deceitful course followed by merchant B will eventually meet its own reward. If he pays for poor butter the price ruling for the first-class article he must recoup himself by enhanced prices or short weight or short measure on the goods he sells; and his trick will ultimately be discovered. With what result is obvious. The aim of every merchant should be to raise the standard of Canadian butter to the highest point attainable in order that it may be able successfully to compete on the English market with the make of any country in the world. The course pursued by B has however the opposite tendency; for Mrs. Jones, as long as she can find some one foolish enough to pay her the value of first-class butter for her poor article has no incentive to improve the quality of her make. On the other hand, if she learns that Mrs. Smith gets a better price she will naturally adopt some improved method for bringing the quality of her butter at least up to the standard of that of her neighbor. Most likely she will try to surpass it. Give people an incentive for making better butter and the desideratum will soon be secured.

As to assorting colors and care before packing. Butter should be stored in a refrigerator or cool cellar immediately after being purchased, the different shades of rolls being kept separate. This latter precaution will save a great deal of work trying to get the desirable even color when packing. It will also tend to preserve the grain of the butter, which is often destroyed by too much mixing and handling. It is necessary that all trays and tables on which the butter is placed should be clean. Daylight is the best time for packing, especially in the morning, when the merchant is usually less busy and can consequently devote more time to the selection of the various shades and qualities.

Packing in tubs. The tub generally recommended is a fifty-pound one. Different dealers favor different kinds of wood. White ash, however, seems to be the most desirable, particularly should the butter be intended for export. Its strong recommendation is that it gives a stronger package than the white wood or spruce more commonly used. Before putting the butter in the tub the latter should be soaked in water at least twenty-four hours, and immediately before being used should be washed out with a strong solution of pickle. The butter should be packed firmly and to within about three-quarters of an inch from the top. This is to allow for salting and to prevent the butter running over during hot weather.

The butter once packed, the next duty is the care of it. Over the top of it should be laid a clean white cotton cloth. This is preferable to the oiled paper often used. The cloth should be tucked closely around the edge, leaving a small end exposed for convenience when trying the butter. The cloth should be covered with a layer of fine salt

which should be moistened every two or three weeks while the butter is held. Early sales are however recommended, butter not keeping well in the ordinary cellars. The only satisfactory way in which to hold butter during the hot summer weather is in cold storage.

Owing to the heavy losses which exporters of creamery butter have experienced last season dealers look for a much lower range of values this season. The tendency of prices in England is still downward and the markets there are demoralized. Shippers who have had their butter returned from the Old Country this spring find that their losses are not so heavy as they would have been had they allowed their stuff to be slaughtered on the other side of the Atlantic. THE GROCER heard of one instance where returned butter sold on this market at 23c. which would not have realized more than 16c. had it remained in England. In the face of the present condition of the English market it is obvious that extra care should be taken to preserve the quality of Canadian butter, and this can be best begun when buying and packing.

TRAVELLERS MAKE MERRY.

The City Travellers' Association of Toronto has become one of the most live and prosperous fraternal organizations in the city.

In most associations an attendance of 25 per cent. of total membership is looked upon as gratifying. But in the C. T. A. the average runs up to 50 per cent. or more. As a result of this healthy condition the headquarters of the association in Richmond hall became too circumscribed and inconvenient. In looking around for new quarters the choice fell upon St. George's hall, in Elm street. The suite there engaged consist of as prettily furnished and inviting a lodge room on the first floor as man ever rode a goat in, and as comfortable and spacious a reception room on the same floor as any association could desire to entertain its friends in.

Friday night last the new quarters were formally opened and a number of the friends of the members were there by invitation to share their hospitality. All told there was probably about one hundred and fifty present. And for their delectation ample entertainment was provided. Scattered promiscuously about the floor of the reception room were numbers of small tables at which some of the guests sat and played cards, checkers, etc., while others lounged about enjoying the excellent program of instrumental and vocal music and the choice cigars provided for the occasion, or strolled into one of the anti-rooms, where light refreshments were always to be had.

R. M. Corrie was master of ceremonies, and the program consisted of solos by Chas. Dinnick, W. Walmsley (comic), James

Owen, G. S. Crean, George Barron, R. A. Donald, Thomas Macdonald, G. F. Beard, E. B. Piggott (comic), E. Davis, W. T. Harrison, J. B. Morrison; saxophone solo by J. W. King; duet by W. H. Paget and J. Owen; piano solo by A. E. Harding. All the artists acquitted themselves well and every number demanded an enchoire. The entertainment was characteristic of the drummer—free and easy and full of life. From start to finish everything was on the swing. When the set program was exhausted an impromptu one of topical and popular songs was launched; and "Jimmy" Owen, as he is popularly known by his confreres of the gripsack, was the moving spirit.

During a brief intermission in the program President Gallow called on some of the guests for impromptu speeches.

President Clark of the Retail Grocers' Association warmly congratulated the C. T. A. upon its prosperity and the success of the entertainment. He reminded them that his association was to have an open meeting second Monday in June when the question: "Are commercial travellers' a benefit to the trade?" was to be debated. "And," he jocularly added, "I suppose you have brought us here to-night to soften our hearts and thereby induce us not to wipe you out of existence altogether." Amid the laughter that greeted this sally Mr. Clark modestly took his seat and had resumed his interrupted game of cards before it had subsided.

J. G. Gibson, vice-president Retail Grocers' Association, spoke briefly in his usual happy vein. He dwelt particularly on the advisability of associations such as that of the travellers and the grocers devoting more time meeting nights to entertainment and less to business. "I would like to see such meetings as this every month," he added amid a chorus of "hear, hear's."

R. A. Donald followed in much the same strain, during which he held up to criticism the idea obtaining among some merchants of keeping to themselves any methods that they may have found helpful to them in business. "If we have a good thing, let us tell it to our fellows, and by this means enlarge our minds and our usefulness," said he; and the applause which greeted the remark proved that he had struck a responsive chord.

George Little, a Parkdale druggist, then paid his tribute. Next W. Meldrum, representing the Peterboro' millinery firm of that name, spoke well and briefly, during which he said that although his firm had no occasion for doing business with commercial travellers, yet it recognised that they were an important factor in the conduct of the trade and commerce of the country.

And then the thread of the musical programme was picked up again and was not dropped till "Auld Lang Syne" brought the unique and interesting proceedings to a close.

CHICAGO NOTES.

It seems to be a settled fact that the Fair will be opened every Sunday. It will be remembered that the United States Government voted a large sum to the Columbian Exhibition on the express understanding that the Fair would be closed on Sunday. Of course, in a cosmopolitan city like Chicago the preponderance of opinion is that the show should be open every day in the week, to enable the working classes to attend and to take in more money. The World's Fair management have voted almost unanimously to return this sum, over two million dollars, to the Federal authorities. That is to say, they will return it—when they can. "After all the debts are paid," as one tersely puts it.

Be very chary of bogus "clubs," where for a membership fee of all the way from \$5 to \$50 you are to have the entrée to club circles, and meet, and be met by all the best people in the universe to discuss the social problems of the day. Your own hotel is sufficient club for all ordinary sightseers, where you can mingle with all sorts and conditions of men, and debate topics from baseball to the origin of man and the higher education of women.

The better class of down town hotels have not raised their rates, nor will they, all the season. At the same time, they expect chums and travelling companions to "double up" wherever practicable. No discounts need be given to societies or others, so you will not exhibit a button or a badge. By the way, the Americans dearly love a badge. I see them passing along all be-buttoned and be-badged like a perambulating wax-work show. "We don't propose to cut rates to travellers, press-men, or to an advance agent of a circus," remarked one of the hotel proprietors yesterday.

If desirous of seeing Chicago as well as the Fair, stop at one of the down town hotels and then you can spend the day at Jackson Park and in the evenings promenading the crowded streets or at the theatre. Should you care little for the City and a great deal for the Fair better patronize one of the numerous hotels close to the grounds. Take a room only and obtain all your meals on the grounds. To see everything bring lots of cash. It cost just twelve dollars and seventy-five cents to see all the villages and side shows on the midway plaisance without making a single purchase. Add twenty-five cents for a headache cure and you get off cheaply at thirteen dollars of Uncle Sam's money.

Coming to money. Bring American money. They eye the good honest Canadian money with as much suspicion as if it came from Seringapatam or Chillingawobadoree. The big blonde cashier at the Auditorium

Barber Show bewitchingly informed me that she "guessed we don't take Canady money."

The news-boy preferred a "good square nickle" to our symmetrical five cent piece.

In and about the beautiful exhibits the temptation to purchase some of the novelties on sale is very great. The handsome display, like the wind-up to an auctioneers advertisement, is too numerous to mention. Next to the big cheese, however, there is one exhibit which claims more than a passing glance, that is the display made by the Canada Paint Company of Montreal, Toronto and Victoria. An exhibit of "concentrated excellence" as a tourist remarked.

As I write the ladies are having a number of conventions in Columbus Hall. Several Canadian ladies have addressed the large assembly, and I notice amongst others that the Miss Johnson's, of Brantford, Ontario, come in for honorable mention for their great success in the literary world.

W. H. EVANS.

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR IN JAPAN

There has been a remarkable increase in the importation and consumption of sugar in Japan during the past twenty years, which can scarcely have failed to have some effect on the course of the world's markets. In 1868 the declared value of the sugar imported by Japan was \$918,700, and last year it was \$10,000,000. A Japan native gives the total value of the sugar imported during the last twenty-four years as \$98,840,000, or an average of about \$4,300,000 per annum. In 1880 the declared value was \$3,630,000, and in 1891 \$8,490,000. Meanwhile the value of the sugar produced in Japan itself has increased from \$1,700,000 in 1884 to upwards of \$6,000,000 in recent years.

CURIOUS FIND IN A TEA CHEST.

J. H. Jones, who is in charge of the store department of the Longford Lumber Company, Longford Mills, made a curious find the other day. He was opening a package of tea purchased from a Toronto wholesale house when he discovered, embedded in its contents, an embossed leather opium case about 4½ inches long. There were two departments in the case. One contained an iron pipe, with mouth-piece and bowl of brass, and the other a supply of opium. The case and its contents were handed over to William Thompson, president of the company, who holds it as a curio.

It is surmised that it either fell into the chest from the pocket of a careless Japanese workman or that it was hid in the tea by the latter on the approach of an overseer and had not an opportunity of removing it.

Several of Mr. Jones' friends are jocularly charging him with having obtained the curio from the Indian reserve near Lambton Mills and palming it off as a Japanese curio, but of course "there is nothing in it."

THE TEA DISTRICTS OF INDIA.

FLAVORS AND FLUSHINGS.

DEAR GROCER,—In closing my last letter I promised to deal further with the separate flavors and how to distinguish them.

While in a general way the districts that are widely removed geographically are readily distinguished one from the other in taste and smell, yet to say that so many pounds of several kinds of tea will make a good blend, is to say what is practically nonsense. While I know in some cases that a tea is pleasing to my taste, whether of one kind or mixed sorts, yet to say that the same quantities of teas bearing the same name will suit the grocer and his customer universally, is to mislead him if he acts on the suggestion. The grocer will only be successful when he draws his tea irrespective of where the goods came from, or when. Because a tea came from a certain garden and turns out exceptionally fine, is no guarantee that another lot from the same place will prove equally good. Tea from the same garden has the same chance of turning out uniformly good as has hay cut from the same farm during different seasons, or even days! A tea picked from young plants of a good variety, in the best part of the season (i. e., when the flushes come up quickly), may be ruined by damp weather, over fermentation, bad firing, or any other part of the operations necessary to prepare the tea for the market. A flush is the growth of tea after the last picking, the number of flushes varying with the latitude and elevation above sea level; also affected by the rain fall.

Yours, etc.,

D. S. MACORQUODALE.

NOTE—The actual returns for the year make the export of tea about five million pounds over my estimate.

SUGAR AND SOAP.

Another striking illustration of the proof of our contention that it is possible for the retailers to advance their prices in sympathy with a hardening market and that customers will pay the increase without demur when justified by circumstances has been furnished by the rise which took place recently in tallow. Immediately it was known that the market had advanced, soap-makers raised their quotations £2 per ton, and, when it declined, reduced them by half that amount. Retailers who happened to be in short supply, and had to satisfy their requirements in a dearer market, as well as those who had stock on hand, followed the example set by the manufacturers and distributors. What was the result? That the public refused to buy except at the old price? Not a bit of it. The simple statement that the price of soap had advanced sufficed to assure the public that the extra charge made was fair and reasonable, so they paid it. And even had the advance made by the retailers been

somewhat out of proportion to the rise in the wholesale market, the public would still have paid it, for soap they want and soap they must have. But such a probability as that tradesmen would demand more than a fair increase need not be discussed, for competition would put an effectual check on anything like unjustifiable over-charging.

The point for the trade to seize and ponder over is this: If the public are prepared to pay more for soap than they were accustomed to a few weeks ago, why should there be any difficulty in getting them to disburse a farthing extra per pound for sugar? Sugar is quite as indispensable as soap, and its consumption would not be materially affected, if at all, by the imposition of a legitimate profit. Take another illustration. When the present tariff came into operation, the prices of many household commodities were immediately raised to an extent which, roughly speaking, correspond to the customs duty. The public knew that the duty had increased the cost, and they paid it, not, however, without murmuring, though their complaints were directed, not against the storekeeper so much as against the treasurer.

Here, then, we contend, are two incontrovertible arguments in favor of advancing the price of sugar to a point which will yield to the retailer a fair margin of profit. There is no need to repeat the antiquated truism that selling a commodity for what it costs means a loss to the vendor; but we would urge the trade to put their shoulder to the wheel, and try to bring about the reform of an insane system which countenances such a transaction. Even at the risk of being charged with frequent repetition, we repeat that it only requires some one to take the lead. Uncomplimentary though it may be to say so, men are very much like sheep; they follow the bell. This proposal, we point out, involves no question of concession; it is not a matter which means a gain to one storekeeper at the expense of his competitor. It will confer a benefit in which all will share to the detriment of none. In these times when profits are cut so low, and competition is so keen, a man must be as mad as a March hare who does not endeavor to secure a fair margin between the buying and the selling price of every article he has in his store. You say this cannot be accomplished by a man single-handed? Very well; the solution of the difficulty can be summed up in one word—combine.—The Storekeeper, Sydney, N.S.W.

DECAY IN THE APPLE BARREL.

The ordinary method of treating the apple if its decay is to be prevented, is to pick it carefully, without bruises, and to place the barrels in a dry, cool room where the natural tendencies to decay may be resisted as long as possible. This subject has been studied scientifically by a professor in Rutgers College, Dr. Byron D. Halsted, and in his paper in the May Popular Science Monthly light is thrown upon the treatment of apples. Ordinarily no attention is paid to them until they are grown, but this writer takes us back

to the time of the apple blossoms, and shows that if good fruit is to be secured in a healthy condition it must be protected from the beginning. The small specks that dot the surface of an apple that is just springing from a blossom are one of the low forms of plant life belonging to the molds called spores. These spores are produced in great abundance, and, being carried by the air, alight upon the fruit, and there germinate into specks which feed upon the substance obtained from the skin of the apple. Whenever these specks are observed it is certain that the apple will decay.

Another defect in apples is known to fruit-dealers as the "scab." This is due to a mould which is as different in its real structure from the specks as the two are unlike in general appearance. It is as much a distinct kind of plant as the apple tree upon which it thrives. The apples are first attacked by the scab fungus while the tree is in blossom or shortly after, and this fact is what makes it necessary that the fruit should be treated as soon as the apple tree is in blossom. The germs which gather in the form of a scab are the germs of bacteria, and as soon as the skin of the apple becomes broken in any place, the coarser decay germs enter and quickly overrun it with a motely vegetation of various molds. All these products rot, and the question of saving the apples is transferred to the matter of doing something for the fruit while it is yet untouched by the bacteria that are floating in the air. What Dr. Halsted suggests is that this decay of the fruit shall be anticipated. Nature tries to protect the apple in all the processes of its growth, but the bacteria are sure to appear whenever they can find their way through the tough skin. The only way in which the apples can be saved is by protecting their skins by the use of fungicides in the orchard while the fruit is growing, then by picking the fruit carefully and by placing it in a cold, dry room, where it is free from fungus germs, and where it will keep indefinitely until chemical change ruins it as an article of food.

There is no absolute protection for the ripened fruit, or for the keeping off the specks and blotches where the bacteria lodge, ready to prey upon the fruit at the first opportunity. Each of these spores feed upon the ruptured pimples in the skin of the apple, and the only way to keep the harvested fruit effectively is to spray it with a fungicide, and even this will not do it, excepting under the most favorable circumstances. The only sure way to keep fruit is to cook it until the germs within it have been killed, and then to can it to prevent the entrance of those without. If the fungicides are used freely in the orchard while the fruit is growing, the result will be a fairer fruit and the prevention of it from decay to a large extent. Use this prevention, pick the apples so as to avoid bruises, place them in a dry storage room, and you will have fruit that will last as long as the chemical substance will allow. This is in substance the only treatment that will prevent the apple from decay.

JOHORE TEA.

Just across the famous old Straits of Malacca is the Sultanate of Johore, the only independent Malay Kingdom on the peninsula, writes U. S. Consul Wildman. Under the wise and humane rule of its enlightened prince, Johore has kept along abreast of the more stirring English civilization of Singapore, and its 15,000 square miles are under as good cultivation as any part of the English colony, and its 20,000 inhabitants as loyal and patriotic as the neighbouring Europeans. The Sultan, in his work of building up his country, has gone outside the natural products of the soil and has experimented with staple productions that are native to other sections. In coffee, pepper, and tea his experiments have proved so far successful that to-day they comprise the chief output of his little kingdom, outstripping in value the native products of the soil—sago, tapioca, cocoa, pineapple, gambier, spices, and gums. Especially in regard to tea has the soil proved efficacious, giving it a delicious odour and flavour that to the taste of many connoisseurs places it ahead of the original Assam or the now famous Ceylon. As the Sultan will, through my solicitation, send an exhibit of Johore tea to the Chicago exposition, I have thought that a description of its growth and quality might be of interest to the lovers of good tea.

The Michaelstowe tea gardens, in the Sultan of Johore's territory, have an area of 800 acres, of which 165 are under cultivation. It is most conveniently situated on the river Scudie, 25 miles from Singapore by water, and eight miles by road from Johore. It is planted with Assam hybrid, which, in this steamy climate, "flushes" all the year round. The leaves plucked are the young shoots, the bud and the two small leaves next to it only being pinched. As these are picked off, fresh shoots are thrown out, and in about eight days are ready for plucking. These young shoots are called "flushes," and on the average each bush flushes three times a month. The tea tree has been known to bear for forty years.

In Johore no crop was picked until five years old, but this was due to difficulties in starting a new industry in a foreign country. Planting was commenced in 1882, when labor was difficult to find and expensive to keep; now, in 1892, thanks to the wise government of the State by its enlightened ruler, labor is cheap and plentiful. Coolies in these gardens receive 18 cents in Mexican silver per diem for every day they work (or, at present exchange, say 12 cents in American money). The whole garden has to be dug over three times a year, and, with manure once in three years, is capable of producing an all-round average of 500 pounds per acre. The bushes are planted five feet apart in rows also five feet apart. They grow and flush well on these low-country lands, and produce teas remarkable for their strength,

which are greatly in favor both in Australia and London, fetching equal prices in the market with Ceylon teas grown at the same elevation.

The teas are, owing to their strength, used by the trade for blending with China teas; they are also excellent drinking teas, but must be freshly made as an infusion, not a decoction. Boiling water poured on the leaf should be allowed to stand for four minutes, then the liquor poured off into another vessel, and the leaf thrown away; if nice tea be wanted fresh leaf must be used. Every morning with the exception of Friday (the Mohammedan Sunday) men, women and children are called out at day break by a horn to pluck the young leaves. At 11 a.m. the horn is again the signal for their return to the factory to have their morning's pluckings weighed by the manager.

Pluckers are paid at a fixed rate per pound of green leaf. Each basket of leaf, as it is handed in, is weighed by the mandore, the weight of the basket deducted, and a ticket for the balance handed over. At 1 p.m. the horn calls them out again, and a similar weighing operation takes place at 5 p.m., excepting only that the morning tickets are called in and the total pluckings for the day put against the name of each plucker in the check roll. With a good flush of leaf on the bushes a smart plucker can pick sixty pounds of leaf in a day. The green leaf thus received into the factory is then handed over to a set of Chinese coolies (also on contract), who have to turn it into "made tea." First, all the leaves are sprinkled over bamboo trays and placed on stands in the upper floor of the factory under cover in order to "wither." The leaf must be handled as little as possible. Second, when the leaves are sufficiently withered, which is known by touch and color and the time it takes, depending very much upon the state of the weather (wet or dry), they are put into a "rolling" machine (in this case a hand roller, in large factories, steam or water power is used), the box of which holds a charge of fifty pounds. The box is so constructed that when in motion, sliding over a wooden platform it thoroughly presses, twists and rolls the leaf without losing the juice. A charge takes about an hour to properly roll, when it is ready for the third stage, which is fermentation. The "roll" or mass of leaf is withdrawn from the roller, is pressed into a heap, upon a low table, and turned over repeatedly by hand until the whole mass changes from its previous yellowish-green to a bright coppery color, which takes place in about an hour. Fourthly, the fermented roll is spread over wire-gauze trays and placed in the "sirocco," which is a large iron chest over a furnace. The temperature of the air in this chest is raised to 260 deg. F. There are four trays, which slide into the chest at different levels; the topmost tray filled with the roll is put in first and after five minutes is withdrawn, turned over by hand, and

placed on the second shelf, a newly-filled tray taking its place on the top shelf, and so on until the first tray has passed through the four slides, when it has become "made tea." About 100 pounds can be manipulated in an hour.

Sorting into grades is the fifth stage. The unassorted teas are fed into a machine consisting of two long cylinders composed of wire mesh of different degrees of fineness. As the cylinders are made to revolve by turning the handle the tea works down the top horizontal cylinder, dropping out through the meshes according to size, and finally falls into the bottom horizontal cylinder and out at its further end. The finest mesh, of course, gives the best tea, the lower cylinder being the coarsest. The grades are—(1) broken orange pekoe, (2) orange pekoe, (3) broken pekoe, (4) pekoe, (5) pekoe souchong, (6) souchong. About 40 per cent. of the tea made turns out pekoes, the balance souchongs.

The sixth and last stage comprises—(1) weighing the different grades, upon which weight the factory coolies are paid at a fixed rate per pound (about four and a quarter pounds of green leaf make one pound of manufactured tea); (2) tasting (to detect burnt, badly rolled, under or over fermented teas); (3) filling into wooden chests lined with lead and soldering down, each holding about 50 pounds on the average, before which the tea has to be passed through the sirocco quickly once again, in order to expel all moisture before packing, an operation which is known as "final firing"; (4) marking the chests with the description of tea, weight, and garden mark—"Stowe" standing for "Michaelstowe," the name of the garden, in a diamond mark; "P.S." stands for Pekoe souchong; "1," the number of the chest, is the "break" of tea to be shipped; "50," the number of pounds in the chest. The chests are bound with rattan split in two, and nailed in two bands round the chests. They are then entered in the despatch book with their proper gross and net weights, taken to the river, and despatched to Singapore by Chinese junks, thence transhipped to steamers for Australia and London.

Both Hamburg and Middlebrough are securing a good deal of the export salt trade, which a few years back was almost exclusively confined to Liverpool. Since the union was formed and prices were put up, buyers in some instances went to either Hamburg or Middlebrough, and since then these ports have made fair shipments to Calcutta and Rangoon. The Hamburg and Middlebrough berths are scarcely ever without vessels, and at the present moment several thousands of tons of salt are being loaded at both places for Calcutta and Rangoon. West Hartlepool is now entering as a competitor with Liverpool in the salt trade.—London Grocer.

THE TEA TRADE.

The publication of the dock companies' returns to the end of April completes eleven months of the season, and enables us to review the situation with some approximation as to what the total for the year will be when completed. It can scarcely be said that the figures are pleasant reading to the trade, as all the increased consumption which was apparent to the end of last December has now been lost; and instead the deliveries show a falling off for the 11 months of 6,200,000 lbs., against last year. To this deficiency Indian tea contributes 700,000 lbs., and China tea nearly 10 millions, but as Ceylon shows an increase of between 3 and 4 millions the adverse balance is reduced by so much. On the side of imports there is also a considerable falling off; a decrease of 6,000,000 lbs. in China tea, 3,000,000 lbs. in Indian tea, and about half-a-million in Ceylon tea, while Java has come to the front again by reverting to the figures of two years ago, and showing an increase of upwards of a million pounds in 1892. The net result is that the total imports for the last eleven months stand at 223,267,854 lbs. against 231,553,731 lbs. last year. The stock of April 30 of all kinds was reduced to 77,251,539 lbs., against 82,040,048 lbs. last year, and 82,339,256 lbs. in 1891, so that although the imports and deliveries are both lower than they were a year ago, it is satisfactory to note that stocks are not accumulating on the eve of the new season. A variety of reasons have no doubt contributed to the result above indicated. First, no doubt, is the very natural conclusion that as the quantity of tea has not arrived it could not be offered to the trade, and therefore could not pass into consumption. Secondly, the state of the labor market in most of the great manufacturing centres has been very unsettled for many months. Strikes and lock-outs are not at all conducive to an increased consumption of tea. If the wages fund is reduced the purchasing power diminishes, and the pound of tea which the good wife lays in on Saturday night has frequently to last out ten or twelve days instead of a week, or in some cases has to be done away with altogether. Thirdly, no doubt the deliveries during the last few months have been curtailed as much as possible owing to a belief in the minds of many that, under a Democratic Cabinet, supported by a majority pledged to economical reform, a reduction of the duty on tea would certainly be attempted. The deliveries since it became known that such hopes were almost further off than ever, have shown a very considerable increase, and it is quite possible that by the end of May, when the full totals of the year are published, the natural everyday demand will have to a great

extent reduced the adverse balance. It must not be overlooked, however, that the price of common tea is 20 per cent. higher to-day than it was a year ago, and consequently dealers are not eager to hold heavy stocks. At the same time they cannot keep out of the market, for their customers do not hold a stock of tea, and they want it, and whilst the market has been in such a strong position since December, the supplies of old bought stuff have been steadily going off, leaving every dealer in the same exhausted condition. Consequently the immediate effect of any reduction in market value would be to bring into the sales a multitude of eager buyers who are in extremities for what is called "tea for price." It is therefore the opinion of "The Lane" that until July the price of common leaf tea will maintain its value. Present quotations on the speculative market are: May, 8 11-16d.; June, 8 10-16d.; July, 8 6-16d.; by which it will be seen that in the judgment of those who forecast the future to make profit thereby, leaf tea will be 1-4d. per lb. cheaper in July than it is now. This is not our function to predict. We place the information before our readers, and leave them to form their own opinions. —Grocers' Chronicle, London.

THE COUNTRY STORE.

It may seem to be a very simple thing to go into a small country place and open a store and succeed. But is like all other undertakings, there are more than one way to run the country store. The man who thinks there is nothing in it that requires thought and brains will certainly not succeed.

The man who looks upon it as a simple business will open his store with just the most meagre line of the commonest necessities, heap the goods up anywhere out of sight, or in sight, and sit down to wait for a customer to come in and ask for just this or that specific article, get it and go away. That is not the way to run a country store. There is a knack in it.

The man who realizes that there is scope even in a small country store for the exercise of thought will see that his customers shall not enter his store and leave without at least seeing something that might be sold to the mutual advantage of each. He will not put his goods under the counter nor in the back room. He knows it would be as detrimental to his business as it was to the moralists' influence who put his light under a bushel. His goods are carefully displayed. A nice show window is a pretty cheap way to advertise and to attract the customer who comes to buy and also the one who passes by to go somewhere else perhaps.

The successful country merchant studies the best interests of his customers and to this end he is always looking for some-

thing that he thinks might sell and make housekeeping a little easier. Articles not called for he will not order in quantity, but he will send for a small trial order, and he will display this in the most attractive way so as to attract the eye. If it is not noticed he may with perfect propriety call attention to it as a convenient or economical food, or for whatever purpose it is intended. In these days of canned goods, of nice little devices to make housekeeping easy, especially to people who do their own work, of cheap artistic notions that make a home pretty, there is a multitude of ways to increase trade, and to the benefit of the customer as well as to that of the merchant. Canned salmon is a most delicious luxury sold at the price of the cheapest necessity in its line. It is cheaper than butcher's meat, makes a very agreeable change, and is so easily prepared. The same is true of other canned goods.

These are simply suggestions. They may be multiplied at will, and it would take columns to exhaust the topic. The successful merchant will simply keep his eyes and ears open and all the time reach out in new ways to increase his trade. He reads advertisements and studies lists of goods to see what he can find to place before his customers to the advantage of them as well as of himself. And he will not neglect to let his neighbors hear from him from time to time as to what he has. We believe the columns of the little town paper is a better medium than all the circulars and handbills he can send out. We are a reading people, and people of taste. We like pretty things, and will have them if not too dear. The same is true of our eating. We like a nice dish. Let us know where to get what we want at a reasonable price and we will go for it. Put it before our eyes and we will be tempted to try it. A very good plan is to put some such article in the window, and if it is not high cost to mark the price on it. Many people would buy a thing if they had any idea how inexpensive it is. They are afraid to ask the price lest it be too dear, and they think the merchant or some bystander will be apprised why they do not take it. For we are a proud people, too.—Grocer and Country Merchant.

Cuban planters in several localities have agreed to grant next year a larger percentage to their tenants for the cane furnished them, say 5 and 6 arrobes of sugar per 2,500 pounds of cane, instead of 4 and 5 as heretofore. On the other hand, a certain number of planters, amongst whom the proprietors of the colossus Central factory "Constancia," are preparing themselves to increase the cultivation of cane for their own account, a scheme which they consider more profitable than to acquiesce to the petition of their tenants, who, pretending that the prices heretofore granted them are ruinous to their interests, have determined to proceed to no new planting this year and to bestow their attention upon the fields already sown. —Havanna Weekly Report.

DIAMOND CRYSTAL SALT

THE process by which this Salt is made is different from any other one of the kind in existence. That PERFECTION in the manufacture of such a variable article as Salt should be attained at once was not to be expected, and while the remarkable purity of Diamond Crystal Salt was generally conceded very soon after it was placed on the market, still the manufacturers were obliged to admit that at first it was not in every respect a perfect BUTTER Salt. Although much thought was spent and many experiments made, it was not until after FOUR YEARS of such effort that the trouble was discovered and the defects entirely remedied.

In spite of its defects, however, many dealers in butter, especially those who stored their goods for several months, insisted that this Salt should be used, since they had learned by repeated tests that it was the best Salt they could find for preserving butter and holding its flavor. To their first success—Purity—they have added a second by securing all the conditions essential in a Salt to be used for producing the Highest Grade of Butter.

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Pronounced the finest of its kind. Unsweetened — Really Evaporated Cream.

CLOSE PRICES TO THE TRADE.

WRITE US BEFORE PLACING YOUR ORDERS.

THE INDIANS MAPLE SUGAR.

A Vermont paper, in drawing a comparison between primitive and modern methods of producing maple sugar, says that ever since the Indians in the section now known as Fletcher discovered "honey" in the maple trees, that district has been known far and wide as the heart of the Vermont maple sugar country. The way the red man extracted the delicious compound was somewhat slow as compared with the present process. He used to cut a slanting gash in the bark and insert in the lower end a gauge shaped piece of wood, from which the sap

ran and dropped into a poplar or bass-wood trough. At the end of the season these troughs would be set up against the trees and left until the following season, by which time the troughs would be thoroughly mildewed. This material-ly added to the flavor of the aboriginal sugar, but can hardly be said to have improved it. The evaporator of those times consisted of an iron kettle swung from a sapling bent over a stump. By a slow and tedious process the sap was first heated, and then boiled in this kettle often taking two or three days' boiling before it could be sugared off.

In the best Fletcher groves of to-day

a long pipe or trough line runs from some central spot in the grove down to the big storage tanks in the sugar house. Hence the perfected evaporator, when under full headway, will convert the first sap into syrup in half an hour, consuming about one cord of wood to produce a hundred pounds of sugar.

An English journal just to hand has the following: Late frosts in the China tea districts are reported from Foochow to have had the effect of stripping all the tea shrubs of their leaves. The coming tea crop is expected to be a good one in quantity and quality, though it will probably be later than usual.



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

R. J. Gilliland, grocer, Portage la Prairie, is erecting a large two story brick block on the corner immediately west of his present store.

The cheese factory at Mono Road has been undergoing extensive repairs under the management of J. W. Shields. He has also erected a new engine house and a smokestack which the local paper says is a skyscraper.

It is stated that at a meeting of the German sugar refiners last month the negotiations and arrangements for the formation of a combination to maintain uniform prices in the home market were successfully completed.

It is noticeable that although the exports of coffee from Ceylon in 1892 amounted to only 43,143 cwts (less than half the quantity shipped in 1891), that exports of Liberian coffee show a slight increase—from 894 to 976 cwts.

If eggs are packed in layers in a suitable wooden or metallic vessel, all the intervening spaces being filled by pouring over each layer a thick fluid mixture of lime, litmus, and water, it is claimed that they will remain good for nine to ten months.

A St. John fruit firm are actively agitating to divert the Mediterranean fruit trade of that city from New York and Boston to the Montreal route, and if satisfactory arrangements for rapid transit can be made with the railway the scheme is likely to meet with favor.

There is a tea produced in Japan and China which sells at \$15 and \$20 a pound which is probably the highest priced. None is exported to this country for sale, and only a little has been brought here, and that by Americans, who took some as a curiosity.

The Controller of Customs is considering the question of the best method of branding American cheese which passes through Canada en route for Europe, in order that the inferior grades manufactured in the Western States may not be confounded with the Canadian products.

The New Orleans Fruit and Produce has come when positive and determined has come when positive and determined action should be taken looking to the adoption of methods whereby potatoes and onions should be sold by weight when in sacks, or purchased only when

in the standard flour barrel. To this end a letter has been issued to the growers and shippers of potatoes and onions.

The planting of fruit trees in all the great fruit sections of California has been on a very large scale this year. The total plant of all sorts of trees will run to millions. Lemons and olives have been favorites. So have peaches. A good many prunes were set out and considerable apricots.

A meeting of the Montreal Butter and Cheese Association was held last week, when the resolution of the Bristol Provision Trade Association to exclude French cheese in fulfilment of contracts for "finest Canadian" was brought up, and the secretary instructed to answer the circular received from the Bristol Association.

Mr. Waters' bill to Amend the Ontario Assessment Act by taxing income and not personalty, has been withdrawn until next session. In the meantime copies of it will be sent to every municipality with a request that it be considered, and that a report of the municipality's views on it be forwarded to the Government.

Mr. A. H. B. Macgowan, secretary of the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association, has received from Mr. H. C. Beeton, Provincial Government Agent in London, a request for specimens of fruits for the proposed forestry exhibition to be held in London in June. The fruit would be kept permanently on exhibition in London. All the efforts of the Association have been exhausted in preparing specimens for Chicago, and at this season of the year it is almost impossible to get the samples required.—News-Advertiser, Vancouver.

Before the travelling man has left his hotel the newspaper advertisement has had an interview with the purchaser. The buyer may have been out of town that day, but somebody's newspaper advertisement was in his pocket. The country dealer may be located much "out of the way," but the newspaper gets there, and gets attention. The canvasser may ring in vain, but the housekeeper is always at home to her favorite newspaper.

According to the N.Y. World, Attorney-General Olney proposes to push the cases against the American sugar Refinery now pending. As a side issue to this action, the Government has been endeavoring in the United States Court at Philadelphia to compel the company to produce certain of its books. The Attorney-General has decided that the data is not necessary, and will proceed with the trial on the main issue.

Deseronto Tribune: The hop growers of Prince Edward and other counties find themselves left in the lurch, and are now forced to sell their last season's crop at very low prices. They entered into a combine with certain dealers not to sell un-

der a certain figure. The dealers sold out all their old stock at the figures agreed upon, and then conveniently forgot the agreement, and growers have to sacrifice last year's crop at a loss.

The pineapple, besides its fine qualities as a delicious fruit, is rapidly coming to the front as an effectual remedy and preventative of indigestion—dyspepsia. Like many of its predecessors in the fruit and vegetable line, its added-quality of medicinal power had to be discovered by experiment and experience. Care must be taken, however, to get it in right preparation, of which there are several kinds in the market.

The hatching of fish by hens is one of the industries of China. The spawn of the fish is placed inside of an egg shell from which the contents have been blown. After the spawn has been forced into the empty shell—a very delicate operation—the eggs are placed under the hen. At the proper time the shells are broken in warm water, in which the fish hatch at once; they are kept in water perfectly pure until large enough to put in the ponds with larger fish. The selling of the spawn is one of the commercial enterprises of the Chinese.—Ex.

Liberal, Portage la Prairie: "The early closing system has been in force in Portage la Prairie since last fall, and gives the very best of satisfaction to both merchants and employees. Prior to the first of January last a petition was circulated by the early closing association of the town, and the signatures secured of two-thirds of the local merchants. Acting upon the request of this petition the town council passed a by-law requiring all stores, except places which must remain open, such as drug stores, etc., to close at 6.30 every evening excepting Saturday and days before holidays, for which the hour was fixed at ten o'clock. The by-law came into force upon the first of January last. Previous to that time for some months the stores had closed at 7.30. There is a fine of \$50 for violation of the by-law. The scheme is found to work admirably, and gives general satisfaction, and we hope to see it adopted throughout the province."

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 ST. JOHN, N.B.

SAGO OR PALM STARCH.

Sago, or palm starch, is obtained from the *sagus farinifera*, a species of palm growing in Molucca and Philippine Islands, and in New Guinea. A considerable quantity is now imported into France and Italy, mainly because the potato starch has reached so high a price. It yields a transparent paste and has quite superseded the potato starch as a glaze in England. In France it has long been used for the same purpose for the so-called Normandy fabrics. Granulated sago starch comes into commerce as tapioca sago, which is reddish, and contains soluble starch; granulated sago which does not yield a paste, and Malacca sago, which yields a stiff paste. It may be purchased in powder, both in an impure state and as washed starch. A single sago palm yields about 1,300 pounds of starch containing 12 per cent of water. Sago starch is the raw material from which the granulated product is manufactured.

This industry is carried on in India and at Singapore, where 20,000,000 kilos (44,000,000 pounds) are annually produced by Chinese manufacturers. Purified sago starch is made chiefly in Malacca. The annual import into England is 16,000,000 kilos: London is the chief market. The product, which was almost exclusively confined to the island of Portland, has died out years ago.

BAD SEASON FOR CURRANTS.

The past season has been a very disastrous one for importers of currants. Ever since last fall the price here has ruled extremely low in comparison with the cost of the stock in the primary market, importers having been unable for months past to obtain a profit upon the goods purchased through the channel of resident representatives of Greek houses. The importations of this class of stock, taking the season through,



TO YOU IT IS

PROFITABLE and a
QUICK SELLER.

Thousands testify to its **PURITY** and
Wonderful washing qualities in
HARD or **SOFT** WATER.

TRY IT.

ROYAL SOAP CO.,
Winnipeg, Man

have been about equal to selections of previous years, but the quantity held to-day is regarded as much larger than is usually retained at this period. Some in the trade do not hesitate to express the belief that the consumption of this class of stock is decreasing, claiming that the small raisin of the Pacific Coast is being substituted in some sections, though more particularly in the Northwest, where currants in the past have always met with a ready and liberal sale. The price of the fruit was probably never lower than it is to-day, but this fact does not appear to be given serious consideration by either consumers or the trade, as business is not stimulated in the least by the cheapness of the fruit. Speculative operations were freely ventured upon last fall in the expectation that big returns would be harvested later in the season, but the fall season progressed, and the winter passed without beneficial results, but on the contrary those who banked for a rise in price were confronted by a steady shrinkage in the value.

The spring opened up, and yet no improvement in the distribution followed, hence to-day the situation can truthfully be written as worse than at any time since the new crop was first offered for the consideration of buyers. Notwithstanding the depression upon this side of the water, the price in the primary market has been maintained with a good exhibition of steadiness, and holders in the Greek market have succeeded in finding a fairly satisfactory sale to European markets, though more particularly to French buyers for distilling purposes. Latest advices from primary sources report the available supply as reduced to about 10,000 tons, of which quantity fully 8,000 tons are fit only for distilling, thus showing that the bulk of the crop suitable for food had been worked off without any special pressure upon the part of holders. As regards the quantity now left there, it is reasonable to believe that the greater portion will be disposed of previous to the first receipts of the new crop, which is some four months distant. Regarding our own supply some doubt as to the disposition during the next four months is entertained. In the recent past strong efforts have been put forth to lessen the outside holdings by swinging the demand on to such, and also by depressing the market in the hope that holders would become discouraged, and entertain low bids from those who favored closer concentration; but the former scheme failed in consequence of the indifference of buyers, and the latter has not been carried out to this time.

Though a very considerable portion of the barrel stock in this market cost importers originally $3\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ c., we find them to-day endeavoring to place their goods among the trade at $2\frac{7}{8}$ c., and in recent instances bids of $2\frac{3}{4}$ c. have been favorably entertained. As regards the goods at the latter price some say the quality was not of a really desirable

character, while others state that the fruit packed in barrels this season is somewhat above the average. To lift the market to an improved basis a more general demand is necessary, but experience in the past has shown that the consumption during the summer months is usually light, the active period not setting in until the approach of fall. Case goods and cleaned fruit appears to be growing in favor among the trade of the country, and it would not be a surprise did the annual importations of barrel fruit decrease from this time on, a similar revolution being observed to-day in the case of box prunes in the place of the old style of cask. Box fruit makes a desirable shelf package, and does not necessitate the carrying by the small dealers of a burdensome supply. The change is being rapidly made, and in a few years it is reasonable to believe that barrel and cask fruit will be connected entirely with the past.—N. Y. Bulletin.

BROOM CORN CULTURE.

The very excellent suggestion is made that farmers plant some of their land with broom corn. This is a product for which there is a good demand, and one that is steadily increasing. It can be grown in many sections of the country. While some of the Western States now lead the rest of the country in the production of broom corn, there is no reason why it cannot be produced profitably in other States, especially in the South. Several enterprising broom manufacturers in the Southern States have endeavored to interest farmers in their respective localities to grow enough broom corn to supply their own wants. These efforts have been more or less successful, from the manufacturers' point of view; and we have not heard of any complaint from the farmer to the effect that the culture was not profitable. Now that there is an almost unanimous opinion that the acreage of cotton should be diminished, every cotton grower should plant, at least, a few acres of broom corn as a commencement. We think that it will be found very profitable and satisfactory. In the Northwestern States, too, broom corn culture is being pushed, and it is hoped to supply several factories in Washington and Montana with raw material grown in those States. It begins to seem that the day is not very far distant when broom manufacturers will not have to go very far away from home to secure their supply of broom corn.—Willow-Trade Review."

"How is my waggon getting along?" asked the butcher. "You've had it six weeks."

"All ready but the wheels. They're not tired yet," returned the waggon maker.

"Well, they ought to be; they've been waiting so long," said the butcher.—Harper's Bazaar.

HERE'S A FACT . . .

WE ARE OFFERING

Special Value

GET OUR PRICES.

In these goods.



Canned Gallon Apples

Show the best value that can be had in the apple line at present.

H. P. ECKARDT & CO., Wholesale Grocers, TORONTO

**FOOD
FOR
BABIES**



STERILIZED.

Pronounced by Physicians to be

**Free
From
Disease Germs**

DELAFIELD, MCGOVERN & CO.,

91 Hudson St., Sole Agents.
NEW YORK.

33 RIVER STREET,
CHICAGO.

215 CALIFORNIA ST.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

For sale in Canada by

JAMES TURNER & CO

Hamilton, Ont.

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

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

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

**COWAN'S
COCOAS AND
CHOCOLATES**

Are Standard, and sold by
all grocers.

1000 cases Tomatoes

2000 cases Corn

1000 cases Apples One Gallon Cans.

ALL CHOICE BRANDS

TO ARRIVE IN MAY

1000 bunchons Choice New Crop Barbadoes Molasses

L. CHAPUT, FILS & CIE, WHOLESALE GROCERS Montreal

ARRIVING THIS WEEK:

From the Finest Gardens in
Ceylon. . . .

Chests, Choicest Tippy Pekoos.

ALSO

Half Chests, Choicest Pekoe Congous.

Caddies, Choicest Scented Orange Pekoos.

Caddies, Choicest Formosa Oolongs.

REGAN, WHITE & CO. - - - - Montreal



**Ram Lal's
PURE
INDIAN TEA**

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE
AS MANUFACTURED ON THE
GARDENS IN INDIA.

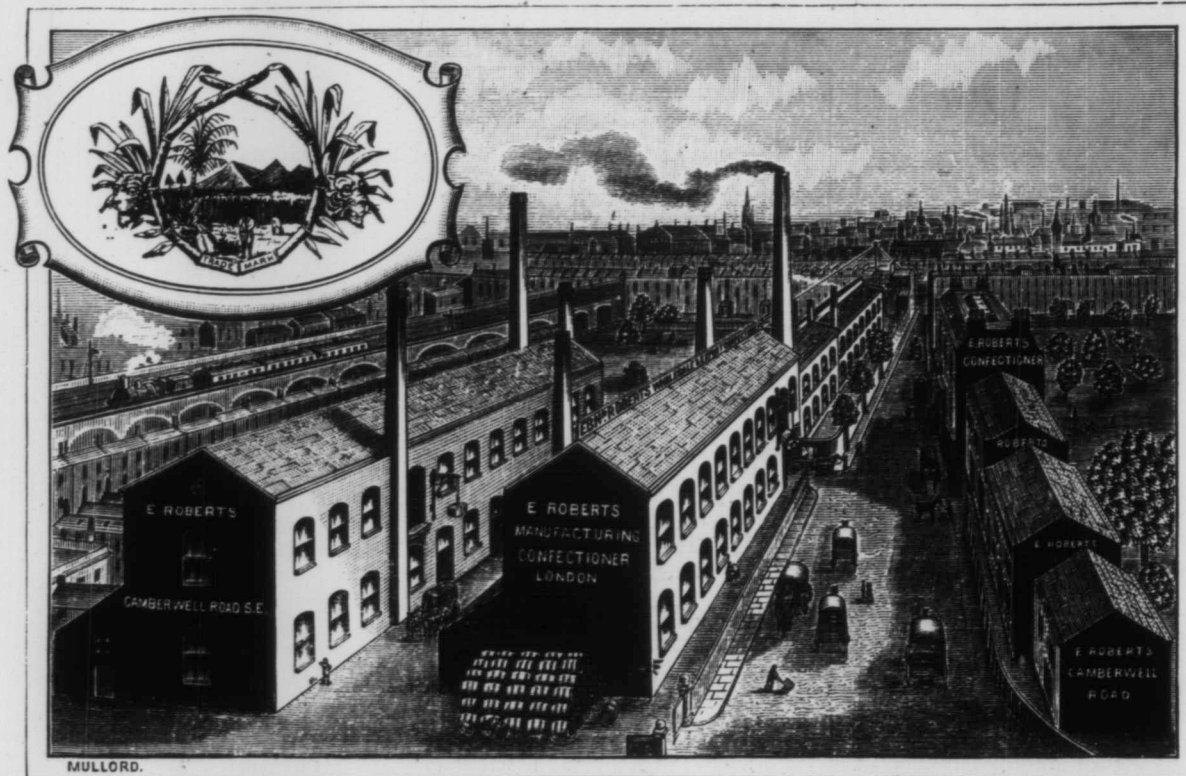
CAVERHILL, ROSE, HUGHES & CO., MONTREAL.

A FAMOUS CONFECTIONERY.

The business of Ebenezer Roberts, the well-known wholesale confectioner, of London, England, was established in 1852 by the present head of the firm, Mr. Ebenezer Roberts. Since he first entered the trade many changes have taken place, but one principle of his business has remained unalterable; this was, and is, to produce confectionery of the purest possible quality and most delicate manufacture. The Camberwell works, of which we give a sketch upon this page, consist of two ranges of buildings, each 400 feet in length, divided by a private road. Upon the basement of the large factory is the furnace-room, on the right of which are fourteen furnaces constantly at work; also drying rooms with

withstanding the rapid and constant manufacture that goes forward. Steam is conducted from the engine room to all parts of the building for boiling sugar and heating the six drying-rooms, some of which are lined throughout with zinc, and rise to a temperature of about 150 degrees Fahrenheit. Next are the mill-rooms, where a large disintegrator revolves at the rate of 2,000 per minute, crushing the sugar into the smallest particles, which is raised by means of an elevator into the dresser, which is lined with silk and minute brass wire, through which the sugar is passed, appearing afterwards as fine as the most delicate flour. Here, too, are machines for breaking sugar to the size of a pea, or for granulating sugar; others for the production of castor sugar; there are also

ready to be impressed by boards, upon which many various designs are raised. The starch, of course, reproduces these different shapes and devices, and thus moulds are formed from which the sweetmeats eventually take their many shapes. These goods are then taken to one of the drying rooms, where they remain from one to ten days, thence to the sifting room, where every atom of starch is blown from them; then they are placed in tins and syrup poured over them; After a few hours the syrup is drained off, and when dry the crystals appear sparkling like brilliants. In the drying room, upon iron benches, the glistening goods are displayed upon a number of trays ready for boxing. Leaving here through an iron door we reach the lozenge room, where upon marble tables



MULLORD.

some fifteen long slabs of iron and stone; these are fitted up on the most modern principles, with either steam or cold water, according to their respective uses. Here are machines for the manufacture of endless varieties of boiled confectionery; for desiccating cocoanut, for the splitting, blanching, and for the roasting and grinding of almonds; also many sorts of frames and cutters of various shapes. In one portion of this building nearly a ton of "Butter Scotch" is produced in a day, some of which is supplied for the use of the automatic machines which are now to be seen in every part of the kingdom. Next is the engine room—the mainspring of these works; this department is, as indeed are all the others, the very pink of cleanliness, not-

chocolate refining mills. From these machine rooms we pass to the jam factory, where only the finest sort of preserves is made; it is fitted with the most useful machinery, and there is also a row of "stirrers" in large coolers, from which the jam is run into jars. In these rooms fans are fixed to the shafting to purify and cool the heavy air. Beyond this is the filling-out room, the shelves of which are stacked with jam; here also are some thousands of 7-lb. and 14-lb. jars ready for delivery. Beyond this is the large jam store, where large jars are stacked from floor to ceiling. Upon the first floor is the starch room, containing a row of steam pans, each holding about 40 gallons, also some large furnaces, and a drying room filled with starch trays

the lozenges of all shapes, sizes and qualities are being prepared and cut. None but the finest goods are made in this department. Amongst the medicated kinds here produced are "Maud's Compound Castor Oil Lozenges," for which Mr. Roberts is sole wholesale agent; these are so carefully prepared and delicately flavored with otto of roses, that the medicine becomes delicious, while still retaining its medical properties. Eminent physicians have spoken of this effective lozenge in words of highest praise, and its constant and increasing sale speaks well for the estimation in which it is held by the general public. In this firm's glass warehouse every article necessary for a confectioner's shop is kept ready to hand; show cases, window tablets, chairs,

J. F. EBY

HUGH BLAIN

5 Cents

Worth
of Higgin's "Eureka"
Salt will salt

100 POUNDS

Of Butter.

As this is the
best Salt for dairy purposes
it will pay every merchant
to get his customers to use it.

Write us for circulars, price lists,
references, etc.

A 56 lb. trial sack costs you
only **67½ CENTS.**

Everybody Washes

But everybody does not use
the **Best** soap, if they did
everybody would be using

AMMONIA SOAP

It pays the dealer a
good profit, it satisfies the
house-keeper. You should

Have it.

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

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hand;
chairs,



LORD
STANLEY

Black ..
Tobacco

HAVE YOU
TRIED IT?

EMPIRE
TOBACCO
Co.

MONTREAL

tables, decanters, glasses, &c.; in short, a shop can be completely furnished from this store in a few hours. At Mr. Roberts' factory the printing department is an important one; it is fitted with all kinds of type, printing machines, and every requirement of this trade. It is constantly employed in producing the many sorts of printed labels, wrappers, etc., used in the establishment. On the opposite side of the road is the bottling department, where dexterous hands are placing goods in bottles varying from 2 ounces to 7 pounds. These are afterwards carefully arranged on shelves, and are ready for the execution of orders. Near here is the long chocolate-covering room, fitted with tables with tops of marble, granite, etc., all containing little wells in which the chocolate is placed and made hot by a specially arranged apparatus; from these wells the chocolate is taken, and the already prepared balls of cream are deftly coated therewith, then placed on silver plaques to cool. On other benches are moulds for chocolate cigars, for beans, almonds, etc., also for chocolate macaroons, a delicate composition of almonds, and chocolate mice and other cleverly formed animals are here coated and dipped, coming in as white sugar or as cream, and going out a rich brown chocolate. At benches set apart for packing these goods, nimble hands place the sweetmeats in artistically labelled boxes varying in size from a half to four pounds. In the packing room proper, upon the second and third floors, rows and rows of neatly dressed girls are arranging every description of confectionery. Here are large quantities of "Butter Scotch" packed in waxed paper; also thousands of various packets of confectionery from 1-2d. to 6d. each, including "Nougat Moultemart," and parcels of gum and gelatine goods, fondants, lozenges, chocolates of every kind, Baton de Dame, Rahat, Lakum, Marzipan, Carrots, Potatoes, Strawberries, looking as if fresh gathered. On this floor is a room devoted to the storing of fancy boxes varying in value from 1d. to £1; these will contain the finest chocolate or sugar, Easter eggs and Christmas goods. Next is the department where labels and wrappers fresh from the printing office are stored. On the floor above are weighing rooms, to which the goods from the factory are taken before being passed on to the warehouse, which is stored from floor to ceiling with endless varieties of goods. There is also a depot where barrels of different goods are kept, and where the soldering up of cased goods for export is carried out. On the ground floor of the building opposite the factory are the sale rooms, counting house, and Mr. Roberts' own private office and sanetum.

Restore goods to their proper places as soon after using as possible

Goods conveniently located save time, money and temper in showing.

GET AND KEEP.

In the first place, what is a customer? According to Webster, a customer is "one who frequents a place of sale for the sake of purchasing goods," remarks an exchange. Frequent, that is, resorts to or visits often. By custom, then, we do not mean transitory or chance trade by people who happen to be passing by and drop in, and never come again, but those who have the habit, when they want anything in your line, of coming to your store; people who have come before to make purchases, and being satisfied with your method of doing business come again, and who, by their example and the good name they give you, bring others to your door.

There is a great difference of opinion among business men as to the best manner of attracting custom and of keeping it after it has come. Some believe in making what they can out of each one and trusting to some means to keep up the trade. This is the "rock" which has been the cause of so many financial wrecks.

Barnum, the great show-man, once said that the "American people like to be humbugged." This may be true of the circus and menagerie, but will not work in the grocery trade.

U. S. RICE CROP.

Messrs. Dan Talmage's sons, in bulletin No. 1, Rice Crop 1893, issued May 17th, state: "The crop of the present year is fairly under way. Preparatory conditions in the main favorable, but later reports indicate progress barely up to average. The outcome last year in a monetary way was disappointing, and some claim inability to grow rice at prices current during the past season, but practically all are entering the field anew. This is true of the Atlantic coast and river parishes in Louisiana, but it may be added of Southwest Louisiana, where there has been any reduction or discontinuance, more than an equal number have either enlarged or entered upon the culture in an experimental way. There can be no question but that rice offers a fair margin of profit, and in Louisiana it can be raised as cheaply as any other cereal, and the average yield per acre an item larger than wheat. This statement is practically attested by the renewal and extension of the culture, notwithstanding prevailing prices, and the probability of equal low values in the future. Louisiana, as heretofore, is the banner State, and will show increase over last year. Next in order of production follows South Carolina, Georgia, Texas, North Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. The total acreage prepared and promised is in excess of last year, hence under favorable growing conditions it is not unreasonable to expect a product of over 10,000 bushels."

Strang & Co.

WHOLESALE COMMISSION
AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Correspondence and Agencies Solicited.
We are open for a first class Canned Goods Agency.

FOR DAIRY
BUTTER
OR DRESSED
POULTRY

Write or Wire

**PARSONS
PRODUCE CO.**

WINNIPEG—MANITOBA

BUCHANAN & GORDON,

Brokers and Commission Merchants and
Manufacturers' Agents.

WINNIPEG

Representing in Manitoba and the
North-West Territories:

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

Warehouses on C. P. R. Track.

EXCISE, CUSTOMS AND FREE,
AND LOW RATES STORAGE.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

NOTICE

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

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Having largely increased their capacity. We advise all dealers to see their price list before placing their orders for Jams, Jellies, Canned Fruits, and Canned Vegetables.

Besides their regular brands of Ground Coffee, now so favorably known, they quote:

Blend No. 1 at 35c., either ground or whole roasted
" 2 at 33c. " " "
" 3 at 30c. " " "

Their Flavoring Extracts are of the choicest quality.

LAURENCE GIBB

Provision Merchant,
83 COLBORNE STREET, TORONTO

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

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

Meglaughlin, Marshall & Co.,

Wholesale Provision Merchants,
3 and 4 Corn Exchange,

Manchester,
England.

Also at

Liverpool and Glasgow.

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

Joseph Carman Commission and
Manufacturer's Agent.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

REPRESENTING:—Peck Bros. & Co., London,
Eng., Teas, Coffees, Spices; Kilburn & Co., Cal-
cutta, India, Teas, Jute Sacks, etc.; Lever Bros
Liverpool England, Sunlight Soap; Ireland Na-
tural Food Co., Toronto, Ont., Breakfast Cereals
Leonard Bros., St. John, N. B., and Montreal
Boneless Fish; Wright & Copp, Toronto, Ont.,
Imperial Cheese and Snider's Soupes, etc.

We are open for a few more good agencies
Correspondence solicited. Refer to any of the
above.

JAS. DICKSON & CO.,

26 WEST MARKET STREET,
Provision and Commission Merchants.

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

Eggs are scarce and good sale at 12c. Butter
more plentiful at 16 to 18c. for large rolls, 18 to
2c. for one pound rolls. Dried Apples 4 to 4.5c.
Green Apples \$1 to \$1.50. Beans \$1.30 to \$1.50.
Honey 8c. Potatoes firm at \$1.10. Maple Syrup
80 to 90c.—Imperial.

Consignments of Above
Solicited.

J. F. Young & Co.

Produce Commission Only.

74 FRONT ST., EAST

.. TORONTO ..

PARK, BLACKWELL & CO.

(Limited.)

—SUCCESSORS TO—

JAS. PARK & SON.
TORONTO.

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

Write for Price List.

PUT

TEXAS BALSAM IN STOCK

The Great Healer for all kinds of wounds on
Horses and Cattle. \$3.00 worth only costs you
\$1.80. Express prepaid. Cash with order.

C. F. SEGSWORTH,
6 Wellington St. East,
Toronto.

Sample 25c. postpaid.

S. K. MOYER,

Commission Merchant,

**76 COLBORNE ST.,
TORONTO.**

— DEALER IN:—

Bananas, Pine Apples, California, Messina
and Valencia Oranges, Lemons
dates, Figs, Fresh Fish, etc.

Orders Solicited.

GEORGE McWILLIAM.

FRANK EVERIST.

McWILLIAM & EVERIST

Fruit and Commission Merchants
25 and 27 Church street,
TORONTO, ONT.

We have arriving in Montreal this week, ex S.
S. "Charrington," 1500 Boxes Extra Fancy Mes-
sina Lemons; ex S. S. "Fremona," 3000 Boxes
Extra Fancy Messina Lemons; ex S. S. "Dra-
cona," 300 Boxes Extra Fancy Messina Lemons.
These are all Extra fancy November-cut Mes-
sina fruit, among them being 3000 Boxes of the
celebrated Santi de-Pasquale brand, which is so
well known for their long-keeping qualities.

Write for quotations.

J. CLEGHORN & SON

94 Yonge Street, Toronto.

California Riverside Navels
" Riverside Seedlings Oranges.

Our First Car just arrived, good color, juicy
and sweet, better stock than we have ever had.
Messina Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Almeria
Grapes, Bananas, Pines, etc., in stock. Full line
Fish and Oysters during Lent.

WILLIAM RYAN, PORK PACKER

Toronto, Ont.

HAMS, MESS PORK,
BREAKFAST BACON, SHORT CUT,
ROLLS, LARD.

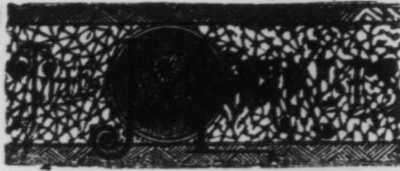
WRITE FOR PRICES.

McLAREN'S



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

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



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

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, May 25, 1893.
GROCERIES.

Trade does not exhibit any improvement, being still on the quiet side. The feeling, however, is still one of confidence, and country merchants report prospects good. There have been a few of them in during the week, and their general opinion regarding the fruit crop, particularly the smaller kinds, is that it will be large. There has been no material change in prices during the week. An ordinary trade is being done in coffee. Dried fruits are not in much demand and there is less enquiry for sugar, but the firmness in the latter commodity seems to be well maintained. For molasses there seems to be a little better demand. Much the same might be said of tea. The movement in canned goods continues light, and the confidence in tomatoes is scarcely so pronounced as it was. Payments are only fair.

COFFEES.

No large lots are moving, trade being of the usual distributing character. Java coffee is very scarce. The outside markets have been creeping up gradually, a few points at a time. We quote:—Rio, 19½ to 21½c., East Indian, 27 to 30c., South American, 21 to 23c., Mocha, 26 to 30c., Santos, 21 to 22c., Java, 30 to 32c.

DRIED FRUIT.

Market much as before. Demand for Valencia raisins is light. The demand noted in a former issue for cheap Valentias has dropped off since the price was raised. There are not now many low price ones on the market. In New York supplies are light and Valentias are about the strongest fruit on the market. The idea for off-stalk is 4 to 4½c. a pound for seconds, 5¼ to 6c. for fine; layers, ordinary selects, 6¼c.; fancy selects, 7½ to 8c. according to quality. There is just an ordinary demand for currants. There is very little fine fruit to be had here, and although there is some very low priced fruit offering from New York the quality is such that they could not be handled on this market, Canada always taking a better standard of fruit than the United States. It is generally conceded that prices for good fruit will go lower. On the contrary the indications point to the contrary. The idea is 6 to 6½c. for good fruit and 5½ to 6c. for ordinary. Anything below these prices is scarcely suitable for the Canadian trade. The currant report of Barff & Co. (Ltd.), dated Patras, May 6, is interesting. After referring to the dullness of trade the previous month and to the fact that only some 2500 tons of currants had gone forward during April, it says: "Holders have been willing to give way in price, but the poor quality of most of the remaining stocks on the one hand, and the

absence of demand from consuming markets on the other, have stood in the way of business. About 8,000 to 9,000 tons of currants still remain in Greece and the Islands, and of these some 2,000 tons are preparing for shipment to France and the Continent, so that by end of this month not over 6,000 tons will remain on this side, which owing to their defective quality will be shipped off before the new crop comes in, and we shall be very thankful to commence the new season with a clean board. The coming crop is not progressing as favorably as usual at this season of the year; the cold and frost experienced during February and the early part of April caused much damage to the buds and plants generally and the vegetation is stunted and uneven, in many districts the show of blossom is small, so that only a small crop is expected. "Peronosporos" has appeared amongst the rose plants and in a few isolated cases has been observed on the leaves of the currant vines, but it is yet too early to expect any general visitation of the malady, we very much fear it is lurking in the plants and that it will show up before long, but the extent of damage it may cause will very much depend upon the state of the atmosphere during the next month." The report shows that the shipments of currants to Canada to date are 1,328 tons, against 1,133 tons in 1892. The total shipments to all countries to date were 107,532 tons, against 146,786 tons in 1892. Prunes are in little better demand, although only for small lots. Dates dull, at 5 to 5½c. Stocks of figs are about exhausted, the low prices prevailing during the season having stimulated the demand beyond expectations.

NUTS.

Quiet and unchanged. We quote Brazil nuts 11 to 11½c. a pound; Sicily shelled almonds, 32 to 35c. a pound; unshelled, 16 to 17c.; peanuts, 13 to 14c. for roasted and 11 to 12½c. for green; cocoa nuts, \$5 to \$5.50 per sack.

RICE AND SPICES.

There is not much doing in rice yet, and 3¼c. is about the idea for what is going out. New ordinary rice is expected on this market in about ten days. New Patna and Japan rices are already being offered by the mill. Prices for the former will be 5½ to 6c., and for the latter 5 to 5½c.

There has been no new development in spices. Whole ginger is quoted at 20 to 25c.; pure white pepper at 20 to 28c., and pure black at 14 to 16c.

SUGAR.

A carload has been moving here and there, but demand has eased off a little. The market continues strong; 5¾ to 5½c. is the idea for granulated, the outside figure being for the Montreal article, while 4½c. is about the lowest for yellows. The refiners are still refusing to shade prices. The American Sugar Trust is a buyer of further lots of raws at prices paid ten days or two weeks ago, but sellers have advanced their ideas ¼c. above what they were previous to the decline. The Trust is not, however, buying at these figures, and holders are storing raws rather than accept the prices offered them.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

The demand for syrups is as usual at this season—light. The idea seems to be 2½ to 3½c. a pound. Low grade syrups are scarce. Molasses is in little better demand than syrups; 30 to 35c. is the range of prices mostly obtaining.

TEAS.

Business is rather more brisk in this line, principally in blacks. It is principally of a sorting up character, and the general conditions are healthy. Indian and Ceylons are

firmer and the very lowest grade of these teas would cost 21 to 22c. laid down here. Some good value is being shown in medium Pekoe congous from London. Low grade Ceylons are about done and no more is expected till about Sept. or Oct. Stocks of low grade will scarcely be more than enough to last till the new crop arrives in August.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Receipts of butter are larger, stocks accumulating and prices are lower. A good deal of roll butter has been sold at 14c., and we quote range from 14 to 15c. A few tubs are arriving, and they sell from 15½ to 17c., the outside figure being for first-class dairy stock. There are some store-packed tubs on this market that could be obtained as low as 13c. a pound. Farmers' pound prints are plentiful at 17 to 18c. Pound prints is the only thing on this market in the way of creamery butter, and they sell at 21 to 22c., but there is not much doing.

Cheese market continues quiet, being between the season for the old and the new. Buyers are confined to an odd grocer now and then. There is hardly any new cheese on the market yet, and old is about exhausted. We quote ½c. lower than last week, at 11c. for old and at 10c. for new.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—Dull and easier; choice hand-picked are being jobbed out at \$1.40; \$1.20 seems to be the idea with jobbers, and they are not anxious buyers at that.

DRIED APPLES—Not many going out. Jobbers are paying 4 to 4½c. and selling at 4½ to 5c.

EVAPORATED APPLES—Dull. They can be obtained at 8½c., and they are being jobbed out at 9 to 9½c.

EGGS—The market remains much about as before, prices being steady at 11½ to 12c.

HONEY—Dull and unchanged at 8c. for extracted and 5c. for dark.

POULTRY—As before. We quote:—Chickens 75 to 85c., turkeys 10 to 12c. a pound, geese 8 to 10c. a pound.

POTATOES—The feeling is somewhat easier, and 90c. is the idea for carloads on the track; store lots are quoted at \$1.05 to \$1.10 per bag.

ONIONS—Not much doing and prices are unchanged. We quote: Red, \$1.10 per bushel, \$2 per barrel; yellow, \$1.20 per bushel, \$2.25 per barrel.

HOPS—There seems to be a wide difference of opinion regarding this article. Dealers are getting 18 to 20c. for ten to twenty pound packages of fine, but ordinary is quoted at 17 to 18c. Yearlings are purely nominal.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Deliveries of dressed hogs have been fair for the season at \$7.75 to \$8.25 and they all seem to have been taken care of, although some of the packers have shut down. Hogs products continue firm and in demand at unchanged prices.

BACON—Long clear, 10½ to 11c. Smoked
(Continued on page 20.)

Oranges } Just
Lemons } Received
Bananas } Full
Lines.
LARGE LOTS A SPECIALTY.

CLEMES BROS.

Phone. 1766

TORONTO



**A Comparison . . .
With Other Goods**

Will, we think, result favorably to ourselves. Great care is exercised in the selection of the materials and in the preparation of our stock. Our customers tell us that they are the best Domestic Goods packed in Canada. Is that your verdict? Have you seen them?

**THE KENT CANNING & PICKLING CO.
CHATHAM, ONT.**

THE "Lion Brand"

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

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

CANNED
Lobsters
Direct from Packers—1893 Pack.
Wholesale houses only, supplied.
L. H. DOBBIN, - MONTREAL.

**LYTLE'S
PICKLES**



ARE THE BEST.
Try them and be convinced.
Once used, will have no other.

**T. A. LYTLE & CO.,
Vinegar and Pickle Manu-
facturers,
TORONTO.**

Do not Buy Poor Goods

THE Lakeport

PRESERVING CO.

Pack the Best

FACTORIES AT LAKEPORT AND TRENTON, ONT.

BANANAS

2 and 3 Cars arriving
weekly and Fine
Rooms for Ripening.

A Trial Order Solicited

Dixon Bros., Hamilton

MAPLE PRODUCTS

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

Address

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

**Boy
Brand
Corn
UNBLEACHED**



DAILEY'S

Please try them.
Can be obtained at
all Leading Whole-
sale Houses.

**Kingsville
Preserving Co.,
(LIMITED.)
KINGSVILLE, ONT.**

**Boy
Brand
Tomatoes**



**Keep your
EYE**



on the

and your mind on the fact,
that every can of goods put
up by us, has printed in large
letters the name describing

the contents of the can truthfully, and Delhi Canning Company, Delhi, Ont., which is a guarantee that the contents are just as represented and strictly first-class. Yours truly,



TRADE MARK

DELHI CANNING CO.

CANNED GOODS.

TORONTO.

The market is quiet. In tomatoes there is a disposition to shade, stocks having been discovered to be heavier than anticipated. The New York market, however, is firm at \$1.20, and another 5c. to that price would allow profitable exportation to that market. The ultimate direction this market will take will, however, largely, if not altogether, depend upon the outcome of the consignments now en route to the English market. Locally the demand continues fair at 80 to 85c., while we quote range all the way from 80 to \$1, the outside figure being for the older and better brands. Peas quiet and unchanged at 80 to 85c., while the fine sifted article is quoted up to \$1.40. Corn is in fair demand and unchanged at 80 to 85c. for ordinary and \$1.40 for honey sweet. Beans dull, at 90 to 95c. There is a good demand for salmon of the better qualities, stocks of which are light. The idea for well known brands is \$1.50 to \$1.55 for tall and \$1.70 to \$1.80 for flats, while flats of brands not so well known are obtainable at \$1.50 to \$1.60. There is a good demand for lobsters of the better grades, but the common grades are neglected; \$1.90 to \$2.10 is the idea for tall and \$2.50 to \$2.70 for flats. Peaches are fairly active, stocks light and prices unchanged at \$2.10 to \$2.25 for 2's and \$3.25 to \$3.75 for 3's. Apples are in rather better demand and unchanged at 85c. to \$1 for 3's and \$2 to \$2.25 for gallons. Plumbs are in fair demand at \$1.45 to \$1.55.

MONTREAL.

The canned goods market is very dull. Lobsters are now quoted at \$6.50 to \$7.90, and mackerel at \$1 to \$1.50. Canned corn is anticipated to be short, but the idea is purely nominal on it as yet. Tomatoes have been moved at 80 to 95c.

MARKETS—Continued.

backs are 13c., bellies, 13½ to 14c., rolls, 10½ to 10¾c.

HAMS—In good demand and firm at 13 to 13½c. for smoked; pickled, 11¾c.

LARD—Pure Canadian is 13¼c. in tubs, 13¾c. in pails and 13 to 13½c. in tierces. Compound 10 to 10½c.

BARREL PORK—Canadian heavy mess \$20.50, Canadian short cut \$21 to \$21.50.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef fores are 4½ to 5½c., hindquarters 6 to 8½c., veal 8 to 9½c., lamb 8½ to 9½c.

GREEN FRUIT.

Trade continues fairly active. Oranges have been selling freely without material change. Stocks of California, Florida and Valencia oranges are about exhausted. Messinas are plentiful. Lemons are not so much enquired after as oranges, but the movement is nevertheless fair; \$3.85 to \$4 is the idea for good keeping stock. Demand is brisk for bananas, and prices are rather firm in consequence of a momentary scarcity. Pine apples are scarcely to be had, and those who have them are getting pretty

SURPRISE SOAP

Is Not Cheap, but is finest quality
at a fair price.

\$5.00 PER BOX OF 100 CAKES.

The St. Croix Soap Mfg. Co.,

St. Stephen, N.B.

Branches:

MONTREAL: 17 St. Nicholas St.

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

WINNIPEG: E. W. Ashley.

good prices. There is not much demand for apples, except for eating, rhubarb taking the place for cooking purposes. Prices are unchanged. We quote: Oranges—Valencias \$6.50 to \$7 per case; ditto, Jumbos, \$8 to \$8.50 per case; Floridas, \$3.25 to \$4 per box; Messinas, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per box for 160's and 200's, and \$1.85 to \$2 for 80's and 100's. California seedlings, \$3 to \$3.25 per box; ditto Navals, \$3.75 to \$4.25; blood oranges, \$4 to \$4.50 per box and \$2 to \$2.25 per half box. lemons, \$3 to \$4.50; bananas, \$1.35 to \$2; pineapples, extras, 15 to 17c., No. 1 12 to 15c., No. 2 9 to 11c., No. 3 9c.; California apricots, 20c. per lb. 25-lb. boxes; apples, \$1.50 to \$2 for ordinary stock and \$2.25 to \$3.50 for choice to fancy.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.

There is still a liberal supply of syrup on the market, but the demand is limited. Prices are unchanged, at 65 to 80c. a tin and 85 to 90c. per imperial gallon. Sugar is unchanged at 8 to 10c.

FISH.

Trade shows some improvement and may now be designated as fairly good. The demand for fresh water fish exceeds the supply, while for salt water fish the contrary conditions obtain. Steak haddock is out of the market. The quotations are as before: Fresh salmon, 20c.; skinned and boned cod-fish, 6½c.; Labrador herring, \$3 per half bbl.; shore herring, \$2.75 per bbl.; Digby herring, 11 to 12½c.; boneless fish, 4c.; boneless cod, 7 to 8c.; pike, 5 to 6c.; ciscoes, \$1.35 a hundred; finnan haddie, 5c.; perch, \$2 to \$3 per hundred, as to size; blue back herring, \$2 to \$3 per hundred; blue pickerele, 4 to 5c. a lb.; yellow ditto, 7 to 8c.

a lb.; shad, \$3 a dozen; halibut, 15c. a lb.; lobsters, 15c. a lb.; salmon trout and white fish, 7 to 7½c.; eels, 8 to 10c. a lb.

SEEDS.

The supply of alsike is entirely exhausted, and demand is about satisfied for red clover and timothy. Hungarian seed is in fair demand, and it sells higher at \$1.20 to \$1.25. The chief enquiry is for ensilage corn, which sells at 65 to 70c. per bushel, according to quality and grade. Millett seed is in fair demand and steady at 85 to 90c.

HIDES, SKINS, TALLOW, WOOL.

HIDES—Supply and demand light, with prices unchanged at 5¼c. for good selections.

SKINS—Calfskins are quiet and prices weak. Jobbers are still paying 7 to 8c., and they quote selling price at 8 to 9c., but there is little or no business being done at these prices. Sheepskins are normal at \$1.35 to \$1.45.

TALLOW—Market weak and prices unchanged. Dealers are paying 5½c. and selling at 6 to 6¼c.

WOOL—There is a fair demand from the factories. Prices remain unchanged. There is nothing being done in fleece wool. The new clip is expected here shortly, and the price is expected to be something around last year's figures.

MARKET NOTES.

Sloan & Crowther are in receipt of a line of fine Ceylon tea in chests.

Perkins, Ince & Co. are showing good value in No. 2 Valencia raisins and a line of fine provincial currants in half-barrels, which

SYMINGTON'S

COFFEE
ESSENCES

.. UNEQUALLED ..

ASK FOR THEM

WHOLESALE AGENTS

STANWAY & BAYLEY

.. TORONTO ..

HILLS & UNDERWOOD'S
ENGLISH
MALT VINEGAR.

BURNHAM'S CLAM BOUILLON.

IT IS A GREAT SUCCESS.

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

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

R. H. HOWARD & CO., Toronto.

ROBT. MOORE, Travelling Agent, London, Ont.

EPPS'S COCOA

¼ lb. packets, 14 lb. boxes secured in tin
Special Agent for the Dominion:

C. E. Colson, Montreal

HYGEIA WATERS

TO THE TRADE

Very many thanks for your kind patronage.

Carbonated Beverages will be my **Specialty** this year instead of a side line. We make no cheap goods and do not use rubber stoppered bottles but fresh corks every time. A 2 cent deposit is charged and allowed on all quarts.

Please note my new address where I will be glad to see any member of the trade at any time.

Yours respectfully,

J. J. McLAUGHLIN

Mnfg. Chemist.

Tel. 2025. 153 and 155 Sherbourne St.

The Norton Manufacturing Co.

E. P. Breckenridge, President.
Edwin Norton, Vice-Pres.
C. C. Warren, Secretary.
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MANUFACTURERS OF

TIN CANS

By Automatic Machinery.

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

CANS.

Capacity, fifty thousand cans per day.

Sole Agents in Canada for Norton Brothers

"Solder Hemmed" Caps.

Inquiries and Correspondence Solicited.

HAMILTON, - ONT.

Butter Tubs .

BEST WHITE SPRUCE.

Butter Bowls

MAPLE AND COTTONWOOD.

Oak Dash Churns

WALTER WOODS & CO.
HAMILTON.

GRIMBLE'S English Malt
Six GOLD Medals **VINEGAR**
GRIMBLE & CO., Ltd., LONDON, N. W. ENG.

GILLARD'S Specialties

High Class, English Made,

"NEW" Pickles and "NEW" Sauce.
GILLARD & CO., WALLHAMSTOW, LONDON, ENG., and of
Wholesale Grocers in the Dominion.

W. A. Carson.

R. B. Morden.

J. Anning.

BELLEVILLE CANNING CO.

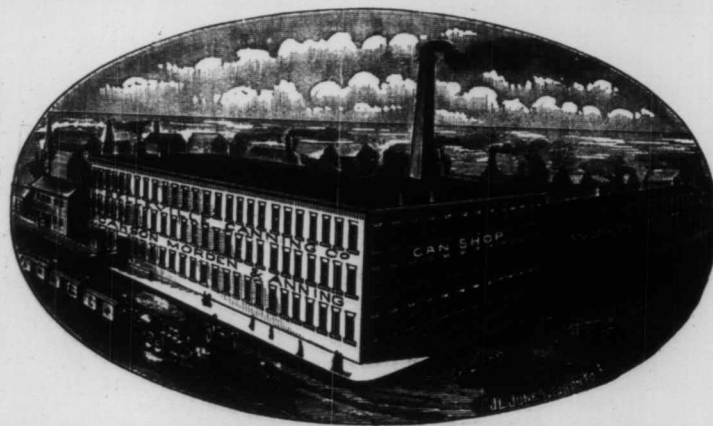
PACKERS OF THE

"Queen Brand" Fruits and Vegetables.

The superiority of this Brand has been shown by the demand we have had and the number of Repeat orders. We intend exercising greater care than formerly in order that we may maintain the standard of quality. It is our intention to double our output this season, and would respectfully ask the trade to enquire for

.. THE QUEEN BRAND ..

Every Can Guaranteed.



Largest Factory in Canada, situated at Belleville, Ont., Canada.

MARKETS—Continued

they are offering at low prices. The trade is requested to write for quotations and samples.

Davidson & Hay report a nice new line of Vostizza currants at 8c.

Sloan & Crowther have just received a full line of Cross & Blackwell's goods.

Eby, Blain & Co. have just received a consignment of Morton's kippered herrings and bloaters.

Clemes Bros. have bought heavily of oranges and lemons at the sales in Montreal and are in a position to give the trade good value.

Warren Bros. & Boomer have received a fine sample of brown old government Java coffee. The market has been almost bare of this line lately.

A. M. Smith & Co., London, have recently landed a full assortment of Lazenby & Sons' pickles and sauces and table jellies, for which they find the trade continually increasing.

First samples of new crop Japan tea arrived on the Toronto market Tuesday. They were received by two houses, Perkins, Ince & Co. and Musson & Co. The samples are of good quality.

Lazenby's table jellies are one of the new additions to their already select list of high classed delicacies, and are fully up to the standard of their other preparations. George Childs & Co., Montreal, have just received a large supply of these, as well as other articles, from this well known firm.

P. C. Larkin & Co. announce that owing to the rapid advance in Ceylon teas they have been compelled to raise the price of their package tea, Salada, five cents a pound, which now makes it 40c. a pound. They have had an actual loss for some time on the blue label, and as the tea market shows no signs of weakening they were either forced to take the course they have or lower the quality. Salada tea is handled by 214 grocers in Toronto.

The E. B. Eddy Company have ready for market a new patent indurated fibre ware butter tub. This butter package is far superior to the ordinary spruce or ash tub in that it does not impart flavor, taste or smell to its contents, does not require to be scalded, never becomes soggy, is moulded in one piece, has no hoops to fall off, has no seams or cracks in which extraneous matter can accumulate, is easily and readily cleaned, costs but little more than the wooden tub, is infinitely more desirable and durable, is strong, light and handsome, and can be used over and over again. The merits of the Eddy indurated fibre ware are well known. The application of this thoroughly clean ware to the purposes of a butter package is looked upon by Prof. Robertson, Dairy Commissioner of the Dominion Government, as one of the greatest modern aids in creamery butter selling. Where once used it thereafter will be always used. The price of this indurated fibre butter tub with cover is \$4 per dozen.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, May 25, 1893.
GROCERIES.

The weather interfered with business in groceries to a material extent, but the last few warm days we have had caused some improvement. Reports from travellers are somewhat inconsistent, some saying that they expect a good overturn shortly, while others hold that the rain has seriously in-

terfered with business. Values generally are firm, notably so in all the staple lines such as teas, etc., and as stocks throughout the country are generally admitted to be small an increased volume of business is confidently anticipated shortly, as buyers realize that it is of no use to hold off any longer. During the week dried fruit have furnished some good sized sales, round lots of raisins changing hands. Tea has been more enquired for also, notably Japans, and prices are firm in sympathy with the steadiness in Japan. Coffee is dull, but spices show more enquiry at firmer prices. Sugar, syrup and molasses are quiet. In sugar the loss of the steamship Craigsidde with a cargo of 5,000 tons of sugar from Matanzas may have a stiffening effect on the market, for the lot cannot be replaced at the same figure. Payments are reported favorable on the whole.

SUGAR.

There has been a fair trade doing on spot in refined sugars and refiners are looking for an increased trade during the next thirty days, as stocks in dealers hands are small owing to the conservative course that sellers have pursued throughout this spring. Yellows are quoted at 4½ to 5c. and granulated at 5¼c. Elsewhere the slight decline in raws did not materially affect the position of the refined article. The news of the loss of the Craigsidde which was bound for Montreal with a cargo of 3000 tons may have some effect on the market for it, the supply cannot be placed at the same figure.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

There is no change in syrups, the demand ruling slow, refiners asking 1½ to 2c. The molasses market does not give much change, 33 to 34c. still being the idea, but it is claimed that round lots could be moved for less money. The supply offering here promises to be fully as large as in former seasons and this will possibly soften prices a trifle. The Iona has arrived with 500 packages and the Peacemaker with 900 packages, and there are ten more cargoes on passage for this port. It is possible therefore that the combine will have a lively time trying to keep prices up.

TEAS.

The tea market is quiet, the only business reported being in Japans—a sale of some 400 to 500 packages of low grades occurring at 12 to 14c., while one agency for a Japan house has, it is said, cleared out all their mediums at 17 to 18c. Advices from Japan state that a steamer has sailed with some new crop, part of her lot, some 250 packages, being for Canada. The total exportation to date from Japan is placed at two million pounds. We quote spot prices as follows: Low grades, 13 to 14c.; good to common, 15 to 18c.; fine, 19 to 21½c.; and finest, 23 to 31c.

COFFEES AND SPICES.

The coffee market here is dull, and is also in much the same position in New York. A sale of Maracaibo transpired at 20½c., which is about the only transaction of importance that we have to note. We quote Jamaica 19 to 20c., Maracaibo 20 to 22c., Rio 19 to 21c., Java 24 to 28c., and Mocha 25 to 28c.

There has been a good demand for spices, a considerable enquiry being noted for ginger, common Jamaica selling at 16 to 18c., and finer grades 20 to 24c. We quote the following: Black pepper 8 to 9c., pimento 6½c., nutmegs 50 to 52½c. and \$1.

DRIED FRUIT.

There has been more call for dried fruit during the week, some round lots of Valencia raisins having been moved on Friday last at

4 to 4½c. for fair off stalk. Layers are firm at 6 to 6½c., and currants dull and easy at 5 to 5½c.

RICE.

There is a fair demand for rice at unchanged prices. The first new crop is now on the river. We quote ordinary \$3 85 to \$4, Japans \$4 to \$4.50, Patna and Carolina \$4.50 to \$5.50.

FRUIT.

There is very little change to note in oranges, prices remaining about the same. We quote: Messina, \$3 to \$3.50, half boxes \$2 to \$2.25; bloods, \$3.50 to \$4.25.

Lemons are steady under a fair demand, prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$3.50 and \$4.25.

Figs are selling fairly well, at 9½ to 10c. per lb.

The market is overstocked with pineapples and prices are easy at 4 to 12c. a piece.

Bananas are in firm demand at 75c. to \$1.50 per bunch, as to size.

BEANS.

The market is quiet and prices are unchanged at \$1.60 to \$1.65 for Western hand-picked, with \$1.25 to \$1.50 for ordinary to good, and superior \$1 to \$1.10.

HONEY.

The honey market is dull but steady. We quote: 6 to 7c. for extracted, and comb stock 9 to 14c. as to quality.

HOPS.

Hops rule quiet and featureless. We quote: Good to choice 17 to 18c., poor qualities 14 to 15c., and old 6 to 9c.

ONIONS.

Stock of domestic onions are entirely closed out here, and there is no price to quote.

POTATOES.

The market is firm and demand good, supplies showing some restriction. We quote: Early Rose \$1.30 for choice, at which sales have been made, while they have been held at \$1.10 to \$1.15 on the track here per bag of 90 lbs.

PROVISIONS.

Only a small business is reported in provisions, but the tone of the market is firm. Canadian short cut, per brl. \$21 to \$22; mess pork, western, new, per brl., \$22 to \$23; Hams, city cured, per lb., 12½ to 13¼c.; Lard, Canadian in pails, 12 to 12½c.; Bacon, per lb., 11½ to 12½c.; Lard, com. refined, per lb., 10 to 10½c.

EGGS.

Eggs are in fair demand at 11 to 11½c. The receipts continue to be very heavy.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

There is no change in the position of the cheese market. As the offerings at the different boards indicate the make, although showing some gradual increase, is decidedly backward; in fact, the season at present may be sent down a week or ten days. No large output of fodder stock is anticipated, and none of the trade here expect any offerings of really first class grass cheese until the end or beginning of the second week in June. Of course, some may be offered before that, but the quality of the make when the factories are turning from fodder to grass milk is not very enticing. In view of these facts the market is steady, and it is felt that the stock of old cheese on the other side will be given plenty of time to work lower. But although holders are confident there is no desire apparent to squeeze matters to hard, and this is a good healthy sign. In finest Ontario stock white still has the preference, but as the factories are running more on it than on colored, the position may be reversed short-

The Western Milling Company
(Limited.)

REGINA, ASSA.

Manufacturers of all kinds of
High Grade Flours,
Hungarian Patent,
and Strong Bakers.

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

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

Correspondence Solicited.

FLOUR AND FEED.

TORONTO.

There has been a little more business doing in flour, but prices show no improvement. In fact quotations are a little lower than a week ago.

FLOUR.—City millers' and dealers' prices are: Manitoba patents, \$4.35 to \$4.40; strong bakers' \$3.80 to \$4.10; white wheat patents, \$3.50 to \$4.00; straight roller, \$3.15 to \$3.30, low grades, per bag, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Ontario family \$3.35 to \$3.75.

Car prices are: Toronto freights—Manitoba patents, \$4.25 to \$4.35; Manitoba strong bakers', \$3.90 to \$4; Ontario patents, \$3.25 to \$3.50; straight roller, \$2.90 to \$3.10; extra, \$2.65 to \$2.70; low grades, per bag, \$1.00 to \$1.25.

MEAL.—Oatmeal is \$4.00 to \$4.30 Cornmeal is \$3.25 to \$3.50.

FEED.—Bran (ton lots) \$14.00, do (on track) \$12.50 to \$13.50, shorts (ton lots) \$15, ditto (on track) \$15; mixed feed \$20 to \$22, feeding corn 57 to 58c., oats 37 to 38c. on track.

HAY.—Baled timothy, demand is good and supply fair at \$9.50 to \$10.

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

MONTREAL.

The local demand for flour is improving somewhat, as buyers are getting pretty low in stocks. There is some export business in progress also for Glasgow, Liverpool and London account, most of which, however, is a through shipment from Ontario mills. Winter wheat, \$3.90 to \$4.10; spring patents, \$4.20 to \$4.30; straight rollers, \$3.40 to \$3.55; extra, \$3 to \$3.15; superfine, \$2.60 to \$2.90; city strong bakers', \$3.90 to \$4; strong bakers', \$3.75 to \$3.90.

PURE CONFECTIONERY,
FINEST BISCUITS.

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

OATMEAL

Dominion Mills,
LONDON.
Excelsior Mills,
MITCHELL.

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

GENERAL GRAIN DEALER.

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

Embros
Oatmeal
Mills

D. R. ROSS, EMBRO, ONT

A CHOICE QUALITY OF

Rolled, Standard and Granulated

Oatmeal

IN BARRELS, HALF BARRELS OR BAGS.

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

Robinson's
Patent
Barley

For sale by all Druggists and Grocers, and wholesale of the Agents—FRANK MAGOR & CO., 16 ST. JOHN ST., MONTREAL. Write for Samples and Quotations.

"JERSEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK.



It is guaranteed Pure and Unskimmed,
An excellent food for Infants.
We make only the one quality—**THE BEST.**
Buy only the **JERSEY BRAND** for all purposes. Sold by Grocers, Outfitters and others.

MANUFACTURED BY
FORREST CANNING CO'Y,
HALIFAX, N.S.
STANWAY & BAYLEY, Agents, Toronto.

IT'S TIME TO BUY

HIRES



Order a supply . . .
from your
Wholesale house.

T. J. COOKE & CO. - AGENTS, MONTREAL.

MONTREAL Markets Continued.

ly. Business to-day was done on the basis of 10c. and it is evident that anything really good that is offering can find a purchaser at this figure, but the supply continues comparatively light and this tends to firmness. In Quebec goods the offerings are not of an appreciable quantity as yet, so that it is hard to name a reliable basis for them as very few lots are on the market. About 9½ to 9¾c. is a fair representative range for this class of stock, however. Nothing very new came over the cable and the public is unchanged.

The butter market rules quiet. A moderate jobbing business is doing on local account, but aside from this little else. Offers from the country are freer, however, and it is possible that some business on Newfoundland and lower ports account will ensue the beginning of next week. Our quotations give a wide enough range to cover all ideas both inside and outside. We quote: New creamery, 21 to 22c.; new Townships, 20 to 21c.; Western dairy, 18 to 19c.; Western roll, 17 to 18c.; old dairy, 17 to 18c.

MONTREAL TRADE NOTES.

The first vessel with new crop rice is now in the river.

L. Chaput, Fils, & Co. are offering some nice lines of one gallon cans tomatoes, corn and apples.

N. Quintal & Fils have a nice line of tomatoes in 3 lb. tins which they are offering at the inside figure, 80c.

Mr. C. A. Chouillon is getting out some artistic three sheet posters detailing the peculiar good properties of Menier's chocolate.

The decline in raw sugar in England and New York had no effect whatever on the position of the refined article on this market.

The Mount Royal Milling Company have put out their samples this week for new rice. Their figures on Patnas are \$4.75 to \$5.50.

There are 12 cargoes of molasses now on the way to this port and the prediction is that the combine will have a hard time holding up the price.

Latest f.o.b. tea quotations at Yokohama are as follows: Choicest, 25c.; choice, 23 1-2c.; finest, 21 1-2c.; fine, 20c.; good medium, 17 1-2c.; medium, 16 1-2c.

Despatches from Halifax state that the S.S. Craigside from Matanza, which had a cargo of 3,000 tons of raw sugar for Montreal had collided with a derelict and sunk.

Kimick, Lindsay & Co. report that the outlook on canned goods is not quite so bad as some people would make it out to be. There are no quotations for new stock yet.

Cables from the Islands to-day stated that the molasses market there was working easier, and that it is probable that a bid of 12c. first cost would not be refused.

Caverhill, Rose, Hughes & Co.'s advices from Japan this week state that the total exportation to date is two million pounds. A vessel is now out a week with 9,000 packages, which is to be distributed as follows: New York, 4,500 packages; Chicago, 2,500 packages; Pacific ports, 1,750 packages, and Canada, 250 packages.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

A GOOD GENERAL STORE FOR SALE—stock about \$4,000 to \$5,000—also postoffice in connection, in the village of Norland, situated on the banks of Gull River. Apply to Postmaster, Norland. 34



Tea Caddies All Sizes

Spice, Baking Powder and Tobacco Tins.

AND

TIN SIGNS, Lithographed and Japanned.

Write our nearest House for Catalogue and Prices.

THE McCLARY M'FG COMPANY

London
MontrealToronto
Winnipeg

PERSONAL MENTION.

James Stafford, grocer and butcher, Midland, was in town last week. His special object was to dispose of a lot of cattle.

A. B. Sidney De Wolf, Halifax representative of the Toronto Biscuit Co., was in the city last week en route to the World's Fair.

James E. Gass, of the firm of J. E. Gass & Son, wholesale grocers, Halifax, N.S., was in Toronto a few days ago. The firm is a wide awake one.

Robert Barron, who has been spending the last couple of months in Scotland, has returned.

Wm. Ramsay, who formerly ran a wholesale grocery establishment where Sloan & Crowther now do business, is in the city. He at present resides in Scotland, a few miles out of Edinburgh.

D. Morrison, who represents Eby, Blain & Co. in London and the west, was in the city this week replenishing his samples. He says prospects in the west are good.

SUGAR POSSIBILITIES.

The easier feeling noted in the case of raw sugar at New York and in Great Britain has had no effect on the position of the refined sugar market in Montreal, and an occurrence that transpired this week is calculated in the minds of most of the shrewd operators on that market to prevent any decline. This occurrence is the sinking of the steamship Craigside when near Halifax after she had collided with a derelict. The Craigside is a complete loss and so is her cargo of 3,000 tons centrifugal, which she had taken on board at Matanzas on account of the Canada Sugar Company. The feeling in Montreal is that the loss of this large cargo will have a material effect on values, more especially on granulated, as both the refineries in Montreal are known to have only small stocks now. No decline in price, therefore, is anticipated, and as stocks in dealers' hands are small, also the demand is expected to pick up within the next thirty days or so. On the whole the natural position of the sugar market is precisely the same, and it has not been affected at all by the speculative reaction which was noted in Great Britain and in New York lately, which was simply the natural reaction after the bulge that the bulls on the product had worked. A factor that is making itself felt more and more every year in the sugar market since prices have been reduced owing to the improved methods of manufacture is the increased consumption of the article by India and

CARD'S CELEBRATED

Canadian Tomato Chutnee.

A FAVORITE SAUCE OF THE LATE

Sir John A. Macdonald

Who gave written testimony of its superior quality as a test for Hot or Cold Meats, Soups, Gravies, etc. Used by the Albany Club, Queen's Hotel and Walker House, Toronto. Sold by Whitehead & Turner, Quebec; Lightbound, Bais-ton & Co., Montreal; Bate & Sons, Ottawa; Wickham, Brantford; Davidson & Hay, Toronto; T. B. Escott & Co., London.

PREPARED BY

M. P. CARD,
GUELPH

other eastern countries. This demand is calling more and more every year on the supplies of the raw product in Java, the Phillipine Islands and China, and of course this restricts the supplies available for Europe, the United States and Canada. This fact is more apparent the present season than ever before, and in view of it it is decidedly interesting to know that the supply is short in Cuba, while the stock of beet root in Europe has been seriously curtailed by the drought. In the face of these conditions it does not seem natural to look for any material change in the way of easier prices on sugar, and the occurrence above referred to is apt to make a decline still more unlikely.

GOING TO HOLD ON TILL DEATH.

DEAR GROCER,—I see that I must be more explicit in locating your correspondent, "Straight Moyune," (who, by-the-by, is missed this week). Your much esteemed and very affable Editor says I am on the wrong "scent." I cannot agree with him there. I think I am on the right scent, and it is too strong for me to lose, although he would put me astray. I am not what is called a "downy bird," but a "sleek hound," with a good scent, having been well trained by experience to hold on till death when sure of the game. I did not presume that "Straight Moyune" and the writer of the article, "How to Purchase Tea," were one person. I said: "The affinity between the letter 'How to Purchase Tea' and 'Straight Moyune's' opinion of it, and subsequent dissertations, is so glaringly perceptible one can almost imagine they were twins." I did not even hint they were Siamese twins, nor do I mean, like as somewhere we are told, that two may become one; but I mean in the sense that two nations may become one in purpose when they ally together against another nation or nations in war.

A CITY TRAVELLER.

Toronto, May, 1893.

We Take Stock in May.

Merchants open to buy JOB LOTS should not fail to call and see us when in the City.

Now is the time to secure bargains in Crockery, China, Glassware and Lamp Goods. Largest stock in Canada to select from. Send for sample package of the New Era and Columbian assortments of Glassware.—Sells retail at 25c. and 10c.—Best value in Canada.

JAMES A. SKINNER & CO.

54 and 56 Wellington St. West, Toronto.

Branch in Vancouver, B.C.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

WE OFFER

.. TOMATOES ..

In 3lb. Tins

Quality Guaranteed,
at 80c. per doz.

N. QUINTAL & FILS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

274 St. Saul Street, Montreal.

**FAMOUS
"STAR"**

Sugar Cured Meats

Mild, Sweet, Delicious Flavor.

All live dealers have them.

Be sure you have fresh stock

F. W. FEARMAN,

HAMILTON, ONT.

J. W. LANG & CO.

Tea, Sugar .
Syrup
Canned Goods

Wholesale Grocers,

59, 61, 63 Front Street East
TORONTO

Seasonable Goods

Canned Salmon—"Brittania" talls and "Clover Leaf" flats, also full lines of Aylmer Canning Co's Meats, Chicken, Turkey, Duck, Lunch Tongue and Pigs Feet.

SLOAN & CROWTHER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

19 Front St. E., Toronto.

GELATINE

Kœpf's Superior Refined

Specially prepared for making Jellies, Blanc-Mange, Charlotte Russe, Soups, Gravies, Etc. Quality second to none.

WARREN BROS. & BOOMER,

SOLE AGENTS

35 and 37 Front St. East, **TORONTO**

—: : We are offering : :—

EXCELLENT VALUES

—: IN :—

TEAS, SYRUPS and NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

—: SPECIAL SNAP IN :—

VALENCIA RAISINS.



|| **Smith and
Keighley**

9 Front St. E., Toronto.

JUST TO HAND.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS FAMOUS

"Crescent" BRAND

Currants

Best Value in the Market.

PERKINS, INCE & Co.,

41-43 Front Street East, Toronto.

**JOHN BURGESS & SON
SAUCE**

AND

PICKLE

MANUFACTURERS,

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

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

Lord Byron's "Beppo," VIII.

**EDWARD ADAMS
& CO.**

Importers of Teas

—AND—

Wholesale Grocers

LONDON, ONT.

T. KINNEAR & CO.,

TORONTO,

For this week Special Bargains in

TEAS



|| Clover Leaf Lobsters
And String Beans

Elliott, Marr & Co.,

Importers of Teas

—AND—

Wholesale Grocers.

LONDON, ONT.

DRY GOODS.

(From the Dry Goods Review.)

The past week has not been an extra brisk one in this trade, although as the present week advances prospects improve. Sorting orders are more numerous than they were, but are for small parcels only. A considerable number of buyers have been on the market and picked up a large number of drives and bargains.

Linens are reported much higher in price in Great Britain. The advance is fully ten per cent. in the manufactured article, hence linen stocks are being conserved by importers both in this city and in Montreal, and prices are exceedingly firm.

The latest advices from Germany confirm the 1st of May advance of 10 per cent. in fancy braids, especially in ladies' military braids. The manufacturers are offering candid advice about placing orders for the next six months' requirements before June 1st, as another advance is expected then. The advance is caused by the requirements of fashion combined with the advance in wool.

Cardinal, cream, and tan hosiery is in strong demand, and stocks are almost depleted.

Angola shirtings promise well. These are taking the place of low all-wool fancy flannel shirtings, being cheaper, and standing well both washing and wearing. The wholesalers give them fancy names, such as Inverness, Loch Lamond, Ceylon, etc.

Many buyers have returned from the foreign markets. Among the latest arrivals are: Mr. D. O. Anderson, of Alexander & Anderson; Mr. Fisher, buyer for Wyld, Grasett & Darling's furnishing department; Mr. Blackey and Mr. Sanderson, buyers for John Macdonald & Co.'s haberdashery and staple departments respectively. Mr. Johnson, buyer for Wyld, Grasett & Darling's woollen department, has left on a buying trip. All the buyers report a rising market to buy in, and had to pay advances in many cases.

NOTES.

John Macdonald & Co. have just opened up a shipment of new designs and shapes in ladies' blouses in prints, delaines, gingham, and silks. These are the latest novelties, and are shown in light and dark colors and in assorted sizes.

Caldecott, Burton & Spence have just received a shipment of haircloth. They have a full range of all prices. This cloth is in big demand in New York, London and Paris, and a greater demand is anticipated in the fall. They have also received a shipment of shot surahs. These include one quality only, but all the latest tintings.

W. R. Brock & Co. report a strong demand for their special line of black cashmere half-hose, called "Leader," which was mentioned in last week's issue.

Alexander & Anderson have had a very successful dress goods season, and are now offering clearances at special prices. Their stock includes plain and fancy dress goods, delaines, challies, etc.

John Macdonald & Co. are offering an overmake of topshirts from a leading manufacturer, including 15 numbers. These will be sold at 25 per cent. less than regular prices. They also show a line of 8,000 dozen of manufacturers' staple handkerchiefs, which are selling at fully 50 per cent. less than regular value. In carriage dusters they show an extensive range of embroidered monie,

striped and checked linen, and melton rugs in navy, myrtle, drab and brown.

W. R. Brock & Co.'s well-known line of white dress shirts called the "Monarch" have been greatly in demand this season, and their output has been double that of any previous season, particularly in their Nos. 20, with cuffs, and B. 20, with bands, which can be retailed at one dollar each.

Athletic jerseys in cotton and worsted, both long and half sleeves, are shown in great range in black, navy and royal and various combinations of 1-inch stripes, by Wyld, Grasett & Darling; also bathing trunks and suits in great variety.

W. R. Brock & Co. have a nice line of trouserings just passed into stock. This includes light and medium colors in small line stripes.

Gordon, Mackay & Co. are showing a grand range of fine linens, noticeable amongst which is a choice line of five o'clock tea cloths and Damask sets, also several prices in 72 inch bleached damask and napkins to match.

Fancy cashmere drill vests of the latest London styles are shown in large assortment and in sizes 34 to 44, by John Macdonald & Co. Previous to stock-taking they are clearing out a few odds and ends of braces at greatly reduced prices. In creams, whites, spots, and fawns their stock of Windsor ties is unexcelled. Their first shipment of Japanese handkerchiefs direct from Yokohama is to hand, and orders will at once be filled.

Wyld, Grasett & Darling have just passed into stock a repeat of black and cream chantilly and Pointe d'Irelande laces.

W. R. Brock & Co., in their woollen department, are showing a very handsome range of cream ground worsteds with colored silk stripes and checks, suitable for ladies' and men's vests, outing coats, blouses, etc. These are the leading fashion for the season.

A repeat of cardinal, tan and cream cotton hose is just to hand with Wyld, Grasett & Darling. They have also a repeat of lisle hosiery, and are showing a long range in silk hosiery for evening wear. In gloves they are showing creams and other shades in long evening gloves in 24 and 30 inch.

Five cases men's flannelette shirts and 60 dozens fancy knitted top shirts in choice designs have been received in Gordon, Mackay & Co.'s furnishing department, and are being offered at prices which will ensure a rapid clearance.

Wyld, Grasett & Darling are showing their well known brands of English collars, Grandee and Glendowe, in various heights, from 1 5-8 inches to 3-inch, and in sizes 14 to 18 1-2. They have been selling these goods for the past four years and have never had a complaint from buyers. Each season shows an increase in the volume of sales and they are now staple stock. Their neckwear samples for the autumn season are now in the hands of their respective travellers, and will be found quite equal to their usual standard of excellence. A fine range of summer neckwear is now in stock, including colored cambries in puffs and derbys; white dress bows, all sizes and shapes.

The manager of Gordon, Mackay & Co.'s curtain department reports a lively demand for lace curtains this week, white being asked for in the better grades and cream in the lower lines. This firm has just received a second repeat of several numbers which have proven exceptionally good sellers, and are now busy filling back orders.

DEATH OF GEO. K. SCOTT.

Sad was the news and sudden its bringing that on Saturday last announced to the business men of the country and Toronto and Montreal in particular the death of Geo. K. Scott, until recently a member of the firm of Taylor, Scott & Co. His death occurred the previous day in Montreal, where he had undergone an operation for peritonitis. So far as the operation was concerned it was successful, the direct cause of his death being heart failure. He was only sick a few days.

Deceased was one of the most popular of business men. Those who were brought into casual contact with him recognized in him a shrewd business man, but, above all, those qualities that make friends many and enemies few, while his close and intimate acquaintances and employees looked upon him as their ideal and paid homage to him as such. And when the sad and unexpected news of his death reached them they felt a void had been created in their existence. To his old employees at Taylor, Scott & Co.'s the news came with especial sadness. To the floral pillow they sent to grace the coffin of their former and beloved employer, the youngest and least important to the oldest and most important contributed. And when the remains were borne from his late residence in Tranby avenue to their last resting place they were there to pay their last tribute of respect.

The late Mr. Scott was born in Donegal, Ireland, in 1856. He came to Montreal when quite young, and there entered the employ of the soap manufacturing firm of Alfred Savage & Co., remaining with it for 17 years. A little over five years ago he severed his connection to enter as a partner the firm of Taylor, Scott & Co., which, it will be remembered, was dissolved some weeks ago.

Merchant (to applicant)—Do you think you know enough to assist me in the office? Boy—Know enough! Why, I left my last place because the boss said I knew more than he did.

It is understood that the British Post office has given notice that hereafter the following articles, even if samples only, if sent by mail to Great Britain, will not be delivered on arrival, but will be turned over to the customs authorities to be disposed of as may be deemed proper: Cocoa, coffee, chicory, currants, figs, fig-cakes, dried plums, prunes, raisins and apricots, peas, tobacco—manufactured or not, including cigars, cigarettes and snuff—hydrate of chloral, playing cards and transparent soap, in the manufacture of which alcohol is used. Interested parties should act and govern themselves accordingly, as the interdicted articles will not be forwarded from United States to Great Britain.

A . . .
Few . . .
Reasons
Why . . .

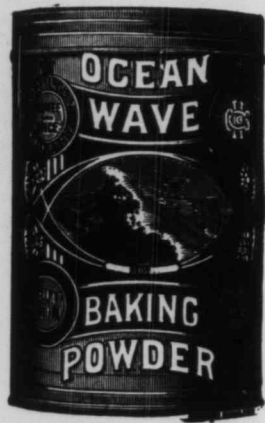


Spanish Blacking

EXCELS ALL OTHERS

It contains more oil and keeps the leather softer and more pliable than any other.
It gives a beautiful bright polish, and holds the polish longer than any other.
It does not burn or injure the leather.
It gives a quicker polish than any other.
It resists dampness from the foot.
It does not rub off on the clothing.
It is the handsomest put up blacking in the world.
It will never get hard or dry up, it will keep for years in any climate.
It is altogether the best polishing blacking made or sold in Canada, and we challenge the makers of the world to produce a blacking to equal it.

The F. F. Dalley Co.
of Hamilton, Limited.



Best Value!



Sold only in Cans by the Live
Wholesale and Retail
Trade

and Manufactured by

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



COFFEE AND SPICE MACHINERY

We have removed to our new shops at Thirteenth and Henderson streets, Jersey City, where we have greater facilities for manufacturing to meet the increasing demand for our machinery.

Our offices and salesrooms are at
Room 201, Havemeyer Building,
Cor. Church & Cortland Sts.,
NEW YORK

The Hungerford

Co.

LIGHTBOUND, RALSTON & CO.

Wholesale Grocers,

MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR CANADA FOR THE BEST
COCOA IN THE WORLD.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA



1-2 lb. tins \$2.25 per doz.

1 lb. tins \$4.00 per doz.

EGGS IN NEW YORK.

Commencing to-day eggs will be sold on this market "Inspector's average off" instead of "at the mark," as previously this season. Eggs are separated into two classifications, new laid and fresh gathered. Between March 1st and October 1st, stock is sold as new laid, and must comprise at least 90 per cent. of fresh, full and sweet eggs, the balance may be held or salted eggs, although when salted they are settled for at half price. From October 1st to March 1st eggs are sold as fresh gathered, and need only be 75 per cent. of new laid, the balance being fine sweet, held or salted eggs, but when salted, as with the classification of new laid, they have to be settled for at half price. New laid eggs are always sold at the mark, unless otherwise specified. In the spring the old and held stock is usually pretty well cleaned up before fresh stock arrives, and most of the eggs can be sold safely as new laid, there being little chance of the stock not passing inspection, which would incur a penalty upon the seller. But as the spring advances, and the weather becomes warmer and less favorable for holding, the eggs commence to show heavier losses, and the egg committee of the Mercantile Exchange, change the rule from at the mark to Inspector's average off, when they consider it necessary. As nearly all the receivers of eggs, certainly all the prominent ones, are members of the Exchange, almost the entire business is conducted under the supervision of the exchange, buyers and sellers being governed by the rules of the egg committee, even though the goods are not sold under the call. The number of eggs sold last month under the call amounted to 11,164 cases, and during the month of March 26,380 cases were sold. The quantity would be more than doubled were the entire sales made on the floor reported, but large quantities change hands, often after the call, which are not posted. For some time the trade have endeavored to have the egg committee change the rule governing sales to Inspector's average off, and it was thought they would appoint last Monday as the day to change, as they held a meeting last week; but they decided that on and after the 17th sales would be Inspector's average off, unless otherwise specified, instead of the mark.

The arrivals this spring have been large, and the quality unusually fine, as there were no eggs carried over from last fall, owing to the extreme prices current during the winter, and there have been no held or poor eggs to be worked off with the fresher goods, while the cool spring has kept stock well. The receipts have been, by months: January, 1,352 bbls., 57,057 cases; February, 2,120 bbls., 94,742 cases; March, 9,151 bbls., 306,727 cases; April, 8,042 bbls., 237,469 cases. Years ago most of the eggs were

received in barrels, but they are gradually giving way to cases, which are more handy, cheaper, and much more in favor with the trade. The receipts in barrels the first four months this year were 20,665 barrels, while last year 44,254 bbls. arrived during the same period, and the previous year 66,550 bbls. arrived. From this it will be readily seen that in a comparatively short time barrels will be entirely obsolete.—N.Y. Bulletin.

VINEGAR.

There are essentially two classes of vinegar upon the market to-day, writes A. H. S. in National Grocer, viz., that made by fermentation and oxidation alone, and that made by the intervention of distillation between the oxidation and fermentation processes, and commonly known as alcohol vinegar. The former being produced from fruit juices and fermented malt liquors, carry with them a certain per cent. of solids, fruit acids, and mineral matter absolutely necessary to a complete food product. These elements are wanting in the second class (alcohol vinegar), and are practically impossible with any vinegar made from distilled liquor. These facts have created an almost universal demand for cider and malt vinegar. Investigation proves two conditions to exist between the dealers and consumers. First, the public generally want, and think they are getting cider or malt vinegar; second, that nine-tenths of the vinegar actually furnished to consumers is wholly or in part made from distilled liquor. The incentive for this deception is found in the difference in cost of production.

Alcohol distilled from corn, rye and like grains, when relieved from revenue tax, can be produced very cheaply, all low wines for the production of vinegar being exempt from United States revenue tax. Hence a merchantable distilled vinegar can be produced as low as three cents per gallon, or less than half the cost of the material from which a gallon of cider vinegar is made, besides requiring much less time to make it. In order to continue this fraud two things are necessary. First, the reputation, demand and price of fermented vinegar must be kept up. Secondly, to most successfully and economically produce an imitation to be substituted for it. To this end the intelligence and ingenuity of unscrupulous men have been taxed to the uttermost, and large trusts or combinations have been formed between many producers of and dealers in distilled vinegar throughout the country.

To protect the people from this injustice the legislatures of some States (notably Massachusetts) have enacted laws prohibiting artificial coloring matter in any vinegar. Consequently the line is squarely drawn between fermented and distilled vinegar, because the former can-

not be made without color, except it be bleached, while it is impossible to get color into the latter without the addition of coloring matter. There can be no injustice done to either class by such a law, as each would then stand or fall on its own merits and neither could be mistaken for the other.

Some dealers are of the opinion that in buying vinegar from the farmers they are securing an article not only pure, but which meets all the requirements of the law. Now, this is not always the case, for while the vinegar may have been made from cider many farmers who make by the old process (and nearly all do) complain that they cannot get their vinegar up to the mark and reach the standard set by law without fortifying.

A HINT TO YOUNGE CLERKS.

Said an old man of eighty, whose career had been one of marked success: "It is a great thing for a boy to have a nail to hang his hat on." He had possessed such a nail in his mother's old kitchen, and all the family were taught to respect it. If the broom was hung on Henry's nail it was quickly removed and nothing was allowed to interfere with the little orderly habit he had been so early taught, of hanging up his hat instead of throwing it down when he came in. It seemed a small matter, yet he felt it had done much for him in helping to make him an orderly, careful, systematic man.

Once get the seed of a good habit well planted, and then stir the soil properly, and it will grow and multiply. It is surprising to see how one grain of good wheat will, under favorable circumstances, increase. A farmer at the West, who had plenty of rich prairie soil, tried the experiment, and at the end of the third year reported seventeen bushels as the proceeds of the one grain. Akin to this is the growth of good or evil habits in our characters. Each is likely to bring with it a harvest.

Looking through a boy's personal possessions would tell more about his characteristics than any letter of recommendation. As this is a way of determining your character, always open to yourself, it is well sometimes to take a survey with a view to becoming better acquainted with one's self. Throwing things around, and stirring up things in a trunk or drawer to find missing articles do not point toward a successful business career. Thrift and advancement seldom seek such quarters.

When one is really satisfied that here is his weak point, it is good to make a beginning towards a reformation. A nail to hang his hat on is something. A shelf of books set in orderly array is encouraging every time one looks that way, and once get the business fairly started it will be far easier to keep things in order than not. Very disorderly people have turned squarely around and become just reverse. It is a quality more cultivated than is generally supposed. Indeed, reformed people, I have noticed, are apt to carry the matter to an extreme, but it was much more to their advantage than the opposite. Still, the earlier it is commenced the better, and the more thoroughly it is extended to all the affairs of life, the greater will be the chance in one's favor. No one can make the most of himself and his abilities without such habits of order and precision.—Ex.

WORLD RENOWNED

BATTY'S PICKLES

Eight Prize Medals have been awarded to Batty & Co.
for excellence of their Nabob and other
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Etc.

London Exhibition, 1851 and 1862 Sydney Exhibition, 1880
Amsterdam " 1869 Paris " 1867 and 1878

It Will Pay You to See Them

FOR SALE BY

TORONTO:	MONTREAL:
EBY, BLAIN & Co.	CAVERHILL, ROSE, HUGHES & Co.
H. P. ECKARDT & Co.	HUDON, HEBERT & Co.
PERKINS, INCE & Co.	HAMILTON:
SLOAN & CROWTHER.	JAS. TURNER & Co.
WARREN BROS. & BOOMER.	KINGSTON: A. GUNN & Co.

WRIGHT & COPP, Dominion Agents.
TORONTO.

MACLAREN'S

IMPERIAL CHEESE

IN GLASS JARS

Delicious, Appetizing, Tempting

FOR SALE BY _____

Wholesale Grocers

OR

WRIGHT & COPP, Dominion Agents.
TORONTO.



A Popular Table Luxury,

A Culinary Article,

AND

A Perfect Infant Food.

COMPLETELY STERILIZED

FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE GROCERS

.. PREPARED BY ..

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

WRIGHT & COPP, Toronto

M. F. EAGAR

GENERAL AGENT

.. AND ..

BROKER

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

18 SACKVILLE STREET,
HALIFAX, N. S.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

SALES MADE OR PENDING.

W. S. Santo & Co., grocers, Nanaimo, B.C., have sold stock off by auction.

The general stock of Magoon & Gray, Kingsley Fall, Que., has been sold by auction.

The business of Anderson & Burrows, general merchants, Summerside, P.E.I., is advertised for sale by tender.

PARTNERSHIPS FORMED AND DISSOLVED.

B. Yerxa & Co., grocers, Fredericton, N. B. have dissolved.

Musgrove & Dooley, liquors, North Sydney, N.S., have dissolved.

Giddons & Spencer, flour, Londonderry Station, N.S., have dissolved.

James Laughlin, of the American Oil Co., Toronto, is offering to compromise.

P. A. Berube & Bro., fruits, Ottawa, have dissolved. E. E. Berube continues.

Ray & Miron, liquors, Lethbridge, Man., have dissolved. M. E. Ray continues.

Dobson & Campbell, millers, Beaverton, will dissolve June 1. Alex. Dobson will continue.

Shaw & Morrison, general merchants, Wapella, Man., have dissolved. Mr. Shaw continues.

S. Damer, groceries, etc., Orangeville, has admitted his son Theodore, under the style of Damer & Son.

James P. Jordan and William Scott, Montreal, have formed a partnership as tobaccoists under the firm name of Jordan & Co.

C. Grassman and Joseph Robitaille have been registered partners in Montreal to run a general store. Avila Besner and Avila Farand have been registered for a similar purpose.

DIFFICULTIES, ASSIGNMENTS, COMPROMISES.

James Giddens, grocer, etc., Cobourg, has assigned to W. Logan.

L. H. Bouchard, general store, St. Etienne de Boulton, has assigned.

C. & A. Inkman, general merchant, Agassiz, Man., is asking an extension.

James Morgan, general merchant, P. Southport, P.E.I., is offering to compromise.

E. Talbot, general merchant, Fraserville, is offering to compromise at 30c. on the dollar.

J. H. McMillan, grocer, Nanaimo, B.C., is offering to compromise at 75c. on the dollar.

A demand of assignment has been made on E. H. Paquette, general merchant, Coaticook, Que.

The sheriff is in possession of the estate of Wood & Tunstall, general merchants, Kamloops, B.C., and stock is advertised for sale by tender.

Christopher Dempsey, grocer, 826 Yonge street, Toronto, has assigned to W. A. Campbell. His liabilities are \$2,500 and assets \$708. He has only been in business about six weeks, and before that he was agent for the Christie Lime Co. It was dur-

ing that time that most of his present indebtedness was contracted. He is now absent from the city.

CHANGES.

James Tibbits, feed, etc., Fredericton, N. B., has sold out.

Cornelius Kennedy, liquors, has been succeeded by P. Dee.

John Large, butcher, Yorktown, Man., has sold out to T. W. Smith.

Brown & Rawlinson, saloon, Calgary, have sold out to W. H. Herald.

Peter Anderson, grocer, Nelson, Man., has sold out to J. A. Wright.

Williams Bros., grocers, St. John, N. B., are selling to close business.

Wm. Woodley, grocers, Rednersville, has been succeeded by J. M. Chrislett.

J. A. Shupe, fish dealer, Vernon, has been succeeded by Shupe & Lumstrum.

J. J. Brosman, general merchant, Bracebridge, has sold out to S. Wright.

M. White, sugar and candy, Nanaimo, B.C., has sold out to Jesse Thompson.

Walter Mitchell, boot and shoe dealer, Moncton, N. B., has removed to St. John.

Stephen & Figgure, grocers, St. John, N.B., style changed to C. & E. MacMichael.

Esau Loewen & Co., general merchants, Schauenfeldt, Man., have removed to Winkler.

E. C. Cargill & Co., general merchants, Lansdowne, Man., has sold out to W. P. Paton.

R. Walton, general merchant, Clarkleigh, Man., is advertised selling out and is going to England.

E. J. Crawford & Co., general merchants, Souris, Man., have sold out their Montreal branch to W. A. Rose.

W. F. Arms, butcher, is opening up at Belmont, Man. James Almstead is doing ditto at Gleichen, Man.

The firm name of J. E. Donohoe & Partner, grocers and liquors, Halifax, has been changed to E. Donohoe & Son.

Peter J. Leslie, trader, Cow Bay, N. S., has registered consent for his wife, Jane Power, to do business in her own name. P. E. Gough, grocer, Halifax, has given like consent to his wife, Margaret T. Gough.

FIRES.

Harry Howell, hotelkeeper, Bedford, N.S., has been burned out.

Neil Stewart, general store, Harbor Grace, Nfld., has been burned out.

A. Bigelow & Son, general merchants, Lower Stewiacke, N.S., have been burned out.

The mill in connection with the general store of G. R. Burt, Hartland, N.B., has been burned out.

DEATHS.

J. G. Ballack, produce dealer, Centreville, is dead.

Samuel Bourgeois, general merchant, St. Hyacinthe, Que., is dead.

J. C. Steen, of the firm of G. A. Bigelow & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, Nelson, B.C., is dead.

CHATS WITH BUSINESS MEN.

"Well, there is one thing that I think the law should put a stop to, and that is the adulteration of baking powder," I heard a Yonge street grocer say the other day. "Why it is getting terrible."

"I should say it was," chimed in a city traveller, "why half of it is nothing but a lot of phosphate."

"Phosphate!" interjected the Yonge street man. "It's worse than that. Why man, dear, they use sulphuric acid; one in the business acknowledged as much to me the other day. Well, I'll tell you what he did say: 'When I am testing the pure powder I eat the piece of cake in which it is placed, but when I am testing the adulterated article I merely bite off a piece of the cake in which it has been placed, and spit it out again.' Yes, sir, that is what that man said to me, and he didn't seem a bit ashamed, either," concluded the grocer as he turned to wait on a customer.

"There is one thing that the clerks in the wholesale houses along the street should do," said one of them to me the other day, "and that is organize an association, secure rooms near by, put in a billiard table, and keep on file the trade and daily papers. We would be able to go there during lunch hour and have a quiet smoke, read the papers, or have a game of billiards. I think it would be a fine thing, don't you?" I do think it would be a fine thing, and its usefulness might be extended by the addition of a sort of information bureau regarding vacancies or clerks wanting situations. The next thing to be done is for someone to move in the matter.

During one of my tours in quest of news this week I strolled into J. W. Lang & Co.'s sample room. Mr. Lang had not any important information. "But, by-the-bye," he added, "I received a sample bag of firecrackers this morning. No letter accompanied them, but the parcel was marked 'Quebec,' so I suppose somebody down there is going into the manufacture of firecrackers. You see they appear to be well made," he remarked, as he dipped down into the bag and pulled out a handful for my inspection.

"Indeed they do," put in Mr. Sam McQua, who travels the city for the firm, "but they will have to get up pretty early if they are going to outstrip the Chinese, who now have a monopoly of the business."

"Well, let's try one of them. I guess it won't do any harm here," remarked Mr. Lang, as he struck a match where a man always does, and applied the light to the fuse. He held the match to the fuse but it refused to fizzle, and then as he dropped the match, he exclaimed: "Why, it's a piece of twine." And then he gave it a pull, and instead of the usual contents of a firecracker, rolled around the string was a strip of narrow paper on which were printed the names and prices of some of the cigars manufactured by S. Davis & Sons, Montreal. "Well, that's a unique and clever way to advertise," remarked Mr. Lang when the general laugh which followed the discovery had subsided.

BYSTANDER.

"Standard Goods are the best to Handle"

The Standard Pickle



LAZENBY'S

Don't deal in second-rate goods; a reputation for selling the best articles will draw the most trade.

THE STANDARD JELLY



LAZENBY'S

Where you can get Lazenby's Goods:

PERKINS, INCE & CO. }
H. P. ECKARDT & CO. } TORONTO.
SLOAN & CROWTHER. }

BAULD, GIBSON & CO. }
JOHN TABIN & CO. } HALIFAX.
DAVIDSON BROS. & CO. }

C. & C. MACMICHAEL }
DEARBORN & CO. } ST. JOHN, N.B.
JARDINE & CO. }

H. N. BATE & SON, OTTAWA.
GEO. CHILDS & CO., MONTREAL.

A. M. SMITH & CO., LONDON, ONT.
BALFOUR & CO., HAMILTON.

WHITEHEAD & TURNER,
QUEBEC.

And Many Others.

CANADIAN AGENTS:

Arthur P. Tippet & Co., TORONTO and ST. JOHN, N.B.

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TANDER.

SITUATION WANTED.

COMMERCIAL BROKER WITH FIRST CLASS connection among wholesale trade is open to take Toronto Agency for Canning Factory. Concern and goods must be first-class. Communications strictly confidential. Address BROKER, care of this paper. 19

SITUATIONS VACANT.

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

BUSINESS CHANCES.

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

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

TORONTO.

AGENTS FOR

The St. Lawrence
Sugar Refining Co.,
MONTREAL.

STAMINAL

A FOOD AND A TONIC

The Vital Principles of BEEF and
WHEET with HYPOPHOSPHITES

STAMINAL

— PUT UP BY —

The Johnston Fluid Beef Co.
MONTREAL.

W. A. McClean & Co.

OWEN SOUND.

PORK PACKERS
CURERS OF THE

Diamond A Hams

FOR SALE—LONG CLEAR BACON,
HAMS, BACKS, BELLIES and SPICED
ROLLS.

Write for Quotations.



Crosse &

Blackwell

CELEBRATED FOR

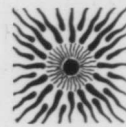
Jams,

Pickles,

Sauces,

Potted Meats,

Table Delicacies.



— SOLD BY —

All Grocers in Canada



**Licorice
Lozenges**

Manufactured
exclusively by

YOUNG & SMYLLIE,

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

These Goods can be obtained
from any of the leading first-class
houses in Canada.



Dominion Clothes Pin

They are the Best.
Send for Prices in Case Lots.

C. C. BROWN,
DANVILLE, QUE.



It is more honorable to have built a dog-house than to have dreamed of building a palace.

BOOKS FOR BUSINESS MEN.

Ideas for Hardware Merchants.

By D. T. MALLET.

This novel book is the only book ever written especially for hardwaremen, and every hardware merchant will find it of decided help and of intrinsic value. It tells How to Advertise a Hardware Store; How to Dress a Hardware Store Window; How to Select Seasonable Goods and How to Display Them to Best Advantage; How to Make a Success with Hardware; How to Compete with "Department Stores;" How to Turn a Credit Business into a Cash Business; How to Avoid Bad Debts and Increase Trade; How to Secure Low Quotations from Jobbers and Manufacturers; How to Arrange the Fixtures in a Hardware Store; How to Treat and Manage Clerks; How to Keep Your Accounts with the Least Labor; How to Systematize Your Business and Arrange Its Details; How to Arrange Price Lists; How to Meet Close Competitors and How to be Enterprising; How to Properly Proportion Store Expenses, and thousands of practical hints for hardware merchants. Paper cover, \$1.

How to Keep a Store.

By SAMUEL H. TERRY.

CONTENTS: The Selection of a Business; The Choice of a Locality; On Buying a Stock of Goods; Obtaining Credit on Purchases; Examination, Marking and Arranging of Goods; Advertising a Business; Employment of Clerks; The Art of Selling Goods; Selling Goods for Cash; Selling Goods on Credit; Selling for Cash and Credit Combined; Replenishing Stock; Settling for Purchases; Depreciation of Goods; Losses by Fire, Theft, etc.; Keeping Accounts; Expenses; Co-partnerships; Influence of Social Life on Business; Buying Goods at Auction; Investment of the Profits; Insolvency; Business Qualifications, etc. 12 mo, Extra Cloth, \$1.50.

300 Ways to Dress Windows.

By HARRY HARMANN.

Fully explained. For grocers, general dealers and all lines of business. 250 pages, 150 illustrations. Price, post paid, \$1.75 This includes a nickel hammer and a pamphlet on show windows. SENT FREE, a sample of Bon Ami; cleans windows, show cases, brass, etc., with a 44 page catalogue of window supplies.

Building Business.

By N. C. FOWLER.

Nath'l C. Fowler, jr., the eminent advertising doctor and expert at business, has written a book all about advertising in daily papers, weeklies, magazines, religious and agricultural papers, in street cars, signs, lithographs, novelties, calendars; about cuts and how to use them; window dressing; store decoration; points on selling; keeping accounts; everything about publicity and business outside, written from the merchant's standpoint—a book worth its price to the man who spends \$25 for printing, and the more to the extensive advertiser and merchant; 177 great advertisers answer the vexed questions of advertising, presenting individual and collective opinion of positive value—most important chapter written. Cloth \$3.75, half leather \$4.50, full leather, \$5.

Self Instruction in Practical Business Qualifications.

By CHAS. S. MCNAIR.

Size, 8½ x 11 inches, 256 pages. \$2.50

How to Sell Goods.

By B. F. CUMMINGS.

A Prize Essay, 10c.

**METHOD
IS THE
SECRET OF
SUCCESS.**

The Publishers of this paper have arranged to accept and transmit to the U. S. and Canadian publishers, orders for these books. Money should be sent by P. O. Order or register letter to

THE J. B. MCLEAN PUB. CO., LTD.
10 FRONT ST. EAST,
TORONTO.

E. BROWN & SON'S

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

BOOT PREPARATIONS SOLD EVERYWHERE.			
			
MELTONIAN BLACKING <small>(As used in the Royal Household) Renders the Boots soft, durable and waterproof.</small>	MELTONIAN CREAM <small>(white or black) For Renovating all kinds of Glace Kid Boots and Shoes.</small>	ROYAL LUTETIAN CREAM <small>The best for Cleaning and Polishing Russian and Brown Leather Boots, Tennis Shoes, etc.</small>	NONPAREIL DE GUICHE <small>Parisian Polish For Varnishing Dress Boots and Shoes is more elastic and easier to use than any other</small>

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

Don't Miss It



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

Todhunter, Mitchell & Co.,

—DIRECT IMPORTERS OF—

HIGH GRADE COFFEES,

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

Grocers draw trade by selling their FAVORITE EXCELSIOR BLEND.

RELIABLE ROASTING BY PATENTED PROCESS.

TORONTO.

Have You Tried one of

SOMERVILLE'S

NOVELTY SELLING MACHINES

—FOR—

MEXICAN FRUIT CHEWING GUM?

SEELY'S Flavoring Extracts



have stood critical test for 31 years.

Their—
Purity, Strength and Rich Flavor
have made them the **STANDARD GOODS OF AMERICA.**

The most attractive line in the market.
Send for our Illustrated Price List.

Seely Manufacturing Co.
Detroit, Mich. - Windsor, Ont.

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

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

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

Nixey's
Black **NO DUST**
Lead

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

FOR BRIGHT, SILVERY, QUICK POLISH FOR STOVES & GRATES, ALWAYS USE



"SILVER MOONLIGHT PLUMBAGO" STOVE POLISH.

Always Bright & Beautiful. In Large Packets 1d. & 2d. each. Use only for Laundry Purposes, producing the best results.



NIXEY'S
"SOHO SQUARE" BLUE

THE PUREST—BEST—NO SEDIMENT. ONLY HALF THE USUAL QUANTITY REQUIRED.

Eight 1-oz. squares in Box for 6d. Of all Grocers and Oilmen; or write to 19, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

For KNIVES, FORKS, BRASS and STEEL WORK, Etc., Etc. Won't Wear the Blades like others.

6d. and 1s. Tins.

NIXEY'S
"CERVUS" KNIFE POLISH.

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

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

English Biscuits

All Grocers should keep a supply of Genuine English Biscuits

MANUFACTURED BY

HUNTLEY & PALMERS

Biscuit Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen, Etc.



Reading AND London England

FOR WHICH THERE IS AN EVER INCREASING DEMAND

HUNTLEY & PALMERS have obtained the highest awards given to any English House for Biscuits at all the leading Exhibitions since 1851...

For Price List and Terms Apply to:

HUNTLEY & PALMERS, Reading, and 162 Fenchurch St., London, E.C., England.

or to their Representative

MR. EDWARD VALPY, 28 Reade Street, New York.

THE CANADIAN GROCER PRICES CURRENT.

TORONTO, May 25, 1893.

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

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

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

BAKING POWDER.



Table listing various baking powder brands and prices, including Pure Gold, Arrowroot, Cabin, Cottage, Digestive, Daisy Wafer, Garibaldi, Gingerbread, Ginger Nuts, and Graham Wafer.

Table listing Empire biscuits and prices: Empire, 5 dozen 4 oz cans; 4 8; 2 16; 1/2 5 lb cans; bulk, per lb.

COOK'S FRIEND. (In Paper Packages.) Per doz

Table listing Cook's Friend biscuits in various sizes and quantities, including 10, 2, 12, 3 in 4 doz boxes; Pound tins, 3 oz in case; 12 oz tins, 4; 5 oz tins, 4; 5 lb tins, 1/2; Ocean Wave, 1/2 lb, 4 doz cases; 1/2 lb, 4; No. 1, 2; 1 lb, 2; 5 lb, 1/2.

DIAMOND BAKING POWDER.

Table listing Diamond Baking Powder prices: 1/2 lb. tins, 4 doz cases; 1 lb. " 3 " " " " " " 1 lb. " 2 " " " " " "

BISCUITS.

TORONTO BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY CO.

Table listing various biscuits and prices: Abernethy, Arrowroot, Butter, Cabin, Cottage, Digestive, Daisy Wafer, Garibaldi, Gingerbread, Ginger Nuts, Graham Wafer, Lemon, Milk, Nic Mac, Oyster, People's Mixed.

Table listing various biscuits and prices: Pic Nic, Prairie, Rich Mixed, School Cake, Soda, Sultana, Tea, Tid Bits, Variety, Village, Wine.

BLACKING.

Table listing various blacking products and prices: Day & Martin's, Spanish, Japanese, Jaquot's French, Egyptian, P. G. French Dressing (Ladies).

P. G. FRENCH DRESSING (LADIES.) For ladies' and children's boots and shoes.

Table listing P. G. French Blacking prices: No. 7, 1 or 2 doz. in box; No. 4; No. 4, 6, 8, 10 per gross.

BLACK LEAD.

Table listing Nixey's Black Lead prices: Refined in 1d., 2d., 4d. and 1s. packages; Jubilee in 1oz. and 2 oz. round blocks; (9 lb. boxes).

Table listing Silver Moonlight, Plum-bago Stove Polish, and Reckitt's Black Lead prices.

F. F. DALLEY & CO.

Table listing Silver Star Stove Paste prices: Packed in fancy wood boxes, each box contains 3 doz.

BLUE.

Table listing Reckitt's Pure Blue, Nixey's, Soho Square, and Soho Square in 8 lb. boxes prices.

CORN BROOMS.

Table listing various broom brands and prices: CHAS. BOECKH & SONS; Imperial, Victoria, Standard.

CANNED GOODS.

Table listing various canned goods and prices: Apples, Blackberries, Blueberries, Beans.



TANGLEFOOT
SEALED
... STICKY FLY PAPER ...

Is packed 25 double sheets and two holders in each box; 12 double sheets loose in the box and two packages, each consisting of a holder with five double sheets.

Each double sheet is separately sealed with our wax border, while permitting the easy and ready separation of the sheets, absolutely confines the soft sticky mass in its place, preventing all loss from leakage and preserving each sheet indefinitely until used.

Price, in the Eastern Provinces of Canada,
One Box - - - 60 cents.
One Case, 10 Boxes, \$5.25.

Tanglefoots is sold by all the Leading Jobbers of Canada, Druggists and Grocers.

See next Issue

Tanglefoot is the Perfection of Sticky Fly Paper.

Prices Current Continued—

Corn, 2's	0 90	1 00
" Epicure	1 15	1 15
" Special Brands	1 40	1 50
Cherries, red pitted, 2's	2 00	2 10
Peas, 2's	0 90	1 00
" Sifted select	1 40	
Pears, Bartlett, 2's	1 75	
" Sugar, 2's	1 50	
Pineapple, 2's	2 25	2 40
Peaches, 2's	2 00	2 25
" 3's	3 00	3 25
" Pie, 3's		
Plums, Gr Gages, 2's	1 75	2 00
" Lombard	1 50	1 60
" Lawson Blue	1 50	1 60
Pumpkins, 3's	0 95	1 00
" gallons	3 00	3 25
Raspberries, 2's	1 40	2 10
Strawberries, choice 2's	2 15	2 25
Succotash, 2's	1 65	
Tomatoes, 2's	0 85	1 00
"Thistle" Finnan haddies	1 50	1 50
Lobster, Clover Leaf	2 75	
" Star (flat)	2 20	
" Impr'l Crown flat	2 60	2 70
" tall	1 90	2 00
" Other brands	1 80	2 00
Mackerel	1 10	1 35
Salmon, talls	1 45	1 60
" flats	1 70	1 80
Sardines A. bert, 1/2's tins	1 10	1 30
" 3/4's " " "	1 20	1 50
Sportsmen, 1/2 genu		
ine French high grade, key		
opener	12 1/2	13
Sardines, key opener, 1/2's	10 1/2	11
" Martiny, 1/2's " "	17 1/2	18
" " " " "	11 1/2	17
" Other brands, 9 1/2 " "	23 25	
" P & C, 1/2's tins	33 36	
Sardines Amer, 1/2's " "	6 1/2	8
" 3/4's " " "	9 11	
" Mustard, 3/4 size, cases		11 00
50 tins, per 100		

CANNED MEATS.

CANADIAN

Comp. Corn Beef 1 lb cans	\$1 65	\$1 70
" " 2 "	2 70	2 80
" " 4 "	4 80	5 00
" " 6 "	8 75	9 00
" " 14 "	17 50	18 50
Minced Collops, 2 lb cans	2 60	
Roast Beef, 1 "	2 60	2 75
" " 2 "	4 75	
" " 4 "	9 50	
Par Ox Tongue, 2 1/2 "	7 85	8 00
Ox Tongue, 2 "	3 25	
Lutch Tongue, 2 "	6 75	
" " 2 "	2 75	2 80
English Brawn, 2 "	2 50	
Camb. Sausage, 1 "	4 00	
" " 2 "	2 25	
Soups, assorted, 1 "	1 50	
" " 2 "	2 25	
Soups & Bouilli, 2 "	1 80	
" " 6 "	4 50	
Potted Chicken, Turkey, or		
Game, 6 oz cans	1 60	
Potted Ham, Tongue or Beef, 6		
oz cans	1 35	
Devilled Tongue or Ham, 1/2 lb		
cans	1 40	
Devilled Chicken or Turkey,		
1/2 lb cans	2 25	

Sandwich Ham or Tongue, 1/2	1 50
lb cans	
Ham, Chicken and Tongue, 1/2	1 25
lb cans	

CHEWING GUM.

ADAMS & SONS CO.

To Retailers:

Tutti Frutti, 36 5c bars	\$1 30
Pepsin Tutti Frutti, 23c. packets	9 75
Orange Blossom, 150 pieces	1 00
(each box contains a bottle of high	
class perfume. Guaranteed first	
Monte Cristo, 180 pieces...	1 30
(with brilliant stone ring)	
Sappota, 150 pieces	1 00
" "	0 75
Sweet Fern, 230 "	0 75
Red Rose, 115 pieces	0 75
Magic Trick, 115 "	0 75
Oolah, 115 "	0 75
Puzzle Gum, 115 pieces	0 75
Bo-Kay, 150 "	1 00
Mexican Fruit, 36 5c. bars	1 20
Flirtation Gum (115 pieces)	0 65
Automatic	
Tutti Frutti Girl... } 800 pieces.	6 00
Sign Box (new)	
Tutti Frutti cash box 800 "	6 00

C. B. SOMEVILLE.

Mexican Fruit, 36-5c. Bars	1 20
Pepsin (Dyspepsia), 20-5c. Bars	0 70
Sweet Sugar Cane, 150 pieces	1 00
Celery, 100 "	0 70
Lalla Rookh (all flavors) 100 "	0 70
Jingle Bell, 150 "	1 00
Cracker, 144 "	1 00
O-Dont-O, 144 "	1 00
Little Jap, 100 "	0 70
Dude Prize, 144 "	1 00
Clock Gum comprising 500 pieces	
Gum (assorted flavors), and 1	
"Little Lord Fauntleroy" clock	
guaranteed.	3 75
La Rosa (20-10c. pieces)	1 40
Baby (100-1c. pieces)	0 65
Alphabet (100-1c. pieces)	0 65
Keno Prize (144-1c. pieces)	1 00
Love Talk (100-1c. pieces)	0 70

CHOCOLATES & COCOAS.

TODHUNTER, MITCHELL & CO.S

Chocolate—	Per lb
French, 1/2's...	6 and 12 lbs. 0 30
Caraccas, 1/2's...	6 and 12 lbs. 0 35
Premium, 1/2's...	6 and 12 lbs. 0 30
Sante, 1/2's, 8 and 12 lbs.	0 26
Diamond, 1/2's, 6 and 12 lbs.	0 22
Sticks, gross boxes, each.	0 90
Cocoa, Homopatic's, 1/2's, 8 & 14 lbs	30
" Pearl	" " 25
" London Pearl 12 & 18 "	" " 22
" Rock	" " 30
" Bulk, in bxs.	18

E.P.P.'s.

Cocoa—	per lb
Case of 112 lbs each	0 35
Smaller quantities	0 37 1/2

BENSROP'S ROYAL DUTCH COCOA.

1/2 lb. cans, per doz	Boxes each 12 lbs
1/4 " " " "	" " 4 50
1 " " " "	" " 8 50

FRY'S

(A. P. Tippet & Co., Agents)

Chocolate—	per lb
Caraccas, 1/2's, 6 lb. boxes	0 40
Vanilla, 1/2's, " "	0 40
" Gold Medal " Sweet, 6 lb bxs.	0 30
Pure, unsweetened, 1/2's, 6 lb bxs.	0 40
" Fry's " Diamond, 1/2's, 6 lb bxs.	0 26
" Fry's " Monogram, 1/2's, 6 lb bxs.	0 26
Cocoa—	per doz
Concentrated, 1/2's, 1 doz in box...	2 40
" " " " "	4 50
" " " " "	8 75
Homopatic, 1/2's, 14 lb boxes...	0 34
1/2 lbs, 12 lb boxes...	0 34

JOHN P. MOTT & CO'S

R. S. McIndoe, Agent, Toronto.

Mott's Broma	per lb	\$0 30
Mott's Prepared Cocoa		28
Mott's Homopatic Cocoa (1/2)		32
Mott's Breakfast Cocoa		45
Mott's Breakf. Cocoa (in tins)		45
Mott's No. 1 Chocolate		30
Mott's Breakfast Chocolate		28
Mott's Caracas Chocolate		40
Mott's Diamond Chocolate		23
Mott's French-Can Chocolate		18
Mott's Navy or Cooking Choc	26-27	
Mott's Cocoa Nibs		35
Mott's Vanilla Chocolate stick	22&24	
Mott's Confec Chocolate	23c-43	
Mott's Sweet Choc. Liqueurs	21c-31	

COWAN COCOA AND CHOCOLATE CO.

Cocoa—	per doz
Hygienic Cocoa in 1 lb. tins, 12	
24 and 36 lbs in box	7 25
Hygienic Cocoa in 1/2 lb tins, 12	
24 and 36 lbs in box	3 75
Hygienic Cocoa in 1/2 lb tins, 12	
24 and 36 lbs in box	2 25
Cocoa Essence, pkgs, 2 and 4 doz	
in box	1 40
Iceland Moss, in 1/2 lb pkgs, 6 and	
12 lb boxes	0 35
London Pearl, in 1/2 lb pkgs, 6 and	
12 lb boxes	0 30
Soluble (bulk) No. 1 in 10 to 30	
lb boxes	0 21
Soluble (bulk) No. 2, in 10 to	
30 lb boxes	0 19
Soluble (bulk) No. 2 in 5 to 10	
lb tins	0 21
Nibs, any quantity	30-35
Shells, any quantity	0 05
Chocolates—	
Queen's Dessert, 1 and 1/2 in 6 and	
12 lb boxes	0 40
Diamond, 1/2's, 6 and 12 lb boxes.	0 25
" " " "	0 28
Mexican Vanilla, 1/2 and 1/4 in 6	
and 12 lb boxes	0 35
Sweet Sylon, 1/2 and 1/4 in 6 and	
12 lb boxes	0 25
Chocolat Parisien, 3c. cakes, in	
6 lb boxes	0 30
Royal Navy, 1/2 and 1/4, in 6 and	
12 lb boxes	0 30
Pure Caraccas, (plain) 1/2 and 1/4, in	
12 lb boxes	0 40
Confectioners' in 10 lb cakes	25-35
Powder, in 15 and 30 lb boxes	0 25
Creams, in 3 lb boxes	0 28
Icing, 1 lb pkgs, per doz	2 25
1/2 lb " " "	1 25
Padding, 1 lb pkgs, per doz	2 25

WALTER, BAKER & CO'S

Chocolate—	
Pre'm No. 1, bxs 12 & 25 lbs each	45
Baker's Vanilla in bxs 12 lbs each	55
Caraccas Sweet bxs 6 lbs each, 12	
bxs in case	40
Best Sweet in bxs, 6 lbs. each, 12	
boxes in case	30
Vanilla Tablets, 416 in box, 24 bxs	
in case, per box	4 00
German Sweet Chocolate—	
Grocers' Style, in cases 12 boxes,	
12 lbs each	30
Grocers' Style, in cases 24 boxes, 6	
lbs each	30
48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 12 bxs	
12 lbs each	30
48 Fingers to the lb., in cases 24 bxs	
6 lbs each	30
8 Cakes to the lb., in cases, 24 bxs	
6 lbs. each	32
Soluble Chocolate—	
In canisters, 1 lb., 4 lb., and 10 lb.	56
Cocoa—	
Pure Prepared, bxs, 12 lbs each	42
Cracked, in bxs, 12 lbs., each, 1 lb.	
papers	35
Cracked, in bags, 6, 10 and 25 lbs.	
each	30
Breakfast Cocoa—	
In bxs 5 & 12 lbs., each, 1/2 lb. tins	48
In boxes, 12 lbs., each, 1 lb tins	
decorated canisters	50
Cocoa Shells, 12's and 25's	10
Broma—	
In boxes, 12 lbs., each, 1/2 lb. tins	45

MENIER FABRICANT DE CHODOLAT.

Paris et Noisiel.

Per 120 lb. Per 12 lb.	
case lot.	box.
per lb.	per lb.
Yellow wrapper...	\$0 34 \$0 36
Chamois	0 43 0 48
Pink	0 50 0 56
Blue	0 58 0 66
Green	0 50 0 56
Lilac	0 58 0 66
Bronze	0 65 0 74
White Glace	0 73 0 83
Premium	0 86 0 92

Fancy Chocolates.

Fingers—	
40 in a box...per box	\$0 36 \$0 40
20 " " "	
Croquettes—	
Yellow wrap. " "	2 70 3 00
Pink " " "	
Green " " "	3 75 4 20
Croquettes are packed 12 lb. pack-	
ages in a box, and 8 boxes in a case.	
Pastilles—	
Yellow wrapper per lb	\$0 40 \$0 45
Pink " " "	0 55 0 60
Green " " "	
Each case contains 54 1 lb packages or	
108 1/2 lb packages.	



"Highland Brand Evaporated Cream, per case... 7 25 4 doz 1 lb tins."

Headquarters In 1 lb. and 1-2 lb. Glass Jars

- FOR -

JAM. 5 lb. and 10 lb. Tins 7 lb., 14 lb. and 28 lb. Pails

Get our prices if you want to make money. The season for Jam is just beginning.

TORONTO BISCUIT & CONFECTIONERY CO., TORONTO.

Prices current, continued-

CLOTHES PINS.

Table with 2 columns: Description (5 gross, per box, 4 gross, 6 gross) and Price (0 75, 0 85, 1 00).

Table for CHAS. BOECH & SONS. per box with 2 columns: Description (5 gross, single & 10 box lots, Star, 4 doz. in package, 6, cotton bags) and Price (0 75, 0 80, 1 25, 0 90).

COFFEE.

Table with 2 columns: Description (Mocha, Old Government Java, Rio, Plantation Ceylon, Porto Rico, Guatemala, Jamaica, Maracaibo, Excelsior Blend, Our Own, Jersey, Laguayra, Mocha and Java, Old Government Java, Arabian Mocha, Maracaibo, Santos) and Price (c per lb).

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Table with 2 columns: Description (Alum, Blue Vitriol, Brimstone, Borax, Camphor, Carbolic Acid, Castor Oil, Cream Tartar, Epsom Salts, Paris Green, Extract Logwood, Gentian, Glycerine, Hellebore, Iodine, Insect Powder, Saltpetre, Soda Bicarb, Sal Soda, Madder) and Price (lb \$0 02, \$0 03, \$0 06, \$0 07, \$0 08, \$0 12, \$0 14, \$0 15, \$0 17, \$0 18, \$0 20, \$0 21, \$0 22, \$0 23, \$0 24, \$0 25, \$0 26, \$0 27, \$0 28, \$0 29, \$0 30, \$0 31, \$0 32, \$0 33, \$0 34, \$0 35, \$0 36, \$0 37, \$0 38, \$0 39, \$0 40, \$0 41, \$0 42, \$0 43, \$0 44, \$0 45, \$0 46, \$0 47, \$0 48, \$0 49, \$0 50, \$0 51, \$0 52, \$0 53, \$0 54, \$0 55, \$0 56, \$0 57, \$0 58, \$0 59, \$0 60, \$0 61, \$0 62, \$0 63, \$0 64, \$0 65, \$0 66, \$0 67, \$0 68, \$0 69, \$0 70, \$0 71, \$0 72, \$0 73, \$0 74, \$0 75, \$0 76, \$0 77, \$0 78, \$0 79, \$0 80, \$0 81, \$0 82, \$0 83, \$0 84, \$0 85, \$0 86, \$0 87, \$0 88, \$0 89, \$0 90, \$0 91, \$0 92, \$0 93, \$0 94, \$0 95, \$0 96, \$0 97, \$0 98, \$0 99, \$1 00).

DURABLE PAILS AND TUBS

Table with 2 columns: Description (Steel hoops, painted and grain'd, Brass hoops, oiled and varnish, No 1 tubs, No 2, No 3) and Price (Per doz. \$2 20, \$3 25, \$9 50, \$8 50, \$7 50).

EXTRACTS.

Table with 2 columns: Description (Bailey's Fine Gold, No. 8, p. doz, 1, 1 1/2 oz., 2, 2 oz., 3, 3 oz., SEELY'S FLAVORING, Concentrated, 2 oz. full measure, 4 oz., In Lemon, Vanilla and Assorted Flavors) and Price (per doz \$0 75, \$1 25, \$1 75, \$2 00, \$1 75, \$1 75, \$3 00).

Table for FLUID BEEF. JOHNSTON'S, MONTREAL. per doz. Cases, No. 1, 2 oz tins, No. 2, 4 oz tins, No. 3, 8 oz tins, No. 4, 1 lb tins, No. 5, 2 lb tins.

FRUITS.

Table with 2 columns: Description (Currants, Provincial, Filistras, Currants, Patras, Vostizas, 5-crown Excelsior, Dates, Persian, Figs, Elemes, Gold medal washed Turkey, Prunes, Raisins, Valencia, Selected, Layers, Raisins, Sultanas, Eleme, Malaga, London layers, Loose muscatels, Imperial cabinets, Connoisseur clusters, Extra dessert, Royal clusters, Fancy Vega boxes, Black baskets, Blue, Fino Dehesas, Lemons, Oranges, Valentias, Floridas, Seedlings, Navels, DOMESTIC Apples, Dried, do Evaporated) and Price (c. per lb).

FISH.

Table with 2 columns: Description (Oysters, Pickerel, Pike, White fish, Manitoba White fish, Salmon Trout, Lake herring, Pickled and Salt Fish, Labrador herring, Shore herring, Salmon trout, White fish, Dried Fish, Codfish, Boneless fish, Boneless cod, Smoked Fish, Finnan Haddies, Bloaters, Digby herring, Sea Fish, Haddock, Cod, B.C. salmon, Market Cod, Frozen Sea Herrings) and Price (per lb, per gallon, per box, per doz).



FLY PAPER.

Table with 2 columns: Description (Tanglefoot, 1 box double sheets and 2 holders, Tanglefoot 1 case (ten boxes)) and Price (\$0 60, \$5 25).

GRAIN.

Table with 2 columns: Description (Wheat, White, Red Winter, Goose, Wheat, Spring, No 2, Man Hard No 1, No 2, No 3, Oats, No 2, per 34 lbs, Barley, No 1, per 48 lbs, No 2 extra, No 3, Rye, Peas, Corn) and Price (0 67, 0 68, 0 66, 0 68, 0 61, 0 62, 0 62, 0 64, 0 85, 0 86, 0 83, 0 84, 0 74, 0 76, 34, 35, 43, 44, 39, 40, 36, 37, 53, 55, 57, 57 1/2).

HAY & STRAW.

Table with 2 columns: Description (Hay, Pressed, on track, Straw Pressed) and Price (9 50, 10 00, 5 50, 6 00).

HARDWARE, PAINTS AND OILS.

Table with 2 columns: Description (CUT NAILS, from Toronto, 50 to 60 dy basis, 40 dy, 30 dy, 20, 16 and 12 dy, 10 dy, 8 and 9 dy, 6 and 7 dy, 5 dy, 4 dy A P, 3 dy A P, 4 dy C P, 3 dy C P, HORSE NAILS, HORSE SHOES, Screws: Wood, Flat head iron, Round, Flat head brass, WINDOW GLASS, HORSE MEAT, Screws: Steel, SHOT, HINGES, WHITE LEAD) and Price (2 30, 2 35, 2 40, 2 45, 2 50, 2 55, 2 70, 2 90, 3 30, 3 80, 3 90, 3 65, 0 42, 0 44, 0 46, 0 48, 0 50, 0 52, 0 54, 0 56, 0 58, 0 60, 0 62, 0 64, 0 66, 0 68, 0 70, 0 72, 0 74, 0 76, 0 78, 0 80, 0 82, 0 84, 0 86, 0 88, 0 90, 0 92, 0 94, 0 96, 0 98, 1 00, 1 02, 1 04, 1 06, 1 08, 1 10, 1 12, 1 14, 1 16, 1 18, 1 20, 1 22, 1 24, 1 26, 1 28, 1 30, 1 32, 1 34, 1 36, 1 38, 1 40, 1 42, 1 44, 1 46, 1 48, 1 50, 1 52, 1 54, 1 56, 1 58, 1 60, 1 62, 1 64, 1 66, 1 68, 1 70, 1 72, 1 74, 1 76, 1 78, 1 80, 1 82, 1 84, 1 86, 1 88, 1 90, 1 92, 1 94, 1 96, 1 98, 2 00, 2 02, 2 04, 2 06, 2 08, 2 10, 2 12, 2 14, 2 16, 2 18, 2 20, 2 22, 2 24, 2 26, 2 28, 2 30, 2 32, 2 34, 2 36, 2 38, 2 40, 2 42, 2 44, 2 46, 2 48, 2 50, 2 52, 2 54, 2 56, 2 58, 2 60, 2 62, 2 64, 2 66, 2 68, 2 70, 2 72, 2 74, 2 76, 2 78, 2 80, 2 82, 2 84, 2 86, 2 88, 2 90, 2 92, 2 94, 2 96, 2 98, 3 00).

Table for TURPENTINE Selected packages, per gal. LINSEED OIL per gal, raw, Boiled, per gal. GLUE: Common, per lb.

INDURATED FIBRE WARE.

Table with 2 columns: Description (pail, 6 qt, Star Standard, 12 qt, Milk, 14 qt, Round bottomed fire pail, 14 qt, Tubs, No. 1, Nests of 3, Keelers No. 1, Milk pans, Wash Basins, Handy dish, Water Closet Tanks) and Price (\$4 00, 4 50, 5 50, 5 50, 15 50, 13 25, 11 00, 3 40, 10 00, 9 00, 8 00, 7 00, 3 25, 3 25, 3 50, 3 75, 18 00).

JAMS AND JELLIES.

Table with 2 columns: Description (DELHI CANNING CO, Jams assorted, Jellies, extra fine, TORONTO BISCUIT & CONFECTIONERY CO, Jams, absolutely pure-apple, Family, Black and Red currant, Raspberry, Strawberry, Peach and Gooseberry, Plum, Jellies-pure-all kinds, Marmalade-orange) and Price (2 25, 2 25, Per lb \$0 06, \$0 07, \$0 12, \$0 10, \$0 10, \$0 10, \$0 12).

KNIFE POLISH.

Table with 2 columns: Description (Cervus boxes of 1 doz, London 5s., Canada, Cervus boxes of 1 doz, London 10s., Canada) and Price (\$2 00, \$2 00, \$4 00).

LICORICE.

Table with 2 columns: Description (YOUNG & SMYLYE'S LIST, 5 lb boxes, wood or paper, Fancy bxs. (36 or 50 sticks), Ringed, Acme Pellets, Acme Pellets, Fancy boxes (30s) per box, Acme Pellets, Fancy paper boxes, Tar Licorice and ToluWafers, Licorice Lozenges, Licorice Lozenges 5 lb cans, Purity Licorice, Imitation Calabria) and Price (0 40, 1 25, 1 25, 2 00, 1 50, 1 25, 2 00, 1 75, 1 50, 1 45, 0 26).

MINCE MEAT.

Table with 2 columns: Description (J. H. WETHEY'S-ST. CATHERINES, Condensed) and Price (per gross, net \$12 00).

MUSTARD.

Table with 2 columns: Description (ELLIS & KEIGLEY'S, Durham, Fine, in 1/2 and 1 lb tins, Fine, in 1 lb jars, Fine, in 4 lb jars, Ex Sup. in bulk, per lb, Superior in bulk, per lb, Fine) and Price (25, 25, 70, 30, 20, 15).

Prices current, continued.

CHERRY'S IRISH

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

NUTS. per lb

Almonds, Ivica.....	14 15
" Tarragona.....	16 16 1/2
" Farnigetta.....	14 15
Almonds, Shelled Valencia.....	28 32
" Jordan.....	45 50
" Canary.....	28 30
Brazil.....	14 15
Cocanuts.....	5 6
Filberts, Sicily.....	10 11
Peanuts.....	11 15
Peanuts, roasted.....	13 14
" green.....	11 12 1/2
Walnuts, Grenoble.....	15 16
" Bordeaux.....	10 11
" Naples, cases.....	12 13
" Marbots.....	12 13
" Chillis.....	12 13

PETROLEUM.

bbl lots, Toronto.....	Imp. gal.	0 13	0 13 1/2
Canadian.....	0 13	0 18	0 18
Carbon Safety.....	0 17 1/2	0 19	0 19
Canadian Water White.....	0 21	0 22	0 22
Amer'n Water White.....	0 21	0 25	0 25
Photogene.....	0 25		

(For prices at Petrolia, see Market Report.)

PICKLES, SAUCES, SOUPS.

THE T. A. SNIDER PRESERVE CO., CINCINNATI.
Wright & Copp, Agents, Toronto.

Snider's Tomato Catsup.....	per doz	6 00
" ".....	pts	3 50
" ".....	1/2 pts	2 00
" Chili Sauce.....	pts	4 50
" ".....	1/2 pts	3 25
Snider's Soups (in 3 lb cans).		
Tomato.....		3 50
Chicken, Mock Turtle, Cream of Pea, Cream of Asparagus, Cream of Celery, Cream of Corn.....		4 50

Chicken Gumbo, Or Tail, Muligatawny, Mutton Broth, Beef, Vegetable, Printanier, Julienne, V. rmicelli, Noodle, Consomme, Bouillon, Pea Assorted..... 4 00

Per doz

Worcester Sauce, 1/2 pts.....	\$3 60	\$3 75
" pints.....	6 25	6 50
Pickles, all kinds, pints.....	3 25	
" quarts.....	6 00	
Harvey Sauce-genuine-hlf. pts.....	3 25	
Mushroom Catsup.....	2 25	
Anchovy Sauce.....	3 25	

PRODUCE.

DAIRY. Per lb

Butter, creamery, tubs.....	\$.....	\$.....
" dairy, tubs, choice.....	0 19	0 21
" " medium.....	0 15	0 20
" low grades to com.....	0 15	0 15
Butter, pound rolls.....	0 20	0 22
" large rolls.....	0 19	0 20
" store crocks.....	0 19	0 20
Cheese.....	11 0	11 1/2

COUNTRY

Eggs, fresh, per doz.....	0 10 1/2	0 11 1/2
" limed.....	1 40	1 60
Beans.....	2 00	2 50
Onions, per bbl.....	80	90
Potatoes, per bag.....	0 13	0 15
" 1892 crop.....	0 17	0 20
Honey, extracted.....	0 05	0 08
" section.....	0 10	0 15

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, long clear, p lb.....	0 10 1/2	0 11
Pork, mess, p. bbl.....	0 21	0 21
" short cut.....	21 00	21 50
Hams, smoked, per lb.....	0 13	0 13
" pickled.....	0 12	0 12
Bellies.....	0 13 1/2	0 13 1/2
Rolls.....	0 10 1/2	0 10 1/2
Backs.....	0 13	0 13
Lard, pure, per lb.....	0 12 1/2	0 13 1/2
Compound.....	0 10	0 10 1/2
Tallow, refined, per lb.....	0 06 1/2	0 06 1/2
" rough, ".....	0 09 1/2	0 09 1/2

RICE, ETC. Per lb

Rice, Aracan.....	3 1/2	3 1/2
" Patna.....	4 1/2	4 1/2
" Japan.....	5	5
" extra Burmah.....	3 1/2	4
" Java extra.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
" Genuine Carolina.....	9 1/2	10
Grand Duke.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
Sago.....	4 1/2	5 1/2
Tapioca.....	5	5 1/2
Goathead (finest imported).....	6 1/2	6 1/2

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

SPICES. Per lb.

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

STARCH.
BRITISH AMERICA STARCH CO BRANTFORD.

1st Quality White Laundry—	
3 lb. cartons, boxes, 36 lbs.....	5 1/2
Ditto..... bris, 175 ".....	5
Ditto..... kegs, 100 ".....	5
Canada Laundry, boxes, 40 lbs.....	4 1/2
Brantford Gloss—	
1 lb. fancy boxes, cases, 36 lbs.....	7 1/2
Lily White Gloss, kegs, 100 lbs.....	6 1/2
1 lb. fancy cartons, cases, 36 lbs.....	7
6 lb. draw-lid bxs, 8 in c'te, 48 lbs.....	7
Brantford Cold Water Rice Starch—	
1 lb. fancy boxes, cases, 28 lbs.....	9
No. 1 Pure Prepared Corn—	
1 lb. packages, boxes, 40 lbs.....	7 1/2
Challenge Prepared Corn—	
1 lb. package, boxes, 40 lbs.....	7
KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH.	
Pure Starch—	
40-lb boxes, 1, 2 and 4 lb pack'g's.....	8
36-lb " 3 lb. packages.....	8
12-lb ".....	8 1/2
38 to 45-lb boxes.....	8

Silver Gloss Starch—Less trade dis.

40-lb boxes, 1, 2 and 4 lb pack'g's.....	9
40-lb " 1/2 lb. package.....	9 1/2
40-lb " 1/4 lb. ".....	10
40-lb " assorted 1/2 and 1 lbs.....	9 1/2
6-lb " sliding covers.....	9 1/2
38 to 45 lb boxes.....	9

Oswego Corn Starch—for Puddings, Custards, etc.—

40-lb boxes, 1 lb packages.....	8 1/2
20-lb ".....	8 1/2

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

LAUNDRY STARCHES—

No. 1, White, 4 lb. Cartons.....	5 1/2
" " Bbls.....	5
" " Kegs.....	5
Canada Laundry.....	4 1/2
Ivory Gloss, six 6 lb. boxes, sliding covers.....	7
Ivory Gloss, fancy picture, 1 lb packs.....	7
Patent Starch, fancy picture, 1 lb. cartons.....	7 1/2
Ivory Starch in cases of 40 packages.....	\$3 00

SUGAR. c. per lb

Granulated.....	5 1/2	5 1/2
Paris Lump, bbls and 100 lb. bxs.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
" 50 lb. boxes.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
Extra Ground, bbls.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
" " less than a bbl.....	5 1/2	5 1/2
Powdered, bbls.....	5 1/2	5 1/2
" " less than a bbl.....	5 1/2	5 1/2
Extra bright refined.....	5 1/2	5 1/2
Bright Yellow.....	4 1/2	4 1/2
Medium ".....	4 1/2	4 1/2
Brown.....	4 1/2	4 1/2
Dark yellow.....	4 1/2	4 1/2

SALT.

Bbl salt, car lots.....	1 00
Coarse, car lots, F.O.B.....	0 65
" small lots.....	0 85
Dairy, car lots, F.O.B.....	1 00
" small lots.....	1 25
" quarter-sacks.....	0 40
Common, fine car lots.....	0 45
" small lots.....	0 95
Rock salt, per ton.....	12 00
Liverpool coarse.....	0 75

CANDIED PEELS CANDIED

LEMON - ORANGE

- GITRON -

7LB. BOXES ————— 7LB. BOXES

• •

WE WILL HAVE PLEASURE IN SUBMITTING SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS TO IMPORTERS FOR FALL TRADE.

• •

Correspondence Solicited. . . .
Samples Sent on Application.

THE PURE GOLD MFG CO.

.. TORONTO ..

Kingsford's Oswego STARCH.

STRONGEST. PUREST. BEST.

"THE ORIGINAL" FOR THE TABLE.

"Silver Gloss" Kingsford's

(Others so-called are imitations of our brand.)

Pure Starch. Corn Starch.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING JOBBERS IN CANADA.

T. KINGSFORD & SON

OSWEGO, N.Y.

CRESCENT BRAND.



BRUNNER, MOND & CO., Ltd., NORTHWICH, ENGLAND, MANUFACTURERS OF BICARBONATE of SODA

REFINED and RECRYSTALIZED---The Purest and Cheapest in the Market.

SODA CRYSTALS

Of the Finest Quality, in 1-2 and 3 Cwt. Drums, and 400 lb. Casks Net Weights.

Orders for direct Importation from the Wholesale Trade Only.

WINN & HOLLAND, MONTREAL. SOLE AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Prices current, continued--

Table listing HIGGINS' EUREKA SALT prices for Montreal and Toronto, including various sack sizes and weights.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Table listing SYRUPS and MOLASSES prices, including items like Trinidad, New Orleans, and Crown.

Table listing MOLASSES prices, including items like Trinidad, New Orleans, and Porte Rico.

SOAP.

Table listing SOAP prices, including Ivory Bar, John A. cake, and various gem and queen's laundry soaps.

Table listing soap prices under the Eclipse brand, including Ruby, Monster, Detroit, and Queen City.

Table listing soap prices for Mottled, Electric, and Royal Laundry brands.

Table listing soap prices for Royal Magnum, Anchor, and Morse's brands.

Table listing various oils and fats like White Castile Bars, White Oatmeal, and Carnation.

TEAS.

Table listing CHINA GREENS and TEAS prices, including Gunpowder, Young Hyson, and various grades of tea.

PING SUEYS.

Table listing PING SUEYS prices, including Young Hyson and Half Chests.

Table listing JAPAN and other tea prices, including Half Chests and various grades.

Table listing CONGOU and other tea prices, including Half Chests and various grades.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

Table listing TOBACCO AND CIGARS prices, including British Consols and various cigar brands.

Table listing various tobacco products like Index, Honeysuckle, and Napoleon.

EMPIRE TOBACCO COMPANY.

Table listing CUT SMOKING products like Golden Plug and Uncle Ned.

PLUG SMOKING.

Table listing PLUG SMOKING products like Golden Plug and Uncle John.

FANCY SWEET CHEWING

Table listing FANCY SWEET CHEWING products like Good Luck, Empire, and Kentucky.

BLACK SWEET CHEWING.

Table listing BLACK SWEET CHEWING products like Star, Morning Star, and Montreal Twist.

CIGARS--S. DAVIS & SONS, Montreal.

Table listing CIGARS prices for various brands like Madre E' Hijo and Perfectos.

Table listing Cigarettes, all Tobacco prices, including Cable, El Padre, and Mauricio.

DOMINION CUT TOBACCO WORKS, MONTREAL.

Table listing DOMINION CUT TOBACCO WORKS products like Athlete, Puritan, and Sultana.

CUT TOBACCO'S.

Table listing CUT TOBACCO'S products like Puritan and Old Chum.

CIGARETTE TOBACCO.

Table listing CIGARETTE TOBACCO products like B. C. N. 1 and Puritan.

PLUG TOBACCO'S.

Table listing PLUG TOBACCO'S products like Old Chum and Athlete.

WOODENWARE. per doz

Table listing WOODENWARE prices for items like Pails, Tubs, and Washboards.

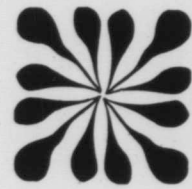
Matches, 5 case lots. single case

Table listing MATCHES prices for various brands like Parlor, Telephone, and Safety.

YEAST.

Table listing YEAST prices from BARM MFG. CO. for various quantities.

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co's



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

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

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

Manufacturers of Refined Sugars of the well-known Brand

Redpath

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

Lump Sugar, in 50 and 100 lb. boxes.

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

Extra Granulated, very Superior Quality.

"Cream" Sugars, (not dried.)

Yellow Sugars of all Grades and Standards.

Syrups of all Grades in Barrels and Half Barrels.

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

CHARLES R. CLARK, EDW. R. RANDOLPH
PRESIDENT MANAGER

ESTABLISHED 1848

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MERCANTILE AGENCY

THE BRADSTREET COMPANY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

PROPRIETORS

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Canada, the European Continent, Australia and

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The Bradstreet Company is the oldest and

most successful organization of its

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management—with wider ramifications, and

expands more money every year for the collection and dissemination of information than any

similar institution in the world.

36 Front St. East and

TORONTO OFFICE 27 Wellington St. East.

THOS. O. IRVING, Superintendent.

THE

Oakville Basket Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF



1, 2, 3 bushel grain and fruit baskets

1, 2, 3 satchel lunch baskets.

1, 2, 3 clothes baskets.

1, 2, 3, 4 market baskets.

Butcher and Crockery baskets.

Fruit package of all descriptions.

For sale by all Woodware Dealers

Oakville, Ont.

DURABLE PAILS AND TUBS.



TRY THEM

The Wm. CANE & SONS MANUFACTURING Co

OF NEWMARKET, ONT.

The goods are hooped with Corrugated Steel

Hoops sunk in grooves in the staves and cannot

possibly fall off. The hoops expand and contract

with the wood. BEST GOODS MADE.

Represented by

Chas. Boeckh & Sons, Toronto,

H. A. Nelson & Sons, Montreal.

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IVORY BAR
SOAP



Retail Grocers

— WILL FIND IT —

TO THEIR INTEREST

— TO BUY —

BRANTFORD

STARCHES

The Purest and Best

in the Market.

BRITISH AMERICA

STARCH CO.,

LIMITED,

Brantford, Ontario.

Travellers' Guide.

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CALGARY, N.W.T.

Strictly first-class. Headquarters for Commercial

Men. Large sample rooms.

H. A. PERLEY, Prop.

The Hilliard House

RAT PORTAGE, ONT.

Story first-class. The favorite commercial

house along the line of G. P. R.

LOUIS HILLIARD, Prop.

Grand Pacific Hotel

KAMLOOPS, B.C.

The leading hotel in the city. Sample rooms

convenient to stores, provided for commercial

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Spiced Bros.

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... DESCRIPTION OF

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TORONTO

PRICES RIGHT...

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ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE PROMPT

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Messrs. Jas. Simpson & Son,

of Hamilton, are Selling Agents for

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Mr. Leonard H. Dobbin,

of Montreal, Selling Agent for

Montreal and Quebec Cities.

All orders given them will be

promptly attended to.

NORTHROP & CO., St. John, N.B.

made

the

A Customer's Life

Should be taken care of, so do not allow them wear it out upon a poor, ordinary Washboard when you can offer them

The Northern Queen

For a few cents, Only have them try the board and your reputation is made. Manufactured only by

TAYLOR, SCOTT & Co.,
TORONTO

Compare Any Lamp

With the "PITTSBURGH"



And see the great difference. In every point you will see the vast superiority of

The "PITTSBURGH"

Write For Primer

The central draft in one is perfect, the other you will find fault with. See the wick-screw in The "Pittsburgh," see if the other has anything like it. Which is the simpler? The "Pittsburgh," of course. A child can take it apart without any trouble.

GOWANS, KENT & Co.,

Sole Agents for Canada

TORONTO and WINNIPEG.

CHAS. SOUTHWELL & Co., LONDON, ENGLAND.

ENGLISH JAMS, JELLIES, PRESERVES, AND MARMALADES.
SPECIALTY IN CLEAR JELLY MARMALADES

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

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

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

Toronto Salt Works,

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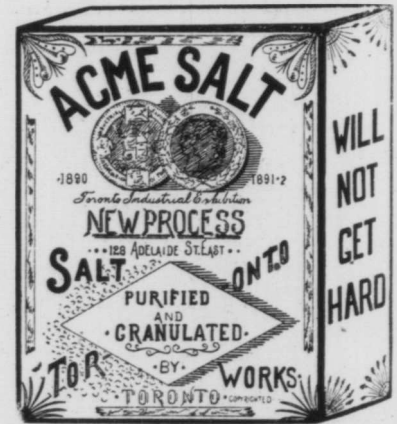
Dealers in Table, Dairy, Meat Curing, Barrel, Rock Lump, and Land Salts.

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

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

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Consignments of Produce Solicited.

FAC SIMILE OF PACKAGE.



Oakey's 'WELLINGTON' KNIFE POLISH

The Original and only Genuine Preparation for Cleaning Cutlery.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
Manufacturers of Emery, Black Lead, Emery and Glass Cloths and Papers, &c.,

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REPRESENTATIVE IN CANADA:
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ALL THE LEADING WHOLESALE TRADE HANDLE OLD CHUM PLUG AND CUT SMOKING TOBACCO.

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

FINE GOODS OUR SPECIALTY.

MUNGO CIGARS. EXCEPTIONALLY FINE.