## PAGES

MISSING

# FEATURING: WHY RETAILERS FAIL---FIRST OF SHOW CARD WRITING SERIES <br> CANADIAN G 

Only Weekly Grocery Paper Published in Canada
THE MACLEAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, LTD.


Made in Canada from Canadian Concords for the Dominion Trade

The four sizes meet all requirements as to quantity. Encourage your trade to order several bottles of each size for the home.

Our free booklet of recipes is sent on request to any person desiring it.

## The Welch Plant at St. Catharines will supply your demand

The new Welch Plant at St. Catharines, Ontario, a model plant in every way -in the heart of the splendid fruit belt between Lakes Ontario and Erie-was completed and put in operation this year to adequately supply the constantly increasing demand in the Dominion for

## Welch's

Welch's is the pure, unfermented, juice of the choicest selected Concords. The exact, sanitary Welch method of immediately pasteurizing and hermetically sealing this juice retains unchanged its delicious, fruity aroma and tempting, healthful quality.


You have often had customers complain that they did not like that last Flour they got from you, because it did not take up into the usual light loaves. The chances are the Flour was all right and the Yeast was all wrong. Mind you! The Yeast may have been alright once, but allowed to get old through no fault of yours.

Every package of WHITE SWAN Yeast cakes is now plainly marked with an EXPIRY DATE, after which the Yeast should not be sold or used, as it has become too old. All Yeast deteriorates with age, and you know how careful a baker must be never to use old Yeast. This Expiry Date means that every time you sell a package of WHITE SWAN Yeast cakes you know whether it is good or not. It also means that the consumer can tell whether it is all right or all wrong.

That Expiry Date tells her exactly how long the Yeast is good for. Without the Expiry Date she might THINK it was fresh, becanse she may have just got it from youbut she doesn't know how long you had it, and you don't know how long the Jobber had it, and the Jobber doesn't know how long the manufacturer had it.

We are all in business for the money we can make, and you know how much good it has done your trade every time yon have introduced a new line that pleased your customers by giving entire satisfaction-as WHITE SWAN Yeast cakes always do-a line that brings you in a Nett profit of $70 \%$.

WHITE SWAN Yeast cakes are listed at $\$ 1.20$ per case of 3 dozen $5 e$. packages, with a special quantity discount to retailers, reducing the cost to less than $\$ 1.06$ per case. We do not ask you to buy a large quantity all at once. You can keep your money in the Bank-purchase from your Jobber as you need it-save up your due bills, which are contained in every case, and when you have 10 sign and send
to us, and we will see that you are supplied with 1 case absolutely free of charge. Save up 22 , and we will redeem for 3 cases free. This means, Mr. Dealer, that every time you pay out $\$ 1.00$ for WHITE SWAN Yeast cakes you get in return an actual profit of 70 cents. Doesn't that make it worth your while to handle WHITE SWAN ?

Also packed in small cartons containing 1 dozen 5 e packages for trial orders at 45 c . We will gladly mail a carton, all charges paid, to start you in on this co-operative plan.

We absolutely guarantee WHITE SWAN Yeast cakes, and in every case there is a warranty protecting you against stale goods, because we could not afford to have bad Yeast on the market, and you could not afford to hurt your trade by selling anything but absolutely fresh stock. Remember, we are not asking you to purchase a quantity-but we are giving you just the same price as thongh you purchased 25 cases outright.

This special bonus is absolutely irrespective of the regular discount to which Jobbers are entitled, and applies to goods whether purchased through the Jobber or direct. Every full-sized case of three dozen packages contains a due bill, and there are no strings attached to the proposition.

This Expiry Date is something new and you can understand that there is still in the market a certain quantity of perfectly good Yeast not bearing the date. It will only be a short time, however, before this will adjust itself.

Now, Mr. Business Man, we are supplying you with the best Yeast cakes on the market-we are looking after your interests as regards profits-we are proteeting not only you, but your customers, against stale goods, and the possibility of failure in baking-believing that you will join with us, in pushing the sale of WHITE SWAN Yeast cakes.

> You know us - you"know our methods-you know that "WHITE SWAN" is your "SURITY OF PURITY." And our money-back guarantee permits you to return at any time any WHITE SWAN Goods that are not found entirely as represented, or which prove unsatisfactory in any way.


Order from your jobber or direct.



Arthur P. Tippet \& Co.
Agents :-: Montreal


John Hillock \& Co., Limited
Makers of High-grade Refrigerators and Fish Cases TORONTO

Don't Buy "An Electric Coffee Mill"
Buy a COLES GUARANTEED ELECTRIC MILL


There's a tremendous difference as great as there is between an unsigned eheck and a signed one.

When the name COLES is on your mill you're certain it's "right."

Have you a copy of Catalogue 913C 9

26 models of electricmachines. Makers of Hand Coffee Mills for twenty-five years.

COLES MANUFACTURING CO. 1615 North 23rd St.

Phila., PA.

[^0]Will You Let Your Wife Test Shirriff's True Vanilla if We Send You a Bottle Free?
Send for your bottle to-day without obligation. Let her try it for flavoring cakes, puddings, sauces, ices - or anything with which she wishes to secure an unusually rich and pleasing flavor.
Shirriffs

## True

 Vanilla
## is $50 \%$ above Government Standard

Consequently only a trifling amount is required to flavor a cake or pudding.
Surely these are points of vital concern to your customers? Surely these are points that will help you win customer satisfaction and large and continued sales? If you want to make sure Shirriff's is the best - extract for your customers and your sales, just send for your free bottle and let your wife try this famous flavor on her next cooking. You could let it rest safely with her opinion, couldn't you? Write for your bottle to-day.

## Imperial Extract Co.

Steiner and Matilda Streets Toronto

## The Soul of the Fruit

in all its natural goodness and delicious flavor is all you get in

## E.D.S. Jams and Jellies


with only the purest of cane sugar added to preserve the fresh fruit until required. The natural goodness of E.D.S. Jams and Jellies puts into your hands a salesbuilding power that means steady custom and continued good profits. Wouldn't it be well worth while to push E.D.S. Jams and Jellies to-day?
E. D. SMITH \& SON

Limited
WINONA, ONT.


When you recommend Borden's "Reindeer" or "Eagle" Brands for infants' feeding you have the assurance that three generations of eminent physicians are with you in pronouncing it the safest and most natural substitute for mother's milk. But what's safe for the baby is good enough for all. That's why Borden Milk Products have stood the severest tests for over fifty-seven years, and acknowledged the continent over as the "Leaders of Quality."
Push the Borden Line, not only for infant feeding, but also for year-round sales.

## Borden Milk Co., Limited

## "Leaders of Quality" MONTREAL

Branch Office: No. 2 Arcade Building Vancouver, B.C.


is
LIMITED


The enthusiasm of housewives for the better flavor and nutritious goodness of

# Simcoe Baked Beans 

is your surest guarantee of heavy and continuous sales. In winter months especially they comprise the mainstay of most households for nourishing, appetizing meals. For better profits, feature them NOW in your windows and on your counters.

Dominion Canners
Limited Hamilton Ont.

## The Public Be Pleased!

A new idea has been infused into the handling of corporations which serve the public directly, a weird idea too-The Public be Pleased.
A gas company looks after complaints promptly at all hours of the day and night. An automobile manufacturer calls on purchasers of cars to see what satisfaction has been obtained from the machine bought and to remedy complaints. A large departmental store refunds money cheerfully on all returned goods: A bank manager throws open his office door and greets the public cheerfully.
All this in pursuance of the new idea-to increase business by pleasing the public.
This new idea is well handled in an article in the January issue of MacLean's Magazine. No business man can afford to miss this article. And it's only one of a dozen others in

## MacLean's Magazine

January Number on Sale Dec. 15

## $\$ 2.00$ a year

20 cents a copy
If your Newsdealer does not carry it, write for sample copy


## $\$ 15.00$ a Week for Your Spare Time

Do you want to make more money to get ahead, to get experience that will help you climb the ladder to success? We can help you by appointing you to look after the circulation of MacLean's Magazine and the Farmer's Magazine in your district. You can make $\$ 1$ an hour if willing and wide-awake. The work is pleasant, healthful, and the training we give in selling will be invaluable to you.

Hundreds are doing this in their spare time. Others at first give spare time, but find it to their advantage to give it their entire time. If you desire to increase your income in this way, write us at once. We give you all the requirements for success, except the determination.

> MacLean Publishing Co. LIMITED
> 143-153 University Avenue TORONTO, ONT.

## Are You Interested?

In Buying a Business,
In Selling a Business,
In Engaging a Clerk,
In Securing a Position,
In Securing a Partner,
In Disposing of Becond-hand Fixtures,

Then you should use
Canadian Grocer's Classified Ad. Columns.
It should find for you among the progressive Grocers of Canads at least one individual who is on the lookout for just such a proposition that yoc have to offer.
CANADIAN GROCER reaches the retailer, the wholesaler, the manu-
facturer, the clerk and the travel-
ler, just the men to whom you wish to sell or from whom you would buy.
No Other Paper Reaches
All These Men.

## RATES:

(payable in advance)
2c per word, first insertion.
1e per word, subsequent insertions.
5c extra per insertion when replies

- are to be addressed co Canadian Grocer.
Canadian Grocer
143-153 University Ave., Toronto


## Do You Want More Money?

0F course you do and are willing to make use of your spare hours in a way that will net you the biggest returns. Many others like yourself have had the same desire to turn their spare time into money and profitable experience. They are now making from $\$ 5$ to $\$ 20$ a week, according to the time giveñ.

IF YOU ARE NOT AFRAID OF WORK you can make $\$ 5$ a week, giving 3 hours a week to taking subscriptions to

## MacLean's Magazine

We supply you with all you need to take subscriptions except the determination. We allow a definite, liberal commission on both new and renewal subscriptions.

THE coming months are the most pleasant in the year for the work. If you write at once we can appoint you as our local representative.
MACLEAN PUBLISHING CO., LTD. 143-153 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, TORONTO


Are you selling this new product that makes the most delicious meringue, icing and filling ?

## Without Eggs and Without Cooking

With just one tablespoon of "Snow-Mellow," one cup of granulated sugar and flavored to suit the taste, the housewife can make a score of dainty desserts with rich, fluffy tender icing and filling.

And handling "Snow-Mellow" leaves you a generous margin of profit.

Get a line on this Winter party trade and push "Snow-Mellow."

## The W. T. Ott Co., Inc. 32-34 Front St. West TORONTO <br> 34 J.

## "It is Better to Be Sure than Sorry"

You can apply this old saying when buying your supply of Maple Syrup and Sugar. You have been advised that after January 1st, 1915, no article labelled "Maple" can be sold unless it is absolutely pure. You have no doubt cleared your sheives of all compounds. Start the year right and Be Safe by stocking

## Pride of Canada

Maple Syrup and Sugar. We guarantee and stand behind every ounce of Pride of Canada. The Chief Analyst has always pronounced it Genuine. Get in touch with us. Let us quote you.
Maple Tree Producers' Assoc., Limited, Wellington St., Montreal


AGENTS:-W. L. Mackenzie \& Co., Winnipeg; Oppenheimer Bros., Vancouver; S. H. P. Mackenzie, 32 Church Street, Toronto; Canadian Maple Products Co., Limited, 1 Endell Street, Long Acre, London, W.C., England.


## The Sales-Creating Power of Bee Brand Jelly Powders

is something you cannot overlook with impunity. No grocer ever stocked or pushed Bee Brand Jelly Powders without unusually good returns, and surely you can equal or even exceed the results hundreds of other grocers have easily accomplished? Get these irresistibly pleasing desserts on display in your store-NOW.
FORBES \& NADEAU, Montreal, Que.

## No Need to Stop the Mill to

 Regulate GrindingHundreds of grocers every day neediessly suffer time-loss and annoyance by the use of cofree mills that must be stopped time aud again before the proper grade of corfee is secured. This is entirely eliminated by the
 ceans - you simply place the
beans in the hopper and start beans in the hopper and start
grinding. The desired grade is regulated instantly-while the mill is in motion - no stopping no guessing - no loss of time. Just consider what this means to you in the erindis mixed grades and in the dollars and cents of greater efficiency. Wouldn't it be worth your while to investigate some of the other exelusive advantages of
the ELGIN? Write us to-day for full particula illustrated booklet.
Woodruff \& Edwards Co., Elgin, Ill., U.S.A.


# RESOLVE 

to make 1915 bring its full share of tobacco profits by featuring

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ROYAL } \\
& \text { CROWN }
\end{aligned}
$$

the new, black chewing plug that has taken Canadian tobacco users by storm. Every sale of Royal Grown or any of the Rock City Lines is of permanent advantage to your business. Feature them-NOW.
The Rock City Tabacco Co. Limited Quebec

## G00DFLOUR <br> versus

## Indifferent kinds

## MAKES GOOD BREAD

Choose the best, invest in the best, sell no other kind but the best, and you are sure that your flour sales will improve every day to eventually control the trade in your district, because no discriminative buyer will bother with the inferior, no matter how much cheaper be can obtain it, even at his very door.
Anchor Brand Flour is not an experiment, nor the results of a day-nearly 20 years' experience in Manitoba Hard Wheat products were necessary to attain the high standard that to-day is admittedly the supreme "par excellence." Try it.
Leitch Brothers' Flour Mills LIMITED
Oak Lake
Manitoba

## Continental Grocery Bags

Let the fame of the name be your guide in buying.
REPUTATION is not always "a bubble"sometimes it is a very beneficial thingAs witness the reputation (DOMINION WIDE), of the

## Continental Grocery Bags

Here are bags whose PRESENT PERFECTION is the cumulative result of constant effort and perfect methods in manufacture. Let this well-won fame decide your choice of Bags, and you will "close the avenue of future regrets."

## The Continental Bag \& Paper Co., Limited

## Manufacturers

Branches: MONTREAL and TORONTO
Agencies throughout Canada


## "SQVEREIGN" SALMON <br> FINEST BRITISH COLUMBIA SOCKEYE <br> QUALITY <br> IS OUR FIRST CONSIDERATION <br> PACKED BY; <br> the anglo british columbia packing co. LMMTED <br> VANCOUVER, B.C.

When you sell

## HEINZ

 57
## VARIETIES

PURE FOOD PRODUCTS
You give your customersGoods Made in Canadafrom Canadian Materialsby Canadian Employes. H.J.HEINZ COMPANY Canadian Factory:-Leamington, Ont. Warehouse:-Toronto

Jonas' Extracts satisfy our customers of 45 years as well as the new ones

PURITY, UNIFORM-
ITY AND
STRENGTH
*

*
PIONEER
OF THE EXTRACT WORLD

Long experience has produced an extract that has no equal, an extract that has maintained its high quality and grown in popularity, holding its first patrons and daily making new frlends.
Your customers, one and all, will appreciate Jonas' Extracts.
Henri Jonas \& Co. ESTABLISHED 1870 MONTREAL

## PERSISTENCY IN ADVERTISING

One stroke of a bell in a thick fog does not give any lasting impression of its location, but when followed by repeated strokes at regular intervals the densest fog or the darkestnight can not long conceal its whereabouts. Likewise a single insertion of an advertisement-as compared with regular and systematic advertising-is in its effect not unlike a sound which, heard but faintly once, is lost in space and soon forgot.-Printing Art.


## MADE IN CANADA

## CLARK'S

# Peanut Butter 

 in $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}$, and 1 sizes, also in 24 lb . pails.

The 24 lb . pails are money-makers for you, Mr. Grocer.

Keep in your refrigerator and it will cut solid like dairy butter.

It contains the nourishing and appetizing qualities of dairy butter and preserves or meat and makes delicious sandwiches.


Guaranteed to contain the finest peanuts only and to be absolutely pure.

## GET PRICES FROM YOUR JOBBER OR WRITE US.

W. CLARK, LIMITED, - MONTREAL




# Granulated <br> The Standard of Quality for 1915 

## Evaporated Apples

WE PACK CHOICE THREEPOUND PACKAGES FOR FINE FAMILY TRADE.
O. E. Robinson \& Co. Ingerooll, Ontario

## A store convenience - coste Ifttle - gives big service



THE MGREGOI JAPER BAG HOLDER.
Holds every size bag from $\%$ to 10 lbs. Always ready. Saves time, space and waste of bags. Supply of bags is laid in the top; one by one is secured as required. The most practical bag holder made. You cannot afford to
without one. Write for Prices and detailed particulars. For asle by all Arst-class Jobbers or TFIE O. P. MCGREGOR PAPER CO., LIMITID, 411 Spadian Ave., Toronte.

## LARGEST MAKERS IN THE WORLD

Tin Foil-all descriptions Tea Lead-all gauges and sizes
Metal Bottle Capsules-any size, color or stamping
Collapsible Tubes-plain or colored

## ALL BRITISH MADE

Send specification of your needs or samples of what you now use - stating qualities We will give you BEST QUALITY - BEST DELIVERY - BEST PRICES

BETTS \& COMPANY, LIMITED<br>Chief Office:-1 Wharf Road<br>LONDON N., ENGLAND

## Readers Of The Grocer, Let Us Know Your Wants

> You have noticed our Letter Box service. Every week we hear from dealers who desire names and addresses of firms manufacturing some particular article.

This service may be beneficial to you. If you are in the market for any article you do not know where to get, our services will be cheerfully given.

The Canadian Grocer is in position to secure information on new lines in the grocery trade, and of novelties occasionally asked for in the grocery store.

Don't hesitate to write us. As a subscriber of The Grocer you are entitled to this service.

## The Canadian Grocer



Tell every customer this-
"Here is your chance to do something practical for your friends at the Front. It means a lot to the men in the trenches. They will enjoy the change from service rations -and the nourishment and warmth in Pascall's Chocolates and Candies will be worth having now that winter is upon us."
Tell them that-and you will get the order

Forward it to our agents and the parcel will be sent from England, and charged to your account. If the suggested lines are not in stock, send immediately for samples, so that your customers can see what they are giving.

## FOR CANADIANS IN THE FIGHTING LINE

Messrs. James Pascall, Ltd., the Manufacturers, have made special arrangements to send direct to Canadians serving at the Front, special parcels of Candies, on which they will pay the postage without any extra charge. The following are suitable for posting, and handy for the pocket.

## SPECIALITWO DOLLAR PARCEL CONTAINS:

Expeditionary Rations, Tin: 50 cents.
Vanille Chocolate, 1 lb . Solid Block: 75 cents.
Milk Chocolate, $.1 / 2 \mathrm{lb}$. Solid Block: 40 cents.
Acid Drops: (in Tin) 25 cents.
Pine Lozenges: (in Tin) 15 cents.
Or Selection to value.
Ask to see them at the store. REPRESENTATIVES FOR CANADA:Ruttan, Alderson \& Lound, Limited, Fort Garry Court, Winnipeg:
C. H. Cole, 33 Front Street East, Toronto; Angerine \& MoLaughlin, St. John, N.B. Angio-Canadian Agencies, 414 Duncan Building.
R. G. Ash \& Co., 8t. John's, Newfoundland.

## SPECIAL FIVE DOLLAR

 PARCEL CONTAINS:Expeditionary Rations: 2 tins 50 cents each.
Milk Chocolate, 1 lb . Solid Block: 75 cents.
Vanille Chocolate, 2 Blocks: 75 cents each.
Acid Drops, 2 Tins: 25 cents each.
Peppermints (special), 2 Tins: 25 cents each.
Creme de Menthe, 2 Tins: 25 cents each.
Pine Lozenges, 3 Tins: 15 cents each. Pascall's pay the postage

## Better by Far


to push a line your customers will find pleasure and satisfaction in continuing to use, than forcing upon them goods of doubtful satisfaction. Every jar of "Banner Brand" Jams or Jellies that passes over your counter, you can have the assurance is but the forerunner of more and larger sales. Better restock and feature themNOW.

## LINDNERS LIMITED

306 Ross Ave. Winnipeg

340 Dufferin St.
Toronto

Representatives: H. Whissell, 2928 Drolet St. Montreal; H. D.: Marshall, Ottawa; W. L. McKenzle \& Co., Edmonton and Regina: Jacksons, Ltd., Calgary; H. E. Gross, Vancouver; R. S. McIndoe, Toronto.

## Manufacturers' Agents and Brokers' Directory

The Canadian market is over three thousand miles long and extends from the peach belt to the Arctic Ocean. Manufacturers and merchants can not hope to cover this market satisfactorily or get the best out of their Canadian opportuthities without the assistance of local agents. The following firms in all parts of Canada are prepared to act as agents for good lines. The service department of the Canadian Grocer is at the disposal of firms wanting agents or of agents wanting agencies.

## W. G. A. LAMBE \& CO. TORONTO <br> Established 1885 <br> SUGARS <br> FRUITS

Two Good Agencies Wanted for CITY OF OTTAWA (best of references)
Martin M. Walsh Care Canadian Grocer
"We are large buyers of Sundried Apples. Ship all your good stock to us charging us whatever other dealers are offering, and we will send you our cheque promptly."

## W. H. Millman \& Sons <br> Grocery Brokers <br> TORONTO

## The Harry Horne Co. GROCERY BRoKERS Manufacturers' Agents and Importers <br> 309-1 1 King W., Toronto, Can. <br> We can place your goods on the market successfully. <br> (Correspond with us.)

W. G. PATRICK \& CO. Iimited.
Manufacturers' Agents and Importers.
51-53 Wellington St. W., Toronto

[^1]WESTERN PROVINCES.
GEORGE E. MEASAM Wholesale Grocery Broker and
Manufacturers' Agent.
Splendid warehouse space. Cold Storage in connection.
Edmonton - - - - Alberta.

Central Saskatchewan
ALFRED TAYLOR, Manufacturers' Agent
259 Second Ave. S., Saskatoon In am open for one or two additional agencies (expert) preferred. Formerly representing A. Maedonald Co., Limited; Glebe Sugar Refining
Co., Limited; Halton's, Limited; Pembina Coal Oo., Limited. Headquarters and Storage, Saskatoon, Sask.
H. P. PENNOCK \& CO., Mmitted
Wholesale Grocery Brokers and Manufacturers' Agents. WINNIPEG.
We sollicit accounts of large and progressive manufacturers wanting live representatives.

## W. H. Escott Co., LIMITED <br> Wholesale <br> Grocery Brokers and Manufacturers' Agents

Commission Merchants
WINNIPEG
REGINA
CALGARY EDMONTON

## WATSON \& TRUESDALE

Wholessle Commission Brokers and Mannfactarers Agents.
WINNIPEG - MAN.
Domestic and Forelgn Agencles Solicited.

## FRANK H. WILEY

Manufacturers' Agent
Groceries and Heavy Chemicals Enquities solicited for shisment from Spot stock Winnipeg or for Import.
757-759 Henry Avenue, Winnipeg
RUTTAN, ALDERSON \& LOUND, Ltd. COMMISSION BROKERS
Representing Canadian and Britich Houses
Agencies Solicited
Winnipeg. - man.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

## The Campbell Brokerage Co.

Manafacturers' Adents and Commission Brokers.
We have our own warehouse and trackage. Shipments stored and distributed. Can give special attention to a few good agencles.
857 Beatty Street, - Vancouver, B.C.

NEWFOUNDLANB.
T. A. MACNAB \& CO. ST. JOHN'g NEWFOUNDLAND MANUFACTURERS AGENTS
and COMMISSION MEMCHANTS Importers and exporters. Prompt and careful attention to all business. Highest Canadian and forelgn referenced. Cable address: "Macnab," St. John's. Codes: A, B, C, 5th edition, and private.

## QUEBEC.

## W. J. McAULEY <br> Commission Broker

Flour, Feed, Grains, Potatoes.
We are open for a good agency in foodstuff line, calling on the retall trade.
522 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal

## Grocery Advertising

By Wm. Borsodi
It contains suggestions for special sales, bargain sales, cash sales, etc.; ideas for eatch lines or window cards, and many hints for the preparation of live advertising copy. A collection of short talks, advertising ideas and selling phrases used by the most successful grocery advertisers.

PRICE, $\$ 2.00$.
ALL ORDERS PAYABLE IN advance.

## MacLean Publishing Co. 143-153 University Ave., Toronto

You can talk across the Continent for two cents per word with a want ad. in this paper.

## Will 1915 Still See You Losing Coffee Profits?

The past year has been one of unsurpassed gain in coffee sales to many Canadian Grocers. Bigger sales, more frequent sales, continued sales. Sales that have meant completely satisfied customers by giving them better coffee, richer coffee, coffee ground to their own particular tastes by the HOBART ELECTRIC COFFEE MILL.


Will 1915 still see you losing coffee profits, or will you get HOBART advantages in your storeNOW ? Start 1915 right by sending to-day for interesting illustrated catalogue.

The Hobart Mfg. Co. 105 CHURCH ST., TORONTO

Ryan Bros. 110 St. James St., Winnipeg. Agents for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Northern Ontario.

WHEN trade begins to boom it will be exceedingly difficult to jump in, overtake and pass the man who continued, even in times of depression, to paddle his advertising canoe.

It will require a high power campaign and lots of anxiety to do it. Even at that the persistent advertiser may beat the other fellow to it.

## Will you save or waste in 1915 ?



BARR COUNTER CABINET REGISTER,CLOSED
草
SPECIAL NOTICE
The Barr Register is a bona fide Canadian invention fully protected by valid patents There never have been any egai proceedings competitors' talk to the contrary.
We make this announcement as we under-
stand that some merchants have been imposed upon and induced to buy other account reg isters through such talk.

Signed, Barr registers, Limited.

We don't mean that you waste actual money-but most grocers, hampered by the old-time system of credit account books, certainly do waste hundreds of hours of valuable time in the course of a year, and then do not get perfect results. Let us tell you about the

## Barr Register

The Time Saver-The Customer Saver-The Money Saver

Be open-minded on this point-there is a modern, quick, safe, economical way of handiling your credit accounts, and the BARR has it.

Be open-minded on this point-don't let any salesman hurrah you into a quick sale untll you have investigated the BARR Account Register. We don't claim that no other register has good points, but we do claim that the BARR takes care of more accounts in smaller space than any other, and that it has several other exclusive, valuable features that have only to be seen to be appreciated.

Be open-minded on this point-that you have more to gain than we have by an investigation of the BARR Account Register, yet it costs you absolutely not one cent, nor any obligation whatever, to get posted on its good points. We want to mail you illustrated literature-please send us your name.

## BARR REGISTERS, LIMITED TRENTON, ONTARIO

Great Britain: 5 Arundel St., Strand, London; factory at Birmingham

## Sixty Christmas Days

have come and gone since Canadians began to use and appreeiate
mos


It was then the ONLY sugar refined in Canada-it is still the favorite.

In 1854 we installed the first equipment in Canada for refining Sugar. In 1913 we began to operate the first Machines turning out the now popular 2 and $5-\mathrm{lb}$. Cartons of Extra Granulated. But our leadership has extended beyond mechanical features. It rests chiefly on accumulated experience and a fixed determination to make Redpath Sugar always best-worthy of the full confidence of Dealers and Users.

## CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO. -MONTREAL <br> Limited

## The President of the Bank of Montreal says:

## Be Confident-It's An Asset

We take this occasion to thank our merchant friends for the good fellowship extended to our salesmen and the good-will shown to the company during 1914. May the New Year bring you 365 days of happiness and a full measure of prosperity, is our wish. We, ourselves, expect a successful 1915. And so do other leading business houses and financial institutions. As Mr. H. V. Meredith, President of the Bank of Montreal, remarked in his annual address a few days ago: "There is, moreover, an undiminished confidence in the future which is an asset of no little importance."

## RED ROSE TEA <br> "is good tea" <br> T. H. ESTABROOKS CO., Limited

St. John, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary


Grocers accustomed to securing and retaining the most particular and profitable invariably select Furnivall's as the most acceptable and suitable in Pure Fruit Jams. The very fact that every grocer continues stocking F'uzuisall's is good evidence it is bringi.ig him ut. usual success. Several flavors but only one Quality-the Best.

## Furnivall-New

 LIMITEDHamilton, Ont.
AGENTS: Hallfax, B. C. Woodworth, 533 Roble St.; St. John, N.B., W.
W. Chase, 79 Paradise W. Chase, 79 Paradise Row; Montrea., W. S.
Sllcock; Ottawa, J. A. Silcock; Ottawa, J. A.
Cote:
Toronto, Hortop Co.; Fort WilHiarto ${ }^{\text {H. }}$. F. Elliot; Winnipeg, H. P. Pennock \& Co., Ltd.; Edmonton, Alta., Geo. C. Benjamin, 629 Fourth St. JJack: son's, Limited, Calgary; Grocers' specialty Co., Hamilion, Ont.

## Unexcelled Advantages

There are so many unexcelled advantages about the Eureka Refrigerator, including its system of dry, cold air.circulation and scientific construction, that the sooner you set procrastination aside and investigate the sooner you'll add better profits to your account. There's a


## Children Thrive Best on Robinson's "Patent" Barley

And mothers know this too. Maternal pridedemands the best, demands the most nourishing and healthful, de-

mands Robinson's "Patent" Barley. A first order w ll enable you to see just what this demand really is in your locality.

-made
in Canada

## Filling the Demand for Inexpensive Food

The public to-day is buving more wisely than ever before. There is no demand for cheap foods. But there is a demand for inexpensive foods.
The grocer who meets this demand by encouraging the use of foods like

## CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

-that go far and cost little, will make many satisfied customers of a class that it pays to cultivate.

## The Canadian Starch Co., Limited

Manufacturers of the Famous Edwardsburg Brands
Montreal Cardinal Brantford Fort William

# CANADIAN GROCER 

# Why Retailers Fail-A Traveler's Story 

Cites Particular Instances Showing One of the Great CausesThe New Man in Business, He Claims, Should Confine His Purchases to a Few Firms-Too Many Creditors Tend to Hurry Collapse if He Gets Behind-Careful Bookkeeping Necessary.

Written for Canadian Grocer by Frank Grandin.

WE were standing in the doorway of a hotel in a good-sized Canadian town the of her dayJohn Warren, a commercial traveler, and myself-when just across the street up went a red flag in the doorway of general merchant, and on the windows were pasted flaring posters to the ef feet that "this entire stock of goods must be sold by the 30th of the month,' etc., etc.
"Another poor fellow gone," Warren laconically observed.
I mentally pictured the feelings that would be mine were I to find myself in the same position. Here was a merchant who had gone into business with the brightest of hopes for the future. He had a large family to support, as I afterwards learned, and only one of the boys old enough to help the father in the store. At the time I had been on the road a few years but the ups and downs of the trade had not come to me as they had to my friend standing beside me in the doorway. For thirty-five years he had carried his sample-case and had been in practically every city, town and village in the Dominion. I knew this. Here was an opportunity for which I had been looking. My experience in the ways of the world required broadening and I resolved to extract what I could from my elder brother.

After picturing mentally the plight of the merchant who had not made good, and the sort of Christmas he would undoubtedly spend, I asked: "What do you suppose was the trouble?"

## Buying From Too Many Sources.

"Suppose?" he replied, taking the cigar out of his mouth and moving back into an easy chair in front of the window; "I KNOW what the trouble has been. I have been a few years on the road and

With this issue Canadian Grocer begins a series of articles on "Why Retailers Fail," by Frank Grandin. This series, while it will deal particularly with actual instances of failures and their causes, will be constructive in character and therefore of the greatest advantage to men who are keen on building up their business. Buying from too many sources and inadequate bookkeeping are considered in this article. The next of the series will appear in the near future. -The Editor.
have always kept an eye open for the shortcomings of the men upon whom I call. This man Aikens (that wasn't his real name, but we'll call him Aikens), opened up in the business two years ago. He bought out a fellow by the name of Brown who had never made much more than an ordinary living-at least I mean to say he took over the lease and fixtures only, as Brown had disposed of practically all his stock prior to his dropping out of the business.
"He started in with a capital of \$5,000 . The first thing he did was to get a line of credit from a wholesale grocery house for $\$ 1,000$; another $\$ 2,000$ from a dry goods firm, a thousand from a boot and shoe manufacturer and so on until he had puchased $\$ 10,000$ worth of stock which was secured on a $\$ 5,000$ capital. Our house happened to be one of the firms that sold him ańd for a vear after I called on him every time I came to town. Then one day our credit man asked me to be a little careful as his accounts vere not being met with sufficient promptness. From then on I kept my eyes open and soon saw care would have to be exercised. He used to buy from every traveler almost who came
along as I learned from the boys as we talked over business among ourselves.

## Too Many After Money.

## "That man now owes his creditors

 some $\$ 10,000$, and the direct cause of his failure was that they were all crowding him for their money. Had he confined his purchasing to the few houses that promised him credit in the first place and who were in duty bound to take care of him, he might have been in business to-day-in fact I am pretty sure he would have been."It usually happens in cases of that kind that when the smaller creditors, to whom a merchant owes a hundred or two hundred dollars, find him in somewhat straightened circumstances, they sue him for their money and this precipitates the collapse. On the other hand, had that dealer confined his business to four or five good creditors who would lend lim their assistance instead of splitting up among thirty or forty, the big honses with their united efforts would likely have carried him through. I attribute his failure to buying from too many sources when he wasn't in a financial position te do so-creditors all got after him at once and he completely lost heart."

While my friend was relighting his cigar. I observed the merchant himself walk past his old store and look in with most forlorn features. The poor man had been honest enough but apparently he had overlooked a very important feature in merchandising and lost out.

## Sold His House and Lost Equity

Warren resumed: "I know of a somewhat similar case which occurred not long ago in my territory. The merchant started up with $\$ 600$ capital-which was his equity in a home he disposed of to
get the wherewithal. He has a wife and four small children. The stock he began "on was bought from two of the wholesalers of the district and was paid for out of the $\$ 600$. Six months later when he went under there was a list of no less than 40 creditors-he owed our house some $\$ 15$ or $\$ 20$ and I saw the list two weeks ago. His total liabilities had been run up in the six months to $\$ 1,521$. But probably the chief trouble with this pan was that he lost himself hopelessly in his bookkeeping. The liquidators have his books and in one where he kept his cash transactions, there was no regord of moneys paid out between July 3 until the middle of August, the fime of the actual failure. He even didn't keep any account of the majority of his credit sales and the money was uncollectable.
"The assets of the man were but $\$ 400$, which meant a loss of $\$ 1,100$ to his creditors and he himself was minus the $\$ 600$ he beghn with-the stock I should havelsait was sold at 50 cents on the dollar.

## Careful Bookkeeping Necessary.

"As a prominent accountant remarked to me the other day, no merchant should start in business without a knowledge of bookkeeping; or if he does, it would pay him to get some smart young fellow to check up the books every night or two. Failure is bound to overtake a -man who is as lax about his books as that because he never knows where he is at. I always claim, and have stated so in confidential chats with merchants with whom I have come in contact all over Canada, that if a retailer does not know what it is costing him to do business, what his invoice costs are and whether he is making a net margin of profit on them he is doomed to certain failure sooner or later."
Warren had story after story to tell of the pitfalls that beset the path of the unwary in the retail business. In my next article I shall present further actual cases of why therchants fail-instances that demonstrate that men who would attain any marked degree of success must think deeply on what they do.

## WRONG ADDRESS GIVEN.

Through a clerical error in the composing room in the advertisement of Hugh Walker \& Son in last week's issue, the address of this company was made to read "Hamilton" and "North Bay," instead of "Guelph" and "North Bay." Hugh Walker \& Son have been engaged in the wholesale fruit business in Guelph for many years, and no doubt readers recognized this error in the address.

# An Unbiased Record of Stock 

Manager of Montreal Store Takes No Part in Stock-Taking So That Work Will Be Done Strictly on Business Principles-Stock Divided Into Eight Sections-Another Dealer Employs Commercial Traveler.

THERE is no set time for taking an inventory, but the majority of merchants choose the beginning of the year, the first of February, being a favorite date. This is probably due to the fact that, especially in Quebec Province, the early part of January, or the last day of December, is a busy period. The first of the month is suitable, because it is then that the monthly statements are sent out, which facilitates the calculation of one of the business assets.

Preparations can be made by getting accounts owing by customers ready during the days preceding the event, so that this item will be easily handled. The actual stocktaking should be done on one day, if possible, and should be handled in a business-like manner. Many retailers employ a commercial traveler, who understands the stock, to do the work for them, paying him from ten to fifteen dollars. This has its advantage in that the work is performed in an unbiased manner, and further, the traveler is familiar with prices.
In the grocery department of a Montreal store, visited by the writer, the manager takes no active part in the taking of stock. By leaving it to others, he claims he is able to hand into the office an honest record, whereas by taking it himself, he would have a good opportunity to water stock or detract from its value.

## Eight Divisions Made.

The department is divided into eight sections, numbered one, two, three, and so on, one man being responsible for the inventory of each section. The divisions are:-tea and coffee, provisions, biscuits, canned goods, bottle goods, package goods, bulk goods, and washing goods. These divisions are maintained throughout the year, so that when an invoice comes into the office, the manager goes over it, and assigns each item to its division. For instance. 50 gases of soap would be marked No. 8, and this is charged up to ones, or whoever is in charge of No. 8 division. Thus, at the end of each season (inventories are taken three times a year), it is easy to say what profit has been made in each division, and make interesting gomparisons.

On the night when the inventory is taken, each man is provided with two helpers. one to count, and the other to check, the manager of the section recording it in his book. Refore commenc-
ing, a slip of paper is placed in every shelf, drawer, and case, and when everything has been counted, the man in charge draws a blue pencil across the paper, indicating that this stock has been taken.

## Selling Price of Goods Taken.

Everything is put down at selling price, and when counting has been completed, the figures are sent to the office, where by means of invoices, the extension is made. The stock book is then returned to the manager, who makes considerable use of it for reference purposes.

Many of the methods outlined above would not be practicable in smaller stores, but the method in the main is the same as is employed by the majority of stores. The only safe way is to count and weigh everything, leaving nothing to guesswork,

The Outremont Grocery Co., Outremont, Que., take their stock on the first day in February. The store is divided into two parts, a commercial traveler being employed, who is assisted by the clerks, only one of whom calls out to the traveler, the rest being employed counting. In the case of affected goods, most of these are returnable; if not; then a reasonable price is recoreded. Duplicates of the extension are made, for supplying the bank, when such is requested.

## Fixtures and Book Debts.

Many firms use an ordinary book or foolscap paper, numbering the pages, using separate pages for stock fixtures, etc. The Outremont Grocery Co. allows a depreciation of about ten per cent. on fixtures, machinery, utensils, etc. Book debts are put down at their full value.

## NO MORE PHOSPHORUS MATCHES.

Ottawa, Dec. 31.-No phosphorus matches will be manufactred in Canada after the end of the present year. On the 1st of January the white phosphorus act, designed to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of ratehes made with white phosphorus, will become operative, with the exception of the clause dealing with the sale. The clause prohibiting the sale is not effeetive till January 1,1916 . The act was passed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament. Officers of the Labor Department will attend to its enforcement.


ON many occasions young men have come to me to find out how long it would take them to master cardwriting. They have invariably been surprised to learn that it could not be picked up in a few weeks. In fact some of them have said to me that they knew it would only be a matter of obtaining the proper tools for them as they had always been handy at drawing. In all such cases, when put to the test, they found that whatever skill they had had was not the only qualification required. To become a succeessful cardwriter it is necessary not only to study the subject from the rudiments up, but also to praetice very carefully and thoroughly.

## All Need Instruction.

My experience would lead me to believe that to become a proficient card writer it is necessary to receive instructions. Few good card writers have "merely picked it up." In all cases or in nearly all, men who have made a success of this branch of retail merehandising, have either taken a course or had the advantage of an apprenticeship under a proficient card writer. My advice, therefore, to anyone who is desirous to taking up cardwriting, no matter how much experience they may have had or how skilful at drawing they may be, is to follow this course. I am starting at the very first, giving suggestions and information which may appear as elementary to many readers; but as the articles progress we will take up every possible branch of the card writing work. Readers should follow the instructions given thoroughly. I have known some to read articles on cardwriting and then proceed to do the very opposite. To such as this we can hold out no prospect of improvement from following this series of articles.

I would also like to impress the fact that practice is nine-tenths of the battle. Be sure, however, that your efforts are in the right direction. Remember that
one step in the wrong direction is worse than standing still.

## As a Side-line at First

I desire to make it clear at the start that those who follow these articles with an idea of becoming proficient at card writing should not do so with the idea that in time they would be able to devote themselves exclusively to this work. Card writing has become to a great extent a science and, to do nothing but


Types of Nibs.
write cards either in a shop or a large store, a man must have many years of experience. My advice to beginners is to look upon card writing as a side line
to window trimming, advertising, or the selling end of the retail trade. By so doing you not only increase your experience but also improve your chances of advancement.

Card writing has developed to an almost unbelievable extent in the past few years. To-day every live merchant in Canada knows the importance of the price ticket. Even in the smallest towns and villages they are used. Many of the cards used to-day are extremely crude. Frequently they are made with a box-marking brush, a blue crayon, or a rubber stamp. Nevertheless, the fact that they are used shows that the demand is there, and that the clerk who desires to make himself as valuable as possible and to bring himself as close to 100 per cent. efficiency, should acquire some skill in the writing of price and show cards.

The excuse need no longer be put forward that it costs too much to learn. All that the beginner needs is the necessary material. By following these articles he will then be in a position to acquire sufficient skill to prepare ereditable cards for the store in which he is employed.

## The First Start.

I am starting this course on a different basis than any other series that I have ever seen. It is my experience that the beginner wants to see actual results and, if be is forced to practice exercises too long, he is liable to lose heart and quit altogether. With this in mind I start the student off with outline pen work. Practice with the pen in school days has left everyone more or less proficient with its use and it, therefore comes more natural than the brush, which to the beginner is much harder to control. The surest and easiest way to make a start at aetual card writing is to letter price tiekets. Accordingly, we will direct our attention for this lesson on pen outline Roman figures. This may seem rather

## CANADIAN GROCER



Fig. 2.

Best kind of table to work on.
too rudimentary for many of our readers, but I desire again to emphasize the fact that the man who desires to become thoroughly proficient must start at the very beginning and master each phase no matter how simple. It is my experience that to acquire the fullest degree of skill at making figures, it is necessary for a beginner to practise at least a full month. It will take a good part of his spare time at that. The next step will be to master the alphabets and these will follow in due course.

## Tools Needed for This Lesson.

You will require in the first place a large ball-pointed pen nib with ink retainer attached. If this cannot be secured a real blunt stub pen will serve the purpose. No. 3 or $31 / 2$ round writing pens are also suitable for this class of work. Fig. 1 shows illustrations of various nibs. If your stationer cannot
secure these for you they can be obtained by writing to the Editor of this paper. Nib A is a No. 3 round writing pen with brass ink retainer attached. The retainer regulates the flow of ink. Nib B is ball-pointed, camel back retainer. Nib, C has ink retainer underneath. Nibs D, E, F and G are all stub pointed pens and are good for this work. Any stationer should have these in stock.

Pen holders should always be round and thick. Small handles cramp the fingers. Other tools needed for this work will be a good straight ruler, not less than eighteen inches in length, and a compass that can be used for either pen or pencil. The best ink for the work is a good black carbon (not waterproof). This ink can be secured at any retail stationer's, art supply stores, etc.

Fig. 2 gives a good idea of the best kind of table to work upon. The dimensions given make a table large enough for anyone, no matter what work you may have. Always work on a slanting top table, as a flat top will tire the wrist very quickly. The six-inch margin shown at the back is for placing pots of paint, tools, etc. When sitting the edge of the table should come just below the pit of the stomach. This gives the arm room for a free swing without resting it too heavily upon the table. Always sit erect when working. The importance of maintaining a proper position while working is greater than the beginner will imagine.


Fig. 3 gives an idea of the position the card should occupy on a desk while being written. If it is placed parallel with the edge of the desk, the wrist will become tired quickly as this gives it an unnatural twist.

Before starting practice see that everything is ready. The cardboard should be ruled out. The ink should be contained in a vessel that is free of access and at your right hand; the table should be placed so that the light falls over your left shoulder. All pens should be close at hand.
Study the chart thoroughly before starting. Preceding each figure you will notice a few exercise strokes which are in the make-up of the figure. These should be practiced thoroughly and perfected before attempting the finished work. The arrows indicate the direction in which to draw the strokes. Always work from left to right and from the top to the bottom. Be sure to carry


enough ink on the pen, so that the entire stroke can be made without a second dipping.

Fig. 1 is mostly composed of straight lines. Watch that both the upright lines are the same distance apart all the way up. Figs. 2 and 3 are almost entirely composed of curves. These take a great deal of practice in order to get them balanced up evenly. Fig. 4 is about the hardest figure to make for beginners and should be watched carefully. Care should be taken not to get the centre cross-line too low. Note the top of Fig. 5 does not project as far to the right as the lower part. This is another figure which needs great care as it is the most used of all. The six and nine are composed of the same amount of strokes. All being curves, they need a great amount of practice. The 7, like the 4 , is quite hard for beginners to balance up. Practice well the two exercises preceding it. Note that the top of the 8 , while the same shape, is not so large.

If at any time you have difficulty in balaneing a figure up properly, draw a square lightly with a pencil and place the figure inside as shown at the bottom of the chart. The three fives explains well the way out of this difficulty.

The dollar and cent marks should be practised just as thoroughly as any of the figures.
Collection of Cards and Price Tickets.
The collection of cards and price tickets in Fig. 4 give a fair indication
of what you should be expected to accomplish if you thoroughly master the lesson. You will note that every figure is in use along with the various styles of dollar and cent marks. The collcetion of small price tickets is easy for you to make, being simply cut out of plain white cardboard and ruled out with the same pen that is used to make the figures.

Many other designs and rulings can be used to make very attractive tickets. In making these rulings use the side of


Fig. 5
the ruler that does not lay flat on the card. This will keep the work from being smudged.

For filling in this pen outline work, any brush will do that you may have. A cheap camel-hair brush will serve the purpose. I do not want you to get the good sable writers until we come to brush work, as the success of the work depends to a great degree on the proper care of the brushes.
The question of cardboard naturally arises as soon as card-writing is taken up, so this must necessarily be gone into at once. White board is the main color and this must be of a smooth coated finish. 6, 8 and 10 -ply are the most popular weights, but many just use the 8 -ply for all sizes of tickets. If you have frames in which to put the cards, the thinnest board will serve and be somewhat cheaper. This board can be bought wholesale in Canada from $41 /$ cents per sheet upwards, but a great deal depends on what quantities you buy and from whom it is procured.
This board is made for printing and lithographing use and comes in a regulation size of $22 \times 28$ inches. This cuts up economically into the sizes shown in Fig. 5. For ordinary store use the $1 / 4$ and $1 / 8$ sheet sizes are most popular; $1 / 2$ sizes should be used sparingly. The smaller sizes make neat price cards.

A. J. Hicks, general merchant, Aldersyde, Alta., sustained a fire loss recently. He operated also the post office at that place.

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## Profit by Past Experience

AS we cross the threshold that separates the old from the new year, it becomes incumbent upon each of us that we look back over the past twelvemonth and recall the mistakes that have led us along costly paths and that have not been conducive to the best success of the business. We are exhorted by philosophers and others to forget the past and remember the present; but yet is it not the past with all its experiences, its joys and its sorrows, its work and worry, its trials and tribulations that have made us what we are? Then must it be taken into our deep consideration, so that as many of the difficulties and worries may be side-stepped or surmounted more readily in the future.

The time has come for the drawing up of the inventory and the striking off of the annual statement. Let no one shirk this work for it is an undisputed fact that the absence of a knowledge of the progress of the business has caused a host of failures, if not the greatest number. The annual statement if carefully and honestly prepared will do much to enliglten the merchant on the mistakes of the year that has just gone by. An hour or two spent at recalling the difficulties and the causes of losses during the twelvemonth will, too, be time well occupied.

The man who falls into the same error twice is losing the valuable lessons taught in the hard school of experience. He is not a keen business man.

## Causes of Failure.

WHY do so many retailers fail? That is a question that every dealer should ask himself and particularly the new man in the trade who has yet to win his spurs. Isn't it a fact that if retailers knew the various causes of failure-and applied the knowledge to their business-the number of them would be greatly reduced? When one comes to think of it isn't a knowledge of the obstacles that waylay the retailer in his seeking after wealth just as important as the successful methods of men who have traveled the retail road to success?

It was with these thoughts in mind that Canadian Grocer was led to present a series of articles on the
subject of why retailers fail. The first of that series appears on another page of this issue and will be followed up in future issues. The man who has furnished the actual incidents described, is one who speaks with a long experience and a wide knowledge of the retail world. The impression is not to be conveyed in this series that all merchants fail who follow the paths of the men whose methods will be described, but rather that if they do not follow them they will have better chances of success.

We commend these articles of Mr. Grandin to your closest attention.

## Foodstuff Exports Increase

IN so far as nine foodstuff lines are concerned, the Canadian exports to Great Britain during the month of November last were more than nineteen million and a half dollars in excess of the corresponding month of 1913. That represents a lot of money and indicates the increasingly healthy condition of the foodstuff export trade. From the figures below it will be seen that wheat has been one of the chief items in the increase and evidently it must be in great demand on the other side of the Atlantic. Here are the figures:

|  | Nov., 1914. | Nov., 1913. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wheat | £12,277,637 | £ 7,892,480 |
| Wheatmeal, flour | 1,633,867 | 2,065,612 |
| Oats | 621,493 | 716,168 |
| Barley | 580,354 | 805,501 |
| Bacon | 1,061,764 | 811,108 |
| Hams | 196,350 | 313,512 |
| Cheese | 3,653,624 | 3,801,752 |
| Canned salmon | 1,024,975 | 750,337 |
| Canned lobsters | 325,165 | 303,295 |
| Totals | £21,365,229 | £17,459,765 |
| Balance in favor | , 1914 | f 3,905,464 |

Balance in favor Nov., 1914
£ $3,905 \mathbf{L}_{2} 464$
In a number of the lines it will be observed that exports declined, but these declines were more than made up by the advances in wheat, bacon, canned salmon and canned lobsters.

## Retailers' Interest in Elections

BEFORE another issue goes to press municipal candidates in many communities will either have attained their hearts' desire or have fallen before the victorious ones. In many districts it has been observed that the merchants have taken a prominent part in the municipal elections. This is as it should be, for who stands to lose more than the retail merchants, if shallow-minded men are put in charge of the affairs of the city, town or village? It is the duty, therefore, of the merchants to see that those candidates are supported who can be depended upon to look at matters that arise for discussion on broad business lines. It is a lamentable fact that too many councilmen or aldermen are stampeded into following courses designed to catch the popular ear regardless of general harm they cause to the community as a whole.

In Toronto this season the Retail Merchants' Association took a firm stand in regard to municipal candidates. Circulars were issued and sent to the trade, and without naming particular candidates that in the opinion of the Association should be left at home, there was outlined a general view of the situation, asking the electors among the retailers to consider rather the effects upon the city as a whole should the causes espoused by certain unnamed candidates be allowed to get a footing. The circular hit pretty hard along these lines, and without doubt made a strong impression on the trade.

During municipal elections the retail trade should always be in the limelight. Retailers usually represent the biggest portion of the taxes and in such an event they should undoubtedly have the strongest representations in the municipal government.

## Insuring Against War.

ACONSIDERABLE amount of insurance is being placed on the east coast of Canada in order to cover risks from war. It is said that in Halifax policies totaling a million dollars have been placed. The action on the part of Easterners should not cause undue alarm in Canada. The insurance is being placed because it recognzed that attacks from stray German ships although not probable may possibly occur. A bobardment would result in destruction that ordinary fire insurance policies do not cover and in view of the possibility, several business houses have deemed it advisable to cover the risk.

In the policies being issued the covering clause protecting against risk of bombardment reads as follows:-
"This policy is to cover the risk of loss of or damage to the property hereby insured directly caused by War, Civil War, Revolutions, Rebellions, Military or Usurped Power, including the risk of fire or explosion directly or indirectly caused by any of the foregoing.
"No claim to attach hereto for delay, deterioration and-or loss of market or for confiscation or destruction by the Government of the country in which the property is situated.
"Only to pay hereon if not recoverable under any other Policy of Insurance."

The rate at present is one quarter of one per cent. for three months and one half of one per cent. for
twelve months. The rate quoted in St. John was one per cent. for twelve months.

## Liability of Newspapers

DAILY and trade newspapers quite frequently receive letters in which grave charges are made against certain persons or firms. In some instances the writer wishes them published over an assumed signature. The impression appears to prevail in some quarters that a newspaper can escape the responsibility for publishing statements that may be libelous by disavowing them, or by compelling the writer to sign the letter with his own name. This is a great mistake. The publication of a libel is an offence no matter by whom it may be actually written, and a newspaper is liable in damages to the person libeled and all connected with its publication may be fined or imprisoned or both. All editors know that their refusal to print certain letters may be construed as a desire to shield some person or persons. It has, unhappily come about that a great many persons think every newspaper is influenced by unworthy motives, when they refrain from doing what they are requested to do; but when a newspaper editor or publisher finds himself haled before a court of justice and put to great cost and inconvenience, if not to heavy punishment, he will derive mighty little consolation from the fact that he has proved himself not afraid to speak out.

## Editorial Notes

LET optimism predominate.
IT IS nearly time the brakes were taken off.

A HAPPY New Year to all our readers.
THE clouds are beginning to roll away.

THE man who profits by the mistakes of the past is on the right road to success.

NO MERCHANT who is true to himself can sell a $\$ 5$ article for two-ninety-five. There is something wrong somewhere.

THERE ARE many causes of failure-the series of articles dealing with actual instances and beginning this week will be found valuable reading for everybody.

WHEN the war is over it will be found that the men who kept a bold front, who advertised as usual and who maintained their reputation for honesty and quality, will be the men to first feel the beating of the pulse of good times.
"IT IS unfortunate," says The Credit Mens' Journal referring to the failure of the National Railway Association, "that consumers allow themselves to be induced to subscribe to such ventures. For every one that has made a success in this country there are three that have been absolute failures, and in the vast majority of cases the creditors, as well as the small shareholders, are heavy sufferers."

# The Business Outlook for the New Year 

Record for 15 Years Back - The Process of Expansion and Contraction - A Good Index of Conditions - Continuance of Present Policy Will Result in Easy Money at Close of the War.

## By John Appleton, Editor Financial Post.

Experience over a long period of years tells us that expansion in business advances money rates and the yield on securities. Banks are anxious to get all the benefit possible from advanced rates and the depositors also wish to gain some advantage. As a result the chief resources of the banks, namely, savings deposits tend to expand unduly. There comes an end to such a process of course and it sometimes happens that that end is a panic. The result is a great reduction in loans and ultimately an increase in savings deposits. When this process of reconstruction is complete money is plentiful and the assets throughout the country have been reduced to as liquid form as is possible. Only then can bankers or business men look forward to normal business conditions.
on the part of those profiting by production and who are consuming less than they produce or are spending less than they are receiving-in'other words, living well within their means.

There is every indication that money for non-speculative commercial purposes in Canada will be available in large quantities during 1915. A year ago the Financial Post pointed out that there could be no very definite improvement in business conditions in Canada until the beginning of 1915 for the reason that the banks had not at that time reduced their assets to a sufficiently liquid form. to justify loan expansion.

The ratio of savings deposits to commercial loans is in our opinion the best index of business conditions that is available. A diagram brought up to date in


It may be said without hesitation that at the present time the banks have reduced their assets generally to a liquid form and on the other hand depositors are returning to the banks with their money. Should the war end this spring it is very probable that the banks will be found to have plenty of money for commercial purposes of a legitimate character even though the loan market in Europe remains fairly stiff for some time. The war has done one good thing at least. It has accelerated the process of liquidation and at least so far it has not forced the depositor to withdraw savings for purposes of consumption. At any rate the withdrawals for the latter purpose are more than offset by the increased saving
this issue shows the variations in savings deposits and commercial loans since the beginning of the century. In periods of over-extension the two lines draw gradually apart until finally the process is overdone and the lines draw together under the process of liquidation and easing money rates. The Post believed a year ago that by the beginning of 1915 the reconstruction would be complete and money ratss would be easy enough to justify a resumption of business on more active lines.
The war has, of course, made a very scrions difference in the general business outlook. Another factor was the disappointing crop in the Western provinces. If the latter had been normal,
coupled with the higher prices that prevailed as a result of the European struggle, Canadian business would have remained on a normal basis and liquidation would not have been so severe. In the spring the outlook from a crop standpoint was very cheering but later drought destroyed hopes of an approximately normal yield. So bright were the farmers, prospects after seeding was done as to raise hopes of more general business ac-

tivity and some expansion of loans actually took place. As soon as it was realized that the crop at best would be a light one, and the action of the money markets began to show signs of disturbance in European diplomatic circles contraction followed. Loans were decreased and deposits remained stationary for a time until the close of the year they showed a tendency to increase.

So long as war prevails it will be ver! difficult for business men to foresee what the course of business during the year will be. In our opinion, given nermal erop conditions, business will remain dull but not to the same extent as during the later months of the year just closing. Our deposits will increase and in consequence the banks will be able to expand their loans. With uncertainty in the air they will not do this at the expense of their liquid position. They will not be content, nor is it desirable that they should be, unless they have approximately 25 cents in their till or vault for every dollar they owe to the public. We are in the position, and it is a relatively favorable one, of having resources of our own for taking
(Continued on page 41.)

# Situation in Saskatchewan Bearing on Credits 

## War Legislation of Saskatchewan Government - Complicated Situation From the Standpoint of Wholesaler and Retailer.

Written for Canadian Grocer by Henry Lewis.

AT A TIME like the present, any action which seems likely to undermine credits is exceedingly serious. Some rather misunderstood legislation recently enacted by the provinicial government of Saskatchewan, has, it is feared, a tendency to so upset trade equlibrium. As a result, retailers and wholesalers alike are considerably disturbed.

As has been indicated this enactment of the government, is rather less clearly understood than is the usual government measure-befogged as it customarily is with legal terms. It appears, however, that the government has itself to thank for a good deal of this misunderstanding. It also appears that while measures so far put into effect have only a limited bearing upon the retail and wholesale hardware, grocery, and dry goods men, the government has yet reserved unto itself rights, which, if enforced, will have a very decided bearing upon all doing business in this province.

The war legislation which has actually been passed by the Saskatchewan government has been summarized as follows:-

## War Legislation Saskatchewan.

"Protecting Volunteers or Reservists Only. No action for cancellation of agreements of sale of land, bond, mortgage, lien or other encumbrance affecting land to be taken until six months' have expired for the date of the Proclamation, which was the 21st of October.
"Protecting All Classes. No action for cancellation of any contract or agreement for the sale of land shall be taken by a vendor except in a court of competent jurisdiction, but same can be determined by mutual agreement between the parties. (This took effect from the 1st of October.)
"On the 19th of November it was proclaimed that no personal property belonging to a debtor by virtue of a conditional sale, lien agreement or hire receipt shall during a period of six months' from that date be seized or sold under a chattel mortgage or bill of sale intended to operate as a mortgage or under such conditional sale, lien agreement or hire receipt until the consent of the sheriff of the judicial distriet had been obtained; all seizures under the above must be made by the sheriff or his nominee; the sheriff shall be allowed discretionary powers to deal with the seizure in a manner to pre-
vent hardship and his decision shall be absolute.
"This applies to seizures made prior to the proelamation where the goods have not been sold.
"It is now an offence for any other party than the sheriff or his nominee to make such seizure, the penalty being a fine or imprisonment."

## A Broad Hint.

This legislation, somewhat difficult as it is to understand, really has apparently little bearing for the retail and wholesale dealers. It treats largely of conditional sales, and so principally affects machinery companies, and to a certain extent flour concerns. The cause for uneasiness to the retailer and the wholesaler, therefore, is not what is written, but what the government very clearly indicates may be written. At the present time, in short, men doing business in Saskatchewan are under the surveillance of the government. An indication of this probably can best be given by quoting herewith a letter received by a Western wholesale house from the Department of Agriculture at Regina:-

Regina: Sask., Dec. 15, '14.
Dear Sir,-Mr. - has sent us copies of correspondence with your Company extending over the past two years. You are doubtless aware that the crop in the _district was practically a failure. On this account customers who usually pay promptly when the harvest is over have been unable this year to meet their obligations. Mr. -'s statement shows a good surplus and he has been building up a good business and would no doubt put your account in good shape this fall if the crop had been normal.
As, no doubt, you are aware the Government of Saskatchewan have lately passed an act to give protection to the farmers against harsh treatment from their creditors. We find also that it is necessary to give protection to merchants who are endeavoring to exercise leniency with their customers and while of course the Act was not framed with the intention of intervening between wholesale and retail houses it is so framed that it can be extended at any time to cover all business transactions or any individual case. We however, feel satisfied that is only necessary to place the matter before the wholesale creditors in order to get right treatment for the merchants who
are at the present time unable through stress of circumstances to help themselves.

$$
\text { Signed (F. H. Auld), } \underset{\text { Secretary }}{ }
$$

## Wholesalers and Retailers Anxious.

Notice, in this letter, the statement that the government has an aet so framed that "it can be extended at any time to cover all business transactions." It is no little wonder the wholesalers are nervous? But it appears that the wholesalers have only cause for fear because there is in the first place great ground for fear on the part of the retailers.

Notice the first sentence of this letter from the department of agriculture. Mr. - has sent the government correspondence from the wholesale house. This indicates pretty clearly, that, as in other cases, the government has first received word from a farmer, that, Mr.
is pressing for collection, which the farmer claims to be unable to make. The agricultural department then writes the dealer, suggesting that he cease his efforts to make collection. The dealer then writes the government stating that it is up to them to make the wholesaler cease pressing for their collection. Hence comes the letter from the government to the wholesaler.
As far as can be learned, there is not at the present time anything actually in the act which prevents a retailer from pressing for collections. If a merchant, say in Maple Creek, feels that John Doe, farmer, should make payment of the account which he has been running for the past year, he can issue a writ against John Doe. John Doe, however, can write the government complaining of his crop, and so the whole matter can be stopped bu such letters as the one quoted above.

There is another point in this letter from the department of agriculture-and it should be stated here that this letter is not a single instance of the government's action, several such have been received by wholesale dealers, and from what can be learned a number of retailers have received similar missives. It is stated that Mr. - 's statement shows a good business. It is of course a question here as to who should be the judge of this. The thoughtful retailer will realize the necessity of a careful estimate of stability. It is the competition from men on the verge of bankruptey which is mostly
feared by dealers. In very many cases it is these men who inaugurate the price shattering sales.

How It Would Affect Business.
In this connection perhaps may be properly instanced legal proceedings now under way in Alberta. A certain merchant in that province now stands committed for trial upon a charge of issuing a false statement with the object of thus securing greater credit. He is shortly to be tried before the supreme court. He recently made an assignment, and it was following this that information was received which lead the Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association of Calgary to take proceedings.
What will be the result of this case, is as yet uncertain. But leaving this for the time, and supposing that some dealer had got an extension of credit by means of issuing a false statement, it will be readily seen that thus he would have staved off bankruptcy, and would in this way, have prolonged competition for the other local dealers-would have prolonged what almost certainly would be the meanest kind of competition.

Such examples and possible examples as this, indicate very clearly that it is to the dealer's interest to have the question of surplus which a report may show, very clearly understood, and carefully investigated. It is a question if wholesalers or retailers either will be prepared to take the decision of the department of agriculture of the Saskatchewan government as to the reliability of any individual or firm.

## Privilege Given the Farmer.

This briefly then is the situation as it stands at present. Exclusive of the machinery lines, it looks from the Act as if a dealer may take what steps he thinks best to secure payment of his actount. The farmer, however, can appeal to the government, and the government may then suggest that the retailer cease to press for collection, and may also suggest that the wholesaler also cease to press the retailer for collection. With both suggestions, of course, the government indicates that if there is failure to comply, there is vested in the government power to compel such compliance.

It is an exceedingly interesting state of affairs. It is a state of affairs which will have a tendeney to make wholesaler and retailer alike take steps towards putting their business, in future, as far as possible, on a cash basis. But while the cash basis may be the wish of many business men, it is yet somewhat doubtful if such forcing measures toward this end, as those now being practised are in the interest of the whole community.

Seemingly the government does not want to come out and pass a moratorium for the reason that this would certainly hurt the province's credit abroad. Ret
they do appear desirous of taking unto themselves powers which will produce some of the results which would be secured by a moratorium. So far it does not seem that any great harm has resulted from this ace-up-the-
sleeve policy of the Government. Nevertheless, it is a subject of vital interest to all dealing in this great Western province. It is a subject which retailers, wholesalers, brokers, and manufacturers alike, may well study.

# New Maple Sugar Regulations 

Exact Wording Taken From Amendment to The Adulteration Act-Syrup and Sugar Cannot Be Sold as "Maple" After January 1 Unless They Are Pure-Same Applies to Honey.

In view of the receipt of a number of letters from readers in reference to the new maple regulations, Canadian Grocer, feels that the presentation of the exact wording of the regulations from the Amendment to the Adulteration Act, assented to on the 12 th of June last, will be be of particular interest to everyone. These regulations appear herewith :-
"No person shall manufacture for sale, keep for sale, or offer or expose for sale, as maple sugar any sugar which is not pure maple sugar, nor as maple syrup any syrup which is not pure maple syrup, and any maple sugar or maple syrup which is not up to the standard prescribed by the Sixth Schedule of this Act or, if such standard is changed by the Gov-ernor-in-Couneil, to such standard as the Governor-in-council may from time teo time prescribe, shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this Act.
"The word "maple" shall not be used either alone or in combination with any other word or words on the label or other mark, illustration or device on a package containing any article of food or on any article of food itself, which is or which resembles maple sugar or maple syrup, and no package containing any article of food itself, which is not pure maple sugar or pure maple syrup, shall be labelled or marked in such a manner as is likely to make persons believe, it is maple sugar or maple syrup which is not pure maple sugar or pure maple syrup, and any article of food labelled or marked in violation of this subsection shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this Act.
"The word "honey" shall not be used either alone or in combination with any other word or words on the label or other mark, illustration or device on any package containing any article of food which is or which resembles honey and which is not pure honey made by bees, and no package containing any article of food which is not pure honey shall be labelled or marked in such a manner as is likely
to make persons believe it is pure honey, and any article of food labelled or marked in violation of this section shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this Act.
"The provisions of this section shall not apply to any syrup or compound manufactured and sold for medical purposes only.
"This Act shall come into force on the first day of January, 1915."
Some of our readers have been under the impression that the new regulations do not come into effect, so far as the retail sale of maple products are concerned, until the 1st of January, 1916. It will be seen however, from the last paragraph of the above Act, that this is not the case. When this paragraph is taken in conjunction with the first it will be noted that no person shall keep for sale, as well as manufacture for sale, maple sugar or maple syrup, any sugar or syrup which is not pure. The question has also arisen, as to whether the retailer would be liable if he sold his compound syrup and sugar after January 1, providing he did not use the word "maple" on the label, or sell it as "maple" sugar or syrup in any way.

Our interpretation of the Act, is that the goods could be sold so long as they were not sold as "Maple" products, either pure or compound.

The same applies to honey. After Jan. 1, no honey, unless it is absolutely pure, can bel sold under the name of "honey," either pure or compound.

## SHOULD HAVE BEEN "PREMIUM."

In the advertisement of the Swift Canadian Company, Toronto, which appeared on the outside back cover of last week's issue, there was a typographical error in the name of the brand of this company.
"Premier"' hams and bacon should have read "Premium" hams and bacon. This brand name "Premium" is, of course, familiar to the Canadian trade, and our readers will no doubt already have read the advertisement aright.


AN ORIGINAL COFFEE WINDOW TRIM-Ribbons run from the various samples of coffee to the points on the map of the world from which those samples came.

# How Much Coffee Do You Sell Annually? 

Consumption Per Capita in Canada is About 2 Pounds-Do You Get Your Share?-Retailér Tells the Story of How He First Realized the Future in Coffee and the Methods He Used to Build Up Sales.

"HOW have I built up my coffee tradeq" repeated a retail dealer the other day to a query put to him by Canadian Grocer. "First," he replied, "let me tell you how I came to realize the importance of featuring coffee in the store. Some months ago a coffee salesman was endeavoring to interest me in purchasing more coffee than usual. I baulked, because, as I pointed out, it would be suicidal for me to stock more than I could possibly sell in a given time.
" 'Rut', he added, 'I know you are only selling so many pounds a month, yet the people of Canada are drinking on the average much more than you are selling to your customers-isn't there an opportunity there for more business ${ }^{\prime}$
"He drew a book from his pocket presenting these figures: In the fiscal year ending March 31, 1911, the importations of coffee into Canada amounted to $11,064,059$ pounds. During the year ending March 31, 1913, these figures went up to $15,651,674$ pounds, or an increase of $411 / 2$ per cent. Then, again, at the end of March of the year 1914 they advanced to more than $17,000,000$ pounds. In one year you see the in-
crease was almost a million and a half pounds.

## More Business Available.

"That made me think-here I was with 200 customers, with families averaging four to five possible coffee drinkers, and only selling about 35 pounds per month. With eight million people in Canada the consumption per capita during the last fiscal year was more than two pounds. Yet my 200 families, representing some 800 persons at least, were buying but 35 pounds a month, or 420 pounds in a year, when they should have been consuming at least 1,600 pounds. Somebody, I argued with myself, was getting more than his share of the increased sales in coffee, and I made up my mind to be among the 'somebodys' during the year to come."

Here he paused and, taking Canadian Grocer representative by the arm, led him over to the centre of the store, where stood a handsome piece of furni-ture-a coffee mill. He dropped in some coffee beans, touched a button, and away went the machine. In a moment the store was permeated with the pleasant aroma of freshly-ground coffee.
"What a pleasant odor," remarked a
customer who was being served at the counter. "How much is the coffee a pound? I believe I'll take some home with me."
The elerk politely answered her question, added a few words about the coffee, and made the sale.
"I only wish I could get all my eustomers to do their shopping in person," whispered the grocer, "instead of over the phone-I know I could sell them more coffee and a good many other things extra as well.
"That is one of the chief methods," he added, and pointed to the coffee mill, "we have used for increasing our sales. During November we sold 75 pounds, more than doubling our usual sales. The figures of that salesman opened my eyes to the realization that if I giere not selling my customers at the rate of two pounds each per year I was that much behind the times. I recognized that I wasn't giving my customers service from the coffee standpoint, and determined to make an effective change. In the first place, I bought a better coffee and the grinder you see. I also stock a couple of superior brands
(Continued on page 41.)

## Sugar Changes of the Past Two Years

|  | Jan. | Fea. | Mar. | Apr. | Mar | June | Julr | Aug. | Sepr. | Oct. | Nov. | DEC. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 475. | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4.60 | , | , . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4.50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |
| 4.45. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| 4.40. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 。 |  | $\underline{ }$ |  | - |
| 4.35 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\downarrow$ |
| 4.30. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |

The changes in sugar on the Montreal market during 1913 are shown by this chart. The high price was $\$ 4.75$, and the low $\$ 4.30$.

NINETEEN hundred and fourteen will be remembered as a year of unprecedented activity in sugar, in so far as the last generation is concerned. The accompanying charts, showing the ups and downs of the market during the past two years, pieture concisely a wide diversity of action. While in 1913 sugar did not go above $\$ 4.75$ a hundred, Montreal refined, on the Montreal market, in 1914, the top price reached was 7.05 cents. Had it not been, however, for the interruption of normal conditions by the European conflagration we undoubtedly would have seen a year of exceedingly cheap sucar. As it happened, the past twelvemonth pre sents a record, showing the lowest and highest sugar in many years. In January last it opened at 4.35 cents, but on the second day of the month drop to 4.25 . Again in March it went down to $\$ 4.15$, which was probably the lowest price that refined cane sugar ever reached on the Montreal market.

When the war broke out in August sugar was only $\$ 4.45$ per hundred. The first few shots fired sent values up 10 cents on the hundred, and then the market ascended with a celerity never before experienced in moderu times. From 4.45 cents it never rested until the high mark, 7.05, was attained. That was about the 20 th of October, and since then three declines have occurred totalling 75 cents, making the price at the end of the year $\$ 6.30$. In 1911 sugar reached the highest point in 22 years, which was $\$ 5.85$ on the Montreal market. The present price, minus the war tax of 70 cents imposed by the Government in August, is $\$ 5.60$, which is below the 1911 high figure. In the 1914 chart the advances during the war are the top figures in Montreal refined. One of the refineries did not make all the advances at same time as the other.

Just what the future will bring forth in sugar is difficult to say, but from the conditions existing to-day as we see them, it would appear that there is a weaker market in sight for Canada just as soon as the refiners have converted their stocks of high-priced raws into refined. The decline of 25 cents on Monday bears out this contention. What will eventually take place no one can tell. Much depends upon the duration of the war and the course to be adopted by the large European beet growers in 1915. Time alone will tell.

1914 SUGAR CHANGES.

| $\begin{aligned} & P_{1}=R \\ & C_{w T} . \end{aligned}$ | Jan. | FEB. | MAR. | APR. | Mav. | June | Juar | A $\quad$ a, | SEPT. | Oct. | Nor. | Dec. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7.05 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |
| 6.75 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , |  |  |
| 6.55 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | J |
| 6.25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6.15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5.75 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , | . |  |  |
| 5.05 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4.55 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4.45 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 435 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4.25 |  |  |  |  |  | . |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4.15 |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

This chart shows the long climb made by sugar from January, 1914, to November, following which came declines. Since this cut was made sugar went down again 25 cents, making the price at the end of the year $\$ 6.30$, Montreal refined.

## Value of the Dealer's Co-operation

The MacLean Publishing Co.,
143 University Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen:-
We are in receipt of your circular:-"ARE YOUR GOODS HANDLED OR SOLD," also the article headed "IGNORING THE RETAIL MERCHANT."

Beg to advise that the experience of the Parsons \& Parsons Canadian Co. has been exactly as stated in your statement. We thoroughly agree with the position taken by the National Drug \& Chemical Co. that it is necessary to interest the Retail Merchant with your article, providing it is worthy of consideration by the public in general throughout Canada. In fact we consider that our advertising to the trade has been of far greater value to us than any consumer advertising we have ever done. Believing that when you offer and give the Trade a satisfactory article and stand back of it in every way, you are bound to obtain results.

Wishing your publication greater success for 1915, we are,

The Parsons \& Parsons Canadian Co., H. F. Baldwin, Gen. Mgr.

Hamilton, Ontario, Dec. 17th, 1914.
HFB $\mid$ AM.

## The Clerks’ Page

## THE ENCYCLOPEDIA

THE MAKING OF BEET SUGAR.

IN A RECENT communication to Canadian Grocer from an Ontario reader the question was asked how beet sugar was manufactured. The following has been given on the subject by a Canadian manufacturer:-
"The beets upon arrival, are unloaded to the sheds. The wagon and rail sheds to our factory have a capacity of 10,000 tons; our river sheds hold 1,500 tons. From the sheds the beets are flumed by water into the factory, and on the way, are separated as well as possible from the weeds and all adhering soil. The beets are then raised by a large revolving wheel to the washer, where they are thoroughly cleaned, and are then carried to the automatic scale for weighing, thence are dumped into the slicing machines. The richer the beets are in sugar, the finer they are sliced. The sliced particles are called Cossettes, and are carried along the belt conveyor to the diffusion batteries, where the sugar juice is extracted by the action of warm water. From the batteries, the juice is carried to the measuring tank, and is there tested for specific gravity.
"The residue of the battery is the exhausted beet pulp. This is carried to an adjoining factory and there cut up in small particles, dried, and is sold in 100 lb. bags as a food for cattle, especially adaptable for milch cows.
"The juice from the measuring tank is pumped through re-heaters to the first carbonation, where from 2 per cent. to 3 per cent. of milk of lime is added for clarifying, which is precipitated by means of carbonic acid gas. The lime is burned in the company's own lime kilns, and the escaped gas is drawn off by means of pumps and forced back to the mixture of juice and lime. This mixture is treated with carbonic acid until the filter shows a . 1 per cent. solution. The juice is heated to 90 degrees and forced by a pressure pump through filter presses, where it is separated from all precipitated matter, and then runs by its own gravity to the second carbonation station. The contents of the filter press are dumped into a conveyor below, mixed with water and
discharged into a settling basin, where the heavy precipitates sink to the bottom. This by-product is now being dried, and is sold as a carbonate of lime, quite a demand for it being worked up, as it is recommended for sweetening the land.
"In the second carbonation, a small amount of lime is added; carbonic acid gas is forced into the juice until the filtered sample shows .03 per cent. of lime. After this, the juices are heated to a boiling point, and pumped through another filter press station where they are separated from all sediments, the clear juice collected in a special tank and pumped from there to the sulphur station. In the latter, the juice is treated with sulphurous acid obtained by bürning rolled sulphur until a sample shows only a trace of free lime in solution. After heating up to boiling point, the juice is filtered for the third time through pravity filters. The clear juice collected goes into the evaporating station, where it is concentrated from a ten per cent. solution to a fifty per cent. one. It is now called "thick juice" and is filtered again and treated with sulphurous acid if found to contain too much free lime.
"The thick juice is stored in special tanks and drawn into the vacuum pan. There it is concentrated until the sugar crystals begin to appear. These crystals, small at first, grow by addition of fresh quantities of thick juice until the contents of the vacuum pan do not allow any fresh addition of juice.
"From the pan the mass, consisting now of sugar crystals and syrup, is discharged into a mixer, where it is kept in motion by a revolving shaft with arms. This is done to prevent hardening of the mass. From the mixer, the charge goes

## WELL WORTH THE PRICE.

## Canadian Grocer:

Dear Sirs,-Your paper is well worth the price, and we are pleased to renew for another year. New Glasgow, N.S.

## A GREAT HELP

Canadian Grocer:
Dear Sirs,-Please pardon delay, due to sickness in my family. It gives me much pleasure to send cheque for to me. Grocer, which is a great help 104 Major St., Toronto.
into centrifugal machines, and the crystals are separated from the surrounding syrup by centrifugal force. To remove however, all the syrup from the crystals, it is necessary to wash them with sufficient quantity of water. After this operation the sugar is obtained in white crystals which contain yet about $21 / 2$ per cent. of water. This is removed in the granulation stage through which the sugar has to pass by means of steam heating and a big exhaust fan to draw off the moist air. After leaving the granulator, the sugar is ready to be packed in barrels or bags and sent to the market, and is 100 per cent. pure.
"The syrup separated in the centrifugal machines is concentrated in a special vacuum pan and put into crystallizers which are large iron cylinders with a revolving shaft and arms to keep the mass always in motion. After two or three days in the crystallizers, the contents are discharged into a mixer for the second mass, and thence into special centrifugal machines where the second or brown sugar is separated from the surrounding syrup, now called molasses. This brown sugar is dissolved in hot water or in hot sulphur juice to liquors of about 50 per cent. sugar, then filtered and united with the thick juice obtained in the former operation, and sent to the first vacuum pan to be there boiled into sugar.
"The molasses is run into an additional plant, and by a special process, 90 per cent. of sugar is extracted. The by-product in the form of mother liquor, is sold to fertilizer factories, and if the price of potash is fair, this mother liquor can be burned directly into potash. Potash is a very scarce article since the war, therefore the quantity we are turning out is quite a boon to the fertilizer people of Canada.
"One thousand tons of beets are sliced every 24 hours, and 300 men are employed."

A news despatch sent out from Raymond, Alta., states that the Knight Sugar Co. of that town has decided to remove its plant to some point in the United States. The reason given is the apathy shown by the farmers of the distriet to the matter of providing the neeessary raw material.

## Current News

## Quebec and Maritime Provinces.

E. H. Duval has registered in Quebec City as a grocer.
Miles Spencer, grocer, Marysville, N.B., sustained a fire loss recently.

Arrangements are being made to form a branch of the Retail Merchants' Association in Fredericton, N.B. Secretary Cameron, of the New Brunswick body, has been in Fredericton making the preliminary arrangements.
J. Langevin, a Montreal grocer, who keeps a store on St. Lawrence Boulevard, had a visitor during the Christmas trade who produced a revolver while he had his back turned in the act of placing a box on a shelf and demanded that he put up his hands and deliver over his money without delay. The grocer, thus faced, wisely backed up a little and the visitor made a grab for the contents of the cash register, and then made a hasty exit. The hold-up man got away with about ten dollars, but fortunately for Mr. Langevin he overlooked a couple of hundred dollars more which were in a back compartment of the register.

## Ontario.

Wm. Leith, grocer, Caledonia, Ont., sustained a fire loss recently.

Miss Elizabeth MeLachlan and J. R. Harcus, two Orangeville, Ont., grocers, sustained fire losses recently.
J. B. Jardine \& Sons, general merchants, Carleton Place, Ont., sustained a fire loss recently-partially insured.
P. L. Campbell, general merchant in Orton, Ont., met with a peculiar and painful accident recently. While feeding his hens he stooped down to stir the feed, when a hen picked him on the sight of one eye, lacerating the eyeball. He is at present confined to the house under the doctor's care.

The soldiers of the Eighteenth Battalion, under quarantine at the Fair Grounds, London, Ont., received a fine Christmas gift from A. M. Smith \& Co., wholesale grocers, in the shape of four cases of maple syrup, 25 cases of tomatoes, 12 dozen cases of pickles, 2 cases of grape juice, 4 cases of marmalade and 3 cases of rolled barley.

Peter Couse, an old St. Thomas, Ont., merchant, died recently, aged 94 years. Mr. Couse came to Elgin County from the United States when about 20 years of age, and engaged in farming in Yarmouth Township. Later he went to St. Thomas and engaged in the grocery business with his brother, but for many years had been living retired.
The following officers were elected at a recent meeting of Toronto Camp No. 1 of the Christian Commercial Travelers Association ("The Gideons"):-President, A. F. Hines; vice-president, E. W. Allen; second vice-president, J, E. Chamberlain; secretary, G. P. Duffield; treasurer, S. W. Grant; chaplain, J. Burton; corresponding secretary, A. L. Forde. "The Gideons" have under their charge the placing of a Bible in


At the staff dinner of the Canadian Cereal and Milling Co., Toronto, announced is last week's issue. From left to right: H. T. Jamleson, mapager and receiver; H. C. Lowrey (Canadlan Grocer); T. Tressam, Toronto sales manager; G. W. Lynn, salesman. Opposite side, from left to right: Walace F. Baker, sales-promotion and adavertising
manager; Jno, Kennedy, assistant sales manager; W, Dunlop, flour salesman; J. Landry, window dresser; G. E. Hodgins, salesman, and J. Snitman, salesman.

# Sugar Drops Twenty-five Cents; Trade Quiet 

Usual Year-end Slump Leaves Market Practically FeaturelessSugar Down Again to Catch What Trade is Going-Seedless and Seeded Raisins Are Up From First of Year-"Too Many Nuts."

TOffice of Publication, Dec. 31, 1914. HE feature of the market this week is the decline of 25 cents per hundred in sugar which was announced by the Montreal refiners on Monday. This makes a total decline of 75 cents since the high point of the market was reached in October and is a natural course following on the cheaper raws that have been so much referred to recently. Apart from the war-tax imposed by the Dominion Gôvernment in August, and which added 70 cents per hundred on to the price, sugar to-day is cheaper by 25 cents than the high point reached in 1911 which at that time was the highest price for sugar for 22 years previously. And to-day we are in the midst of a great war. Just what the future is for sugar is difficult to say, but the trade is looking for further declines before the bottom has been reached. After that, the future of the market depends on the length of the war and the attitude of European beet-growers. If, as has been asserted, the German Government is going to demand that grain be produced next season in preference to sugar beets, that is bound to have a big effect. But we shall have to await circumstances.

In the big markets after all, there was a scarcity of Turkeys for the Christmas trade. The farmer from all accounts fooled the big dealers who had anticipated cheap turkeys prior to the great holiday. A few weeks ago turkey could be bought on the wholesale markets at around 14 and 15 cents per pound. It was thought these prices would be maintained and they probably would have been, had the Canadian farmer been content to market his flock in Canada. But apparently United States buyers appeared on the scene in many dis-tricts-at least in Ontario-and offered three or four cents more and got the birds. This was one of the chief reasons why there were so few turkeys on the market on Christmas eve and why prices were so high. Another reason undoubtedly was the condition of the roads the week prior to Christmas.

It is significant that this week sees a reduction in the price of new-laid eggs for the first time since the high prices were reached. Both on the Montreal and Toronto markets declines occurred of about five cents. Can it be that the Canadian hen sees the finish of the cold weather and has flready commenced her spring work of laying fresh eggs?

Wholesale and retail business is seasonably quiet. This is only natural. Wholesalers are into the annual stock-taking operations, anticipating the quiet period, and retailers will soon be following suit. If it be true, as a grominent financial man said this week, that money is easing up and will be much easier by the end of the war, the future can be looked forward to with much greater confidence.

## QUEBEC MARKETS.

Montreal, December 31.-Christmas has passed. Retail merchants prepared as usual for the rush on luxuries, and it is probable that some were a little surprised at the demand. There may have been exceptions, but the majority of retailers seen in this city expressed satisfaction with the amount of business that came to them. It seemed as though the public suddenly forgot to be careful, and came with a rush for the luxuries they had been accustomed to at this festive season.

The wholesale trade seems to have no qualms regarding business in January and February. They argue that the retail trade have been buying exceedingly
careful right up to Christmas, and must continue to buy so at least, in order to remain in business, for none are carrying large stocks.
Some disappointment was felt at the non-arrival of new shelled walnuts; at least. of the bulk of these nuts. What will happen now to this market is hard to say. The popular opinion seems to be that nuts will be cheap. The same might apply to dried fruits, but there are several lines which are expected to remain firm, principally carrants, dates and Sultanas. The common impression was that a big drop would take place immediately after the holidays. A certain New York bouse thinks differently. Just now the wholesalers, commission

## Markets in Brief quebec markets.

FLOUR AND CEREALSDearer flour talked of. Rolled oats slow but sure. PRODUCE AND PROVISIONSDearer storage eggs expected. shortage in turkeys. Cheese and butter both firm.
New laids quoted lower.
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES${ }_{\mathrm{B}}^{\mathrm{A}} \mathrm{g}$ ples continue farm.
Cranberries up a little. Canliflowers temporarily up.
Hothouse tomatoes scarce. Hothouse tomatoes scarce
FISH AND OYSTERS-
Only one fish day this week. Some frozen lines scarce. Early Lent will help in 1915.
GENERAL GROCERIES Sugar drops 25c ewt. Split peas stlli hard to get Few walnuts arrived for Xmas. Dates and currants remain firm. ONTARIO MARKETS.
FLOUUR AND CEREALS Much better export trade Good demand for feeds. Brisk demand in cereals.
PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS New laids down. Storage eggs hlgher. No poultry at all.
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Navels down again.
Apples firm ; advancing. Caunberries goor seller.
FISH AND OYSTERS -
Smelts are scarce.
No fish day this week.
Oysters move slowly.
GENERAL GROCERIES-
The decline in sugar. A glut of walnuts
Currants firmer
Ralsins up for New Year.
aqents, and retailers, are taking stock. Some interesting discoveries will probably be made which will guide them in their buying during the coming year.

The feature of this week's market is without doubt the drop of 25 c in the price of sugar. Business at this time of the year is quiet, and is not likely to be stimulated by this action on the part of the refiners. The general public will be more interested in the drop than the retailer.

SUGAR.-Montreal refiners have today announced a reduction of 25 points in the price of sugar. The announcement came simultaneously from both companies and is effective in Eastern Canada; there is no change yet announced for Winnipeg. The announce-
ment coming from both of the big concerns at the same time gives no opportunity for speculation as to which is first running short of high cost raws for the decline certainly indicates that cheaper raw material is now being ground. Demand is quiet. In fact, it would appear that the decline is likely to kill off rather than stimulate the little interest which was beginning to be revived after several months of unusual quietness. It is usually noticed that a falling market does not stimulate interest unless there is an indication that the bottom has been reached and the present situation does not lead to this be, lief.


TEA.-Cable advices from London state that there is no sign yet of a come down in prices, and no weakening is looked for. London was looking for a decline, but has changed its mind. In Montreal things are very quiet, nobody seeming disposed to buy, and few very anxious to sell.

DRIED FRUITS.-Quietness prevails in this market following the excitement of the three weeks preceding the holidays. Grocers have done fairly well and will, without doubt, have to do considerable buying before long. Nobody bought, as they have done in other years, being content to handle small quantities. It follows that this careful buying will continue after the holidays. While Valencia raisins are cheaper than a week ago, they are still good property and the market is firm. The price is down three shillings per ewt. Few Sultana raisins are available, even now. Wholesalers were asked prohibitive prices before Christmas. They can now be secured by the wholesale trade for $101 / 2 \mathrm{e}$. which is $21 / 2 \mathrm{e}$ lower than preXmas quotations. Few figs are left in first hands, and should be good to hold: yet reports insist that the consumer is not buying figs. Some of the trade are confidently expecting a drop in dates after the first of the year, yet a large New York firm declare they will be fooled, as the situtaion does not warrant a drop owing to small stocks in New York and London. Dates, they add, are the strongest of anything on the
market, and have been selling well. Currants remain firm and if prices are lower, the decline will not be heavy.


RICE.-The market both here and on imported rice continues firm, with only a moderate amount of business passing.


MOLASSES.-Buyers are still waiting for the opening of season, and little forward business is talked of. There is talk of molasses being offered at low figures for new crop, but it is much too speculative to attempt purchases. Montreal holders are expecting inquiries this month, believing that stocks are running low in the country. Stocks from Barbadoes will be later this year than last.


COFFEE.-There has not been sufficient business passing to give the market any decided trend, and conditions continue about the same as during the month past. Cocoa beans are cheap, and the market continues easy, but this is not expected to affect the price of package goods.


NUTS.-Unfortunately for the retailer, shelled walnuts did not arrive in large quantities in time for the Christmas trade. The Grampian, which reached St. John, N.B., on the 19th of December, took considerable time to unload, and by the time this had taken place, and the nuts were on the way, Christmas business had practically passed out. However, some nuts did arrive, and fortunate indeed were those who had them. Certain Montreal importers had not received supplies by the first of the year, and did not expect them until the second week in January. Of course, as soon as the turn of the year arrived, prices on these and other lines of nuts fell considerably. While the wholesaler was charged 47 e for the Christmas trade, he can now buy around 30 c . As soon as these large supplies of shelled walnuts are nicely settled on this market, really cheap prices can be expected. Walnuts are being offered to-day in France for future delivery at very low rates.

Marbots, new new
Shelled walnuts, new, per ib.
Walnuts. in shell
Shelled almonds, $28 \% \mathrm{ib}$. boxes, per 1 c . Pecans, large Pecans, la
Almonds

Peanuts, No. ${ }^{3}$ Canadian chestnuts


SPICES.-China cassia is very low. Alleppy and Tellicherry peppers are now being offered in direct shipments from India at very moderate prices. However. freight rates are high, owing to the fact that Smyrna steamers have practically been withdrawn from cargo freighting, India to New York. During the past few months, the Food and Drug Department of the United States has been watching the percentage of stems in imported cloves, and have laid down a standard of five per cent., which must not be exceeded. Stems, of course, possess eonsiderable strength, and make little difference in the ground weight.



Cardamon seed, per lb., bulk ............. 200 \& 80

## Carraway- Canadian

Dutch
Cinnatch
Mustard seed, bulk
Celery seed, bul
ghyenne chillies ..............
DRIED VEGETABLES.-The split peas which were offered from the West Indies turned out to be of inferior quality, and local firms did not buy. The result is that prices are still around $\$ 4.50$, and little business is passing at this figure. Beans are selling at about the same figure. Good 3-lb. pickers can be secured for $\$ 2.40$ by the wholesale trade. Nearly all good peas are said to be in now, and it is still hard to secure good boilers, which are very necessary to the Quebee trade. Prices asked- $\$ 2.45$ to $\$ 2.50$-are high compared with what they were a year ago.


## ONTARIO MARKETS.

Toronto, December 31.-There is little doing in grocery markets generally this week. It is the year-end period, between Christmas with all its rush and bustle, and New Year's with its readiness for new buying and new selling, old stocks having been cleaned out, and general stock taken. Right up to Christmas Eve wholesalers did a fair amount of trade, and although it was undeniably lower than last year it was better than many had expected. Moreover, as one wholesaler put it, it is better that retailers should have bought sparingly if they could only afford so to buy, rather than have spent a lot of money that they could not have paid, and which would have simply meant bad debts for wholesalers.

The outstanding happening of a more or less dull market was, of course, the drop of twenty-five cents in sugar. We said last week, "Sugar men invariably look for lower prices before they go higher," and that is what has happened. It is only two weeks since the last decline of 20 cents occurred. Verily sugar is on the toboggan for the present.

The feeling among the men on the Street with regard to conditions for next year is one of optimism. None of them are anxious to express themselves in exact terms, and indeed prognostications at such a time are foolish, but there is no doubt that when adversity comes it has the effect of spurring the wise men on to meet it and conquer it. Conditions will not help any. It is up to the mannot to circumstances. This is the feeling among wholesalers generally, and if it
is reflected in the retail trade 1915 will be a good year despite the undoubted handicaps at the outset.

The writer heard a distinctly interesting opinion expressed with regard to the decline in orders from the retailer, from a traveler for a wholesale house. He blamed the farmer. The farmer, he charges, does not bother to sell his wheat, and so he runs up a big debt with the retail grocer in the country. The retailer, carrying large credits, is therefore unable to give large orders to the wholesaler. There is doubtless something in it.

SUGAR.-The feature of this market, as indeed of all the markets this week is the decline of 25 cents. Doubtless it was partly a case of catching what business was going and putting out an attractive bait so to do. The quiet movement in sugar and the lower costing raws made the decline feasible at such a time. It was not anticipated by sugar men generally that it would happen just yet. It is only two weeks since the last decline which was 20 cents, and though it was felt that a further drop would happen along soon, it was not thought it would be immediate, because many refiners were working on higher priced raws. However, there ought to be more movement as a result of the drop.


TEA.-Local market remains firm all round. There is a much increased demand, and a decline in supply. Russia, for instance, is drinking more tea, and finds herself unable to buy in London. London and Colombo markets were closed this week, and will be closed next Tuesday too, on account of the weekending propensity of many tea merchants. It is said that tea is being bought at Colombo despite the closed market. The same is said to apply to Calcutta. In view of the stringency at leading distributors centres, it is said that teas will be rushed forward from the primary markets immediately after the first of the year.

DRIED FRUITS.-The rebound from the extra spurt at Christmas is that a quiet week now till after stocktaking
time with the retailers. There is a fairly good demand for currants. Most other fruits are about average. The feature of the market is the advance in seeded and seedless raisins which will take effeet from January 1st. It is a quarter of a cent. This is the action of the association in control. The 1913 crop is all disposed of, and that of 1914 was only normal. Christmas trade in most lines was good, though volume was below last year. But brisker business is looked for within a week or two.


NUTS.-There is little new. The
walnuts and almonds which were delayed so long got to retailers in time for Christmas buying, though it was pretty late, and a number of them had decided to do without them. It is thought there are good supplies left in the hands of the supporters who are not able to handle them very advantageously. Brazils are firmer at prevailing prices, which, it will be remembered, showed a decline last week.

.SPICES.-Trade has fallen off as was to be expected after Christmas, because spices are peculiarly a good line for Christmas, and have a really good sale then. Stocks are now pretty low though, and business should pick up after stocktaking. Herbs remain firm at ruling prices.

 coffee market is very quiet, and there is not enough business over the year-end to give any character to it. Primary markets remain stationary, and quotations remain the same.


RICE.-There is no change. Market is exceptionally quiet even for this afterChristmas period, but stocktaking has doubtless a great deal to do with it. Riee-

ploent,
Buliet, double soat
Medium pearl ...... Medium pearl
$\qquad$
00\%


SYRUPS.-Generally, there is nothing to report. As to molasses, speculation is rife as to the Barbadoes new crop. Rumors says that it will be offered high, but as delivery is pretty far ahead any fancy prices seem likely to meet with cold reception.


${ }^{2}$ 's Blueberries, standard

Gas, not ptd, red cherries
${ }_{2}^{2}$ 's Cherries, white, not ptd. H.s.
Gals, black black currants

Gals, gooseberries, solid pack ...........
2's Grapes, white, Niagara, preserved
Gals. Grapes, white, Niagara, standard
$2^{\prime}$ Is Lawtonberries, heavy syrup
Gals, Lawtonberries, std. ........
$21 / 2$
32
$1 / 2$
12
2
3
3
3
3
3
3
39

FRUITS.
8

8

Gals, Raspberries, black, std,
Gais, Raspberries, black, std, Raspberries, black, solid pack
G's Raspberries
2's Raspberries, red, H.S. ..............
Gals. Raspberries, red, std. ....
Gals Raspberries, red, solid pack
2's thubarb, preserved
Gal, Rhubarb, standard
Gal, Rhubarb, standard
Z's Strawberries, H.S.
2's Strawberries
$8^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$ strawberries, preserved
Gals, Strawberries, standa
Gals, Strawberries, standard
Gals, Strawberries, solid paek
(Group B 2\%e dozen lower.)

## MANITOBA MARKETS.

Winnipeg, Dec. 30.-The week has naturally been quiet. Up to a few days before Christmas a good demand existed for all the holiday season lines, with the single exception of figs. Since then, however, the demand has fallen off as far as ordering by the retailer is concerned. Selling by the retailer, however, has improved materially; and, taking everything into consideration, the Christmas trade seems to have been satisfactory.

SUGAR.-Quotations here are still at the old figures, but a decline has occurred in Montreal.


DRIED FRUITS.-No price changes whatever have been struck here during the week. An upward movement in prunes, evaporated apples and apricots is, however, looked for. All these lines seem to be at their lowest level, and it cannot be long, in the opinion of experts, before an advance is made.
Apples, evaporated, new,
Apples,
evaporated,
new

Currants-
Dry elean
1 Ib package
2 lb package
Vostizzas, 1 lb .
Dateo
Hanlowee, loose, per lb,
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Hallowee, } \\ & 1 \mathrm{lb}, ~ p k r s, ~\end{aligned}, ~$
Hallowee, 1 1 1b, phas,
Fand dates, $12-\mathrm{mb}$, boxes
Peaches-
Standard, $25-\mathrm{lb}$. boxes
Standard. $25 . \mathrm{lb}$ boxes
Choice. $25-\mathrm{b}$, boxes
Choice, $10-\mathrm{bb}$. boxes


TEAS AND COFFEES.-In tea there is no change. Coffee prices, however, have advanced, Rios and Santos being up 1c. It seems there has been a heavy export demand from Europe, and the rise on the primary market has come as a natural result.


BEANS.-There is a strong tone to this market, but no further changes have yet been struck. Peas, however, have advanced largely, 98 's now being quoted at $\$ 5.60$. There is a scarcity of peas in Ontario, and the farmers there who have them are taking advantage of the export demand, and are rushing prices up and up.


Barley-
Pot,
PealPot, per sack, ${ }^{96} \mathrm{lbs}$
Pearl, per sack, 88 lbs,300
415

RICE AND TAPIOCA.-The market in rice is considerably easier, a substantial drop in prices having been struck during the week. Still lower prices may be looked for when the new crop is fully on the market. The present seems a time when dealers would do well to keep their stocks low. The new prices are:


Tapioca, pearl, per lb .


## SASKATCHEWAN MARKETS.

Regina, Dec. 30.-Local markets are quiet, following Christmas. Evaporated apples are lower, 50 's being quoted at $71 / 4$ cents. A new sugar list went into effect December 28, granulated being $\$ 6.94$. Butter and eggs and all kinds of poultry remain unchanged. Merchants enjoyed good Christmas trade throughout eity and district. Flour is quoted at $\$ 3.30$.


St. John, Dec. 30.-Christmas trade has been quite satisfactory. There was n hig demand for all foodstuffs, but dealers are not altogether pleased with collections, as much paper has been given. The stock of turkeys for holidays was good, with prices at 23 c to 25 c at first, but advancing later to 26 c and 27 c. There is a fair supply for New Year's market. There are no changes except in Ontario flours, which have ad -
vanced 10c. Market is firmer, but there is no change in Manitoba. Sugar declined in Montreal 25c on Monday. Colder weather with snow has brightened trade this week, and dealers look for crisp New Year's business.


## MONTREAL GUILD'S OFFICERS.

Montreal, Dec. 31.-The Montreal Wholesale Grocers' Guild has elected the following to hold office during the year 1915. President, N. Gendreau; vicepresident, Albert Hudon; treasurer, J. T. Lalonde; direetors, S. J. Carter, Armand Chaput, S. Deschatelets.

The newly elected president, Mr. Gendreau, was chosen as the Guild's nominee for election to the council of the Board of Trade

The retiring president, Zeph. Hebert, of Hudon, Hebert \& Cie., presented the annual report for 1914, which showed that during that year the Guild had been highly successful in its work in the interests of the wholesale grocery trade, a notable success having been scored by the Guild in preventing the railway companies from abrogating the privilege, heretofore enjoyed by shippers, of mixing carloads of dried fruit and groceries when shipping to the North-west.

## CATALOGUES AND BOOKLETS.

A very useful and attractive little pocket diary for 1915 has been issued by J. \& J. Colman, Limited, with which is incorporated Keen; Robinson \& Co., Limited, London, England. It is called "Colman's Diary and Memorandum Book." In addition to a great deal of information on many topics of general interest, there are blanks for a diary for every day in the year. The book is substantially bound in leather, and is being sent through the company's Canadian agents, Magor, Son \& Co., Limited.

# CANADIAN GROCER 

## CALENDARS FOR 1915.

"Her Nose Out of Joint," is the subject of an attractive little calendar issued by A. E. Kelly, grocer, at the corner of Florence and Lyon Sts., Ottawa, Ont. The picture illustrating the title is a most engaging one showing a down-cast and dejected little girl who for the time being is superseded by a more recent addition to the family. The young "ruler" of the home is going into ecstacies over the tooting of a horn for his sole benefit while the little girl stands aside with "her nose out of joint' ' as the saying goes.

The calendar of Libby, packers, Chicago, is of the usual bright, sunshiny character. The picture is that of a rosy complexioned little girl wending her way to the fish pond through meadows dotted with dainty flowers and with a forest in the background. In the lower corners are shown fac-similes of cans of corned beef and asparagus, manufactured by the company. With this larger calendar is a miniature one showing a couple of rosebuds in the richest of hues.

An attractive calendar, entitled "June Roses,' has been issued this season by Walter S. Bayley, grocery broker, Toronto, and sent out with his compliments. The picture is that of a beautiful woman from a painting in colors, with sepia background. About the shoulders of the woman is a beautiful garland of pink roses, from which the picture takes its title.

## BUSINESS OUTLOOK FOR NEW YEAR.

(Continued from page 28.)
care of our business from day to day. Without external aid we cannot go on building railways and all their incidental equipment in the form of depots and terminals, nor canals, new buildings on the same seale as during the last decade, and other forms of capital outlay. Many of our industries are dependent on this class of work. They have ahead of them a very lean period unless their plant, or their fixed capital, can be adapted to other purposes. Much of it can but in the meantime they will be "slack."

## HOW MUOH COFFEE DO YOU SELL ANNUALLY?

(Continued from page 31.)
in tins for those customers who like their coffee that way.
"The selling power of suggestion is, too, well exemplified in the use of the coffee machine. At first we simply ground coffee whenever we had a call for it, but that didn't quite satisfy us. As you know the women folk who go down town on their afternoon shopping tours or to the
matinee return home from about three $o$ 'clock to five-thirty or so. We figured out that sales of coffee could be readily created by getting these women thinking about it as they called in to make their evening purchases. So we started the mill going with a few beans each afternoon just as the first customer began calling in. This usually opened up the buying and you would be surprised to see the number of sales made during an evening. In the summer time we leave the door ajar so that the aroma is carried out into the air and on many occasions we have observed people who weren't regular customers drop in for coffee only.
"While $I$ have not yet increased my coffee sales up to the mark which would show a consumption of two pounds per capita in a year, I am heading that way and hope to attain it sooner or later. Give a customer a reason or suggestion for buying a particular line and if she has the money she'll get it. That is the principle we are now working on with many varieties of goods and it is certainly producing results."

A question that every Canadian should ask himself to-day is this: "Am I getting my share of the coffee business '" and if it is answered in the negative then, "What steps must I take to get it?"

## The Troublous Turkey

WHAT'S in a name? Nothing, so one William Shakespeare said. But Turkey is a name which is wisest omitted from conversation with poultrymen just now. It is only the week after Christmas, and they remember Christmas. So does a large section of the public.
Three weeks ago turkey was selling in Toronto, wholesale, at 15 cents a pound. There was lots of it. Every farmer for miles around drove in his birds to market, and there was turkey galore. But the abundance, while it was good for the public was bad for the farmer. It appeared to him that there might be such a thing as "too much Turkey." The next week, there were comparatively few birds in the city markets. Prices went up to 18 cents and thereabouts, and the wholesaler chuckled. Year after year the dealer tries to beat the farmer at the turkey-game. Said the dealer to himself, "No turkeys this week. Therefore I may put my price up. And therefore, also, the farmer, who is holding off this week, will have to sell his birds next week, in time for the Christmas demand. And I shall be able to buy them cheap, and make a fair profit." There is no doubt that this was the attitude of the large Ontario dealers in general. A scarcity two weeks before Christmas meant a glut in Christmas week. They were sure of it.

But the farmer is a canny individual. He, too, had been thinking.
Came the day before Christmas. The retailers called up the wholesalers, and said, "What about turkey?"
And the dealer said, "We have none."

Christmas Eve, and there were practically no fresh turkeys on the street. Buyers couldn't get them. I know a man who went round the retailers' stores late in the afternoon of Christmas Even, and the only thing he could get was storage stuff, unless he wanted to pay 25 cents and 26 cents a pound for it. Even at that, there was hardly any fresh stuff to be had. By five or six o'clock, the only fresh bird in the Toronto market was a big bird, weighing 281/4 pounds, obviously too big for the average household. Further afield, in the suburbs of the city, 25,26 and 27 cents was charged, and obtained. The public had to pay it, if it wanted Turkey. And all this on top of the promise, two weeks earlier, of turkey for the consumer at 19 and 20 cents a pound.

There were three reasons for the hold-up. One was that there was not so much killing this year. The second was that the roads were snowed up, some of them to six feet, and the farmers, who had left things to the last minute, couldn't get in to market. And the third, and most important, was that the farmers bethought themselves that they could make more by selling their birds to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. American buyers offered them higher prices. Cjty dealers, expecting a slump, refused to bid high, and the farmer got out, made his money, and left his home market short of turkey for Christmas.
And he also caused several dealers and retailers to lose a lot of money. One butcher-in a big way-lost six thousand dollars.

Did we call it The Troublesome Turkey?

# Apples Higher; Spanish Onions are Firmer 

Apples, Both in Toronto and Montreal, Made a General Advance - California Navels Down in Toronto - Lemons Moving But Slowly - Cranberries Higher - Canadian Onions Down, but Spanish Up-Exceptional Demand for Oranges in East.

## MONTREAL.

FRUIT.-The apple market continues remarkably firm, varieties like Baldwins and Spys bringing as high as $\$ 4$ per bbl. There are cheaper grades selling for $\$ 3.25$ to $\$ 3.50$. With such high prices, the demand falls off, making it unprofitable for small dealers to carry them. Other varieties continue firm. Around Christmas, owing to the unusually good demand for turkeys, the price of cranberries advanced to $\$ 6$, and are getting a little scarce, partly owing to the colder weather. During the holidays there has been an exceptionally good demand for oranges. Lemons continue to sell as low as $\$ 2.25$, but are not very fancy at that price.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { pples- } \\
& \text { Raldwins, No, 1, bbl. } \\
& \text { Spys, No. 1, bbl. } \\
& \text { Runsets, No, 1, bbl..... } \\
& \text { Greenings, No. } 1, \text { bbl. } \\
& \text { Fameuse, No. 1, bbl. } \\
& \text { Molntosh. Reds, No. }
\end{aligned}
$$

No. 2 , all varieties, 50 c less per barrel.

Granbefruits, Jamai
Grapes, Malaga, keg case
Grapes, Belgium hothouse, ib.
Lemons--
Messina
Malaga, 420 size.........................$~ s i z e ~$
225 Oranges
Cal. ${ }^{\text {Cal. }} 96-126$ sine box
F. Morida, sige box $176-200-216$
Fiorida,
Florida,
Mexican
$126-150$
$1206-150$
Mexican, 126-150-i76-200-216-25i
Valencias, 714 size, large cases
Evergreen, 160 yards to bale
Holly case ...................
Holy case

VEGETABLES.-Brussels sprouts are about done, and will come from the States from now on. Cauliflowers are likely to advance to $\$ 2.25$ per doz. owing to supplies from New York and California not arriving. However, the price will likely be down to $\$ 1.75$ next week. Good cueumbers are worth $\$ 2.75$ for fancy, but seraggy stock can be secured for $\$ 1.75$ doz. There is little demand this year and prices should be lower before long. Celery, Cal., brought $\$ 5.50$ crate around Christmas, but is considerably cheaper now. Leeks are scarcer. Boston head lettuce brings $\$ 1.50-\$ 1.60$ box. Earlier in the week it was cheaper. Parsley is worth $\$ 1$ doz. hothouse. Watereress is quoted $\$ 1.25$ doz. big
bunches. Price of potatoes remains the same-65c-75c. Sweet potatoes are said to be worth $\$ 2.50$ hamper, which is an advance of 25 c . Hothouse tomatoes are not coming in well. They are not ripe, and what are on the market are worth 30 c lb .


## TORONTO.

FRUIT- Once more California navels are down, and may be bought as low as $\$ 2.25$. Dealers say that the crop has never been so sweet and so good for Christmas in years; usually it takes until the middle of January for them to get really sweet. Apples are higher generally. Kings and Spys, best grades, are up to $\$ 3.25$. Cranberries are at $\$ 7$, an advance of 50 c . Slowly but surely cranberries are becoming a good deal more popular in Canada. Lemons are firm at prevailing prices. They are comparatively slow in moving until the cold weather sets in once and for all. Then they are bought for hot drinks, and so on. All fruits are moving well. Whatever other lines have experienced, Christmas was a good time for the fruit men. They agree that they did exceedingly well. Apples and oranges were particularly good sellers.


42


VEGETABLES. - Cauliflower from California is going well, and is down a little from last week. $\$ 3$ to $\$ 3.25$ is price. Fresh supplies are coming in right along now. Potatoes are firmer, and higher prices are talked of among potato men. There is a noticeably better demand this week. Onions are moving freely. Canadians are down a trifle. Spanish are up to $\$ 4$ for best grades, and are proving good sellers. Holly is, of course, all done now, and incidentally, there was an overwhelming demand for it at Christmas, right at the last minute. Celery continues in good demand. It is down to $\$ 3.25$. Generally, dealers express themselves satisfied with the Christmas trade, though it was behind that of last year.


## WINNIPEG.

FRUIT-Christmas buying is now, of course, over. This was satisfactory at Continued on page 43.

# Smelts Are Dearer; Trade Generally Quiet 

Absence of Any Fish Day This Week Again Hits Trada HardOysters Slow on Account of Fewer Banquets This Year-Smelts and Tomcods Short in Montreal.

## MONTREAL.

FISH.-Business was quiet this week owing to the fact that there was but one fish day, the holiday falling on a Friday. However, fish dealers are expressing satisfaction with the amount of business done during the close of the year, and it is hoped that an improvement will be shown all round in 1915. Owing to severely cold weather, it is feared that some lines of frozen fish will be short. All kinds of lake fish, according to reports, will be in large quantities. Frozen salmon and halibut will also be in ample supply to fill trade requirements. Lent being early next year, a very active trade is expected in all lines of frozen fish. So far, smelts and tomcods, which are usually in good supply at this time, are short. Trade in lobsters, oysters, and scallops should be good until January 10.

## TORONTO.

FISH AND OYSTERS.-All general lines are in fair demand. Smelts are much searcer, though, so far as smaller lines are concerned, there is a decreased demand. Extras are wanted, though. At all times these are better sellers. There is more food on them. They are a favorite with Italians. Halibut is meeting with good demand. Generally fish men seem to have been in bad luck over the holiday. New Year's Day, like Christmas, is a Friday, but Catholies are absolved from fasting, and may eat what they will. Some years when fast day has been a festival, fish day has been observed on Thursday, but even this is not the case this year. It is said that in England fish is so high just now that all fish days have been eut out for an indefinite period, which is, of course, an unwelcome hearing for fish men. Oysters are only fair. Usually there is a good demand just now because of various banquets by associations. High cost of war has precluded many of these
functions this year, and oysters have little sale.



## WINNIPEG.

FISH.-The demand for various lines has continued good. Especially has there been an improvement in the call for oysters, which are being bought largely not only by city dealers, but from those throughout the country. It was feared at first that an arrangement brought about through political negotiations-an arrangement whereby wholesalers sell fish to any coming to their warehouses at wholesale prices-would have a tendency to decrease the demand for fish in retail establishments. This has not proved the case, however. The ordinary consumer does not seem to care for saving a cent a pound, but prefers to get fish through the regular channels, leaving the retailer to deal with the wholesaler. When asked what was the retailers' demand for fish, wholesalers state that it has improved, and that not three consumers have bought fish from them since the decision to sell these consumers at wholesale prices was made. There have been no changes in quotations during the week.


# Firmer Tone to Butter; New Laids Cheaper 

Demand is Good for Butter. and Prices Are Up-Some Storage is
Better Than Fresh Made-Good Export Enquiry for Cheese-
New Laids Are Cheaper-Storage Are Dearer, Because of Good
Demand, and High Stocks-Virtually No Poultry in the Market.

## MONTREAL.

PROVISIONS. - Prices asked for abattoir fresh-killed stock are the same as last week, but the market is firm, and the demand exceptionally good, owing to seasonable weather. During the holidays trade in all lines of smoked and cured meats has been good, with plentiful supplies to fill requirements. Now that the slack period has opened, it is likely that considerable cutting in prices on the part of packers will take place, signs of which were seen three weeks ago. However, early this week there was no indication of any decline, prices being practically the same as last week.

side demand, as well as to a good local demand. It must also be considered that receipts compared with a year ago are away down.

## Butter- Finest

inest creamery, new milk
Dairy butter
$\begin{array}{ll}0 \\ 0 & 29 \\ 0 & 030 \\ 025\end{array}$
CHEESE.-There is a strong undertone to this market owing to the limited supply available. Consequently some holders are asking higher prices. There is little left for export, and many packers are cleaned up. Higher prices are suggested.


EGGS.-It is predicted that higher prices are likely to be asked for storage eggs of late, with no stock to speak of to supply the demand. Lower stocks may result in higher prices.

## Eass, case 1ots-



HONEY.-Buckwheat in bulk is in good demand, but the tone of the market is quiet.


POULTRY.-While turkeys in Montreal were not as scarce as in Toronto, the trade here had some difficulty in coping with the good demand which existed around Christmas, and still exists. No trouble was experienced in securing $18 \mathrm{c}-20 \mathrm{c}$ for fancy turkeys owing to the shortage of good quality stuff. There was plenty of ordinary stuff on the market, but the demand was chiefly for fancy. Stock had not begun to come in well early this week, and advances then were not unlikely. Geese sold fairly well, and prices were advanced slightly.


## TORONTO.

PROVISIONS. - There is nothing new. Market is feeling the Christmas to New Year's slump. There was a fairly good Christmas trade, though it was not up to last year's. Bacons are moving well, and have taken the place in this connection of cooked ham, which had a good Christmas run. Wholesalers hear rumors of cheaper prices all round, but these have still to materialize.


BUTTER.-Market has shown steady improvement, and is decidedly firmer. Some dealers are getting half a cent to a cent more now than they did three weeks ago. General situation is in sellers' favor. Creamery is up a cent to 32c and 33e. Separator prints show same advance to 28 c and 29 c . There is quite a lot of storage butter around, and some of it is better than the fresh-made. Dealers keep on harping on the wretched quality of the supposedly best butter.
Butter-


CHEESE.-Market is quiet, though
there is a good firm demand, and export enquiries continue to come in offering at slightly increased prices. Dealers show no disposition to bite, however. A slight advance is looked for shortly. Stocks are light in England, and demand will improve.
Cheese-


EGGS.-New-laids are beginning to come in now, and price is down to 45 c to 50 c , a decline of 5 c for the week. Storage eggs are firmer, and a trifle higher. There is an increasingly firm demand and stocks are said to be light. Price of storage is gradually getting higher, and that of new-laids getting lower, until the two meet. Business was generally good over the holidays.


POULTRY.-There really seems little use in quoting prices, because as one wholesaler put it, there is no market. "No poultry of any sort," seems to be the general cry. Prices, therefore, show a general advance. Turkey is worth 20 e to 22 c . Ducklings are up 2 c to 3 e ; so are ducks; so are geese. There is very little live stuff now, anyway, and what there is doesn't appear. The after Christmas slump on prices of turkey so far has not come to anything, but then while prices are high, there are, as we have said, hardly any birds. The loosening up of the weather ought to help some, and incidentally prove whether there is anything in what the farmer pleads as an excuse for not getting his turkeys in at Christmas-the bad roads Presh Stock-


## WINNIPEG.

PRODUCE.-There has been a steady business during the week, but no movement of importance as regards price has been noted. Pork continues firm, but as yet there has been no changes here, nor is an upward movement immediately expected.


BUTTER.-This market also is firm. The demand continues good, and supplies are somewhat reduced.

[^2]CHEESE.-This market is a little quieter than a week ago, and no changes in price are looked for immediately.

## Nem, livis

$\qquad$
$\qquad$ 0
0
0
0 $17 \%$
EGGS.-Though the exporting from the West has not been very heavy, it has had some effect on the local market, and eggs are considerably firmer. In view of the large supplies to the South, however, changes in price do not seem imminent.


POULTRY.-The low prices being asked have stimulated buying, and it seems now that no great stocks will be carried over. Little stock has come in this week, but owing to the heavier earlier shipment there is a quite sufficient supply on hand.


## FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Continued from page 42
the last, and the demand from the retailer was generally good, so that there is still a necessity for his re-ordering to keep up his stock for New Year. No price changes were quoted.


VEGETABLES.-The Christmas season saw a heavy demand for such lines as lettuce and tomatoes. As far as prices are concerned, the market is quiet.


## Travelers Give Fine Donation

Ten Thousand Dollars Presented to Patriotic Funds at Annual Meeting - Number of the Association Members on Firing Line-The New Officers.

TORONTO, Dec. 31.-That the commercial travelers are patriotic men is shown by the liberal donation made at their annual meeting here last Saturday to the Patriotic Funds. At that meeting the Commercial Travelers' Association of Canada endorsed three eash contributions, totaling $\$ 10$,000 , to Canadian Patriotic Funds. The amount was distributed as follows? Red Cross Association, $\$ 5,000$; Belgian Refugees' Fund, $\$ 3,000$, and Canadian Patriotic Fund, $\$ 2,000$.

The gift to the Red Cross Fund is to be utilized towards placing cots in a large emergency hospital in London, which is being fitted out near the Waterloo Station for the wounded soldiers brought back from the scenes of war. There will be 1,460 cots in this temporary hospital.

The meeting also sanctioned a resolution instrueting the board of directors to keep in good standing for the approaching year all the Canadian travelers who have volunteered for service at the front, and who are members of the mortuary benefit fund. There are forty travelers in the first Canadian contingent at Salisbury Plain, and it is expected that a large number will enlist in the second Canadian contingent. It was also announced that travelers at-
tached to the first contingent had been remembered by the association on Christmas Day, each member getting a leather belt and a handsome cash contribution.
All the reports presented dealing with the general business of the organization for the past year were of a most encouraging character, particularly that of the treasurer, E. Fielding, who announced that a considerable amount of money had been added to the reserve fund. Mr. Fielding pointed out that this had been made possible owing to the very light death rate during the year. He announced that the permanent reserve fund has passed the $\$ 1$, 000,000 mark.
A report was submitted by a committee appointed two years ago to investigate whether or not it would be necessary to revise the by-laws of the mortuary benefit fund. The committee decided that there was no necessity of making any change at the present time.
The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:-President, J. G. King (acel.) ; vice-presidents, Alexander Cook and C. J. Tughill; treasurer, E. Fielding; directors: Kingston, W. H. Graham and John Wright; Montreal, George Dawne; Guelph, G. H. Gemmell; Brockville, George E. Jener.

# Revival in Exports; General Advance Impending 

Prices All Round Are Firmer, and Will Go Higher Very Shortly - Ontario Winter Wheat for Export, Particularly to Scottish Ports, is a Feature-Canadian Millers Getting Best of it Just Now-American Ports Glutted.

## MONTREAL.

FLOUR.--Prices here are said to be too low compared with those in Ontario, and millers declare that the longer retailers wait, the more they will have to pay later on. Advices all state that prices will be higher, but nobody seems disposed to buy, having fairly good stocks. Dealers bought so much in September, believing they would get no flour, whereas it can be bought a dollar cheaper to-day. Brokers here state they cannot bring Ontario flour in here and sell it profitably at prevailing prices. A miller, who last week offered 90 per cents for $\$ 4.90$, was early this week asking $\$ 5.10$. The strong wheat markets at American and Canadian centres have had a decided improvement in the demand from foreign buyers for spring wheat flour, but scarcity of ocean reight space is holding business back.


CEREALS.-This market is without any remarkable feature, prices being steady with moderate demand. The improvement in the oat market during the past two weeks has had a beneficial effect on the market for rolled oats.

dlings $\$ 30$. A good trade continues in Moulee, and the market is active and firm. Oats are much dearer in Ontario than in Quebec, where the crop was unusually good.


## TORONTO.

FLOUR.-While the general atmosphere of the flour market is that of the usual year-end, prices are a good deal firmer, and advances are looked for at any moment. Indeed, it is hard to say why prices have not already appreciated. Wheat quotations are up, and flour ought to be up 40 cents a barrel, according to millers. However, it may materialize later. Flour men report a very considerable export trade, as a welcome change from the last three or four months, particularly from Scottish ports. This is for Ontario winter wheat chiefly. Flour was quoted a day or two ago at $34 / 6$ net, Glasgow. But the Ontario farmer is slow with his wheat, and there are less and less offerings. Just now British buyers are favoring this market rather than the States, because they will get their stuff sooner and as cheaply from Halifax as the ports over the line.
 firmer. Lower provinces record advance of 10 cents in most grain lines, but this is not general so far as Ontario and West are concerned. Prices remain stationary, but here, as in flour
market, an advance is impending, and may be registered at any moment. There is a good steady demand in all lines. Peas, despite their high price, command good trade.


MILL FEEDS.-Prices are very firm and remain good. In bran, shorts and middlings demand is particularly brisk, though there is little doing in oats at present. Reports from East indicate good demand there for feeding lines, and it is said that oats will advance 5 cents a barrel. One or two men are already getting higher prices, though market is not officially higher.


## WINNIPEG.

FLOUR AND CEREAL.-A quiet tone to the market is noted. It seems quite likely, however, that this quietness will result in heavy ordering when the new year opens. The demand for rolled oats and all cereals continues large.
 Cereals-
Rolled oata, per 50 Ibs. ?

FEARMAN BROS.

## Merchandise Brokers

66 York Street, - Hamilton, Ont.
We thoroughly cover Hamilton and Western Ontario and solicit your business.

## RESOLVED

that during the year 1915 we will give a square deal to every merchant in Canada.

## WE GUARANTEE

quick shipments, highest quality and prompt service in every department. This is the best time to look over your goods and see how many brands bear the "Made in Canada" label.

## OUR PRODUCTS

are all Canadian grains grown in Canada by Canadian farmers. Do you know we are a strictly Canadian company? By handling our products you help keep Canadian laborers from idleness. All our money remains in Canada instead of being shipped to a foreign country. Is this not worth your consideration?

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

We know that we lead in quality and purity. it to you. Every customer will tell you of the superior flavor and quality of RAINBOW FLOUR and TILLSON'S OATS.

We carry a complete stock at all our warehouses. Write or phone us, Main 5069, for quotations.

## WE LEAD

OTHERS FOLLOW
Canadian Cereal and Flour Mills, Limited

TORONTO, ONT.

Let us prove


## Canadian made,

 from Canadian-grown wheatTHE ONLY CANADIAN MACARONI

## HIRONDELLE

(Swallow)

## "L’Etoile" Brand MACARONI

Manitoba hard wheat is the finest in the world, containing as it does $4 \%$ more protein than any other.
The flour made from this wheat is used exclusively in the manufacture of the Canadian-made Macaroni, Hirondelle and L'Etoile.

There is now no need to import either Macaroni or wheat for its manufacture. The finest quality of Macaroni is now made in Canada, making a greater home market for her wheat, giving labor to her sons and daughters.
Encourage Home Industry by pushing Hirondelle and L'Etoile Macaroni. Ask your jobber.

# C. H. Catelli,Limited Montreal 

## AGENTS

Tees \& Persse, Limited, Winnipeg
C. C. Mann, Toronto

# QUOTATIONS FOR PROPRIETARY ARTICLES 

SPACE IN THIS DEPARTMENT IS $\$ 56$ PER INCH PER YEAR



and yet you expect a mere handful of salesmen to cover -efficiently-the trade in the vast, growing, prosperous West. And cover it also against numerous groups of competing salesmen.
Put it up to the Nicholson \& Bair organization with its intimate knowledge of the whole Western field, its extensive staff of efficient salesmen, its inimitable connection with the Western grocery trade? These firms, and many others, are securing mighty big returns from the Western field-and at trifling cost. You too could easily secure the same, provided your product does not conflict with lines carried already. Particulars and terms will be gladly sent without obligation. Write to-day.

# NICHOLSON \& BAIN 

WHOLESALE COMMISSION AGENTS AND BROKERS
Head Office:-Winnipeg, Man. Branches:-Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver

## A tip on the side, Mr. Grocer

Did it ever occur to you that you can make more money selling Malcolm's lines of Condensed Milk and Condensed Coffee than any other line on the market? Malcolm's lines of Milk and Coffee are making new and satisfied customers every day. For quality and deliciousness they are unsurpassed. Our Condensed Coffee, with milk and sugar added ready for use, is a seller from the start. No other brand can equal it for flavor.

PRICES:
St. George Brand Coffee, 2 doz. in case .... .... $\$ 4.80$
St. George Evaporated Milk, 4 doz. in case ....... 3.60
Banner Condensed Milk, 4 doz. in case .......... 5.25
Princess Condensed Milk, 4 doz. in case ........ 4.50
Premier Machine Skimmed, 4 doz. in case ...... 3.80
Order them from your wholesaler or direct from the factory. Delivered in 5-case lots to any point in Ontario or East of Halifax. We will prepay freight up to 50c. per 100 lbs.


## Malcolm's Condensing Co.

ST. GEORGE, ONTARIO

## Don't Shoot at Random!

If you are desirous of adding the class trade to your store you cannot guess your stock to suit their demands. To fill the bill you must stock Carr's Biscuits. They are known for quality, and carry the best trade with them.
Packed for export in air-tight tins. Send an order to the nearest agent.


## Better Dealer Service



The greatly increased demand for

## CHINESE STARCH

has made necessary the installation of new and improved machinery that will more than double the present capacity of our plant. This will enable us to make prompt deliveries on all orders and insures a neater package.

Chinese Starch fits in with the

## "Made in Canada"

movement, so don't lose sight of the fact, that when pushing this superior brand you not only please your customers but keep the money at home.
OCEAN MILLS, Montreal
Order from any Wholesale Grocer

Diamond, 8's, 6 and 12-1b.

 Diamond, K's, 6 and $12-1 \mathrm{~b}$. boxes..........$~$ Chocolate, white, piak, lemon, orange, maple, al-
mond, cocoanut, cream, in $1 / 2$-ib. packages, 2 dos. In box, per dos. .......... Chocolate Confections Per lb Maple buds, 5-1b. boxes.. 087 Milk medallions, $\mathbf{~} 1 \mathrm{lb}$. Dozes ..................... i, $_{\text {, }}$ 0-1b. boxes ................... Chocolate wafers, No. 2 Nonparell wafers, No. in. i N-1b. boxes ................. Nonparell wafers, No. 2 Chocolate ginger, 5 -ib boxes $\ldots \ldots . . . . . . .$. Milk chocolate wafers, 5 -ib
 Lunch bars, s-lb. boxes. Milk chocolate, 5c bundles, 8 dos. in box, per box. Royal Milt Chocolate, Be cakes, 2 dos. in box, per

 Nut mile chocolate, 1 M , boxes, 1 b . Nut milk chocolate, be bars. 24 bars, per box
Almond nut bars, $2 \boldsymbol{i}$ bars per box …................

JOHN $P$. MOTY \& CO.'s.
Miss N. Estabrook, st. John,N. B. : J. A. Taylor, Montreal; $P$. Q.; F. M. Hannum, Ottawa, Ont.; Jos. .6. Huxley Co., Winnipeg, Mita. Russell, Johnson, Calgary, ton: D. M. Doherty \& Co., Vancouver and Victoria.
Elite, 10e atse (for cooking) Mott's "...................... doz. 10e aise, per dos. Nut milk bars, $z$ dosen in
 1's $\because$....................... No. 1 chocolate Navy ehocolate, ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ Danilia sticks, per ert.
Plain chotee chocolte ii quors .... $1 . \cdots$ sweet chocolate coating...

080
38
6
30
8
020
100

2030
020

## CONDENERED AND

 EVAPORATED MILK,BORDEN MILK CO., LTD
East of Fort William, Ont.

## Preserved-

Per case.
Eagle Brand, each 4 dos... $\$ 625$ Reindeer Brand, each is Sllver Cow Brand, each Gold Seal Brand, each ${ }^{\text {dom }}$ Mayfower Brand, each Purity "ßrand, each" 4 doz. Challenge Brand, each 4 dog. ...................... Clover Brand, each 4 doz... 48 Evaporated (Unsweetened) St. Charles Brand, small, Peerless Brand, smail, each st. Charles Brand, Family each 4 doz.
Peerless Brand, $\mathbf{F}$ iminij each 4 doz.
Jersey Brand, Family, each st Charles................... St. Charles Brand, tall, Peerless Brand, tali, each, t dos....................... St. Charles Brand, Ho Hel, each, 2 dos. . . . . . . ......

Peerless Brand, Hotel, each, 2 dos. ................ Jersey Brand, Hotel, each, st. Charle ${ }^{2}$ © Brand, salions, each $1 /$ Des $^{\text {des }}$................ Reindeer" Coftee and Milz Relndeers Cot "omall" each and Mos.... Regal" Coftee and Milk, Reach, 2 dos, …........... each, 2 dos..................


## 480



## COFFIE焉。

WEITR SWAN SPICES AND CREREATS, LTD.
WEITR SWAN
1 lb ting, 2 dos. to case,
1 welght 85 lbs. ................
weight 80 lbs. ..................
ENGLIER BREAKFAST
COFFRE.
4 lb. ting, 2 dos. to case,
1 Weight 22 los. $\cdot \cdots \cdots \cdots, \ldots, 2$
1 lb. ting 2 dos. to case, 20
MOJA.
1/2 lb. ting, 2 dos. to case,
1 Weight 22 lbs, ..............
1 1b. ting, 2 dos. to cace,
2 we. ting, 1 do.................
weirht 40 lbs. ..................
PRESENTATION COFFRES.
A Handsome Tumbler in Each
1 lb. tins, 2 dos
1 per 1 b . ........................ 27 shipping welght, 50 . ${ }^{\text {per }}$. per MINTO BROS.
MRLAGAMA COEFER.

(MINTO COFFER (Bulk)
M Bean or Gr.
צ8xsisis
I Bean or Gr.
N Bean or Gr .
N Bean or Gr.
T Bean or Gr.
Bean or Gr. ...................
Spec. Grd. Compound
......
Packed in 25 : 50-1b. tins.
FTAVORING EXTRAOTB.
WHITE SWAN FLAVORING EXTRACTS-ALL FLAVOR'S
1 os bottles, per dos.s,
2 weight 3 lbs. ............... 1 is
2 pa. bottles, per dos, $21 / 4$ oz. bottles, per ie............. 4 weight 6 lbs. .............. 250 4 0s botties, per dos., 8 weight bottles, per. doz., $16^{\text {welght }}$ oz 14 lbs. $\quad$ bottles, per do.... 750
16 os. bottles, per doz.,
32 os. bottles, per dos. 1440
32 0s. bottles, per dos.,
Bulk, per gallon, weight
Buik, per gallon, welght 1000
16 lbs. ................... 100.
CRESCENT MFG. CO. CRESCENT MAPLEINE.
Special Delivered Price for
Canada Per doz
W-0s. ( 4 dos. case), weight
ibs. retall each 15 c ..
1 os . ( 4 dos, case), welght
2 os . ( 3 dos. case). welght
15 lbs, retafl each 50c.
4 os.
( 2 dos, case) welght 40
408.
17 ibs ., retail each 90 c . 700

8 os. ( 1 dos. case), welfht
Pint is dos case) Wele.
Pint if aos. case), weight
Quart ( 1 dos. case), welght
G8 lbs., retall each 85.50 .
Gallons, each, retall each 17 is

## To Our Friends and Patrons

The Thousands old and new-
Who out of the goodness of their hearts jand the fulness of their means have? so liberally patronized us.

## GREETING

May the Coming Year bless you and yours with a bountiful measure of HAPPINESS and PROSPERITY.

For your valued and loyal support, for the privilege of enjoying your patronage, WE THANK YOU.

May we merit a continuance of these cordial relations and share with you the dawning prosperity of 1915.

THE MONTREAL BISCUIT COMPANY
Manufacturers
Biscuits and Confectionery
MONTREAL

CANADIAN GROCER

## Fresh Pork Sausage

This is the Season for Sausages, and they are the very finest goods on the market. Prices are no higher than last year.

Let us book you up for regular shipments every day by express or as required.

Made under Government inspection.

## F.W.Fearman Company LIMITED HAMILTON


is worth pushing aggressively, and a sale of Cook's Friend Baking Powder has always meant continued business. Better and lighter bread, cakes and pastry, and better satisfied customers cannot be secured than with Cook's Friend Baking Powder. Feature it in your windows to-day.

W. D. McLAREN LIMITED Montreal

BOAR'S HEAD LAARD COMPOUND.
N. K. FAIRBANE CO., LTD.

## Tierces

$\qquad$ - 10\% Tubs, 60 lbs. ............... 0 101/2 Palls, 20 lbs ................ $10 \%$ Tins, 20 lbs. ................ 0 10\% Casen, 8 1bs., 20 to case... 0 111/4 Cases, 5 lbs., 12 to case... 0 111/2 Cases, 10 lbs., 6 to case.... 011

```
F. O. B. Montreal.
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MUETARD.
COLMAN'S OR KEREN'S.
Per dos. tins
D. s. F., K-1b. ............... $\$ 150$
D. S. F., $1 / 2-1 \mathrm{~b}$. .. 268
D. S. F., 1-1b. 56
F. D., $\dot{x}-1 \mathrm{~b}$.
. 095
F. D., $1 / 2-1 \mathrm{~b} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . 163

Per jar.
Durham, 4-1b. Jar ........... 087
Durham, 1-1b. Jar ............ 028

## WHITE SWAN LYE

Slagle Cases, 4 doz. ...... $\$ 85$ 3 case lots, 4 doz. ........... I 30 5 case lots, 4 doz. ........... 820 Shippling weight 50 lbs. per case.

## JELET POWDERE.

WHIT: GWAN GPICES AND CEREALS, LTD.

White Swan, 15 fiavors, 1 doz. In handsome counter carton, per dos. ......... $\$ 0.90$ List Price.

## JELLL-O.

Assorted care, contains 2 dos 180 Stralgit.
Lemon, contains 2 dos...... 180 Orange, contains 2 dos..... 180 Raspberry, contains 2 dos.. 180 Strawberry, contains 2 dos. 180 Chocolate, contains 2 dos... 150 Cherry, contalns 2 dos...... 150 Peach, contalns 2 dos....... 180 Welght, 8 lbs. to case, Freight rate, 2 nd class.

JELL-O ICE CREAM POWDER. Assorted case, containg 2 dos 2 60 stratght.
Checolate containg 2 dos.... 250 Vantlia contains 2 dos..... 280 Strawberry contains 2 dos. 250 Lemon contains 2 Cos...... 250 Unflavered contalns 2 dos., 260 Weight 11 lbs. to case. Freight rate, and clans.

## sOAP AND WASHING POWDERE.

RICEARDE' PURE SOAP.
Richards' Quick Naptha Boap. Packed 100 bara to case.
S-case lote (delivered), SL.15 each with 20 bers of Quick Naptha as a free preminm.

## FRLS NAPTHA

Prices-Ontario and Quebee: Leas thas $\delta$ cases .......... 88 Five cates or more .......... 495

## sTARCR.

THE CANADA STARCH CO., LTD., EDWARDSBURG BRANDS and BRANTFORD BRANDS Boxes.

Cent.
Laundry Starches-
40 lbs., Canada Laundry.....06Y 40 lbs., Boxes Canada white gloss, 1 lb . pkg. ......... .ee\%
48 lbs . No. 1 white or blue,
4 lb. cartons .............. $071 / 4$
$48 \mathrm{lbs} .$, No. 1 white or blue,
3 lb . cartons ............ $071 / /$
100 lbs. , kegs No. 1 white $.08 \%$
200 lbs., bbls., No. 1 white .06\%
30 lbs., Edwardsburg silver gloss, 1 lb chrome pkgs. .07\%
48 lbs. sllver gloss, in $6-1 \mathrm{~b}$.
tin canisters ........... . 08
36 lbs., silver gloss 6-1b.
draw 11d boxes ......... .083/6
100 lbs., kegs, sllver gloss, large crystals …........ . $07 \%$ 28 lbs., Benson's Satin, 1-1b. cartons, chrome label ... .071/4
40 lbs., Benson's Enamel (cold water) per case ... $\mathbf{3} 00$ 20 lbs. Benson's Enamel (cold water), per case ... 160 Cellulold-boxes containing 45, cartons, per case .... 300 Culinary stareh.

40 lbs . W. T. Benson \& Co.'s prepared corn ........... 07\%
40 lbs. Canada pure corn starch ............. ...... .003 ( $\mathbf{1 2 0}-\mathrm{lb}$. boxes $1 / \mathrm{e}$ higher.)
Casco Potato Flour, 20-1b. boxes, per lb. ........... . 1

BRANTFORD STARCH Ontarto and ©eabec.
Laundry Starehee-
Canada Laundry-
Boxes about 40 lbs .
.6 Aeme Gloss Starch-
1-1b. cartons, boxes of 40 1bs. ....... ................ .0e\% Flrst Quality White Laundry $\mathbf{3}-\mathrm{lb}$. canisters, cs. of $48 \mathrm{lbs} .07 \%$ Barrels, 200 10s. ........... .00\% Kegs, 100 lbs. ............... . $00 \%$ Lily White Glose-
1-1b. fancy cartons cases 80 lbs. ....... ................... 19 8 in case 9\%
6-1b. toy trunks, lock and key, $\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{lb}$. toy drum , with drumsticks, 8 in case ... . 08
Kegs extra large crystals, 100 ibs. ... .............. . 0
Canadian Ehectrte Starch-
Boxes, containing 40 fancy pkga., per case ........... 800

Cellulold Starch-
Boxen containing 45 cartoms, per case ................... $8 \theta_{0}$ Culinary starebesChallenge Frepared Corn-
1-1b. pkts., boxet of 40 lbs.. . $00 \%$ Brantford Prepared Cora-
1-1b. plts., bozes of 40 lbs .. . $07 \%$ "Crystal Maise" Corn Btareh-1-1b. plta., bozes of $40 \mathrm{lbs} .$. . $\mathrm{Fr} \%$ ( $20-\mathrm{lb}$. boxes $1 / \mathrm{c}$ c higher than

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.83
$\cdots$
$1 / 2 \mathrm{ib}$. pack
$1 / 2 \mathrm{lb} .60\}$ Packages, Mixed. $3 \mathbf{3 0}$
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THE CANADA STARCH CO., LTD., CROWN BRAND CORN SIRUP.
3-1b. tins, 2 dos. in case. .... $\$ 260$ -ib. tins, 1 des. in case.... 300 10-1b. tins, $1 / 3$ dos. in case.. 290 20-1b. tins, $1 / 4$ dom. In case. 285 Barrels, 700 lbs. $\cdot$............. $3 \%$ Half barrels, 350 lbs.
Quarter barrels, 17 lb lbs. Palls, $381 / 2 \mathrm{lbs}$.
Pails, 25 Tbs, each ............ 140
LILT WHITE CORN SYRUP.
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$(5,10$ and $20-1 b$. tins have wire $20-1 \mathrm{~b}$, tins
handles.)

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2n, TIns, 2 dos to case.
Quebec, per case ................ 1 Ontario, per case .............. $\frac{1}{8}$
Bastatchewas, per case .... 8 aiberta, per case

DOMOLCO BRAND,
28, Tins, 2 tos, to came.
Quobee and Ontario, per came 8
Manftoba, per case, .... .....
Alberta, per case ...... ....
Britheh columbla, jer eane.
British Columbla, per case. ©

- sauces
-ANOMCESTM男
cases, bottlen 8 and 6 dos. Pint dos. .......... ............... 1 75
H. P. Sauce-

ї, $\ddot{\mathbf{P}}$.
Cases of 8 domen Per dos H. P. Plekles-

$$
\text { Cases of } 2 \text { dos. pints }
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Cases of 2 dos. pints ... 326 sTOve POIT告
JAMES DOME BLACK LTAD.
2a sise, gross ................. 250
NUGGET POLISHE!.
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sale. $\mathbf{R}^{\prime} \mathbf{t}^{\prime \prime}$
Brown Label, is and t/s . 29 . 5 \% Blue Label, is, 1/2s, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~m}$, 85
 Gold Label, 1/2s ........... . 49 Red-Gold Label,

ORANGE MARMALADE. "BANNER BRAND" PURT FRUIT PRODUCTB. JAMS AND JELLIES.
278
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30 's, wood
12-oz. glass jar $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 25 \\ 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 60 \\ 0 & 15 \\ 1 & 15 \\ 0 & 95\end{array}$
Tumbler, glass ..............
${ }^{2}$ 's, per dos.
4's, per pall
5's, per pall
7's, per pall
30 's, wood, $1 \mathrm{~b}, \ldots . . . . . . . . . . .$.
12-0z. glass $18, \ldots$. 0 ..... 08 12-oz. glass Jar, doz.
Tumbler, glass, doz.. .65
.80 Prices subject to change witheut notice.
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 YEAST.
White Swan Yeast Cakes, per came, 8 dos. 5 ce plegs., 1 is IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED.
Black Watch, 7s, $1 / 2$ butts, 9 lbs.y boxes $6 \mathrm{lbs} . . . . . .$. Bobs, 6 and $12 \mathrm{~s}, 12$ and 8 Currency, 12 ..................... ${ }^{\text {is }}$ lbs., boxes 6 lbs......i... Stas Bars, $68,1 / 6$ butts, 12 lbs., boxes 6 ibs.......... 7 Pay Roli, thiek bars, 8\%................. Pay Roll, thin "............." Pay Roll, thin bars, 84\%,
Ib. boxes $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ Pay Roll, plug, $8 \mathrm{Ks}, 12$ and shamroek, plug. Ti/k... is/ butts, $\frac{12}{2} \mathrm{lbs}$ bores 6 lbs. Empire, 7 s and 14 s , caddies
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II Should not the connection established during a period of commercial prosperity be maintained, even strengthened, until prosperity returns?

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it was written by a practical man for practical men and intended to help all distributors of canned foods.

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How to Regulate Stocks and Purchases. Apparent and Real Costs.
How to Handle Swells, Leaks and Rusties.
How to Prevent Business Leaks and Stealages.
Buying and Selling Futures in Canned Foods.
Use and Expense of Samples.
Arrangement of Samples in Salesroom.
Employment and Training of Salesmen.
Selling Points Applied to Canned Foods.
A Model Business Organization.
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