

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

THE CANADIAN GROCER
 & GENERAL STOREKEEPER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
 \$200 PER YEAR

VOL. VII.

TORONTO, MARCH 17, 1893.

No. 11

Manufacturers by Special Warrant
 To Her Majesty THE QUEEN

COLMAN'S MUSTARD

HAS OBTAINED THE HIGHEST AWARDS AND UNEQUALLED HONOURS AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

ONLY GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1878

TWO GOLD MEDALS
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Only Prize Medal London 1862
 Only Medal Dublin 1865
 Only Silver Medal Paris 1875
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TO THE COURT OF HOLLAND AND THE KING OF ITALY

PURVEYORS TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

1878
 CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

MADRE E' HIJO (7 SIZES)

Butter Tubs

Just Received Car Load of
 Best Quality 50 lb. Spruce.

Send for Prices

H. A. NELSON & SONS

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SOLUBLE

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

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND
 LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

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MENIER'S CHOCOLATE

ANNUAL SALES EXCEED 33 MILLION LBS.

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 FREE & FREELY

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

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

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NEW and GENUINE. NOW ARRIVING.

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

MUNN'S BONELESS CODFISH.

Packed in 100 lb. Boxes, Whole Fish.

Delightful thick Codfish Steak.

Orders can be filled at short notice after this.

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THE CANADA MEAT PACKING CO.,

MONTREAL,
BEEF AND PORK PACKERS,

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

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

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Manufacturer of

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Mineral Waters

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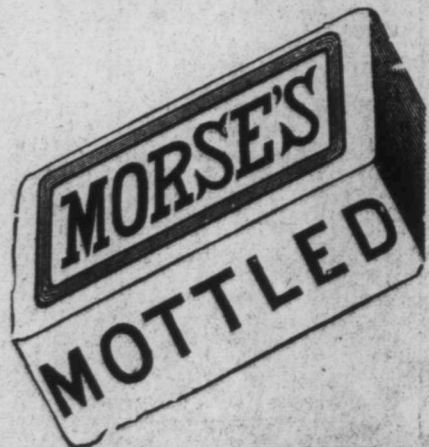
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Highest Test

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Extra Refined, Packed in Drums,
Barrels or Casks, also

Crystal Carbonate, Sal Soda, Soda Ash, Ammonia Ash, Refined Alkali and Kindred Products

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ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO., Canadian Agents.

FAMOUS "STAR"

Sugar Cured Meats

Mild, Sweet, Delicious Flavor.

All live dealers have them.

Be sure you have fresh stock

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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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.

Ordres for direct Importation from the Wholesale Trade Only.

WINN & HOLLAND, - - - **MONTREAL.**

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

You Assist Us . . .
We Protect You TO THE **WHOLESALE GROCERY
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By dint of steady and persistent advertising in scores of daily and weekly newspapers throughout Canada, and by the recognized uniform quality and excellence of our goods, we have created a demand for everything we make, which necessitates every Wholesale Grocer and Jobber keeping a full stock of our

**Wooden Ware, Matches, Indurated
 Fibre Ware, Washboards, Etc. . .**

In addition to these, we have the largest and best equipped Paper Mills in Canada, and are therefore in a position to supply on the most advantageous terms and at the lowest Mill Prices, all grades of

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The E. B. Eddy Co.

Mammoth Works, - Hull, Canada

THE CANADIAN GROCER

& GENERAL STOREKEEPER

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

Vol. VII.

TORONTO, MARCH 17, 1893.

No. 11

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

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

HEAD OFFICE: - - 10 Front St. E.
MONTREAL OFFICE: - 148 St. James St.
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NEW YORK OFFICE: Room 41, Times Building.
Roy V. Somerville, Manager.

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

"A Record; not a Prospectus," is the title of an interesting little brochure just issued by the Bradstreet's Company. It deals with the business failures of 1892, and a perusal of its contents is rewarded in the large amount of useful information conveyed. Small as is the book referred to, it containing only some 17 pages, the work of compiling it must have been enormous. For instance, it involved taking cognizance of more than 1,331,246 names of individuals, firms and corporations holding a place in the business world in 1892, of which 1,129,808 were in business at the close of that year. The total number of failures in Canada and the United States last year is shown to have been 11,952, of which 1,682 were in this country. The total number in each of the two countries the previous year was 1,846 and 12,394 respectively, a decrease in each instance. In 1892 there were 38,548 more places of business in the United States than the previous year, and in Canada the increase was 271.

It is when one begins to dive into an analysis of the figures adduced that the interest becomes more awakened. In the process of this, one of the first things to strike one is the value of consulting reputable agency records in order to ascertain the standing of those with whom

you are doing business; for 93 per cent. of the concerns that failed in the United States and Canada had either no credit rating, or their credit was designated as only very moderate. On the other hand only 5.9 per cent. of those rated "good" failed, while of those styled "very good" or higher only 1.09 became bankrupt. The proportion of those falling who possessed \$5,000 capital or less was somewhat larger than the previous year, being 90.5 per cent. It is evident from this that ample capital is becoming more and more essential to success in business. But as the total of those failing with insufficient capital as the prime cause of failure was only 43 per cent. of the aggregate which failed with \$5,000 capital or less, it may be concluded that even among concerns of limited capital general reputation and record for fair dealing have more to do in determining a credit rating than capital employed. The proportion who failed while credited with from \$5,000 to \$50,000 capital each was 8.4 per cent.; in the class rated from \$50,000 to \$500,000 it was only 1.1 per cent. There was only one firm in the United States and Canada last year which failed while credited with capital of \$500,000 or more, against 21 in 1891, 13 in 1890 and 1889, 7 in 1888, and 11 in 1887.

Regarding the causes of failure, lack of capital is still the most prolific source, it heading the list with 32 per cent in the United States and 65 per cent. in Canada. In this country and in the United States disaster was the next largest cause, with 11.3 and 19.2 per cent. respectively. Incompetence ranks next, although in this particular Canada shows an improvement of over 1 per cent. compared with 1891. Fraudulent disposition ranks fourth, the percentages being 5.2 and 10.3 for Canada and the United States respectively. This is an increase in both

instances, particularly in the United States, where this cause of failure was 3.3 per cent. larger than in 1891. In the matter of unwise credits, Canada exhibits a much more favorable condition than do our neighbors across the line, the percentage of failures from this cause being 0.8 in this country, and 4.0 in the United States. In Canada the decrease in this particular was nearly 1 per cent. compared with 1891, and over 2 per cent. compared with 1890. Outside speculation is also responsible for more failures in the United States than in Canada, and in the matter of extravagance the difference is exactly 1 per cent. in favor of Canada, the figures being 0.4 and 1.4 respectively. Canadians are also shown to be less negligent of business, and undue competition has caused 0.7 less failures here than across the border. In regard to proportion of assets to liabilities, the honors are with the United States, the percentage being 50 against Canada's 42. A grain of comfort can be taken by us on this side of the line the fact that while the percentage was 3 lower in the United States than it was in 1891 this country was 1 higher. The failures in New York city were not included in those of the United States in regard to percentage of assets to liabilities. In that city the proportion was much less than in any State in the Union, it being only 34, although that was a gain of four over the previous year.

There was another little brush in the House last week regarding sugar. It was over a bill to incorporate the Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and Mr. Lister was the bold knight who undertook to drive the lance of his rhetoric through it. The sum and substance of his attack was that the bill was merely a cover for establishing, with a capital of \$4,000,000, one of the largest combines the country had

known, it being the purpose to pool the three sugar refineries in the Maritime provinces, viz., the Halifax refinery, the Moncton refinery, and the Dartmouth refinery. Mr. Kenny, who is president of the Halifax Sugar Refining Company, championed the cause of the bill. He explained that the old company at Halifax having failed, a new company was organized and put in \$150,000 in cash. After having two prosperous years, instead of paying dividends they gave \$150,000 worth of stock to the shareholders, and, in addition to that, paid off a mortgage for \$200,000. Under these conditions he held it would be admittedly impossible to form a combine. Others took a hand in the debate, and then Mr. Stairs, who fathered the bill, agreed to the elimination of the objectionable clauses, when it was advanced a stage. Sugar may be sweet, but it is the cause of a good deal of bitterness this session.

The article re profit-sharing published in a recent issue of THE GROCER has awakened a good deal of interest in the trade. Some of those who read the article have gone to the trouble to send communications on the subject. "In my opinion profit-sharing is the only reasonable outcome of the small sales the average salesman makes when he has ample opportunities to do better," writes "R. A. D." "Give him greater inducements to do better and he will do it. Even 5 per cent. on new outside business is not too much. A small yearly percentage will also help." "Why such a thing has not been thought of before is surprising," writes Mr. Thomas Carlyle. "I say give a small percentage on the showing of each check-book. This will increase personal effort."

The subject of profit-sharing as a solution of the labor problem is receiving probably more attention than any other of the many remedies that are being suggested. To the mechanical and manufacturing branches of trade the application of profit-sharing has been long suggested, and in some instances where it has been put into practice has proved at least fairly satisfactory. But the idea of extending it to salesmen and clerks is of more recent growth. Anything that has a tendency to make more satisfactory the relations between the employee and employer, and that will tend to create more interest in the former in the latter

is worthy of consideration. THE GROCER is pleased to see that some interest has been awakened in the trade regarding the matter, and further short, sharp, and pointed correspondence is solicited on this most important subject.

The butcher, the baker, the candle maker, and even the undertaker is being affected by the advance in the price of hog products. The undertaker's pockets are touched through the advance in candles, which has been marked of late. It was only a couple of weeks ago that the price of the imported article appreciated 20 per cent. at a bound.

Appearance in the person and in the store play an important part in the grocery trade. Where the store is untidy and the proprietor and clerks "seedy," business is usually found at a low ebb. People appreciate brightness and cleanliness. They like to see the stock well arranged and natty, and attentive clerks. It is neatness they demand, not "loudness," and where they find these things they bestow their patronage. Under no condition can there be an excuse for either "seedy" grocers or stores. It is just as cheap to keep yourself and your store in an attractive as in an unattractive condition, for cleanliness costs comparatively nothing. What is more attractive in a grocery store than a clean white coat and apron! Nothing. And yet, notwithstanding the cheapness of these, how often does one see the one of the other marked by its absence. The successful grocers to-day are those whose stores and persons are inviting, and where snap and push are present.

The Dominion Grocer was caught red handed appropriating an article from this journal without giving credit as is customary with reputable papers. In its last issue it acknowledges its guilt, and then assumes the cap of the jester in the hope that by acting the fool its character as a newspaper kleptomaniac will be lost sight of.

Passiveness regarding matters affecting their own immediate interests is a peculiarity of the people of to-day. Grocers come under its ban as well as any other class. Anomalies without number exist in the trade. To remove these associations have been formed. A good many

members seem to think that after organization has been completed their duties are finished. They reason something like this: "Well, I have done my duty, so I guess the association can get along without me. I will keep my membership fee paid up, but there are plenty of men who know how to run it better than I, and, anyhow, I won't be missed." As a result the attendance at the regular meetings is confined to a faithful few, who not only transact the business of the association but fight the battles for probably three, four, or more hundred members. This is not right. It is not just. In a word it is cowardly to unload upon the shoulders of the few the burdens of the many. Here is the Toronto Retail Grocers' Association for instance. The benefits that have accrued to the retail trade since its inception some years ago are marked. Not only have many anomalies been removed, but schemes for self-protection have been devised and carried out. There is the "dead beat" list for example, that is sent out monthly to its members. If the association had accomplished nothing else it has in this particular done what should entitle it to the hearty support of the trade. True, the membership is a good one; but the trouble is the same as with all other associations—the attendance at the regular meetings is not what it should be.

The question of sugar in bags has become a burning one in the United States, and it seems to be getting gradually warmer. The agitation began some months ago when the manufacturers began to ship refined sugar for table use in bags of 100 pounds instead of the conventional 350 pound barrel. A scarcity of barrels is understood to be the reason advanced by the trust for the innovation. The departure is proving unpopular, particularly with retailers. They claim that granulated sugars so packed and shipped are in danger of serious contamination from absorbing odors from other goods and also germs of diseases, and to become damp, hard, and unfit for table use. Another objection is that a loss of revenue is entailed to the retailer by the fact that whereas a customer could be found for the empty barrels, the empty bags prove unsaleable. Even the wholesalers are not pleased, as is evidenced by a number of interviews published recently in the Boston Daily Globe.

THE RETAIL PRICE OF SOAP.

Last week's GROCER announced that a movement was on foot to try and induce the retail trade to adopt a uniform price for "mottled" soap. In pursuance of this the following letter has been addressed to President Clarke of the Retail Grocers' Association, by John Taylor & Co.:

Dear Sir,—Now that it has been necessary to advance the price of soaps on account of the advance in the price of raw materials, it occurred to us that it would be only a matter of good business policy for your association to impress upon its members the advisability of observing a uniform price for our specialty, "Morse's Mottled" soap. At 7c. a bar, or three bars for 20c., the consumer is getting good value and the grocer is getting a fair profit. Of course it does not so much concern us where or how the goods are sold but it does materially affect the grocery trade whether they work for nothing or not, and surely, after having had so many lessons on this point of cutting, they should, where an opportunity offers itself, as in the present instance, adopt some uniform price, and avoid the needless waste of what just profits they are entitled to.

CANNED GOODS GOSSIP.

Gunn Bros., of the Strathroy canning factory, lately shipped \$10,000 worth of canned goods. They are now unloading several thousand cans for the trade of the coming season, which they expect will largely exceed that of last year.

According to the Vancouver News-Advertiser, the Anglo-British Columbia Packing Company, Limited, are making arrangements for a heavy season's work, this year being the "fat" one in the salmon canning industry. They intend building a large warehouse next to the Britannia cannery to store salmon in, so as to load the ship at that cannery. They will probably load three vessels with salmon this year.

The first salmon fishing boats of the season were seen putting out their nets in the Fraser a few days ago. The floating ice is reported to considerably interfere with the nets, and renders the manipulation of the boats a work of much difficulty. A big run of spring salmon is expected by the old fishermen.

Latest reports from Baltimore indicate a soft spot in the market for canned string beans. In any event one or two offers have been made at 70c. there during the past few days.—N.Y. Bulletin.

A London report having date of February 28th, says: "Canned lobsters of good merchantable quality being exceedingly difficult to meet with, are taken

off on the basis of former high quotations, whilst anything of an inferior or undesirable character can be realized at remarkably reduced figures. Another ship, the Drum Rock, with 38,298 cases salmon, from San Francisco, has arrived at Liverpool since our last report, but it has made no difference to the market here, which remains quiet, and only retail parcels as they chance to be required have been sold at the full prices named by holders who profess to believe in a rising market. Californian fruits have engaged more attention, apricots at 6s. to 6s. 6d. for standards, as before, and 'galton' apples at 8s. per dozen tins. Apple rings are of ready sale, mostly at from 44s. to 52s. per cwt., the supplies to offer and in stock being nearly all exhausted."

The N.Y. Bulletin says that orders have been placed for coming season's pack of French peas at about the same prices that ruled at the opening of the advance order season last year.

The canning factory which was started last year at Belleville did so large and so profitable a business that the output will be doubled this year.

SOMETHING ABOUT CURED MEATS.

Cured meat is a staple article of food in all countries. Canadians consume their share, but at the same time we are fastidious in our tastes regarding the quality we eat. We demand good meat well cured. W. A. McClean & Co., the Owen Sound pork packers realize this, and the quality of the meat products they place on the market have a wide constituency. Their "Diamond A" hams are particularly well-known. Integrity and the use of first-class material in the preparation of their meats are the factors to which are due the success of this firm.

DELETERIOUS ADULTERANTS.

The Medical World, in an article on adulteration, says: Simple adulteration is not likely to be quite as harmful as is the employment of powerful antiseptic agents for the purpose of preventing certain foods from decomposition. The problem has not yet been solved of finding a harmless preservative agent, excepting common salt, wood smoke, and the action of heat. Prominent among the powerful preservative chemicals, and the one most commonly used, is salicylic acid. It is extensively used to keep certain malt liquors, cider, and artificial drinks. It is also used to preserve a large variety of canned foods, especially vegetables. These articles can all be preserved without its use, but the processes are somewhat expensive and difficult; hence the resort to the cheaper and easier method. It is occasionally used in certain dietary preparations in quantities sufficient to preserve them. So severe is salicylic acid's action upon the coat of the stom-

ach, producing great irritation and finally gastric catarrh, that it is now seldom prescribed at all.

The Druggist's Circular also writes on the same subject. In reference to adulterated sugar it says renewed attention is called to the almost universal practice on the part of manufacturers of tinting refined sugar with ultramarine, or other blue pigments or dyes. This fraudulent practice, well known to students of adulteration, enables the refiner to supply at moderate cost, a demand, real or fancied, for extremely white sugar. The masses of the public are too apt to judge of the value of even food stuffs by the appearance only, and make no effort to ascertain how the result they desire is attained.

The pigment generally used for this purpose, as already mentioned, is the artificial mineral substance known as ultramarine, a sulphur compound, the precise nature of which is not fully understood. That it has some medicinal action may readily be inferred from the presence in it of sulphur, an element more active perhaps than it is popularly supposed to be. So far as we can learn, this inference has not been disproved, and even if a scientific commission should decide that it was harmless, individuals might still object to being dosed with blue paint when they demanded only sugar. Aniline dyes are also said to be used for the same purpose, and some of these at least are dangerous.

SUGAR AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Excellent exhibits of Louisiana cotton and rice for the Chicago Fair are now assured, and steps are also being taken to prepare a suitable sugar exhibit. Some time ago the Sugar Exchange appointed a committee to consider the question of making a sugar exhibit. This committee has, it appears, secured the cooperation of the Sugar Planters' Association, and the president of that association has made an appeal to the planters of the state, at least so it is announced in the last number of The Louisiana Planter. Sugar rivals cotton for the first place among the most important agricultural products of Louisiana, and an exhibit of that industry at the fair would prove doubly interesting from the fact that Louisiana is the only State in the Union which grows sugar cane and makes sugar in considerable quantities. A Louisiana exhibit without a display of the sugar industry would be most incomplete, and would indicate a lack of enterprise that would be far from creditable to the people of the State. In order to insure the sugar display proving creditable, it will be necessary to push the work with energy, as no time is now to be lost. With proper energy, a very creditable showing can be made.—New Orleans Picayune.

CRITIQUES ON MARCH 10 ISSUE.

That article on canned fruits contains a great deal of truth. No more sickening line has been on the shelves for the last three years. Verily they stick closer than brothers.

I suppose the next effort of our esteemed fellow-townsmen, Mr. Callahan, will be a study in dull brown by means of imitation French.

Association gossip makes me think of a good scheme they have somewhere. A blackboard in a prominent place in the secretary's office contains space whereon any member of the association may offer surplus stock. If one only knew it, many a good storekeeper is just wanting the surplus stock which we are sick of seeing lying around.

Alas, how often have we had perforce to supply coffee and chicory instead of the simon-pure! Geo. McConkey says people who must have coffee of the finest grade, must have eggs, cream and lots of coffee. Anyway, you may rest assured that fine coffee makes one of the most expensive and delightful of beverages.

That extract from Ram Lal's essay on the tea bush and its product, is more than interesting. Such extracts as these repay perusal, and increase the value of the paper publishing them. There is a marked bias against China products which can be discounted if thought excessive, but otherwise the article betrays a knowledge of tea that is rare and worthy of preserving.

That small squib anent not having the thing the customer wants, and striving to poke something else off is well timed. A good storekeeper will sell a coffin if need be, and even if not handy will have a man out getting it while he talks about or sells something else. Take an order for anything wanted, if you possibly can.

It would be a good practice, if not injurious to the GROCER, to go over the advertisements once in a while and criticize some of the statements made. From cover to cover there are displayed in relentless confusion the merits and excellences of everything the heart could desire. Yet we know that some of these "merits" do not exist save in imagination. We know that some of the "quick-selling" goods do not sell quickly. We are convinced that some people can do better than those who do "positively the best." We know that everyone's package tea is really "best of them all" and also pays the best profit, but which really is the tea; who knows? We know that the thing which "pleases everybody" really is not known to the major-

ity. And so on. "Delicious things" are not so very nice. "The finest goods on the market" are perhaps a good second; "famous" goods bring famous prices, if not all that the "ad." says; "most attractive" goods are not so. Now some of our good friends will wonder what adjectives are for, if not for use. Yes, they are for use, but not excessive use. You kill a good thing by not using it carefully. The most effective advertisement is that which is striking, without being striking in its subject matter. The printer does his work well in the GROCER, but some of the "ads." are worded as per contra to facts, as known to grocers generally.

STRAIGHT MOYUNE.

THEIR EXPERIENCE WAS EXCITING

Mr. J. A. Milne, representative of Eby, Blain & Co., has just returned from a trip along the north shore and Manitoulin Islands. Mr. Milne reports having had a successful trip, though the hardships of a winter journey to the islands take a good deal of the romance out of it. The journey across from the mainland to the island was a hard and trying one, the ice in some places being covered with three feet of water, and he and his companion, Mr. Munroe, of the Pure Gold Mfg. Co., had a narrow escape from driving into an air hole. The advent of the two hardy Torontonians was the occasion of much jubilation by the Islanders, as during the winter months, when they are virtually cut off from the mainland by the ice and deep snow, very few travellers visit the towns. Telegraphic communication, however, having been established between Little Current and the mainland during the past summer, the Islanders are not quite so out of the world as they formerly were. Mr. Milne states that the novelty of a winter trip, despite its hard experiences, is worth more than the volume of business done.

EVAPORATED APPLES.

The demand for evaporated apples has been unusually moderate for some time, and during the past week or 10 days the weakness has developed into a positive decline, with the position leaning more and more in buyers' favor. The crop of apples last season was light, particularly in the sections where most stocks evaporated, and early in the season, after the first decline was checked, great confidence was shown, with prices gradually working up to a pretty high standard; but the demand has been disappointing, the consumption being particularly light and European wants have been below expectations and supplied mainly direct from interior points, with a great many going from Canada almost throughout the entire season. The fruit was shipped from Canada here in bond for Europe.

The Canadian supply is now about exhausted, and there have been no important shipments of late. Some holders are still showing considerable confidence, and are not inclined to urge business except for small lots, but trade is so limited that buyers have little trouble in supplying their wants at figures below those insisted upon a week ago. Of late there have been a great many old apples, which have been held at primary points, placed on the market, and there has been some disposition by holders to market new fruit, they seeming to have less confidence than previously, and coupled with the dullness, it has resulted in a shading of prices and a lower market, although the decline has not stimulated any increased movement. The quantity of old fruit still in the interior, it is thought, must be pretty nearly reduced, although there are some good sized blocks left, as a lot of 10,000 pounds was recently offered both here and at other points. This old fruit, while not particularly urged for sale, has been obtainable all the season, holders working it out gradually all over the country; and as it has been offered in Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Chicago, and nearly all the markets, it has interfered with trade here, as samples have often been returned, the buyers taking apples of the season of 1891, which have kept exceedingly well, in many cases it being difficult to pick it out from the new goods, as the quality this year is unusually poor, the fruit being of much smaller size as a rule, and often the color is not up to the standard, while the fruit evaporated last year was unusually large and fine. This has also had a depressing effect upon the market throughout the season, and prices would have ruled very low had holders attempted to force the old fruit out, and they have been wise to work it out gradually. The market opened here at 10c. when first arrivals of new came in the latter part of September, weakened to 9 to 9 1-2c. early in October, and by the middle and latter part of October had fallen to 8 to 8 1-2c., and during November 8c. was current on prime; but the market gradually worked up until 10c. was touched in February, and at the close has fallen back to about 9 1-2c. per pound. A peculiar feature, due to the yield of apples in the different States this and last season, is that to a great extent the States that were producers last year are consumers this year, and drawing their supply from the States that they supplied last season. Many in the trade are inclined to believe that the depression is only temporary, and that this old stock will be pretty well exhausted shortly, and, with the increased demand naturally expected when spring fairly opens, the market will improve, as they claim stocks are not large and outlook is favorable from a statistical point of view.—N. Y. Commercial Bulletin.

THE HERRING FISHERY.

In his report of his visit to Labrador last year, Mr. Nielson, superintendent of Newfoundland fisheries, states that from some unknown cause the herring fishery has been rapidly declining for some years, and last year it proved to be almost a total failure. In some places enough herring for baiting purposes could not be obtained; in others only a small quantity of herrings were barreled after the necessary bait was furnished. Not only has the quantity diminished, but the quality has also fallen off, so that the fine quality of herrings taken there a few years ago is no longer met with. This is almost invariably the case in all countries when a fishery begins to fall in quantity obtained, a deterioration in the quality of what is taken quickly follows. In a few localities about Hamilton Inlet, and further north, about Turnavick and Winsor harbor, herrings large and of fine quality were reported to be abundant in the month of September, but the people in these places were unprovided with the means of taking them.

This is a very serious matter for our fishermen and capitalists. In former years the Labrador herrings were unsurpassed in quality, and the fishery as a whole was of great value. Should the present state of matters continue, the loss will be very considerable. The principal seat of the herring fishery of late was Southern Labrador, as far down the coast as Domino Run. Few people north of this point are even now provided with herring seines. Some idea may be formed of the decline of the fishery of late years from a fact mentioned in Mr. Nielson's report, namely, that at Battle harbor, one of the most important herring centres on the coast, there were shipped in 1885 12,000 barrels, while the whole shipment during the seven years that have elapsed since that date has not reached that quantity.

Mr. Nielson found that it was a prevailing idea among the fishermen that the herring were there, but at some distance outside the coast, and, it was reported that they were seen in large shoals by the fishing vessels going north and south. To verify this theory, Mr. Nielson in the Albert went to a distance of 40 miles from the coast, keeping a close look-out for herrings. He also took observations on the physical and biological conditions of the waters, but he found no herrings, and his food was found to be scarce, indicating that no considerable shoals of herring resorted to the waters through which he passed. The search was, of course, too brief and imperfect to settle the question in regard to the presence of herrings off the coast. Had it been possible to spend longer time in the investigation of this matter, and had the necessary appliances been at hand, it is quite possible that the her-

rings might have been found. The movements of the herrings are largely dependent on the movements of the creatures on which they subsist. When the food sinks down to certain depths below the surface and remains, the herrings will also resort to the same depths, and thus the observation of the fishermen, although they may be very plentiful. When they go beyond certain depths, the usual signs of their presence are not seen on the surface, such as oil or air bubbles. As a rule, abundance of crustaceous food in the sea is a good sign that herrings of a fine quality will be found in that locality. Mr. Nielson is of opinion that if herrings resorted to the waters outside the coast they would be found chiefly in the upper regions of the sea, and not at a greater depth than from 20 to 52 fathoms.

To determine what had become of the herrings which formerly visited the Labrador coast would require lengthened observations, carried on possibly for a number of years. It is not impossible that, as the fishermen believe, they are off the coast in the deep waters, but at present there is no satisfactory proof that such is the case. There is no doubt that physical changes in the sea, from causes not yet understood, take place from year to year, and affect the movements and resorts of the various food upon which the herrings subsist, and also the movements of the herrings themselves. In this way it is possible the herrings, of late years, have been migrating further and further north, or well into the large bays, where the people, as a rule, do not look for them. "My study," says Mr. Nielson, "of the nature and habits of pelagic fishes leads me more and more to believe that the herrings are periodical fishes, and that the true knowledge of the course of their regular and anomalous movements can only be arrived at by a long and continuous practical and scientific investigation of their habits in the waters where they are to be found, around the coasts of various countries."

There is but one inspector of pickled fish, appointed by Government, on Labrador, and inspection is not compulsory. Mr. Nielson strongly urges that, in order to secure an improvement of the cure and create a greater demand for Labrador herring and salmon, certain convenient shipping places must be selected on the coast, where the pickled fish can be brought for inspection before being shipped for foreign markets, and that inspection be made compulsory. The present system is unsatisfactory, and of little benefit to the trade. When a good herring fishery occurs one inspector is unable to inspect properly even ten per cent. of the pack, and when the fishery is poor much will escape his notice, as when he is in one place people in the other districts, not knowing whether he will make his appearance, are often obliged to ship off their herring and salmon uninspected. The stretch of coast is too extensive to allow of the work being done by one man without the assist-

ance of government officials appointed for the purpose. No doubt it would cause some trouble and expense to bring herrings for inspection to certain fishing places; but if in this way a better cure, an enlarged demand and higher prices be secured—as undoubtedly would be the case—the gain would be very great.

In order to secure a proper inspection, Mr. Nielson considers that the entire coast should be divided into four districts, with a competent inspector for each. The same remarks apply to Newfoundland. In each port from which pickled fish is shipped for foreign markets there should be a capable inspector appointed by government, or, still better, the whole work should be placed under the charge of the fisheries commission, and then it would receive that attention which its importance demands. The profit to the trade would be far beyond the cost of such inspection, as a much better article would be sent to the foreign market, and the value would be enhanced.

In the last report of the Chamber of Commerce it was broadly stated that the enforcement of the Bait Act had been practically abandoned by the Newfoundland Government. Beyond all doubt, the enforcement last year was very imperfectly maintained. The great defect in this service has hitherto been that the preventative officials were not on the cruising grounds at a sufficiently early date; so that the vigilant body of smugglers saw their opportunity, and before the appearance of the steamship Fiona, having on board the protective police, they managed to secure a large quantity of herrings for the first baiting. A portion of the press of Newfoundland is now urging the Government to remedy this defect this season, and to place the steamer early on the cruising grounds. It remains to be seen whether they will show more earnestness this year than last in the management of this service. The Bait Act is by far the most effective weapon we have yet wielded in our contest with the bounty-sustained fishermen of France. The French have a special antipathy to it, which is a pretty conclusive proof of its efficiency. To throw away such a weapon in the unequal combat would be a suicidal policy. The government that fails to enforce the Bait Act is recreant to its trust.

A short time ago the St. John's correspondent of The Montreal Gazette referred to the manufacture of boneless codfish, especially to the industry carried on by G. Munn & Co., of Harbor Grace, in this department. A correspondent of The Harbor Grace Standard refers to Munn's establishment in the following terms: "Fish factories, in the old world especially are not considered the most cleanly or savory establishments; but Mr. Golder (manager) has a factory which for cleanliness and neatness might be placed alongside a Devonshire dairy. This boneless fish industry is yet in its infancy; and if the Home Government were approached officially by that of Newfoundland it would most likely result in the use of this neatly put up fishery product in the army and navy hospitals, prisons and other public institutions." There can be no doubt that if this industry is pushed forward and the article is put on the market in neat and attractive packages, and in artistic shape, the Newfoundland codfish will make its way into many places where it is at present unknown. The preparation of boneless codfish is a most important step in advance.

ADULTERATION IN FOOD.

To elevate the standard of food products, to put a premium on quality v. quantity, has been the object of the concerted efforts of many of our leading houses. To succeed in this meritorious work, they must have the co-operation of their customers; for what will it avail them to handle high-grade goods if there is no demand for them? If the consumer would be well served, he must lend his assistance to the producers, in so much as first to demand that he be well served, and second, to see that he is well served, rejecting all that is not as represented. To succeed in such a system would, of course, necessitate familiarity with the goods handled, and would require study, but what study could be productive of better results? Upon it depends the well-being of the community. Although the art of adulteration has been brought to great perfection, there are in most instances simple methods of detecting sophistication. Jellies, jams, marmalade, fruit, butter, etc., are articles which admit of much adulteration, both in the inspissated substance and the materials used for flavoring. The pulp of the turnip, whose characteristic flavor is easily overcome by admixture and flavoring, is a convenient and favorite material for this purpose; but may be easily detected by the aid of the microscope, the texture of the several fruit pulps for which it is liable to be substituted, being sufficiently dissimilar to be easily recognized. With Jams which contain small seeds, such as blackberry, raspberry, etc., the pulp of damaged figs is sometimes mixed. This substitution, although not apparent to the casual observer, may be detected by the microscope by the difference in texture of the pulp, as well as the difference in the seeds. For flavoring this class of preserves, artificial extracts are prepared from several of the compound ethers and appropriately colored with aniline dyes. They are to be distinguished from the genuine fruit juice by the following tests, founded upon the presence of aniline. Fuchsine dyes a woollen or silken thread a permanent rose color, the tint imparted by natural fruit juices washes out, dilute mineral acids redden the natural fruit juices, but turn those containing an aniline dye yellow, artificial syrups are reddened by carbonate of potassium, but natural syrups are not affected, and subacetate of lead precipitated red with fuchsine, but green with natural fruit. Salicylic acid was first produced in 1874 at a cost sufficiently small to permit of its being used in the arts. It was originally brought to notice on account of its inhibitory influence on putrefaction, and is now used by some packers for the purpose of preserving their goods. When pure it appears as a snow-white crystalline powder, without odor or taste, but leaving a sense of astringency on

the tongue, and irritation of the membrane of the mouth. The commercial article is, however, often very impure sodium chloride (common salt), carbonic acid and creosotic acid being the usual impurities. It may be detected in its aqueous solution by the addition of a neutral solution of ferric chloride, which develops a beautiful violet color. This is a very delicate test, one part of salicylic acid in four hundred thousand parts of water having been thus detected. The effect of this acid upon the human system is at first similar to that produced by an overdose of quinine, i. e., fullness of the head, with roaring in the ears. It is a powerful drug, and its effect is to paralyze the higher nerve tissue. In the case of spices, purchasers are apt to accept the fact of their being whole as a guarantee of their purity. This, however, is not always the case. Nutmegs are often punctured and boiled to extract the volatile oil, upon which the flavor depends, after which the orifice is so carefully closed as to defy detection, without breaking the kernel. As the loss in weight when thus manipulated is very marked, they may be recognized, but are not otherwise altered in appearance. An inferior nutmeg is occasionally met with which may be distinguished by its greater length, elliptical shape, the absence of the dark brown veins, and its comparatively feeble odor and disagreeable taste. This is the male, or wild nutmeg, and is sometimes mixed with the cultivated article. Cloves are liable to the same treatment as nutmegs, i. e., the admixture with those from which the essential oil has been extracted by distillation, and with the powdered article, where this practice is extensive, detection is nearly impossible. Ginger root, with the exception that inferior grades are sometimes substituted for the better varieties, is generally sold for what it is; but the flour is frequently adulterated with rice starch, flour of ginger, which has been exhausted in the manufacture of preparations, and occasionally brick dust and chalk; the loss of pungency occasioned by the mixture being atoned for by the addition of pepper or mustard. Tumeric is sometimes employed to give color to the adulterated powder, but may be detected by adding an alkali to the alcoholic solution, when, if tumeric acid be present, the liquid will assume a reddish-brown color.

The quality of cinnamon has a wide range of variation, the best coming from Ceylon, but even this is not constant in quality. The flavor and aroma being much affected by the character of the soil and the mode of cultivation, different localities producing different grades. Cassia bark, however, which is only a species of cinnamon, and an inferior article, is often substituted, or mixed with the true cinnamon. It may be detected, when not ground, by close inspection, as the cassia is much thicker than cinnamon

flavor less delicate, and not so strong. In the powder, cassia may be recognized by the addition of tincture of iodine to a decoction which will assume a violet tint, due to the starch contained in the cassia. This does not prove the presence of cassia, but only that starch has been in some way introduced. Allspice, from its comparative cheapness, is not liable to be adulterated, although the husk of mustard seed is sometimes mixed with it when in a powdered state; this, however, can be readily detected with the microscope. Curry powder is composed of several ingredients, of which tumeric forms the greater portion, coriander seeds and black pepper are next in amount, and a small proportion is made up of cayenne, cardamoms, cumin, and fenugreek seeds. Small quantities of ginger, cloves and allspice are sometimes used, but not in all cases. As it enters into commerce it is liable to much adulteration, large quantities of ground rice being often incorporated with the powder, and the reduction in color being made up for by the addition of red-lead. The practice of coloring curry powder with lead is pernicious in the extreme, for, unlike most spices, it is consumed in large quantities by those who are fond of it, and they are thus liable to take into their system lead in sufficient quantity to cause serious, if not dangerous results. For the sake of the additional weight, salt is often added in considerable quantity. With much care the microscope will reveal the presence of rice or other flour adulterations, but would not identify anything of an inorganic nature, further than the discernment of red earthy particles which might or might not be lead; but as no salts of iron are apt to be present, if a small quantity of the powder be shaken up with water and upon the addition of sulphide of ammonium the liquid assumes a dark or black appearance the presence of lead is indicated, and the amount by the degree of color assumed.—N. Y. Grocers' Review.

CONSUMPTION OF WOOL.

The consumption of wool, per head of population in Europe and North America in 1892 was 5.32 pounds of raw wool, and 2.82 pounds of clean wool. This was the largest consumption of record that has ever occurred, being 21.2 per cent. larger than that of 1891, which was regarded as phenomenal. The per capita consumption in 1883 was 2.49 pounds of clean wool, and since then there has been an almost steady increase. Twenty-one per cent. of the raw wool consumed enters into the manufactures of Great Britain, 56 per cent. in those of Continental Europe, and 23 per cent. in those of North America. About 40 per cent. of the wool production is manufactured in the region where grown, leaving 60 per cent. to be obtained from foreign sources.—Boston Journal of Commerce.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE PEACHES.

A Broadway fruit store exhibited the first peach of the season one day last week. It resembled a California peach. A little over four weeks ago, the peach was growing in an orchard at the Cape of Good Hope, and, with a few dozen others was packed in wood and sent by the steamship Methven Cast'e, to Southampton, England. On arriving at that port, the fruit was at once sent to Liverpool and came across the Atlantic on board the steamship Paris. The fruit, when unpacked was in excellent condition, and in flavor and appearance closely resembles the California peach. The shipment was an experiment. The peaches sold for \$1 each. In all probability more peaches, etc., will be sent from the Cape next year, to reach here about January, February and March months, when it is impossible to get the fruit from any orchard on this continent.—American Grocer.

EXPORT DUTY OF LOGS.

The following interview with Mr. Eddy, the well-known manufacturer, of Hull, was published in The Toronto Star a few days ago:

Every boy and man, girl and woman in Canada, has heard of E. B. Eddy, of Hull. If you look over your shoulder you will see it on your package of matches, your washboard, tub, etc. Thus, so it was when I saw the bold Roman head of "E. B. Eddy, Hull," on the Queen's register this morning I started out to hunt him up. Mr. Eddy is a hale and hearty old man, as full of business energy as the Chaudiere falls are full of motive power. His hair is gray and clipped quite short, his shrewd face is clean shaven, and he spoke in a sharp ringing voice, which cracks like a whip when he gets excited. He was dressed in a plain grey tweed, and wore a soft Fedora hat on his head, which he kept shoving backwards and forwards as he warmed to his subject.

"Young man, you have caught me at the right time. I was just thinking of that. There never was a better opportunity of putting ourselves on equal terms with the United States than the present, and that opportunity is being let slip. Canada holds the key of the position on this continent. And that key is not a golden key, or a silver key, or a copper key, or an iron key—no sir, but it is a pine key, a spruce key, a poplar key, and a basswood key, and that basswood key alone can open the heaviest steel burglar proof vault in the United States capital.

"Listen to me. I'm no baby. At one time I was the biggest lumberman in America. One year I got out 70,000,000 feet, so I ought to understand what I'm talking about."

"I wouldn't have come to you if I thought you didn't," said I.

"Very well then," said he, "let us go back a little—for fifteen years. So long ago as that there was an export duty on logs in this country, but it wasn't needed. The Americans had all the pine they needed in Michigan and Wisconsin, and they laughed at our export duty. They didn't want our logs. But the day came when Michigan and Wisconsin, the two geese that laid the golden eggs, were cooked for a Thanksgiving dinner, and they looked around them for something else to pluck. There was only one

way to look and that was towards Canada. But there was the export duty. Men like Charlton and that ilk came over here and a combine was formed and influence used with the Government to take off the duty, just!" said Mr. Eddy, leaping to his feet and pacing the room, "just when the duty ought to be put on. What we want now to save the country from being depleted of timber and depopulated as well is a next-door-to-prohibitory duty on lumber.

"And now, young man," said Mr. Eddy, as he leaned back in his chair and pushed his hat back, "I'm going to astonish you. We have got a belt of wood—spruce, balsam, poplar and small basswood, hundreds of miles wide, stretching from St. John's, N.B., to the western extremity of the Lake of the Woods, arching this province, that is worth all the pine that ever grew, is growing now, or ever will grow in the Dominion of Canada. It will be needed for pulp. The biggest pulp mill in the world is being built at Niagara on the American side of the river, of course, which will be fed with Canadian raw stuff—no duty. There are 1,130 pulp mills in the United States, and all these will in a short time have to depend on Canadian material. Now run up the duty to a prohibitory one and they'll have to walk all their pulp mills over into Canada or pay the duty, and in this case there won't be a question as to who pays the duty, the producer or the consumer. I'm not talking retaliation, but I don't see why our country should contribute its very life blood to build up towns and villages over the border.

"The Americans must have white pine and we are the only ones who can give it to them. If we put the duty up to \$50 a thousand they would have to have it; they must have it; that settles it.

"The Americans must have pulp—no matter what the duty is they must have pulp and they are bound to pay our price for it. This big pulp mill on the other side of the Niagara river is pretty cheeky—it should be on the side of the river where the pulp trees grow. They've got them at Lockport and Rochester, and they all fatten on our pulp trees and they get them for nothing—nothing. Before you go I want to say this, that of the timber on the North American continent we have got 90 per cent. Try and grasp the significance of that.

WORK OF THE BRADSTREET CO.

Investigations are necessary to the establishment, maintenance and protection of all that pertains to human interests—whether social, religious or mercantile.

Society protects itself by diligent enquiry concerning its every member, as to personal character, habits, and associations. The church examines its applicants as to their faith, creed and practice. The mercantile world investigates as to the character and responsibility of those who assume business relations, either locally or otherwise.

Credit cannot establish itself per se. The bell rung in the vacuum emits no sound; it needs and must have the subtle influence of the atmosphere to give it voice. So credit must be transmitted by the means of human action and personal judgment.

The progress, the development, and the commercial position of every hamlet, town or city are determined and maintained by and through its business men. If these men possess a high order of intelligence and integrity, and are actuated

by a proper spirit of enterprise, success will follow their efforts. If, however, they have no real regard for their high duty as citizens, and no just appreciation of the value of commercial credit and its potential influence, then the community will suffer, for its success is dependent wholly upon that of its individual members, communities being but the aggregation of individuals.

The Bradstreet Company is an institution which acts as a clearing house for information affecting mercantile affairs and mercantile credit, originated by and intended for business men throughout the whole world.

One great advantage arising from this organization is that information necessary for accurate judgment as to commercial credits is obtained, through the medium of its service, from various and most trustworthy sources, which would not be so complete except for its wide ramifications, nor so comprehensive except that personalities are waived, and persons supplying information know that their testimony will be held strictly confidential.

There is not a business or profession extant in which honesty of purpose and integrity of conduct is a matter of more vital importance than the service of the Bradstreet Company.

It is the representative of the business men of every community, and is engaged solely in ascertaining and supplying facts upon the strength of which business may be done with intelligence, and therefore with all reasonable assurance of success.

The Bradstreet Company has no interest in the result, whether favorable or otherwise, which the facts thus supplied may produce. Its real intent is found in representing and defending the good name of every worthy business man by supplying correct information concerning his standing, and thus defending him from those who, from selfish motives, may perhaps have uttered libels or hinted doubts or through indifference or ignorance, detracted from deserved credit.

The Bradstreet Company has been on record before the business public for nearly half a century, during which period its methods have been subjected to the most crucial tests applied by a critical and exacting public, whose needs and interests have been stimulated by the marvelous progress and phenomenal development of commercial interests. It has stood these tests, and conferred lasting benefits upon its patrons, and now includes among its clients practically all reputable mercantile and banking houses and insurance companies in this country as well as in the leading cities of the whole world.

Its archives are a mine of valuable information, and contain the detailed history of more than one and a half millions of individuals, firms and corporations engaged in active business in this and foreign countries, besides some hundreds of thousands of others who have an interest in, or who are more or less responsible for, those who assume the direction of mercantile organizations. Thus, through the wide ramifications of its service merchants in any city of the civilized world are able to make sales to or purchases from merchants of any other city, however remote—the knowledge obtainable through this great organization making this result possible. Mercantile credit is thus voiced, the field for enterprise enlarged, and the opportunities for the development of trade increased by the universality of its operations and the acknowledged impartiality of its reports.

BLEACHED CANNED CORN.

Too much cannot be said against the injurious practice of bleaching canned corn, by the use of sulphite of sodium, which has become so prevalent of late. We pride ourselves upon our progress, and with good reason in most cases, but this is an instance of retrogression, the cause of it being, simply, that the effort has not been to improve the quality of the product but to substitute something else by manipulation. Corn was originally packed just as it was taken from the cob (which process is still retained by a few), and in this comparatively dry condition could not be subjected to the quick and intense heat of the steam bath, without becoming scorched, but had to undergo the longer process of the water bath. Prepared in this manner, although it did not always present the white appearance at present so popular with many consumers, it retained the rich flavor which is characteristic of the pure article.

Competition in price has been an inducement to packers to employ methods to cheapen their product. The introduction of water, to the extent of from two to four ounces per tin, makes the use of corn too hard to be packed in the old style possible. This method has become very popular, as it reverts to the profit of the packer in three ways: First, an inferior article may be used, which, during the process of packing, absorbs the added water and becomes softened and whitened; second, the additional water, being thus absorbed, adds largely to the original bulk; and third, the water thus added makes it possible to employ the steam bath instead of the more tedious process of cooking in hot water. It then became necessary to cut under the prices of corn packed in this way, and in order to use an article, inferior even to the second grade, recourse was had to a chemical bleaching agent. This is directly detrimental, both to the corn and to the consumer's health. Treated with sulphite of sodium, the bleaching agent usually employed, the corn is deprived of its natural rich flavor, which is not replaced by the sugar added and the chemical, being a powerful alkali, is highly detrimental to the coating of the stomach, so much so, in fact, that in some cases it is not retained. These methods have become so general of late, that it is a difficult matter to obtain corn which has not been subjected to one or the other of the bleaching processes, and it is high time that consumers, and dealers generally, should protest against this abuse in such a manner as to cause a speedy reform. While whitening may be a desirable feature in corn, but if obtained at the expense of quality, it is objectionable, and if, in addition, wholesomeness is sacrificed, it behooves the consumer to ascertain what he is putting in his stomach.—Grocers' Monthly Review.

YOUR COFFEE TRADE.

The subjoined is a digest of an article that recently appeared in Merchants' Review, and, although it was written for the trade in the United States the Canadian grocer may also find it interesting.

The coffee trade of the average grocer ought to be worth cultivating. Usually a fair margin of profit can be obtained on the article, while the demand is more extensive and steady than for perhaps any other article in the grocer's stock which pays as well to handle. Americans are great coffee drinkers. Although the per capita consumption of this country is less than that of Holland and perhaps several German states, yet the United States consumes a much larger quantity per annum than any other nation, and more than half the quantity that is consumed in the whole of Europe. Retail grocers in this country therefore do not need to exert themselves in order to create a demand for the article, as they often do in the case of tea or with some new and profitable specialty that is not extensively advertised; all that is required is that the demand should be cultivated and turned into the channels that will benefit the dealer himself. There are goods put up in nearly every jobbing centre that would go far to wreck the reputation of the strongest house in the business. Of this class are the gift goods that require expensive articles as a stimulus to retailers to handle them. No grocer who hopes to build up a lasting business can afford to meddle with such goods. If the presents are needed by the dealer he had better buy them separately. He can get them at actually lower prices than he will pay if he takes them with coffee, tea, spices, etc.

A good grade of coffee, offered at a fair price, has few superiors in the grocery trade as a trade winner. Like butter, or possibly flour, coffee is usually considered as a criterion of the grocer's skill as a buyer and his honesty as a seller. If a family can depend upon getting good value in coffee and butter at a certain grocer's, that grocer will eventually obtain their entire patronage. This fact is overlooked by too many of the smaller dealers, who expect that because their stores are conveniently located the whole trade of a neighborhood will be theirs. These dealers are apt to neglect the important matter of quality in regard to the two staples, and in consequence find the tea and coffee stores and the butter and cheese stores absorbing the most profitable portion of their sales. The victims denounce the dealers in the specialties for cutting prices, although it is a mystery how a dealer in a few articles can cut under the dealer in many—the tea and coffee stores not being able to make up for losses on coffee by sales of vegetables and fruits, and the hundred and more articles sold by regular grocers. It is not a question of price that

draws so much trade to the big tea and coffee company's emporiums. Many of their patrons are well-to-do people who can afford to pay good prices, and are willing to do so, but they desire a good article and are forced to go to people who will supply it.

All the above is intended to impress upon the minds of our readers the first essential to the cultivation of a large and remunerative coffee trade, which is, a good article. Be at some pains to procure it, and then put your best efforts forth to advertise the fact and draw trade away from the big tea and coffee stores, which for many years have thriven at the expense of hundreds of retail grocers. Do not purchase in too large quantities, but have your roasted coffees as fresh as possible, and, if you can, put in a mill so that you will be able to grind a customer's coffee while he or she waits; it will be a step in the right direction. Have leaflets printed calling the attention of the public to your specialty, coffee, and put one in every package that leaves the store. Strive to make your store famous for the quality and good value of its coffee. If you can sell all the coffee used in the neighborhood of your store, you can supply the remainder of the wants of the residents.

ABOUT TEA.

If grocers would instruct their patrons how to make tea properly, they would have less complaint about poor tea. The fact is we get just as good tea in this country as is grown anywhere, contrary to the popular opinion that the best tea is never imported, but kept for royalty. People will often purchase a fine, close, hard-rolled tea, firm and strong in itself, and they put in a big drawing, wrongly thinking because the tea is fine it requires more. They proceed to boil it, and thus extract the bitter principle, and then condemn the tea and blame the merchant. They buy a coarse, low-priced tea because they mistakenly think it cheaper, and they put in a scant drawing because of its bulky nature, and they boil that or steep it until they get a bad instead of a good flavor, and then condemn both tea and grocer. Few people can prepare tea or coffee fit to drink. A native Chinaman will make an inferior grade of tea appear good by his method of drawing it. The proper way to draw tea is to have the water boiling, allow a teaspoonful of medium tea to the cup; put the tea in the cup, pour the boiling water on, give it a gentle stirring, and by the time it is cool enough to sip the tea is made. Boiling and long steeping injures the best of tea and the best of stomachs.

"How did you like the sermon?" asked the minister of the drummer. "Oh, I liked some parts of it first rate," was the reply. "Your remarks about sins of omission didn't hit me, but when you talk about those of commission I must say you were getting pretty close."—Washington Star.

Hillwattée Tea!!

The vessel carrying our Hillwattée arrived at Halifax on 11th, and we expect to make shipments the first of next week. This is the Tea the consumer "stays with." Our sales are steadily increasing. NOT boomed to-day and dead to morrow, but a steady increase all the time.

One of the largest and oldest grocers in Ontario, said to our traveller the other day :—" I consider Hillwattée Tea by far 'the best package Tea on the market,' and I have handled the most of them."

Another customer in the West says :—" I have never seen anything equal to it, send me another chest."

Lucas, Steele & Bristol, Wholesale . . . Selling Agents Hamilton, Ont.

A steadily increasing Trade is the best . . . evidence that our . . . Standard Lines of . . . Teas

Mallawalla, Dalukola

Imperial Congou and Russian Congou Give entire satisfaction

Mallawalla is packed in ½ and 1 lb. packages, 50 lb. cases. Dalukola and Imperial Congou and Russian Congou are bulk (not package) teas, and put up in 80 and 100 lb. metal lined cases.

If you are desirous of extending your Tea trade order a sample package and watch the result. We have a perfect system of advertising and guarantee satisfaction. Try it and be convinced.

A full assortment of "WANZER SOAPS" in Stock

W. H. GILLARD & CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS Hamilton, Ont.



Have posted through Ontario an Illustrated Booklet showing how the tea is grown, how prepared, and how packed. The public appreciate such valuable information, and the Grocers are selling this great Tea like hot cakes. Send in your orders quickly, as our stock in store and afloat is clearing out rapidly.

James Turner & Co., Wholesale Agents Hamilton

"MONSOON" PURE INDIAN TEA. Always reliable, never changes. In cases of 60 1-lb. caddies, or 120 halves.

TO MEET A GROWING DEMAND FOR PURE CEYLON TEA WE HAVE INTRODUCED

THE "MONSOON CEYLON"

These Teas are packed in the same well-known style as the popular "Monsoon Indians" and retail at the same prices.

We have a large and varied stock of INDIAN and CEYLON TEAS. Most of our teas being specially packed for us in half chests, and shipped direct from the country of growth, arrive in splendid condition not having been opened and turned out in London.

Write for Samples.

STEEL, HAYTER & CO.

11 AND 13 FRONT ST. EAST

Growers' and Importers, Toronto.

FLAVOR OF JAPAN TEA.

The slightly unpleasant taste of Japan teas, which militates against its European consumption, may be accounted for by the sulphur and petroleum springs which are found in the vicinity of many tea-producing districts, writes Robert O. Fielding, in American Grocer. At Nutsu, especially, the ground is thoroughly impregnated with petroleum, which has a decided effect on all vegetation.

Kami-bayashi, a tea merchant at Uji, about 1570 A.D., was the first to introduce matting-covers raised on poles about eight feet above the ground—the tree bushes are from four to five feet high—so that people at work can walk under it comfortably and attend to the first crop of leaves. When this is over the roof is taken down and put away in houses or sheds set apart for it, till the next year. Its object is to protect the bushes from the cold dew which reddens the young leaves and gives a bitter taste. It evidently diminishes the radiation of heat from the ground and leaves and thus the nocturnal cooling; the softened light at the same time, lengthens the internodes of the young shoots and make the leaves more tender (maybe this matting roof has something to do, as well as the sulphur and petroleum springs mentioned above, with causing the peculiar flavor characteristic of Japanese teas, for I do not know that it is used in any of the other tea producing countries, China, India, Ceylon, or Java, the teas of which countries are similar in character). When riding through the country in June at the time when the young leaves which yield the first quality of green tea, are fully developed, one notices that the whole country about Uji is under matting, over which the head of the horseman just rises, so that with the exception of the distant hills and mountains and the roofs of the homesteads, the landscape is hidden from view.



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.

PERSONAL MENTION.

The name of T. R. Allison, Bloor street, is up for membership in the Toronto Retail Grocers' Association.

Mr. George Musson has been confined to his house since Friday. A threatened attack of typhoid fever is the cause, and his friends will be pleased to know that he is improving.

Mr. E. A. Agar, who has been with Eby, Blain & Co. for the last five years has been appointed to a position in the counting room of the Empire newspaper.

Mr. Youell of Aylmer, who represents Sloan & Crowther in that district, was in town this week replenishing his samples. He speaks hopefully of the business prospects in the section he covers.

F. W. Vanluven has transferred his services from Stuart, Harvey & Co. who are retiring from business to MacPherson, Glassco & Co., Hamilton. He will cover his old ground. Macpherson & Co. were fortunate in getting his services as he is one of the most popular travellers on the road.

We regret to learn that Mr. T. G. Ballentyne, of the well-known firm of Ballentyne, Johnson & Co., is compelled to sever his connection with the firm and seek a climate where the winters are less severe, for the benefit of Mrs. Ballentyne's health. Since coming here about two years ago, Mr. Ballentyne has shown keen business foresight and abilities peculiarly adapted to the grocery trade, and combined with Mr. Johnston's abilities, the firm have done much to elevate the grocery business in our city. We wish him success—*Sherbrooke Gazette*.

HAD NO MONEY BUT COULD WORK.

Nothing does more to rouse and deepen enthusiasm among the young than the story of the heroism and patience that make up the life history of some of the men of to-day. We have in mind says an exchange a tale of Vermont grit which recently came to our notice. The story begins with the reading of the will of the father of a tall, raw-boned youth: "I leave to my beloved son a heritage of poverty. May it be to him a higher gift than a mine of wealth. May he use it to the best advantage, so that when it comes his turn to give up his worldly possessions, he may go to the God of his fathers with clean hands and a clean heart." The young man rose to his feet, a new dignity in his bearing, his face set firm as a rock as he said, "I accept my heritage of poverty and hardship and will battle with it with clean hands." There was a contemptuous laugh from his uncle, followed by the question, "Have you got five cents to your name?" "I have what is better," he replied, holding up his ten fingers, "I can work." There was many a fierce battle for the penniless orphan, which

sometimes showed itself in the hopeless droop of the shoulders, but with a long pull and a strong pull at such times, he worked on and has made a success of his life work. "Nothing wonderful in it," grunted an old neighbor who had watched him all the way, "take a level-headed boy with ten fingers and an honest heart aching to do his utmost wherever he is, and of course he's going to make a success no matter what he undertakes."

CHATS WITH BUSINESS MEN.

"The consumption of canned tomatoes, corn and peas, is likely to be much larger this season than ever before," remarked a Front street man to me Tuesday. "You see most retailers are selling these goods three for a quarter, and they tell me that consumers who come in for perhaps one can take three when they learn the price. The result of this is obvious. At one time the stocks now on hand would have been too much for us; but with the altered condition of affairs it is likely to be the other way with us this season," he concluded, with a smile of satisfaction.

 "Those people who are talking about the consumption of syrup being smaller notwithstanding the lowness in price don't know what they are talking about," said one in the trade to me. "Why, my dear fellow, I never saw it so large," he concluded, with an emphatic gesticulation.

 I hear complaints from some retail grocers regarding the milk permits taken out by them. "When I paid down a dollar for my permit," said one, "it was with the understanding that I was to get it back again when the regular license fee was paid. That license fee has been paid, but still I have heard nothing about my dollar. Inspector Awde, I understand, has been spoken to by others who are in a similar position to myself, and all the satisfaction they could get was the inference from the Inspector that the fee was never legally imposed. How far this is true I cannot say. One thing I do know—I haven't got my dollar back."

 "Yes, it is true that a moral wave is sweeping over the City Travellers' Association," remarked a member to me a few days ago. "You know at one time commercial travellers were rather a drunken lot. In fact, to be able to drink lots of whisky seemed then to be looked upon as a necessary qualification. Things are different now, I can tell you," he continued quietly stroking his moustache. "Why, if some customers even happen to snell liquor upon you they'll have nothing more to do with you. Well, regarding this moral wave. There is, as you know, what may be termed an inner circle within the City Travellers' Association. Its object is to induce commercials to lead sober and upright lives, and it's doing good work, too. Oh, the commercial traveller is quite a different man from what he used to be, I can tell you."

BYSTANDER.

JAPAN TEAS

We have a few select lots of Japan Teas and can make it worth your asking us for samples when in need.

H. P. Eckardt & Co., Toronto.
WHOLESALE GROCERS,

**FOOD
FOR
BABIES**



STERILIZED.

Pronounced by Physicians to be

**Free
From
DISEASE GERMS.**

DELAFIELD, MCGOVERN & CO.,

91 Hudson St., Sole Agents.
NEW YORK.

33 RIVER STREET,
CHICAGO.

215 CALIFORNIA ST.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

For sale in Canada by

AMES TURNER & CO
Hamilton, Ont.

HUDON, HEBERT & CIE.,

Wholesale Grocers

—AND—

Wine Importers,

304, 306 St. Paul St.,
143, 145 Commissioners St.

MONTREAL, CANADA.

WE OFFER TO THE TRADE - - -

American Syrup in barrels.

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

Choice Barbadoes Molasses in puncheons, barrels and half barrels.

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

L. CHAPUT, FILS & CIE, WHOLESALE GROCERS Montreal

Your Stock is not Complete WITHOUT BENS DORP COCOA

Best and Most Economical Cocoa in Use

CAVERHILL, ROSE, HUGHES & CO.

.. MONTREAL ..

JUST RECEIVED:

Finest "Namunas" (Indian Green) in half chests, unequalled for blending with Black Tea.

REGAN, WHITE & CO. - - - Montreal



[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.]

The new building of the Montreal Board of Trade is rapidly approaching completion.

H. Pangman, grocer, Sunderland, is moving into his new store just west of his present stand.

D. M. Smith, Beaverton is giving up business. There is a good opening for a live man here.

T. H. Morton, Little Britain is enlarging his store, as his premises are not suitable for his increasing business.

The wife of Mr. William Parkhill, grocer, Queen Street west, who has been ill, for some time, is still unwell.

The capital stock of the John H. Allan Seed Company, of Pictou and Cape Vincent N. Y., will be increased to \$35,000.

The third annual Food and Health Exposition was opened, in New York, on the 7th inst., and is credited with being a success.

Neil McFadden who has been in Lindsay for the past two years in the dry goods business, is returning to his old stand in Sunderland. No place like home, after all.

Mr. John Mills, traveller for the Dalton Soap Works, is lying dangerously ill at his residence, Winchester and Sackville streets. Blood turning to water is the trouble.

Pork packing in St. Louis during the past winter season was the smallest since 1869, and but once in twenty years has the winter's kill in Chicago been so small as this season.

After spending the evening out, when you return home take a cup of Burnham's Clam Bouillon before retiring: it will make you sleep sweetly. Served instantly with a little hot water.

It is reported that the value of the egg product of the United States last year reached \$200,000,000 and the value of poultry about \$100,000,000, a grand total of \$300,000,000 value in a single year.

The annual meeting of the Peterboro Board of Trade was held on Thursday night and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President, Robert Fair; vice-president, B. Shortly; secretary-treasurer, Hampden Burnham.

The Maritime Grocer is informed that the total importation of American oil into the Maritime Provinces for 1892 exceeded 50,000

barrels out of a probable consumption of 65,000 barrels, and that upon the oil imported a duty aggregating \$189,000 was paid.

By last mail it is learned that the Indian Tea Association gives final figures of the season's crop, which show an outturn of 113½ millions against the revised estimate of 118 millions, and a probable export to the United States Kingdom of 106¾ millions.

A local firm complain they recently were obliged to sign a contract with an American firm from whom they bought goods agreeing to pay for them in gold or its equivalent. They say this has not been practiced since the war and indicates the small amount of faith the American firm in question has in its currency.

In announcing a uniform rate for collection of bills, the New York Retail Grocers' Union says it remains to be seen whether or not the new move will be beneficial. Fifteen per cent is now charged on all accounts, whether young, old or outlawed, and the collector is paid a stated salary per month.

Mr. J. D. Irving, who has been in the grocery business in this city for the past 16 years on Lippincott street and latterly on Bathurst near C. P. R., track, has passed over to the great majority. Mr. Irving had been ill for about seven months. Mr. Albert Irving, in the sample room at Sloan & Crowther's, is a son of deceased.

The proprietors of the new pork factory at London have written stating that they will defer arrangements for housing the employes they intend bringing to London from England and Denmark in the spring until their return to the city. It is said that local men will build a number of cottages near the factory for the purpose of renting.

Jimmy Fox of Toronto astonished the natives of Little Britain at a concert lately held in that thriving little town, by singing that soul stirring song "They pulled me back again." Jimmy is quite a success as a concert singer, and his efforts were greeted with applause. It is reported that a man stopped the bus on the morning after the concert and wanted to "pull him back again."

A prominent Brooklyn grocer is "in deep water." He lately took a trip west. Among other curiosities he brought home was a photograph of an elegantly furnished room which he claimed to have occupied in a prominent Chicago hotel. The picture shows very plainly a pair of lady's slippers and a work-basket. "Our friend," says Retail Grocers' Advocate "has offered several explanations to his wife who remained at home, but all to no purpose."

A member of the Grand Haven, Mich., Association says: "We have had a retail grocers' association here for nearly a year and are receiving daily benefits from the movement. We have a uniform price, which prevents us from selling our goods at sacrifice and also protects us from dead-beats

and those who are slow and not worthy of credit. The association is a grand success and is doing more good than any other organization we have ever had, as it creates better feeling, larger profits and less losses in business."

In 1868, the consumption of manufactured tobacco in the United States was 1.30 pounds per capita, and 16.7 cigars; in 1878, 2.31 pounds and 40.5 cigars, and 3.5 cigarettes. In 1888, the consumption of manufactured was 3.23 pounds per capita, 61.4 cigars, and 29.7 cigarettes.

At the last meeting of the Montreal Chamber De Commerce, Mr. L. E. Geoffrion drew attention to what might be termed some glaring discrepancies existing in the duties assessed by the Customs authorities upon imported wines and liquors. He cited two cases in which the duties imposed upon two different firms for substantially the same goods varied very considerably. It was resolved to lay the matter before the Minister of Customs on the occasion of his next visit to Montreal.

The cultivation of sugar beets in England is evidently being fostered. According to the London Grocer, the sugar factory at Lavham, Suffolk, is about to be restarted by a company, and tenders are invited by the management from farmers in Suffolk and Essex for the supply this year of 30,000 tons of roots, at prices to be arranged between producer and representative of the new company.

"Any stric'lies?" said the grocer's young man, in a matter-of-fact, business-like tone, to the lady of the house. "Any what?" was the surprised answer. "Stric'lies," said the young man, "stric'ly fresh eggs." And thus is language made.—N. Y. Sun.

If you are a grocer, are you selling soap, canned tomatoes, etc., at less than you could buy them for to-day at wholesale? If you are doing so, what are you in business for? It can't be to make money. Your only excuse is that your neighbor is doing the same thing. The chances are that your neighbor would do nothing of the sort, if you did not.—Northwest Trade.



"CAIRN'S"

HOME-MADE
MARMALADE

New Season's Make now Ready
for Shipment

Blaklock Bros.

GENERAL AGENTS
MONTREAL

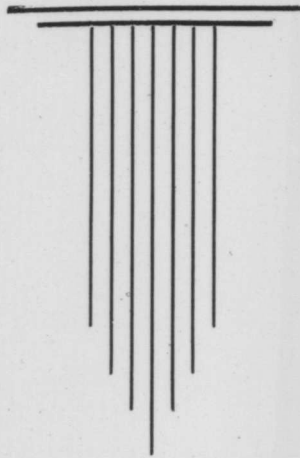
WRIGHT & COPP, Toronto Agents

J. F. EBY

HUGH BLAIN

WE

Find our
Trade for



BATGER'S
LONDON, ENG.

“Nonpareil”
Table Jellies

STEADILY INCREASING

Every Merchant who has handled these goods can testify to their selling quality. Put up in 1/2 pts., pts. and qts. packages, following flavors :

Lemon, Orange, Vanilla, Raspberry,
Strawberry, Pineapple,
Red Currant, Noyeau, Punch, Maderia.

**This
is a
Pure**



Ceylon and Indian Tea

Blended by the most skilful teamen, and is free from adulteration. This tea being very strong a smaller quantity than usual will be sufficient. Put up in 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. leaded pkgs., and 5 lb. tins. A Trial Order is Solicited.

EBY, BLAIN & CO., Wholesale Agents
WHOLESALE GROCERS, TORONTO



Canadian Grocers

Attention

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

Tobacco

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

EMPIRE
TOBACCO
Co.

MONTREAL

DRY GOODS.

Another draggy week has found a mean existence, and, coming after a more cheerful two weeks has caused the dry goods houses and men to have rather dull appearances. For general dry goods this present month is a sort of between seasons month, and there have been no fine Sundays as yet to make men and women ashamed of their old clothes. In the rural districts roads are bad and trade is very slow. This reacts on the wholesale houses and makes business very dull. Nevertheless letter orders are brisk, and quite a number of buyers are on the market. Some of the travellers are thinking about starting out, and some have gone, but a great many are still in the city. Whatever the present may be, the prospects are exceedingly bright for a smart spring trade.

Payments during the last three weeks of February were very slow; but the 4th of March was productive of fairly good payments. Renewals were numerous as usual, but not more so. Since then payments have been fair from all over Ontario; but are never really good during March. Some dealers complain that the North-west trade is rotten; that even in Winnipeg it is impossible to collect accounts. On the contrary, one house declares that its customers in the west have met their paper well, and they have had no defaulters. This must be due to extra carefulness in choosing customers, for the experience of other houses is certainly discouraging. It is rumored that one house has withdrawn its northwest traveller, and others are contemplating the same movement.

Purple veilings are the correct thing at present, and all available stocks have been cleaned up. The demand is not expected to continue beyond April 1st.

Haircloth has gone up 20 per cent. This is due to the fact that an American house took larger orders than it could fill for these goods. It is being used as stiffening for ladies' skirts, as it gives a crinoline appearance to the skirt, and is not softened by moisture. Stocks are light in Toronto, as the American mentioned sent a traveller into the market who picked up every available pelce.

German goods are slow in arriving. The slowness in hosiery is due to a recent rise in yarns in that country, and manufacturers are anxious to buy cheap yarns and still get good prices. With regard to other classes of goods, the reason is much the same.

NOTES

Mr. Begg and Mr. Dewar, buyers for the woollen and carpet departments respectively of John Macdonald & Co., have returned from their semi-annual trip to Great Britain, and have secured the latest novelties for future trade. Mr. Blackey has left for the foreign markets to secure the latest styles of neckwear and furnishings and the newest ideas in haberdashery.

W. R. Brock & Co., are showing some novelties in 6-quarter Irish suitings. The patterns run wholly in mixtures. Black and blue serges in chevrot and bare-cut finishes are in great demand from this house at present.

In veilings, Wyld, Grasett & Darling are showing a range of new novelties in all colors. Navy and gold, cardinal and black are among the leading combin-

ations of chenille spots and nets for the spring trade. Cardinal, tan, and grey hosiery for ladies and children are in great demand at present to match colored shoes and slippers, and this house has a full stock of these in cashmere, cotton and lisle.

Alexander & Anderson report a good trade since the time of the millinery openings. They keep their stock well assorted by means of repeat orders and every other possible mercantile device.

Wyld, Grasett & Darling have experienced a big demand for fancy vestings. They have a nice range of these goods. Their serges are well assorted as to quality and price, and the very numerous orders prove their superiority.

Lace and muslin curtains have been restocked by Alexander & Anderson, and they now have an extra large exhibit for the spring trade. They are also pushing hemp carpets, unions, tapestries and Brussels, of which they carry a very fair assortment.

Caldecott, Burton & Spence have received a very large shipment of French Bengalines in all the exquisite shades of the coming season. In dress trimmings they have shades to exactly match the dress materials, together with beaded gimps, mosses, and fringes. They have complete shipments of Swiss embroideries which were late in delivery on account of the exceptionally heavy demand which has sprung up from the United States. A large number of cases of silk and lisle gloves have been opened up in all colors and in every size.

French printed flannels for ladies' wrappers and children's garments are shown in great variety in spots and stripes by Alexander & Anderson. These are new goods in the latest styles and colorings.

W. R. Brock & Co. are making a special display of cashmere hosiery from 4 inch to 9 1-2 inch in plain and ribbed goods superior in value to anything heretofore shown by them, and they claim that they are the best value in the market. Their numbers in women's sizes to retail at 25 and 50 cents are lines which every live retail merchant should have for leaders. Further shipments of ladies' and children's ribbed cotton and silk underwear are to hand and back orders are being rapidly filled.

Mr. Anderson, of Alexander & Anderson, has gone to England to look up novelties for the spring trade.

Very noticeable amongst Gordon, Mackay & Co.'s excellent display of dress goods is a range of silk check serges in a large assortment of colorings, the newest in the trade.

The special purchase by W. R. Brock & Co., of 6,000 dozen American ribbed cotton vests, a line which they have designated "Rattler," has been sold throughout the whole of Canada, and has proved to be a line which found no competitor. They are receiving several cases a week, and cannot keep pace with the orders, as parties who had as many as a hundred dozen in January have sent in repeats already for a similar amount. They can be retailed at 3 for 25 cents, and allow a good margin to the retailer.

German cotton half-hose in blacks, tans, and silk figured on black ground, as shown by Gordon, Mackay & Co., at prices from \$1.50 to \$2.25, are in great demand. These are particularly attractive, and the orders to be filled show how the trade generally have taken to them.

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

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

**FOR DAIRY
BUTTER
OR DRESSED
POULTRY**

Write or Wire

**PARSONS
PRODUCE CO.**

WINNIPEG—MANITOBA

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

REPRESENTING:

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

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

NOTICE

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

VANCOUVER, B.C.

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

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

Their Flavoring Extracts are of the choicest
quality.

EPPS'S COCOA

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

LAURENCE GIBB

Provision Merchant,
88 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,

Also at
Liverpool and Glasgow. England.

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

W. GIBBINS & CO.,

Commission and
Manufacturers' Agent,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

JAS. DICKSON & CO.,

26 WEST MARKET STREET,

Provision and Commission Merchants.

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

Eggs are 17c. to-day; Butter 20 to 25c. for good
to choice; Dried Apples 5 to 5½c.; Green Apples
1.25 to \$2.00; Beans \$1.30 to \$1.50 per bus.; Pot-
atoes 90c. to \$1.00; Honey 5c. for Buckwheat, 6c.
for Clover.

Consignments of Above
Solicited.

J. F. Young & Co.

Produce, Strictly Commissions,

74 FRONT ST., EAST

.. TORONTO ..

PARK, BLACKWELL & CO.

(Limited.)

— SUCCESSORS TO —

**JAS. PARK & SON,
TORONTO.**

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

Write for Price List.

PUT

**TEXAS BALSAM
IN STOCK**

The Great Healer for all kinds of wounds on
Horses and Cattle. \$3.00 worth only costs you
\$1.50. Express prepaid. Cash with order.

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

Sample 25c. postpaid.

**S. K. MOYER,
Commission Merchant**

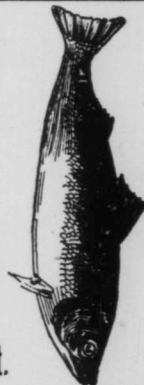
And dealer in foreign and
domestic fruits, fish,
poultry, etc.

SPECIALTIES DURING LENT

Oysters, Manitoba White
Fish, Salmon Trout, Had-
dock, Steak Cod, Market Cod,
Sea Herring, Finnan Haddie
and Labrador Herring.

ORDERS SOLICITED

76 Colborne St., Toronto, Ont.



GEORGE McWILLIAM.

FRANK EVERIST.

McWILLIAM & EVERIST

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

FIGS, DATES, NUTS,

ALMERIA GRAPES, ETC.,

Florida Oranges are now arriving in car lots,
stock fine, also Messina Lemons. Will fill
all orders at lowest possible price.

J. CLEGHORN & SON

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, March 16, 1893.
GROCERIES.

The condition of the country roads is bad and interferes a good deal with business. Travellers report that in some places the roads are almost impassable even with a light buggy and a team of horses. Business under such conditions naturally exhibits a falling off in volume, and payments too are a little slower than they were. Trade, however, has a decidedly healthy tone. Wholesalers, travellers and country merchants unite in this opinion, and all anticipate a brisk spring and summer trade. Nothing particularly new has developed on this market during the week. An unconcerned air, bred of the belief that activity will come when the roads improve, characterizes everyone. In fact in spite of present adverse circumstances business is fair. Coffees continue in fair demand and firm. Quiet and firm is the continued state of the dried fruit market. In nuts the feature is a marked advance in peanuts. Ginger still continues to attract the most attention in the spice line. The quietness in sugars is more pronounced than a week ago and refiners can scarcely be said to be as independent, although for future delivery they are as firm as ever in their views. Molasses and syrups remain in much about the same position as before. Teas continue to occupy a strong position and the demand is much about the same, except for Ceylons, which are in little demand. Soap continues firm and unchanged. Canned goods are without material change.

COFFEES.

The market remains in much about the same position. Local demand is fairly good for really good Rio coffees, which continues scarce and firm at 21 to 22c. One house on the street has received an invoice for Rios now on the way which show that the price is the highest yet paid. The movement is confined to small parcels, and business in coffees is on the whole quiet.

DRIED FRUIT.

The market continues to rule steady. Currants are still the most active commodity in fruits, other lines being still quiet. Stocks of Valencia raisins are gradually getting into smaller compass, both here and in New York. Demand here is merely ordinary at 4½ to 5½c. for off-stalk and at 6½ to 7½c. for layers, and prices are firm at these figures. Currants are firm and in demand at from 6 to 6½c. for barrels and half-barrels

and at 6½ to 8½c. for cases. Fine good fruit is scarce. In dates and figs there is the ordinary retail trade doing at unchanged prices. Prunes are in fair demand for season at 7¼ to 8½c. for cases; there are no hogsheads here. There has been a strong advance in peanuts. Almonds are getting into smaller compass and in New York prices are higher. It would cost more than present selling price to lay fresh stock down here.

RICE AND SPICES.

Ginger is still gradually increasing in price and there is a firmer feeling in cloves. Rice remain quiet and unchanged.

SUGAR.

On account of the bad roads and the small amount of business doing some of the agents of the refineries have been offering to take bids. On some medium yellows there has perhaps been a trifle of shading done, but in the others the refiners have refused to make concessions. Refiners say that present prices do not pay them, and as they profess to feel perfectly certain that the market will go higher they appear to be unconcerned, and up to the present they positively refuse to make contracts for future delivery.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Syrups continue scarce, with demand for low grade fair. The prices obtaining are 30 to 35c. for low grade, 38 to 42c. for mediums and 45 to 55c. for brights. There is just an ordinary demand for molasses at 30 to 35c. for New Orleans and at 32 to 38c. for West Indian.

TEAS.

The position of the market seems to be as strong as ever. Buyers are reported to be more numerous and as there is nothing coming in stocks are gradually getting into smaller compass. The demand continues principally for the low and medium grades, although a little more enquiry is heard for the dearer grades. The English market is reported to be very strong on low grade teas.

MARKET NOTES.

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

Tallow is 1c. lower on the local market for rendered.

Eby, Blain & Co. state that California loose muscatels are in splendid stock.

Maple syrup is arriving this week, and is selling at 75 to 85c. per gallon, wine measure.

There is a better demand on the local market for fine Ceylon teas than a week ago.

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

T. Kinnear & Co. are offering special bargains in No. 1 Labrador herring and No. 1 shore herring; also pure cod fish in two-pound blocks.

The soap market continues strong. Manufacturers report difficulty in getting material, and claim that the recent advance does not cover the advance in raw material. Under these conditions they refuse to make concessions.

There has been a strong advance in peanuts. Fire the other day destroyed several thousand bags in the South, and it is thought

that this probably had something to do with the advance.

N. Y. Bulletin says that present prices for California prunes look rather high, but the current demand reveals in unmistakable manner the fact that supplies are low and the assortment very much broken.

Read W. H. Gillard & Co's advertisement on page 11. On their special brands of teas they report steadily increasing sales, and the numerous repeat orders from those who have tried a package is certainly the best guarantee of excellence.

The Counter Tea Mixer advertised by W. H. Gillard & Co., in our issue of 28th January and 10th February, is turning out a great success. Every merchant, we understand, who has one is delighted with it and would not be without it for many times its cost.

Sloan & Crowther are offering a special Indian blend of tea of which they are to have control for this market. It is branded "Sangalia." As they have a limited supply only they have not yet commenced to push the sale. It is jobbing at 35 and 40. The quality is said to be very fine.

The condition of the money market is doubtless an obstacle in the way of realization of expected profits on 3-lb. canned tomatoes purchased at \$1.12½ to \$1.15 per dozen, but some operators hold firmly to the idea that \$1.25 will be paid before new goods come upon the market.—New York Bulletin.

Eby, Blain & Co. are receiving 100 cases of Bendsorp's Royal Dutch Cocoa. The manufacturers of this cocoa have just been awarded the contract for supplying the visitors at the World's Fair. An idea of the magnitude of this contract may be obtained when it is stated that the tables are one mile and a half long and will seat 10,000 people.

Gorman Eckert & Co., spice manufacturers of London, are putting on the market a very fine French mustard. It is a very fine article and is put up in neat glass vessels which are useful when empty, and should be a good seller. No retailer need hesitate in recommending this mustard to their customers. It is being placed with the wholesale trade generally, and we would recommend the retail dealers to place a trial order.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

New large rolls of dairy butter are coming in more freely, but general receipts cannot be called liberal. Really fine butter is scarce. Demand is good but buyers and sellers are somewhat apart on the quality. Good dairy rolls ranging in price from 19 to 22c. is what there is the most enquiry for, the greater part being taken at about 20c. and it must be good stock and free of culls to fetch this figure. Strictly five dairy tub sells at 19 to 20c. concessions having to be made for anything off in flavor. Pound rolls are quoted at 22 to 24c. Bakers' butter is still scarce and wanted at from 15 to 17c. The market for creamery butter continues to rule dull, receipts being almost nil and demand poor. What people are looking for at the moment

(Continued on page 22.)



**"KENT"
Bottled
Pickles**

Are packed only in 20 oz. bottles—full measure—in cases of 2 Dozen. Half-Barrels of 3 Dozen, and Barrels of 5 Dozen, always carefully packed. Quality never varies. They are trade winners. Sold through the wholesale trade.

THE KENT CANNING & PICKLING CO.
CHATHAM, ONT.

THE "Lion Brand"

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

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

Fish Wholesale lots only.

FRESH, CURED AND FROZEN fish, of all kinds, from first hands, **LOWEST PRICES.**
L. H. DOBBIN, - MONTREAL.

BEAVER BRAND PICKLES

Best Value
in Canada



Send for
Quotations

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

UNDERSTAND THEIR BUSINESS

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

MY DEAR SIR:—

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

Yours sincerely,

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

The Imperial Rubber Stamp Works

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

Estimates given. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

102 ADELAIDE ST. WEST - - - TORONTO.

**SITUATION WANTED.
MARATIME PROVINCES.**

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

MAPLE PRODUCTS.

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

Address

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

Boy
Brand
Corn



DAILEY'S

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

Boy
Brand
Tomatoes



HAVE YOU TRIED OUR

Epicure Corn and Sifted Select Peas

If not, send for Sample Order.

Leading Grocers

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

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



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

CANNED GOODS.

TORONTO.

While there has been considerable movement during the week, business has not acquired that briskness that characterized it some two or three weeks ago. At the same time the amount of business doing is satisfactory and values are firmly maintained. Stocks held are in no instance heavy, and in some lines it looks as if they will be exhausted before the season is over. Demand continues good for tomatoes, and the second class stock reported last week to be offering seems to be pretty well cleaned out. Prices are unchanged, still ranging firm at 85c. to \$1. Stocks of corn are not large, and it is an open question whether there will be enough. Demand is good and prices are well maintained at 85c. to \$1. A fine honey, sweet brand is being shown at \$1.40, which is just as fine as that formerly imported and sold at \$2.10. Demand for peas continues good at 85c. to \$1 for ordinary and at \$1.40 for sifted. For beans there is just the usual ordinary demand. The demand continues to improve for canned fruits and stocks are rather on the light side, particularly in those lines where last year there was a small crop. Demand is gradually increasing for salmon and the market is strong; prices range from \$1.25 to \$1.80. Canned meats continue strong, but the demand is merely of the character usual at this season.

MONTREAL.

The canned goods market does not show any new feature at the moment. It is said that several lots of salmon now en route from Liverpool, have been disposed of here, but no particulars can be learned. One of the principal packers cleared out his holdings of tomatoes a few days ago at 77c., and single cases can now be had at 90c.

MARKETS—Continued

is a good dairy butter. Fresh made creamery is quoted at 25c. for tubs and 27c. for pound prints. These are outside figures, and inferior quality can be bought as low as 21c.

A few holders of cheese in the west have been trying to press car lots on this market during the last few days. As the market would not absorb them an easy feeling has developed, although there has been no actual change in prices. Business at the moment is of a jobbing character at from 11½ to 12½c. Stilton is quoted at 14c.

SURPRISE SOAP

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

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

The St. Croix Soap Mfg Co.,

Branches:

MONTREAL: 17 St. Nicholas St.

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

WINNIPEG: E. W. Ashley.

St. Stephen, N.B.,

PETROLEUM.

The Petrolia Advertiser, in its weekly report says: The speculative market has been dull to stagnation, and a day without a sale now fails to elicit remarks of surprise or disappointment; in fact it is rather expected, as the number of sales of crude oil in one day may be numbered on the fingers of one hand. Nor are there any prospects discernible of early improvement. Transaction on the Oil Exchange are of decidedly picayune proportions, and were it not for other attractions on the Exchange public trading would be a farce. The price of crude however has varied very little, remaining about the same as last week \$1.18½. Refined continues active, with local quotations 10¼c f. o. b. cars here.

The following are the latest quotations at Toronto:—Canada refined oil, 13½ to 14c; carbon safety, 17½ to 18c; Canada water white, 19c; American water white, 21 to 22c photogene, 25c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS.—There is still a scarcity and prices are firm and unchanged at \$1.40 to \$1.50.

DRIED APPLES.—Offerings are not large and all coming in would be taken at from 5 to 5¼c. There is just a fair trade being done and no one seems willing to buy at prices beyond those quoted.

EVAPORATED APPLES.—Are scarce and lighter at 9 to 9½c. for single boxes. No car lots are offering and demand is not heavy at the prices quoted. Old stock is quoted at 7 to 8c.

EGGS.—The market is about as variable as the wind, one day being up and another

down. Stocks here are light, supply being about equal to the demand. The retail grocer is just buying from hand to mouth, he realizing that the morrow may see lower prices ruling; 17 to 18c. is the range of prices, but it is seldom that the outside figure obtains.

HONEY—Market remains as before. Dark sells in bulk at 6 to 7c. and in sections at 10c.; white granulated is quoted at 8 to 8½c. for 50 pound tins and in sections at 15c.

DRESSED POULTRY—Receipts are almost nil and all coming in is taken at quotations. Chickens are quoted at 65 to 75c. per pair, ducks 85c. to \$1 per pair, turkeys at 14c. per pound, and geese at 9 to 10c. per pound.

POTATOES—There are not a great many offering and demand is fair; 82 to 85c. has been paid during the week for car lots on the track, but the outside figure is an exceptional price. Bags sell out of store at 95c. to \$1.

ONIONS—Dull and unchanged at \$2 to \$2.25 a bag.

HOPS—Brewers are pretty well stocked with hops, and holders find it necessary to sacrifice in order to effect a sale; 16½ to 17½c. are the ruling prices.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

The season is about over for dressed hogs. Receipts have fallen off during the week and no car lots are offering. Prices are lower at \$8 to \$8.25. Hog products continue in good demand at firm prices.

BACON—Long clear 10½ to 11c. Smoked backs are 12½ to 13c., bellies 13½c., rolls 10c.

HAMS—In good demand and firm at 13 to 13½c.

TORONTO, Feb. 17, '98.

WE—PAYING—ARE

5c.
F. O. B.

FOR
BRIGHT--DRY--SOUND
NEW CROP
DRIED APPLES.

WE ARE

BUYING

DRIED APPLES

Address

STANWAY & BAYLEY

48 FRONT ST., EAST, TORONTO.

--TERMS--

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

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

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

WE AIM AT—
THE FRUITS
 BEST - AND -
 Lowest Possible Price.
CLEMES BROS.
 Phone. 1788 **TORONTO**



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

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.

The Norton Manufacturing Co.

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

MANUFACTURERS OF

TIN CANS

By Automatic Machinery.

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

CANS.

Capacity, fifty thousand cans per day.

Sole Agents in Canada for Norton Brothers

"Solder Hemmed" Caps.

Inquiries and Correspondence Solicited.

HAMILTON, - ONT.

**PURE CONFECTIONERY,
 FINEST BISCUITS.**

Manufactured by

J. McLAUGHLAN & SONS,
 OWEN SOUND, ONT.

SEEDS - Everything for the
 Farm and Garden

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

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

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

WANTED—Choice Dutch Sets and Shallot Onions

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

GILLARD'S Specialties
 High Class, English Made,
 "NEW" Pickles and "NEW" Sauce.
GILLARD & CO., WALLHAMSTOW, LONDON, ENG., and of
 Wholesale Grocers in the Dominion.

"JERSEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK.



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

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

W. A. Carson. R. B. Morden. J. Anning.

BELLEVILLE CANNING CO.

PACKERS OF THE

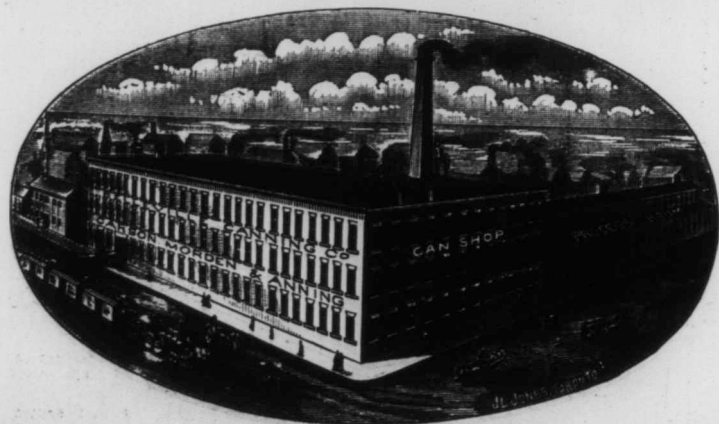
"Queen Brand"

Fruits and Vegetables.

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

FIRST-CLASS GOODS.

We respectfully ask the trade to recom-
 mend this brand to their customers:



MARKETS.—Continued

LARD—Pure Canadian is 13c. in tubs, and 13½c. in pails. Compound 10½ to 11c.

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

DRESSED MEATS—Beef forees are 4½ to 5½c., hindquarters 7 to 8¼c., veal 6½ to 8c., mutton 7 to 8c., lamb 8c. to 8½c.

GREEN FRUIT.

A fair trade has been done during the week at steady and unchanged prices. Demand for oranges has fallen off somewhat, partly owing no doubt to the freer arrivals of bananas. Florida oranges continue to find the readiest sale, although Californias may be expected to take their place in a week or so. Demand for lemons is only fair. There is no demand for cranberries and the few Canadians on the market could be obtained at buyer's figures. Apples are lower in sympathy with the decline in England. Local demand is light, but exporters are still shipping out at the rate of about 2,000 weekly. Prices range from \$2.50 down to \$1, or even lower per barrel. We quote as follows:—Valencia oranges at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per case, Jamaicas \$2.50 to \$2.75 per box, Floridas \$3 to \$3.50 per box, Palermos \$2.50 per box; lemons \$3 to \$3.50 for choice and \$3.75 to \$4 for fancy; bananas \$1.75 to \$2.50; pineapples 20 to 30c., Malaga grapes \$8 to \$9, fancy cranberries \$10 per barrel, common \$1 per basket; apples, \$1.00 to \$1.75 for market stock and \$2.00 to \$2.50 per barrel for fancy.

FISH AND OYSTERS.

Trade continues brisk at steady to firm prices, while fish and trout are still the most sought after. Haddock is quoted 1 to 2c. higher, while steak cod shows an appreciation of 3c. Black bass is quoted a little lower. Quite a few oysters are coming in, but there is no demand and prices are lower. We quote as follows: 7 to 7½c. for trout and ordinary whitefish, 7½c. for Manitoba whitefish, 4½c. per lb. or \$3 per hundred for frozen Lake herring, 10c. for mackerel, 13c. for B.C. frozen salmon, and 17c. for fresh ditto, 5 to 7c. for smelts, 6 to 7c. for haddock, 4 to 4½c. for market cod, 10c. for steak cod, 5c. for flounders, 6½c. for skinned and boned codfish, \$3 per half bbl. for Labrador herring, \$2.75 per half bbl. for shore herring, 11 to 12½c. for Digby herring, 4c. for boneless fish, 7 to 8c. for boneless cod, 7c. for pike, 7c. for pickerel; ciscoes \$1.50 to \$1.75 a hundred, black bass 10 to 12½c. a pound; oysters, \$1.25 for stds., and \$2 selects.

HIDES, SKINS, WOOL, TALLOW.

HIDES—There is about the usual quantity offering, and dealers report that they are selling freely. Prices are unchanged at 5 to 5½c. for cured and at 4½c. for No. 1 cows'.

SKINS—Skeepskins are a little easier in prices at \$1.35 to \$1.40. Caifskins are beginning to be a little more plentiful, and they sell readily at 8c. a pound.

WOOL—There are no white wools left on this market. Pulled wools sell well at from 22 to 23c. for supers and at 26 to 27c. for extras. No. 1 and black are unchanged at 20 to 21c. Demand from local mills is moderate.

TALLOW—Market is easier. Highest price being paid for rendered is 7c., while rough is unchanged at 3c. The market is unsettled, and as long as it remains so not much business will be done.

SEEDS

The market is quiet, deliveries being about completed and jobbers have not began to

buy. There are no change in quotations. Dealers are paying \$8.50 to \$9 for scattered lots of red clover that are offering. In alskie the market remains unchanged, prices still ranging from \$5.50 to \$6.60. Some inferior lots are selling below these figures, while fancy seed brings a little more. For the few lots of timothy offering \$1.50 to \$2.50 is being paid, while for an occasional lot of flail threshed 25c. extra is paid.

DRUGS.

Trade is good, and prices in a good many staples and necessities are advancing. This applies particularly to disinfectants which are in big demand. Chloroform, opium, morphia, carbolic acid, glycerine, castor oil, chloride of potash are all higher. Heavy chemicals are, as a rule firmer in the European markets. The effect however, not been felt here yet, but it doubtless will be as soon as present stocks are exhausted.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, March 16, 1893.

GROCERIES.

There has been no important change in the grocery market since our last, and quietness is still the prominent characteristic in all the leading lines, sugar, tea, syrup, molasses, and dried fruits all participating. In fact, none of them have furnished any feature calling for special comment. With the exception of an easier feeling in molasses and the lower offers of canned tomatoes, there is no change in the firm tone that values have presented all along. All the staples, tea, coffee, sugar, syrups, fish and dried fruit share in this feeling of strength.

SUGAR.

A fair movement is to note in refined sugar, granulated at 4 5-8c. and yellows 3 1-2 to 4 1-8c., according to grade. There is little change to note in the position of the raw sugar market, and we hear of no cost and freight business on account of spring importation.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

The market has been rather quiet in syrups during the week, with some movement in Canadian at 1 3-4 to 2 1-4c. per pound as to quality. In American the sale of a good sized lot was made at 18c. and another at 18 1-2 to 18 3-4c., and we quote 18 to 19c.

Reports differ as to molasses. From Halifax there have been some bullish advices, but it is worthy of note that the market here shows an easier feeling, and round lots have sold at 32 1-2c., while direct shipments to arrive via the St. Lawrence have been offered at 30 to 30 1-2c., which is a considerable drop from previous offers.

TEA.

There has been a somewhat better demand for the cheaper grade of Japan stock, but the market generally still rules quiet. One lot sold at 11 1-2c. and another at 17 1-2c. We quote common at 12 1-2 to 14c., medium 16 to 18c., good to fine 19 to 21c., and finest 25 to 31c. Blacks remain firm, with no low-priced stock to be had. Greens rule equally firm.

COFFEE AND SPICES.

The firm tone of the coffee market is fully maintained, and the supply is still restricted. Round lots of Maracaibo have changed hands at quotations, also some Jamaica, while Rio is firmly held and Mocha is enquired after. Jamaica, 19 to

20c.; Maracaibo, 21 to 22c.; Rio, 19 to 21c.; Java, 25 to 27c., and Mocha, 25 to 28c. Jobbing lots necessitate a proportionate advance on the above basis.

Spices continue strong all round, and we quote black pepper 8 to 9c.; Pimento 6 1-2c., and Nutmegs 50c. to \$1, according to quality.

DRIED FRUIT.

Dried fruit has not furnished anything important during the week, although there was some enquiry for off-stalk, but holders are firm on it, and this checks business. We quote off-stalk Valencia layers 4 3-8 to 4 1-2c. for seconds, and 4 3-4c. for firsts, layers 6 to 6 3-4c. for straight lots, prices for jobbing business necessitating an advance on these figures.

Currants are quiet, and values are nominally quoted at 5 to 5 3-4c. as to quality.

RICE.

A better feeling is to note in the rice market, with a freer movement at former quotation. Advices from primary sources give an advance from lowest quotations in Japan. The quotations are: Standard, \$3.85; choice, \$4; Japans, \$4.25, and Carolina, \$7.50.

NUTS.

There is no change in nuts, which rule dull and unchanged. We quote Pecans, 11 to 12 1-2c.; Terragona almonds, 10 1-2c.; Grenoble walnuts, 13 1-2 to 14 1-2c.; filberts, 10 to 10 1-2c.; Ivica, 14 1-2c.; Brazil, 15c.; marbots, 12 1-2c.; cocoa nuts, \$3.50 to \$4.50 per bag of 100 for old, new \$5 to \$5.50.

FISH.

The market here is practically bare of fish and smoked fish, all offerings being picked up at quotations. The backbone of the market in a wholesale sense however is broken, and no more large consignments are anticipated now. We quote as follows: Haddock, 0 to 5c., cod 4c., lake trout 7c., white fish 7 to 7½c., pickerel or dore 9c.; dried cod, \$5 50; No. 1 green cod, \$7; Labrador salmon, \$13 to \$14; No. 2 mackerel, \$12 per brl.; do. \$7 per half brl.; C.B. and N. S. herring, \$4.75 to \$5 per brl.; tommy cods, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per brl.; fresh herring, \$2 to \$2.50 per hundred; haddies, 7½ to 8c.; Yarmouth bloaters, \$1.50 to \$2; frozen mackerel, 8½ to 9c.; smelts, 4 to 5c.

BEANS.

The bean market is quiet and a few wholesale lots change hands at \$1.25 to \$1.45 for choice with ordinary \$1 to \$1.20.

HONEY.

Honey is much the same. Buckwheat sells at 6 to 6½c. in cans and extracted 6 to 7c., while bright comb is firm at 12½ to 13c. with inferior 9 to 11c.

MAPLE SYRUP.

No new syrup is offering yet but some is expected shortly. Old stock has been moved at 4 to 4½c. per lb.

HOPS.

The market is quiet and weak and holders have accepted lower prices, 18 to 18½c. being taken.

POTATOES.

Receipts have been somewhat freer but prices are firm and unchanged at 95c. to \$1 per bag in round lots.

ONIONS.

Demand for onions has been fair and prices are firm at \$2.75 to \$3 per brl. according to grade.

EGGS.

The decline in the price of eggs since our last has been steady under increased re-

(Continued on page 24.)

FLOUR AND FEED.

TORONTO.

Flour market continues dull with quotations purely nominal. Offerings are light because no one wants to buy, but there is plenty of stuff on hand and if any inclination to purchase was evinced there would soon be liberal offerings. A fair demand is reported for feed but at easier prices.

FLOUR.—City millers' and dealers' prices are: Manitoba patents, \$4.35 to \$4.50; strong bakers' \$3.85 to \$4.10; white wheat patents, \$3.50 to \$3.75; straight roller, \$3.15 to \$3.30, low grades, per bag, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Ontario family \$3.35 to \$3.85.

Car prices are: Toronto freights—Manitoba patents, \$4.40 to \$4.50; Manitoba strong bakers' \$3.90 to \$4.10; Ontario patents, \$3.25 to \$3.50; straight roller, \$3.15 to \$3.20; extra, \$3.00 to \$3.10; low grades, per bag, \$1.10 to \$1.25.

MEAL.—Oatmeal is \$4.00 to \$4.20. Cornmeal is \$3.25 to \$3.50.

FEED.—Bran (ton lots) \$17, ditto (on track) \$15 to \$15.50, shorts (ton lots) \$18; mixed feed \$20 to \$22, feeding corn 57 to 58c., oats 33 to 34c.

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

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

MONTREAL.

The flour market has not shown any change, but while stocks are large the supply of desirable brands are rather small, and holders of such are firmer in their views. On other goods, however, of which the supply is large, concessions are offering and values rule unsettled. We quote:—Winter wheat \$4.00 to \$4.25; spring patents \$4.25 to \$4.35; straight rollers \$3.50 to \$3.75; extra \$3.10 to \$3.25; superfine \$2.60 to \$2.90; city strong bakers' \$4 to \$4.15; strong bakers' \$3.90 to \$4.00.

THE car of Java Coffee bought last June, came in Tuesday, the 21st inst., this with what we had in stock makes twelve tons of Java Coffee now in our warehouse.



The Snow Drift Co.
BRANTFORD

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.

N. WENGER & BROS.,
AYTON, ONT.
- - **MILLERS** - -
(Hungarian Process)

BRANDS:
KLEBER, MAY BLOSSOM.

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

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.

R. M. PINCOMBE. W. W. SUTHERLAND.
STRATHROY OATMEAL AND CORNMEAL MILLS.
Pincombe & Sutherland,
STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

Manufacture by the latest improved process
The Celebrated White Eagle Brand of Rolled Oatmeal,
also Standard and Granulated Oatmeal, CORNMEAL, Deseccated Rolled Wheat and Wheat Germ, put up in barrels, half barrels and bags. Write or wire us for samples and prices.
N.B.—The only mills putting up Rolled Oatmeal in Cotton Bags.

OATMEAL

Dominion Mills,
LONDON.
Excelsior Mills,
MITCHELL.

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

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

BRANDON ROLLER MILLS.
Brandon, Man.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Hungarian, Patent, Strong Bakers
- - **FLOUR** - -

Also Oatmeal, Rolled Oats, Rolled Oatmeal, Granulated and Standard.
Dealers in all kinds of grain and feed.
ALEXANDER, KELLY & CO'Y
PROPRIETORS

Embro
Oatmeal
Mills

D. R. ROSS, - - EMBRO, ONT.
A CHOICE QUALITY OF
Roller, Standard and Granulated

Oatmeal
IN BARRELS, HALF BARRELS OR BAGS.

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

MONTREAL Markets Continued.

ceipts of fresh stock, and now 19 to 19½c. is the general idea. A good demand is to note, however, and the market is kept fairly well cleared up.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Butter does not show any special change. Dairy stock continues scarce and firm, but holders of creamery are easier in their views, although there is no change in price. We quote as follows: Choice fall creamery, 23 to 24c.; creamery seconds, 21 to 22c.; Townships dairy, 21 to 23c.; Morrisburg and Brockville, 20 to 22c.; Kamouraska stock, 00 to 20c.; Western 20c.

Aside from some odd jobbing business, there is no cheese market here now, and won't be any until the new stock is at hand.

PROVISIONS.

The provision market rules quiet. A small hand to mouth movement is noted in pork and smoked meats at full figures, but business is much below the average. We quote: Canadian short cut pork, per brl. \$23 to \$24; Canada mess pork, per brl. \$23 to \$24.00; Hams, city cured, per lb. 13c. to 14c.; Lard, Canadian in pails, 12½ to 13½c.; Bacon, per lb., 12 to 13c.; Lard, com. refined, per lb., 10½ to 12c.

INDIAN AND CEYLON TEAS.

McMeekin & Co's. circular regarding the course of these teas during the month of February says: The offerings of Indian at public auction were 102,000 packages, against 132,000 packages in the same month of 1892. The quality was generally somewhat inferior to earlier arrivals, and a considerable number of teas with reddish leaf and autumnal liquors passed through sale. Business generally throughout the country being dull and unsatisfactory, the trade showed little disposition to operate freely, but the very moderate offerings kept prices fairly steady. At the close of the month there was a better tone and a slight advance in values was observable except in Broken Pekoes, of which the supply is in excess of the demand. The average of public sale prices for the month was 9¾d. per lb. against 8¾d. per lb. for the corresponding month of last year. The imports were 8,810,000 lbs., and the deliveries 8,689,000 lbs., leaving in stock on 28th February 50,210,000 lbs.

The offerings of Ceylon at public auction were 52,000 packages against 65,000 packages in the same month of 1892. The course of the market during the month followed that of Indian teas, the demand being chiefly for the lower leaf grades. Broken Pekoes were neglected, but the small proportion of fine quality teas offered met with good competition. The average of public sale prices for the month was 9¾d. per lb. against 9¾d. per lb. for the corresponding month last year. The imports were 5,125,000 lbs., and the deliveries 4,104,000 lbs., leaving in stock on 28th February, 13,675,000 lbs.

In China teas there was only a moderate business passing and 3,400 packages of Java teas were offered in public auction.

WHY HOG PRODUCTS ARE HIGH.

The reason why hog products bring so high prices this year lies in the fact that the winter's packing all over the continent shows an enormous shortage, says an exchange. Chicago has a deficiency that has not been less but once in twenty years. Most other points fell behind previous seasons. Cincinnati reports less hogs packed than in 48 years; Milwaukee packed less than any season since 1866; St. Louis less than 1869; Indianapolis less than since 1873; Kansas City is behind all seasons since 1885. The United States Government report says that North America has 48,059,045 hogs; South America, 2,723,516; Europe 49,164,341; Asia, 488,937; Africa, 546,909; Australia, 1,156,325; Oceanica, 33,151; making a total supply of 102,172,224. It is estimated receipts of hogs at Chicago this month will be about 400,000; that a leading speculator has May lard practically cornered, and is shipping it from Chicago as fast as it is being made; that other parties are manipulating pork and ribs, both on the bull and bear side.

A GREAT CORPORATION.

The United Alkali Co., of Great Britain, whose head offices are in Liverpool, was organized rather more than two years ago, and represents, to all intents and purposes, nine-tenths of all the makers of alkali products in the United Kingdom. The capital of the company is between \$35,000,000 and \$40,000,000, and, in spite of the strenuous efforts of various manufacturers to prevent the formation of what was considered as a great combine, the company now occupies a most enviable position in England, being admirably managed and of a distinctly progressive character. The list of their various products would almost fill a column, but those in which the grocery trade is most interested are Caustic Soda, Bi-Car. Soda, Soda Crystals, Crystal Carbonate, Bleaching Powder, Soda Ash, and Sulphur. The most improved processes of manufacture have been adopted by them, and continual additions and improvements are being made to their already extensive works. Their products have no superior in the world for the various uses, and in spite of the high duties ruling on the continent of Europe, French, German and Italian manufacturers find it more economical to import their goods than to manufacture at home. Their exports to the United States are enormous, while in Canada they probably supply three-fourths of all the alkali products used. The various departments of the business are carried on under distinct management, special sales agents handling the sale of special products. Their office and headquarters for Ontario are at 43 1-2 Wellington street east, Toronto, and is under the management of Arthur P. Tippet & Co., who have charge of the following departments for the Canadian trade, viz., Bi-Carb. Soda, Crystal Carbonate and Sulphur products. The recovered sulphur

manufactured by the U. A. Co., is the purest form of sulphur produced, it being guaranteed over 99 per cent. pure.

Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin, M.P. has withdrawn his motion to discontinue the grinding in bond privileges, the Government having opposed the motion.

R. Randall, general storekeeper, Bewdley, Ont., has made an assignment to Charles Langley, Toronto. The liabilities will amount to about \$1,000, with assets nominally the same.

Grant Milligan, cigar manufacturer, St Thomas, has made an assignment to Angus McKenzie for the benefit of his creditors. The assets are placed at \$125 and liabilities \$1,000.

The boot and shoe stock of M. Irving, College street, Toronto, amounting to \$872 was sold to Cole & Co. for 70½c. on the dollar and the book debts were purchased by the same firm at 20c. on the dollar. The general stock of G. W. Woodland, Durham, was sold to Joshua Woodland, for 45½c. on the dollar.

A petition has been presented to the House asking for an amendment to the Weights and Measures Act, so far as it relates to the weight of vegetables by the bushel. On Monday it was officially stated no change would be made in the law during the present session.

An Ottawa correspondent telegraphs: "Mr. J. D. Noble, of Petrolea, representing the coal oil interests, is here arranging the new regulations which are to govern the importation of coal oil into Canada in tank cars. The refiners are confident that the resolutions can be framed in such a way as to interfere very little with a practical monopoly of the home market."

It is not likely that the French treaty between Canada and France will be ratified by the Dominion Parliament this session. The Minister of Finance stated Tuesday in the House that he found so many changes made by the French Government since the treaty was signed, and all to the disadvantage of Canada, that, pending explanation of these matters, he will not ask Parliament to ratify the same.

It is stated that the salt mines of Nevada throw into the shade all others known in the United States. One bed is reported to cover 15,930 acres, and no bottom to this salt has been discovered. As deep as the work has gone the bed is solid rock salt, and from a depth of thirty-five feet the salt water comes so rapidly as to prevent work without efficient pumping arrangements. The salt water wells fill up to the surface, and overflow the large floor, from which the fine white salt is continually gathered. The floor several acres in area, has been so well leveled that the water flows evenly over it, and thus by exposure to the atmosphere it rapidly evaporates, leaving a stratum of fine white salt. The yield and production go on continually, and the more rapidly it is removed the better the quality of the salt.—Ex.



Specially Adapted for Lenten Season,

Containing no Meat Extracts.

WRIGHT & COPP,

DOMINION AGENTS, TORONTO.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

WE OFFER:

200 BARRELS
No. 1 Labrador Herrings

At \$4.45

Write us for other Prices of Groceries.

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

BALFOUR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF TEAS

—AND—
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
HAMILTON.

WESTERN ONTARIO AGENTS FOR THE

Irish Mustard,

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

SPECIAL TEA

SALE



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

Don't fail to get our Prices and Samples

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

SEASONABLE GOODS

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

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

SYRUPS --

Extra bright pure Sugar goods, Best value offered.

Special quotations 5 Barrel lots and upwards.

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

--: : We are offering : :--

EXCELLENT VALUE

IN **Raw Sugars,**
Syrups and Molasses.



|| **Smith and Keighley**

8 Front St. E., Toronto.

TEAS --

— A SPECIALTY.

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

JOHN BURGESS & SON
SAUCE
AND
PICKLE

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

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

EDWARD ADAMS & CO.

Importers of Teas

—AND—

Wholesale Grocers
LONDON, ONT.

FOR LENT.

FRESH ARRIVALS --

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

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

T. KINNEAR & CO.,
TORONTO.

Elliott, Marr & Co.,

Importers of Teas

—AND—

Wholesale Grocers.
LONDON, ONT.

TO GET AT THE BETTER HALF.

The following is the text of a bill that has been framed by the Grocers' Protective Association of Paterson, and that they propose to introduce in the New Jersey Legislature: 'Every married woman living with her husband shall be equally liable with him for all debts incurred for necessary goods, wares and merchandise of every kind supplied to them or either of them for the use of their family, and such debts may be enforced by an action at law against said married woman and her husband in the same manner that such debts may now be enforced against the husband.'

INTRODUCING NEW GOODS.

Referring to the communication of a retail grocer which appeared in the New England Grocer, the Philadelphia Cash Grocer says that while it holds that wholesale dealers and jobbers "are necessary to the success of the retail dealer, and, therefore, entitled to a fair profit on all goods sold by them, it does seem to us that those who really introduce the goods to the consumer should have more consideration than those who are only distributors. It is the retail dealer who introduces the article, who forces it to a trial by consumers, and, if it be a good thing, creates a demand and a market for it. His compensation is usually the small margin left after the wholesale dealer or distributor has had his profit, when, in all fairness, he ought to have the full profit above the manufacturers' price as a reward for his labor. Of course, when the market is created for an article it is a gain for the wholesale trade, too, for the whole of the retail trade is seldom accessible to the manufacturer, and that which is not must be supplied by the wholesale dealer. It would be good policy for the manufacturer of a new article of general consumption to use the retail trade to introduce it, by offering the latter all the inducements that are usually thrown in other directions. There is promise of quicker and more successful returns in such a policy, and it is worth trying at any rate."

There is, doubtless, a too prevalent idea on the part of manufacturers that they can force a retail dealer to handle their goods. That's the reason they sell to consumers—to advertise the goods, as they say. The fact is that the retail dealer has more to do with the introduction of new goods than these manufacturers admit. A grocer can force its sale, or he can supply it only when called for—and can even in supplying that demand do it in a way to prevent large sales.

On the other hand it must be borne in mind that the advertising done to the consumers in the daily press—done by manufacturers—does help the retailer.

The truth is that if the manufacturers

held out to the retailer the inducements that is claimed they give the wholesalers—someone would cut the price and soon all would follow. The wholesalers don't do this. When cutters cease from the land then will the manufacturers hold out better inducements to the retail trade.

The retail grocer who asks for the doing away with the retail grocer is as inconsistent as the farmer who asks for the doing away with the retail grocer. There must be a wholesaler, retailer, and consumer.—N. E. Grocer.

BEESWAX.

The manufacture of beeswax is in itself an important industry in the United States. Formerly it was prepared in a crude way by simply pressing the honey out of the comb. The best of it is made from the cappings with which the bees cover up the cells after they are filled with honey. It is now commonly refined for market by a new process of American invention, sun's rays being employed to assist the operation. The crude wax is put into a shallow metal tank covered with glass, along side of which is a mirror so placed as to reflect the rays of the sun into the tank. This produces a very high temperature inside of the tank, the bottom of which is an inclined plane. The wax as it melts runs down and strains itself through wire gauze into a receptacle.

After cooling, it is ready for market. Beeswax is utilized for a great variety of purposes—among others, for artificial flowers, phonograph cylinders, ointments, pomades, leather dressings, and the beautifying of floors. It is used for embalming the dead, and by dentists for taking moulds of people's jaws. In India it is employed for dyeing clothes, those portions of fabric which are not intended to take the color being covered with a thin layer of wax. One of the most important uses for beeswax is in the manufacture of candles. Roman Catholic priests are not permitted by the regulations of the church to employ candles made of any other material than wax produced by bees. In the Greek Church everyone who attends divine services must bring a candle of wax. The people provide themselves for this purpose with little tapers.

In countries about the eastern part of the Mediterranean these tapers are current like coins, being a medium of exchange in a small way. The charitable give them to beggars instead of coppers. Mendicants go from door to door with baskets, collecting the little candles, and sell them to the churches. In Europe much wine and vinegar are made from honey, and in France cakes of honey, sugar and almonds are consumed in large quantities. Honey is chiefly utilized for medicinal purposes in China. There, as well as in India, the larvae of bees are

considered a delicacy, and the brood-combs containing young grubs are much relished.—Boston Transcript.

RETAILERS RIGHTS.

It is surprising that any question has been raised regarding retailers being justified in advancing prices to keep in line with market fluctuations the same as wholesalers do, caustically remarks Herald of Commerce. Why should they not have the same privilege? Why should they abandon any opportunity to secure a legitimate profit? By what law of trade or justice has the wholesaler such right above the retailer? If a retail dealer has had the keen foresight to purchase goods at an advantage and the same line of goods rises in market value, it is his good fortune and good business methods that he has to thank, and if he pays for his goods and gets no extortionate prices above market value it is nobody's business but his own at what rate he sells them. The retail dealer is but a wholesale dealer in embryo. He supplies the wholesaler the same as the wholesaler supplies him, and has just as much right to a corresponding margin of profit as anyone, and the more fool he if he does not secure it. In this case it is a poor rule that won't work both ways. Competition forces goods down, but does not force them up. When goods fall the retailer has to submit no matter what they cost him, and it is neither justice to himself or his neighbors in business to sell goods at less than market value, or without a fair and legitimate profit.

Leave throat cutting and price cutting to the pirates in trade, and gain respect by honest dealing.

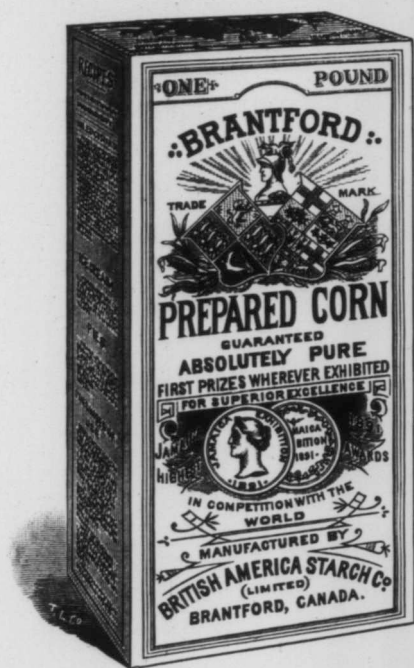
THE GROCER AND THE PRETTY GIRL.

She is pretty and pert, and as she enters the grocery store the eyes of the proprietor follow her round with silent admiration. She asks for celery, and while she is trying to make up her mind as to whether she will take a ten cent bunch or a thirteen cent bunch she eats nuts out of a basket and throws the shells on the floor.

The eyes of the proprietor still follow her, but there is a different look in their depth. After having nibbled at some dates, whose stones follow the shells, she tries some crackers, samples some cheese, and finally decides on the ten cent bunch of celery, which she requests the grocery man to "send round as soon as possible."

With a final grab at a handful of nuts she makes her way out, leaving a trail of shells, stones, and cracker crumbs.

The grocer orders the boy to "sweep up," and spends the rest of the evening in trying to calculate how much he lost on that bunch of celery.



Brantford Starches

REVISED PRICE LIST

Subject to Change Without Notice.

LAUNDRY STARCHES.

FIRST QUALITY WHITE LAUNDRY	
3 lbs. Cartoons, Boxes,	36 lbs, 4 cts.
" Brls.,	175 " 3 3/4 "
" Kegs,	100 " 3 3/4 "
CANADA LAUNDRY, Bóxes, 40 " 3 3/4 "	
BRANTFORD GLOSS:	
1 lb. Fancy Boxes, Cases,	36 " 5 3/4 "
LILY WHITE GLOSS:	
1 lb. Fancy Cartoons, Cases,	36 " 5 1/4 "
6 lb. Draw lid Boxes, 8 in Crate, - - - - -	48 " 5 1/4 "
BRANTFORD COLD WATER RICE STARCH:	
1 lb. Fancy Boxes, Cases,	28 " 8 "

CULINARY STARCH.

No. 1 PURE Prepared Corn:	
1 lb. Packages, Boxes,	40 lbs. 6 "
CHALLENGE Prepared Corn:	
1 lb. Packages, Boxes,	40 " 5 1/4 "

Ten-Box Lots, assorted, Delivered at any Railway Station in Ontario or Quebec.

DISCOUNT OF 2 1/2% ALLOWED ON 40 BOXES OR MORE.

TERMS--30 DAYS NETT.

BRITISH AMERICAN
STARCH CO.,
LIMITED,
Brantford, Ontario.



Pleases . . . Everybody



Sold only in Cans by the Live
Wholesale and Retail
Trade

and Manufactured by

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



An Attractive Show Window

Catches nearly everybody. Place a portable
XL COFFEE ROASTER
in your window and let passers by smell the
aroma of the fresh roasted coffee. Send for a
picture of a show window with a Coffee Roaster
in it.

67 PEARL ST.,
NEW YORK.

The Hungerford Co.



Tea Caddies all Sizes

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

Write our nearest house for Catalogue and Prices

THE McCLARY M'FG COMPANY,

LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG.

WELL I NEVER SAW ITS EQUAL JUST
5 MINUTES FROM START TO FINISH
WITHOUT EITHER DUST
DIRT OR
MIXING
AND A
BEAUTIFUL
POLISH.

SILVER STAR STOVE POLISH
BLACK BRILLIANT BEAUTIFUL

This polish entirely supercedes all others, being a paste all ready for use, produces a jet black enamel gloss with but half the labor.
Sold every-where.

J. F. DALLEY CO. OF HAMILTON LTD

THE GROCER.

The grocer needs must be a man of starting versatility,
Considering all the things he has to sell;

And it's very gratifying to observe the great ability

With which he handles everything so well.

In glancing through the columns of THE GROCER'S current prices,
The multitude of merchandises sold,
From Woodenware or Pickles, to Petroleum or Spices,

Is really most amazing to behold.

There are Chocolates, Cocoa, Licorice,
Canned Meat and Drugs and Paris Green,

Knife Polish, Mince Meat, Mustard,
Chewing Gums,

Jams, Jellies, Linseed Oil, Sardines, Soap,
Fluid Beef and Glycerine,

Molasses, Lemons, Castor Oil and Plums,

Saltpetre, Coffee, Salmon Trout, Figs,
Muscateils and Arrowroot,

Tobacco, Yeast, Wax, Foods for old and young,

Tea, Baking Powder, Persian Dates,
Clothes Pins, and hundreds more to boot,

Brooms, Biscuits, Devilled Chicken, Ham
and Tongue.

So I think you'll all agree with me that this enumeration

Is sufficient my reward to justify,

That the grocer's versatility is worthy admiration,

Yet I'll give you still another reason why.

You cannot fall but notice that with wondrous perspicacity

To keep right up to date he never fails;

For his store is always stocked to its uttermost capacity

With Eddy's Matches, Washboards,
Tubs and Pails.

TIS A STAB AT RETAIL GROCERS.

There was a meeting of the patent medicine manufacturers and vendors in Toronto Tuesday to take steps to prevent the Local Legislature amending the Pharmacy Act. The druggists of the province will have a bill introduced during the coming session providing that no one who is not a properly certified member of the Pharmaceutical Association will be allowed to sell medicines of any kind. This will seriously affect the business of the retail grocers and general shopkeepers, who are large handlers of patent medicines and simple remedies and on which the profits are larger than on any other lines they handle. It is stated that the object the druggists have in view is to prevent such men as Eaton & Co., who have sold patent medi-

cines at less than the regular prices. The bulk of the business in patent medicines and simple remedies, such as castor oil, epsom salts, senna, etc., is done by the general storekeeper, who is in many instances miles away from any drug store.

THE FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE.

The committee of the Montreal Board of Trade appointed to consider the question of a fast Atlantic mail service in response to a resolution of the Toronto Board have submitted a report signed by all but one member in favor of the project. The objector is Mr. Edgar Judge, the well-known flour merchant, who takes the ground that for all practical purposes a line of steamers making from two to three knots more than the Vancouver or Parisian would meet the requirements of Canada. He considers also that the cost of running a steamer similar to one of the New York greyhounds would be \$75,000 per trip, and that the Government subsidy of \$750,000 a year would give only \$14,000 per trip, so that the steamer would have to earn \$61,000, which he considered very unlikely, to make both ends meet. However, despite his objections, the following report submitted by the committee was adopted by the council by a vote of nine to three.

To the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade:

Gentlemen,—Your committee, appointed on the 28th ult., upon the question of a fast Atlantic mail service, beg to report in the shape of the following draft resolution, which it submits for adoption by you:

That it is of great importance to the commercial interests of the Dominion that a Canadian fast Atlantic steamship service should be established at the earliest possible date.

That this council hereby urges upon the Dominion Government the desirability of giving such substantial aid as may be found necessary to secure a first-class steamship service between Great Britain and Canada, with a speed of not less than eighteen knots an hour, the steamships to come during the season of navigation to the ports of Quebec and Montreal, and to the most convenient Canadian Atlantic port during the winter months, and

That the Government should, at the same time, make the necessary arrangements with the several railways to ensure rapid despatch of all mails, passengers and freight carried by the said steamship line.

The whole respectfully submitted,
JAS. A. CANTLIE,
Chairman.
JNO. B. McLEA,
J. D. ROLLAND,
JAS. WILLIAMSON.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

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

SITUATION WANTED.

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

BUSINESS CHANCES.

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

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

GOOD OFFICES AND SAMPLE ROOMS—Ground and first floors. 48 Wellington East, Toronto. —11



TENDERS

INDIAN SUPPLIES

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of THURSDAY, 30th April, 1893, for the delivery of Indian Supplies, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1893, duty-paid, at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Forms of tender, containing full particulars relative to the supplies required, dates of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

This advertisement is not to be inserted by any newspaper without the authority of the Queen's Printer, and no claim for payment by any newspaper not having such authority will be admitted. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Superintendent-General,
of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa, March, 1893.

Strang & Co.

WHOLESALE COMMISSION
AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

7 1/2 c.
Pound.

White
Clover
Honey
GENUINE.

QUALITY, THE FINEST AND
FLAVOR DELICIOUS.

In 50 and 10 lb. tins. Tins, 25 and 10c. each.
Order Promptly.

A. BEATTIE & CO., St. Marys.



Dominion Clothes Pin

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

C. C. BROWN,
DANVILLE, QUE.

We are now booking orders for Spring Shipments



BATTY'S World . . .
Renowned

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, JELLIES,
MARMALADES, ETC.

25 Finsbury Pavement, **Wright & Copp,** Dominion Agents **Toronto**
LONDON, ENG.



MacLaren's Imperial Cheese

In Glass Jars, Large, Medium, Small.

This Cheese contains more cream and butter fat than any other Canadian Cheese ever offered for sale on the Canadian or United States markets. We can strongly recommend it to every lover of fine, creamy, nutty flavored Cheese.

For Sale by Leading Wholesale Grocers, or

WRIGHT & COPP, Dominion Agents, **Toronto**



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

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

PREPARED BY . . . FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE GROCERS

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

WRIGHT & COPP, Ontario Agents, Toronto

L. H. DOBBIN, Montreal, Quebec Agent.

R. & T. WATSON, Manufacturing Confectioners,

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

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

75 Front Street East, - - TORONTO.

KOFF NO MORE.

WATSON'S COUGH DROPS

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

THE POSITION OF MUSTARD SEED.

The price for yellow mustard seed today is considerably above the normal, but from present indications there is no likelihood of a break in the value until the period approaches for the harvesting of the new crop. The past season proved an unfavorable one for the seed the world over. All the producing countries harvested quantities much smaller than the average, the Holland yield being barely sufficient for the home consumption, and the English considerably less than was required by the consumers of that country. The California yield had been increasing annually, and during the fore part of last year the leading authorities on the coast ventured the estimate of a probable harvest of 35,000 bags, but subsequent bad weather had an unfavorable influence upon the growing crop, and as the season advanced it became evident that these estimates would prove wide of the mark, and by the time harvesting began it was readily seen that the output would not come within one-half of the quantity counted upon. The results at the close of the harvest exhibited a quantity placed by best authorities as not to exceed 15,000 bags. During the growing season last year reports were received of the unfavorable prospects of the European crops, and later on similar advices began to come in regarding the California product. Though at first the advices were accepted rather cautiously, it soon became evident that an actual shortage in all producing countries threatened, therefore a gradual toning up of sellers' ideas followed, and from that time on the appreciation kept up, until the several crops had been harvested and passed from growers' hands. The market began to rise from the point of 4 1-2 to 4 3-4c., and by fractional advances the value gradually increased until 8 1-4 to 8 1-2c. was established as the quotation of the market, this full price having been reached during November. The demand during the fall was very active, the object being the concentration of the stock by our local operators. The competition to secure supplies was quite sharp, and holders on the coast dictated terms that in most instances were met with but little opposition. English buyers, unable to secure sufficient stock "at home," were compelled to look to California for quantities to piece up their requirements, and purchases were made there of fully 4,000 bags for distribution across the water. After reaching the extreme of 8 1-4 to 8 1-2c. the demand began to subside, and for the past four months no business of any consequence has been accomplished. During the period of inaction there has been only a slight modification of holders' selling limits. The stock to-day is concentrated in the hands of two or three concerns, and supplies are not seeking buyers below 7 3-4 to 8c. The market, though quiet, is regarded as strong, and any material increase in the demand would undoubtedly be followed by an appreciation. The prospects for this year's crop will be anxiously awaited, for upon such will depend the future value of the article. Some five months must elapse before new California can be placed upon the market, and holders in the meantime are counting upon a demand that will absorb the greater portion of the available supply. In past years the picking

season has been regarded as the period for active distribution, but more recent experience has shown that there is a good all-the-year-round trade, and that an active demand is likely to crop out at any moment, and it is just such an event that speculators are constantly anticipating. Whether England will require additional quantities to bridge the period to next crop is a question, but holders are not looking to Europe for the distribution of their stocks, they counting upon the trade of this country to take care of the bulk of the goods they are now carrying. European markets are entirely bare, the world's supply being centred to-day in the hands of our local merchants.—N.Y. Bulletin.

THE LOBSTER PACK.

Latest accounts from the British provinces are to the effect that the 1893 season for lobster fishing and packing will be a short one, shorter, if anything, than that of the years 1892 and 1891. Legal restrictions confine the fishing to the months of May and June, and, judging from the experience of several seasons, it is doubtful that the catch of lobsters exceeds the moderate average of the past few years. Of itself, the short season is significant, but another important point comes up in the shape of a demand for higher prices for raw material on the part of fishermen, who now ask \$1.75 per 100 pounds, against 50c. accepted for several years. On the top of this is another suggestive feature, the outcome of which is problematical, says N.Y. Bulletin. It is in the shape of full bids by a Maine packing establishment for the output of various Canadian canneries. The Maine goods command about \$1 per case more than the same stock packed under the Canadian canners' label and the Maine packers therefore figure conspicuously as buyers at practically the prices that similar goods are offered to the trade direct by the real packers. The several conditions here outlined, along with smallness of spot supplies, imparts decided strength to the future of the market.

IRRITATING THE GROCER.

The grocer idly leaning over his counter and wondering if it would not be a good scheme to send to the cannery for a lot of fresh labels for the stock of apricots he had bought some three years ago, when a ring of the telephone bell called his attention, and this is what he got:

"Say! Is this Stringbein's grocer?"

"Yes'm," answered the grocer.

"What's potatoes worth?"

"Twenty cents a peck."

"Are they sound?"

"Certainly."

"If I take a bushel I can have them for 75 cents, can't I?"

"M'm—yes, I guess so. Where shall I send them?" "There's a peddler at the back gate, wants to charge me 25c a peck, and I'speck he's likely to give me short measure at that. Say, I think these peddlers are awful swindlers, don't you say so?"

The grocer didn't say so. He opened his mouth two or three times, but the words refused to come. It is just as well they did, for the sake of the telephone girl's nerves.—Ex.



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

BOOKS FOR BUSINESS MEN.

How to Keep 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.

Ideas for Hardware Merchants.

By D. T. Mallett.

This novel book is the only book ever written especially for Hardware men, 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 Sell Goods.

By B. F. Cummings.

A Prize Essay, 10c.

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.,
TORONTO.

**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.

JUST ARRIVED - -

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

DAVIDSON & HAY,

36 Yonge St., TORONTO.

LIGHTBOUND, RALSTON & CO.

MONTREAL

Japan Teas 13c. and up.
Japan Nibs 12½c. and up.
Ceylons, Indians, China Congous

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

**Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Canned Goods,
Fish, Fruit, Vegetables,**

Write for Samples and Quotations.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

SALES MADE OR PENDING.

Mrs. F. Keen, grocer, London, has sold out.

F. Hemmings, confectioner, Rat Portage has sold out to D. Caslake.

Charles Brain has succeeded W. C. Faintlain, grocer, at Huntsville.

The general stock of Levi S. Lewis, Newboro', is advertised for sale Mar. 20.

Mr. White, fruits and tobaccos, Nanaimo, B. C., has sold out to Mrs. Thompson.

The grocery stock of A. Demers, Montreal, has been sold at 60 cents on the dollar.

The general stock of J. W. McDonald, Carleton Place, has been sold at 60c. on the dollar.

The estate of R. J. Armstrong, grocer, New Westminster, B. C. has been sold to A. McInnes.

Mr. S. E. Hoyt has been taken into partnership in the wholesale grocery firm of Northrup & Co. of St. John, N. B.

The grocery and tea stock of H. Keene has been sold to R. A. Jones, of London West, at 65 cents on the dollar. The stock amounted to \$354.

The general stock of M. McKenzie, of Port Rowan, valued at nearly \$3,000, was sold at auction in London a few days ago to Mr. Williams, of Tilsonburg, at 75 cents on the dollar. The general stock of Bean, Peltz & Bean, of Harriston, valued at \$3,243, was sold to W. Trott, of Oil Springs, at 72 cents.

PARTNERSHIPS FORMED AND DISSOLVED.

F. Gavlin & Co., general store, St. Felix de Valois, have dissolved.

A. Savage & Co., soap manufacturers, Montreal, have dissolved.

Cochrane Bros., general store, Petitcodiac, N. B., have dissolved.

M. Kay & McLean, general merchants, Eureka, N. S. have dissolved.

H. C. Barnes & Co., general merchants, Salesbury, N.B., have dissolved.

Pellerin & Dufresne, boot and shoe manufacturers, Montreal, have dissolved.

Canning, Walker & Co., fruit and flowers, Vancouver, have dissolved, W. H. Walker continuing.

C. P. England and W. H. Kilburn, have been registered proprietors of a general store at West Sheffield, Que.

E. F. Cook, W. D. Hughes, and John H. Cook have been registered as proprietors of the firm of Hughes, Cook & Co., oils and tallow, Montreal.

FIRES.

Henry Cross, general merchant, Fenella, has been burned out.

James Horgan, general merchant of Southport, P. E. I. has been burned out.

These have been burned out in Beamsville: Charles Jeffries, boot and shoes, and

W. Cornwell and Henry & Oldham, general merchants.

The grocery stock of J. E. Fitzsimmons, Ottawa, has been damaged by fire and water.

The grocery stock of A. Beaufay, Montreal, has been partially damaged by smoke and water.

Two general stores were burned out in Vanleek a few days ago, and neither carried insurance. They were P. T. McLaurin and J. R. McLaurin & Co.

DEATHS.

Mr. Angus McDonald, general merchant, Summertown, is dead.

Joseph Copp, of Copp Bros, general merchants, Port Elgin, N.B., is dead.

W. G. Munderloh, of the firm of Munderloh, shipping and general merchants of Montreal, is dead.

Mr. George Craig, of Bedford road, this city, died at his residence Saturday. He was a partner in the firm of Jacques & Hay, and latterly in that of R. Hay & Co.

Mr. James K. Cameron, secretary-treasurer of the Monetary Times, died suddenly Sunday evening. He was 36 years of age, and leaves a large circle of friends.

Zaccheus Pattison, one of Hamilton's best known merchants, is dead at the age of 81. For nearly half a century he had carried on business there as a biscuit manufacturer, and he was almost equally well known, in a business way, throughout Ontario.

Alexander D. Turner, youngest son of the late Senator Turner, died Saturday last in New York, where he was under the care of a physician. The deceased was formerly a member of the wholesale grocery firm of Turner, Rose & Co., of Montreal and Winnipeg. He had been in poor health for some time. He leaves a wife and three children, who are with Mrs Turner at Highfield. He was a nephew of Mr. James Turner, of James Turner & Co., wholesale grocers, Hamilton.

Mr. George S. Michie, who has been suffering from the effects of an attack of congestion of the brain for the last three weeks, died Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock. He was born in Strathdun, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1861, and was educated at Christ's Hospital, London. In 1876 he came to Toronto and entered into partnership with his uncle, the late James Michie. Upon the death of the latter the entire business was taken over by the two brothers, George and Forbes Michie. Upon Forbes' death, some two years ago, the former assumed the entire control of the business. The deceased was a member of the Board of Trade, of St. Andrew's Society, and of the Toronto and Victoria Clubs.

DIFFICULTIES, ASSIGNMENTS, COMPROMISES.

E. Norquay, grocer, Port Dover, has compromised.

L. E. Morin, jr., & Co., oils, Montreal, have suspended.

Moses Brown, boots and shoes, Fredericton, has assigned.

G. A. Biron, St. Telesphore, general merchants, has assigned.

Brown & Grant, lobster packers, Gabarouse, N.S., have assigned.

S. N. Lloyd, general merchant, Croyden, has assigned to the sheriff.

W. J. Fraher, general merchant, Sarnia, has assigned to A. E. Parey.

J. C. Authony, boots and shoes, Stratford, has assigned to P. Pocock.

Edward Cassidy, butcher, Wyoming, has assigned to H. G. Taylor.

A demand of assignment has been made on O. Grenier, tobacconist, Montreal.

P. J. McLean, confectioner, Woodstock, N. B., is offering 50 cents on the dollar.

Joseph Nicholson, boots and shoes, Palmerton, has assigned to W. D. Hepburn.

G. W. Bell, general storekeeper, Vars, is offering to compromise at 40c. on the dollar.

The sheriff is in possession of the fruit and fish business of R. Beauchamp, Victoria, B. C.

W. Hyde, butcher, Ottawa, has compromised with his creditors at 25c. on the dollar.

The estate of J. C. Lapointe, general store, St. Jerome, Que., is offering 50 cents on the dollar.

A. W. Lawrie & Co., grocers, crockery and hardware, Port Dover, are offering to compromise.

E. A. Payne, general merchant, Burin, Nfld., has made application to be declared insolvent.

Butterworth & Bro., boot and shoe dealers, Brantford, have called a meeting of their creditors.

Alexander Gibson, general storekeeper, Kalmaurs, is offering to compromise at 45 cents on the dollar.

Stuckells & McBride, grocers, etc., have assigned to W. A. Campbell. A meeting of creditors will be held to-day.

W. H. Wyld, of Port Mulgrave, and W. D. Johnston, of Sunny Brae, N.S., general merchants, have both assigned.

Jos. I. Noble, custom boot and shoe dealer, St. John, N. B., has assigned. The liabilities are between three and four thousand dollars. Montreal and other western firms are interested.

"One strong point about this broom," said the grocer, "is the handle. It is made of tough, seasoned wood. You could knock a man down with it and not break it."

"I think," observed Mr. Enpecque, timidly, "I would—hum—prefer one with a pine handle if you please."

It Pays to
keep a
Stock of

PERRIN'S COUGH DROPS

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

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

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

- Tutti Frutti Cash Box. -



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

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

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

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?

**GENERAL STOCK OF MERCHANDISE
AND BUILDING FOR SALE**

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

t.f. EDITOR, THE GROCER.

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 Purpose, producing the best results.

NIXEY'S
"SOHO SQUARE" BLUE

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

For Knives, Forks, Brass and Steel Work, &c., &c. Won't Wear the Blades like others.
6d. and 1s. Tins.

NIXEY'S
"INVICTA" KNIFE POLISH.

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

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

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, and at the Paris Exhibition in 1878 they were awarded the "Grand Prix," the only Grand Prize given to the Biscuit Trade and the highest distinction the Exhibition could confer. The following being the terms of the award:

"Unrivalled House known throughout the world for its enormous production and for the excellent quality of its Manufactures.

For Price List and Terms Apply to:

HUNTLEY & PALMERS, Reading, and 182 Fenchurch St., London, E.C., England.

or to their Representative

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

THE CANADIAN GROCER PRICES CURRENT.

TORONTO, March. 16, 1893.

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

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

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

BAKING POWDER.

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



Empire, 5 dozen 4 oz cans	Per doz \$0 75
" " " " " 4 " 8 "	1 15
" " " " " 2 " 16 "	2 00
" " " " " 1/4 " 5 lb cans	9 00
bulk, per lb	15

COOK'S FRIEND.

(In Paper Packages.) Per doz

Size 1, in 2 and 4 doz boxes	\$2 40
" " 10, in 4 doz boxes	2 10
" " 2, in 6 "	80
" " 12, in 6 "	70
" " 3, in 4 "	45
Pound tins, 3 oz in case	3 00
12 oz tins, 3 oz in case	2 40
5 oz tins, 4 "	1 10
5 lb tins, 1/2 "	14 00
Ocean Wave, 1/2 lb, 4 doz cases	1 80
" " No. 1, 2 "	1 90
" " 1 lb, 2 "	2 25
" " 5 lb, 1/2 "	9 60

OCEAN WAVE

DIAMOND BAKING POWDER.

1/2 lb. tins, 4 doz cases	0 67 1/2
1 lb. " " " "	1 17
1 lb. " 2 " " "	1 98

BISCUITS.

TORONTO BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY CO.

Abernethy	8 1/2
Arrowroot	\$0 10 1/2
Butter	0 6
" " 3 lbs	0 20
Cabin	0 7 1/2
Cottage	0 8 1/2
Digestive	0 08
Daisy Wafer	0 16
Garibaldi	0 10
Gingerbread	0 10
Ginger Nuts	0 10
Graham Wafer	0 09
Lemon	0 10
Milk	0 09
Nic Nac	0 12
Oyster	0 06 1/2
People's Mixed	0 10

Pie Nic	0 09 1/2
Prairie	0 08 1/2
Rich Mixed	0 14
School Cake	0 11
Soda	0 06
" " 3 lb	0 20
Sultana	0 10
Tea	0 10
Tid Bits	0 09
Village	0 12
Variety	0 07 1/2
Wine	0 08 1/2

BLACKING.

Day & Martin's, pints, per doz	\$3 20
" " " " " 1/2 "	2 10
" " " " " 3/4 "	1 10
Spanish, No. 3	4 50
" " " " " 5 "	8 00
" " " " " 10 "	9 00
Japanese, No. 3	4 50
" " " " " 5 "	7 50
Jaquot's French No. 2	3 00
" " " " " 3 "	4 50
" " " " " 4 "	6 00
" " " " " 5 "	9 00
1-gross Cabinets, asst	7 50
Egyptian, No. 1	9 00
" " " " " 2 "	4 50

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

No. 7, 1 or 2 doz. in box	per doz \$2 00
No. 4, " " " "	1 25
P. G. FRENCH BLACKING.	
1/4 No. 4	per gross \$1 00
1/2 No. 6	4 50
1/2 No. 8	7 25
1/2 No. 10	25

BLACK LEAD.

NIXEY'S	
Refined in 1d., 2d., 4d. and 1s. packages, (9lb. boxes)	7s 6d \$2 50
Jubilee in 1oz. and 2 oz. round blocks in cartons (9 lb. boxes)	4s 3d 2 00

Silver Moonlight, Plum-bago Stove Polish (13 1/2 lb. boxes)	
6 1/2 lb. in large 1d. pkts, 1 gross	4s 3d 1 50
13 lb. in large 1d. pkts, 2 gross	8s 6d 3 00
13 lb. in large 1d. pkts, 1 gross	7s 6d 2 50
13 lb. in large 2d. pkts, 1 gross	7s 6d 2 50
Reckitt's Black Lead, per box	1 15
Each box contains either 1 gro., 1 oz.: 1/2 gro., 2 oz., or 1/4 gro., 4 oz.	

F. F. DALLEY & CO.

Silver Star Stove Paste	Per gross 9 00
Packed in fancy wood boxes, each box contains 3 doz.	

BLUE.

Reckitt's Pure Blue, per gross	10
NIXEY'S	
Soho Square in 8lb. boxes, of 16x6d boxes, London	6s 0d
Soho Square in 8 lb. boxes, of 16x6d. boxes, Canada	\$2 25

CORN BROOMS.

CHAS. BOECKE & SONS, per doz	
X Carpet, 4 strings, net	\$3 60
2 " " " "	3 20
3 " " " "	2 0
XXX Hurl 4	2 90
1X " " " "	2 65
2X Parlor 4	2 50
3 " " " "	2 25
4 " " " "	1 85
5 " " " "	1 50
Warehouse 4	3 25
Ship 4	4 00
1 Cable 2 wire bands, net	3 25
2 " " " "	4 00

Apples, 3's	Per doz \$0 85 \$1 00
" " galions	2 00
Blackberries, 2's	2 25
Blueberries, 2's	1 00 1 10
Beans, 2's	0 90 1 00
Corn, 2's	0 87 1 00
" " Epicure	1 15
" " Special Brands	1 40 1 50

Something
NEW IN
Biscuits
AT
11c. per lb.

LEMON CRISPS.
VANILLA CRISPS.
CINNAMON CRISPS.
ORANGE CRISPS.
STRAWBERRY CRISPS.

TORONTO BISCUIT & CONFECTIONERY Co., TORONTO.

Prices current, continued—

J. W. COWAN & CO.

Standard Java in sealed tins,
25 and 50 lbs. 30
Standard Imperial in sealed
tins, 25 and 50 lbs. 32
Standard Blend in sealed tins,
25 and 50 lbs. 33
Ground, in tins, 5, 10, 15 and
25 lbs. 30 30
Say's Parisien, in 1/4 and lb tins 30

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Alumlb \$0 02 \$0 03
Blue Vitriol..... 0 06 0 07
Brimstone 0 03 0 03 1/2
Borax 0 12 0 14
Camphor 0 80 0 85
Carbolic Acid..... 0 80 0 80
Castor Oil..... 0 07 1/2 0 08
Cream Tartar..... 0 28 0 30
Epsom Salts 0 02 1/2 0 02 1/2
Paris Green 0 16 0 17
Extract Logwood, bulk
" boxes 0 15 0 17
Gentian 0 10 0 13
Glycerine, per lb..... 0 17 0 20
Hellebore..... 0 16 0 17
Iodine 5 50 6 00
Insect Powder 0 30 0 35
Salpetre 0 08 1/2 0 09
Soda Bicarb, per keg..... 2 50
Sal Soda 1 00 1 25
Madder 0 12 1/2

DURABLE PAILS AND TUBS

WM. CANE & SONS, MANUFACTURING CO
NEWMARKET.

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

EXTRACTS.

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

FLUID BEEF.

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

FRUITS.

FOREIGN. c. per lb
Currants, Provincial, bbls. 5 1/2
" " " " bbls 5 1/2 6
" " " " Filistras, bbls 5 1/2
" " " " " bbls' 5 1/2 6

Currants, Patras, bbls 6 1/2 6 1/2
" " " " 1/2 bbls..... 6 1/2 6 1/2
" " " " cases 7 7 1/2
" " " " Vostizzas, cases... 7 1/2 9
" " " " 5-crown Excelsior
(cases) 8 1/2 10
" " " " cases 8 1/2 8 1/2
" " " " 1 case 8 1/2 8 1/2
Dates, Persian, boxes, 5 1/2 5 1/2
Figs, Eleme, 14oz., per box 10 10 1/2
" 10 lb boxes 10 11
" 30 lb bxs. 7 crown 14 14 1/2
Prunes, Bosnia, casks 7 1/2 9
" " " " cases, new. 7 1/2 9
Raisins, Valencia, offstalk
old 4 1/2 5 1/2
" Selected 6 1/2 6 1/2
" Layers 6 1/2 7
Raisins, Sultanas 6 1/2 10
" " Eleme
" " Malaga:
London layers 2 25
Loose muscatels, Califor 1 60 1 70
Imperial cabinets 3 50 3 50
Connoisseur clusters 4 50
Extra dessert " qrs.
Royal clusters
Fancy Vega boxes
Black baskets 3 40 3 50
" " qrs
Blue "
Fine Dehesas
Lemons " qrs 3 00 3 50
Oranges, Jamaica 2 75 3 00
" " Valencias 4 50
" " Floridas 3 00 3 50
" " Seedlings
" " Navels
DOMESTIC
Apples, Dried, per lb..... 0 05 1/2
do Evaporated..... 0 09 1/2 0 10

FISH.

Oysters, per gallon 1 50
" select, per gallon 2 00
Pickarel per lb 0 07
Pike do 0 07 1/2
White fish do 0 07 1/2
Manitoba White fish do 0 07 1/2
Salmon Trout..... do 0 07 1/2 3 00
Lake herring..... p. 100 3 00
Pickled and Salt Fish:
Labrador herring, p. bbl 6 00 6 25
Shore herring 5 00
Salmon trout, per 1/2 bbl
White Fish, 1/2 bbl.....
Dried Fish:
Codfish, per quintal..... 5 25 5 75
" cases 6 00 6 50
Boneless fish per lb 0 04 1/2
Boneless cod..... " 0 06 1/2 0 08
Smoked Fish:
Finnan Haddies, per lb 0 07 1/2 0 08 1/2
Bloaters..... per box 1 00 2 25
Digby herring..... " 0 12 0 15
Sea Fish: Haddock per lb 0 05 0 05 1/2
Cod 0 05 0 07
B.C. salmon 0 07 0 13
Market Cod 0 05
Frozen Sea Herrings 2 65 3 00

GRAIN.

Wheat, White..... 0 65 0 67
" Red Winter..... 0 65 0 66
" Goose 0 60 0 62
Wheat, Spring, No 2..... 0 61 0 63
" " " " Man Hard No 1. 0 83 1/2 0 84
" " " " No 2..... 0 80 0 82
" " " " No 3..... 0 74 0 75

Oats, No 2, per 34 lbs 34 34 1/2
Barley, No 1, per 48 lbs... 45
" No 2 extra 40
" No 3 36 38
Rye 53 55
Peas 56 57 1/2
Corn 00 00

HAY & STRAW.

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

HARDWARE, PAINTS AND OILS.

CUT NAILS, from Toronto
50 to 60 dy basis 2 30
40 dy 2 35
30 dy 2 40
20, 18 and 12 dy 2 45
10 dy 2 50
8 and 9 dy 2 55
6 and 7 dy 2 70
5 dy 2 90
4 dy A P 2 90
3 dy A P 3 30
4 dy C P 2 80
3 dy C P 3 90

HORSE NAILS:
" " " 60 and 5 per cent. from list.

HORSE SHOES:
From Toronto, per keg .. 3 65

SCREWS: Wood—
Flat head iron 7 1/2 p.c. dis
Round " " 7 1/2 p.c. dis.
Flat head brass 7 1/2 p.c. dis
Round head brass 7 1/2 p.c.

WINDOW GLASS: [To find out what
break any required size of pane comes
under, add its length and breadth to-
gether. Thus in a 7x9 pane the
length and breadth come to 16
inches; which shows it to be a first-
break glass, i.e., not over 25 inches in
the sum of its length and breadth.]
1st break (25 in and under)..... 1 35
2nd " (26 to 40 inches) 1 55
3rd " (41 to 50 ") 3 40
4th " (51 to 60 ") 3 70
5th " (61 to 70 ") 4 00

ROPE: Manila 0 11 1/2
Sisal 0 09 1/2
New Zealand 0 08 1/2

AXES: Per box, \$6 to \$12.
Shot: Canadian, dis. 12 1/2 per cent.

HINGES: Heavy T and strap ... 0 4 1/2 0 5
" Screw, hook & strap. 0 3 1/2 0 4 1/2

WHITE LEAD: Pure Ass'n guarantee
ground in oil.
25 lb. irons..... per lb
No. 1
No. 2
No. 3
TURPENTINE Selected packages, per
gal 0 53 0 55

LINSEED OIL: per gal, raw 0 59 0 61
Boiled, per gal..... 0 62 0 64
GLUE: Common, per lb.... 0 10 0 11

INDURATED FIBRE WARE.

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

Tubs, No. 1 15 50
" " " " " 2 13 25
" " " " " 3 11 00
Nests of 3 3 40
Keelers No. 1 10 00
" " " " " 2 9 00
" " " " " 3 8 00
" " " " " 4 7 00
Milk pans 3 25
Wash Basins, flat bottoms 3 25
" " " " round " 3 50
Handy dish 3 75
Water Closet Tanks 18 00

JAMS AND JELLIES.

DELHI CANNING CO

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

KNIFE POLISH.

NIXEY'S

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

LICORICE.

YOUNG & SMYLLIE'S LIST.

5 lb boxes, wood or paper, per lb 0 40
Fancy bxs. (36 or 50 sticks), per
box 1 25 1 25
" Ringed" 5 lb boxes, per lb..... 0 40
" Acme" Pellets, 5 lb cans, per
can 2 00
" Acme" Pellets, Fancy boxes
(30s) per box 1 50
" Acme" Pellets, Fancy paper
boxes, per box (40s) 1 25
Tar Licorice and Tolu Wafers, 5
lb cans per can 2 00
Licorice Lozenges, 5 lb glass
jars 1 75
Licorice Lozenges 5 lb cans... 1 50
Purity" Licorice, 200 sticks. 1 45
" " " " 100 " " 0 72 1/2
Imitation Calabria, 5 lb bxs
plb 0 25

MINCE MEAT.

J. H. WETHEY—ST. CATHARINES
Condensed, per gross, net.... \$12 00

MUSTARD.

ELLIS & KEIGHLEY'S. cts

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

CHERRY'S IRISH

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

Prices current, continued.

NUTS.		per lb
Almonds, Ivica	14 1/2	15
" Tarragona	16	16 1/2
" Fornigetta	14 1/2	15
Almonds, Shelled Valencia	28	32
" Jordan	45	50
" Canary	28	30
Brazil	14 1/2	15
Cocoanuts	5	5
Filberts, Sicily	10 1/2	10 1/2
Pecans	11	15
Peanuts, roasted	12	18
" green	10	11 1/2
Walnuts, Grenoble	15	16
" Bordeaux	10	11
" Naples, cases	12 1/2	13
" Marbots	12 1/2	13
" Chillis	13	13

PETROLEUM.

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

(For prices at Petrolia, see Market Report.)

PICKLES & SAUCES.

THE T. A. SNIDER PRESERVE CO.,		
CINCINNATI.		
Wright & Copp, Toronto, Agents)		per doz
Home Made Tomato Catsup	qts	6 00
" "	pts	3 50
" "	1/2 pts	2 00
Chili Sauce	pts	4 50
" "	1/2 pts	3 25
Soups (in 3 lb cans).		
Tomato		3 50
Fancy-Chicken, Mock Turtle,		
Cream of Corn Pea, Celery,		
Asparagus		4 50

Fancy - Chicken Gumbo, Or		
Tail, Consomme Bouillon,		
Mulligatawny, Mutton Broth,		
Beef, Pea, Printanir, Julienne		
Vermicelli, Vegetable	4 25	
Worcester Sauce, 1/2 pts.	\$3 60	\$3 75
" "	pints	6 25 6 50

PRODUCE.

DAIRY.		Per lb
Butter, creamery, tubs	\$0 23	\$0 25
" dairy, tubs, choice	0 19	0 20
" " medium	0 15	0 17
" low grades to com	0 13	0 15
Butter, pound rolls	0 20	0 22
" large rolls	0 18	0 20
" store crocks	0 18	0 20
Cheese	12	0 12 1/2
COUNTRY		
Eggs, fresh, per doz	0 17	0 18
" limed	1 25	1 50
Beans	1 00	1 25
Onions, per bbl	90	95
Potatoes, per bag	0 13	0 15
Hops, 1891 crop	0 17	0 20
" 1892 "	0 05	0 08
Honey, extracted	0 12	0 14
" section		

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, long clear, p lb.	10 1/2	0 11
Pork, mess, p. bbl.		0 21
" short cut	22 00	23 00
Hams, smoked, per lb.		0 13 1/2
" pickled		0 12
Bellies		0 14
Rolls	0 10 1/2	0 11
Backs		0 13
Lard, pure, per lb.	0 13	0 13 1/2
Compound	0 10	0 10 1/2
Tallow, refined, per lb.	0 06 1/2	0 07
" rough,		0 02

RICE, ETC.

	Per lb
Rice, Aracan	5 1/2 4
" Patna	4 1/2 5 1/2
" Japan	5 0 6 1/2
" extra Burmah	3 1/2 4
" Java extra	6 1/2 7 1/2
" Genuine Old 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	5 1/2 6

ROOT BEER.

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

GROUND		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, in kegs and bris	3 1/2	4
1st quality white, 3 lb. cartons.	4	5
Lily White gloss, crates and cases	5 1/2	5 1/2
Brantford gloss, 1 lb.	3 1/2	3 1/2
Canada Laundry Boxes	6	6
Pure Prepared corn	5 1/2	5 1/2
Challenge Corn		
KINGSFORDS OSWEGO STARCH.		
Pure Starch-		
40-lb boxes, 1, 2 and 4 lb pack'g's	8	8
35-lb " 3 lb. packages	8	8
12-lb " "	8 1/2	8 1/2
38 to 45-lb boxes	8	8

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

Laundry Starches-

No. 1, White, 4 lb. Cartons	44
" " Bbls	44
" " Kegs	44
Canada Laundry	32
Ivory Gloss, six 6 lb. boxes, sliding covers	6
Ivory Gloss, fancy picture, 1 lb packs	6
Patent Starch, fancy picture, 1 lb. cartons	6 1/2
Ivory Starch in cases of 40 packages	43 00

SUGAR.

	c. per lb
Granulated	4 1/2 4 1/2
Paris Lump, bbls and 100 lb. bxs	5 1/2
" 50 lb. boxes	5 1/2
Extra Ground, bbls	5 1/2
" less than a bbl	5 1/2
Powdered, bbls	5 1/2
" less than a bbl	5 1/2
Extra bright refined	4 1/2
Bright Yellow	3 1/2 4
Medium	3 1/2
Brown	3 1/2 3 65

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 75
" small lots	0 95
Rock salt, per ton	12 00
Liverpool coarse	0 75

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

AGENTS FOR

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co.,
MONTREAL.

Nourishment versus Stimulants - -

Extracts of Beef Stimulates only
Johnston's Fluid Beef nourishes thoroughly
Stimulants make you feel good temporarily
Nourishment does you good permanently

Which would you choose to give you Strength,

Johnston's Fluid Beef or Extracts of Beef.

- - The Johnston Fluid Beef Co.

Kingsford's Oswego
STARCH.

STRONGEST. PUREST. BEST.

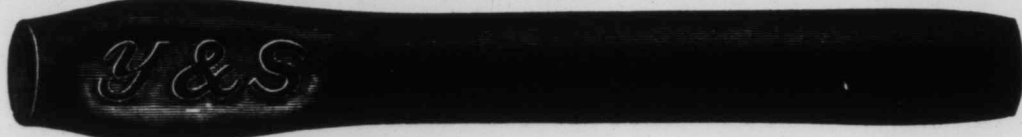
"THE ORIGINAL"

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.



PURE CALABRIA "Y. & S." LICORICE, 4, 6, 8, 12 and 16s to pound.
 "ACME" LICORICE PELLETS, in 5-pound Tin Cans.
 TAR, LICORICE and TOLU WAFERS, in 5-pound Tin Cans.
 LICORICE "Y. & S." LOZENGES, in 5-pound Tin Cans and 5-pound Glass Jars.
 "PURITY," PURE PENNY-LICORICE, 100 and 200 Sticks in a Box.

Manufactured Exclusively by **YOUNG & SMYLLIE,**
 BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Where did you see this advertisement?

Prices current, continued—

HIGGINS' EUREKA SALT.

F.o.b. Montreal—	Per Sack.
Full sacks, 22 1/2 lbs.	2 30
Quarter sacks, 56 lbs	0 58
Sacks con'g 16-14 lb. p'kts.	2 75
F.o.b. Toronto—	
Full sacks, 22 1/2 lbs.	2 60
Quarter sacks, 56 lbs.	0 67 1/2
Sacks con'g 16-14 lb. p'kts.	3 00

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

SYRUPS.	
	Per lb.
D.	2 1/2
M.	2 1/2
B.	2 1/2
V.B.	2 1/2
E.V.B.	2 1/2
E. Superior	2 1/2
XX	2 1/2
XXX	2 1/2
Crown	3 3/4
MOLASSES.	
Trinidad, in puncheons.	0 32 0 35
" bbls	0 36 0 37
" 1/2 bbls	0 40 0 40
New Orleans, in bbls.	0 30 0 52
Porte Rico, hdds.	0 38 0 40
" barrels.	0 42 0 44
" 1/2 barrels.	0 44 0 46

SOAP.

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

MORSE'S SOAPS.

Mikado (wrapped)	Per lb	0 06
Eclipse	"	0 06 1/2
Stanley Bar	"	0 06 1/2
Defiance	"	0 06
Toronto, 12 oz.	Per doz	0 50
Ruby, 10 oz	"	0 30
Monster, 8 oz	"	0 24
Detroit, 14 oz	"	0 48
Lily White	"	0 30
Everyday	"	0 30
Queen City, 14 oz	"	0 72

MOTTLED IN 5 BOX LOTS, 100 BARS.

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

ROYAL MAGNUM.

Royal Magnum	Per doz	0 25
Anchor, Assorted.	25 doz per box.	0 20
" Castile	"	0 10
Morse's Assorted	"	0 50
Morse's Rose	"	0 45
" Windsor	"	0 45
" Castile	"	0 45
Bouquet, paper and wood	"	0 80
Prize Magnum, White Castile	"	0 72
" Honey	"	0 72
" Glycerine	"	0 72
" Oatmeal	"	0 72
" Honeysuckle	Per box	0 72
Sweet Briar	"	0 85
Extra Perfume	"	0 55

Old Brown Windsor Squares	0 80
White Lavender	1 00
White Castile Bars	0 85
White Oatmeal	0 85
Persian Boquet, paper	2 50
Oriental	0 45
Pure Coconut, 3 doz. bxs, wood	0 40
Heliotrope paper	1 50
Carnation	0 60
Rose Boquet	0 60
Cocoa Castile	0 45
Arcadian	4 25
New Arcadian, per gross	0 45
Ocean Boquet	0 45
Barber's Bar, per lb	0 25
Pure Bath	1 00
Magnolia	1 20
Oatmeal	0 85
Unscented Glycerine	0 90
Grey Oatmeal	0 60
Plain Honey	0 70
Plain Glycerine	0 70
Plain Windsor	0 70
Fine Boquet	1 00
Morse's Toilet Balls	0 90
Turkish Bath	0 60
Infants' Delight	1 20
Surprise	5 75
Sunlight	3 50

TEAS.

CHINA GREENS	
Gunpowder—	per lb
Cases, extra firsts	42 50
Half chests, ordinary firsts	22 38
Young Hyson—	
Cases, sifted, extra firsts	42 50
Cases, small leaf, firsts	35 40
Half chests, ordinary firsts	22 38
" " seconds	17 19
" " thirds	15 17
" " common	13 14

PING SUYERS.

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

JAPAN.

Half Chests—	
Choicest	38 40
Choice	32 36
Finest	28 30
Fine	25 27
Good medium	22 24
Medium	19 20
Good common	16 18
Common	13 15
Nagasaki, chests Pekoes	16 22
" " Oolong	14 15
" " Gunpowder	16 19
" " Siftings	7 11

CONGOU—BLACK.

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

INDIAN.

Darjeelings	35 55
Assam Pekoes	20 40
Pekoe Souchong	18 30

CEYLON.

Broken Pekoes	35 42
Pekoes	20 40
Pekoe Souchong	17 35

Index, 7's	50
Honeysuckle, 8's	58
Napoleon, 8's	54
Royal Arms, 12's	55
Victoria, 12's	53
Brunette, 12's	50 1/2
Prince of Wales, in caddies	51 1/2
" in 40 lb boxes	51
Bright Smoking Plug Myrtle, T & B, 3's	60
Lily, 7's	55
Diamond Solace, 12's	50
Myrtle Cut Smoking, 1 lb tins	70
1/2 lb pg, 6 lb boxes	70
or pg, 5 lb boxes	70

EMPIRE TOBACCO COMPANY.

CUT SMOKING.

Golden Plug, 2 oz. pkg boxes, 5 lbs.	65
Uncle Ned, 2 oz. pkg, bxs 5 lbs	60
Gem, 2 oz, packages, 5 lb boxes	61
Gem, 8 oz tins in 6 lb cases	70

PLUG SMOKING.

Golden Plug	56
Uncle John, 3 x 6, 3s. caddies 16 1/2 lbs	54
Gem, 3 x 6, 3s. caddies 16 1/2 lbs	53
St. Lawrence, 2 x 3, 7s. caddies about 17 lbs	51
Banner, 2 x 3, 7s. caddies about 17 lbs	48
Sterling, 2 x 3, 7s. caddies about 17 lbs	46
Louise, Solace, 12s. caddies about 16 lbs	46
Florence, Solace, 12s. caddies about 17 lbs	42
Hawthorne, 8s. butts 23 lbs	47
Something Good, 6s. butts 21 lbs	46 1/2

FANCY SWEET CHEWING.

Good Luck, spun roll, 16 boxes 4 lbs.	65
Empire, 3 x 6, 4s. spaced 8s. bxs 4 lbs.	61
Top, 16 oz. spaced 8s. boxes 4 lbs	60
Joy, 3 x 12s, 1 1/2 oz. Spaced 6s. Rough and ready. Butts 25 lbs	52
Judge, 2 x 3, 8s. Flat. Caddies about 20 1/2 lbs.	50
Currency, 3 x 3, 7s. Rough and ready. Caddies about 21 lbs.	49
Kentucky, 1 1/2 x 3, 13s. Caddies about 21 lbs.	50
Kentucky, 1 1/2 x 3, 7s. Caddies about 21 1/2 lbs.	49

BLAOK SWEET CHEWING.

Star, Narrow, 12s. Butts about 22 lbs.	47
Morning Star, 12s. Butts about 22 1/2 lbs.	43 1/2
Montreal Twist, 12s. Caddies about 23 lbs.	44
Anchor Twist, 12s. Caddies about 23 lbs.	42 1/2

CIGARS—S. DAVIS & SONS, Montreal.

Madre E' Hijo, Lord Landsdow	60 00
" " Fanstelas	60 00
" " Bonquet	60 00
" " Perfectos	85 00
" " Longfellow	85 00
" " Reina Victoria	80 00
" " Pins	65 00
El Padre, Reina Victoria	65 00
" Reina Vict., Especial	60 00
" Conchas de Regalia	60 00
" Bonquet	65 00
" Pins	60 00
" Longfellow	80 00
" Perfectos	80 00

Mungo, Nine	35 00
Cable, Conchas	30 00
Queens	29 00

Cigarettes, all Tobacco—

Cable	7 00
El Padre	1 00
Mauricio	15 00

DOMINION CUT TOBACCO WORKS, MONTREAL.

CIGARETTES. Per M.

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

CUT TOBACCOS. per lb

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

CIGARETTE TOBACCO.

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

WOODENWARE. per doz

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

Matches, 5 case lots. single case

Parlor	1 60
Telephone	3 60
Telegraph	3 80
Safety	4 20
French	3 60

Railroad (10 gro. in case)

Single case and under 5 ca.	\$3 70
5 cases and under 10 cases	3 60

Steamship (10 gro. in case)

Single case and under 5 ca.	3 50
5 cases and under 10 cases	3 40

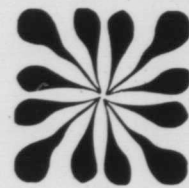
Mops and Handies, comb.

Butter tubs	\$1 60
Butter Bowls, crates as'd	3 60

YEAST.

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

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.

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Strictly first-class. Headquarters for Commercial Men. Large sample rooms.

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

H. SMITH, Proprietor.

The Hotel Wilson.

NANAIMO, B. C.

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NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore carried on by I. H. W. Northrup and Isaac H. Northrup, under the firm name of H. W. Northrup & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of wholesale Groceries and Fish carried on by the late firm, will be continued at South Wharf by I. H. Northrup and S. E. Hoyt, under the firm name of

NORTHRUP & CO.

All debts due the late firm are payable to Northrup & Co., who will also assume the late firm's liabilities.

Feb. 14, 1893, St. John, N. B.

I. H. W. NORTHRUP,
I. H. NORTHRUP.

Referring to above, H. W. Northrup has to thank the public for the generous patronage extended to the late firm, and wishes that the same degree of favors be shewn the new firm of

NORTHRUP & CO.

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Add-let
Advertising
Advertise
Advertisement
Advertisers

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

GOOD ADVERTISING PAYS

NO BETTER MEDIUM THAN

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CANADIAN
GROCER -

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ESTABLISHED 1849.

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THE BRADSTREET COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.
Executive Offices,
NOS. 279, 281 AND 283 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

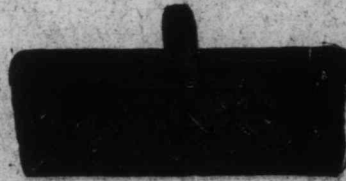
Offices in the principal cities of the United States, Canada, the European Continent, Australia and in London, England.

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THOS. C. IRVING, Superintendent.

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MANUFACTURERS OF



- 1, 2, 3 bushel grain and root baskets.
- 1, 2, 3 satchel lunch baskets.
- 1, 2, 3 clothes baskets.
- 1, 2, 3, 4 market baskets.
- Butcher and Crockery baskets.
- Fruit package of all descriptions.

For sale by all Woodenware Dealer

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,
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ORDER IVORY BAR SOAP

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.,
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LAMPS?



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

We have some nice Job Lots just now.

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

GOWANS, KENT & Co., TORONTO and WINNIPEG.

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

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

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Celebrated Flavoring Extract

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