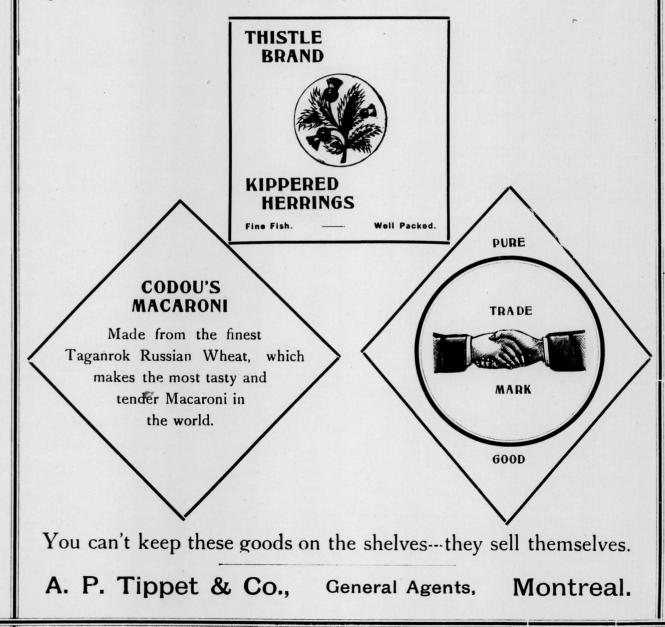


GOODS THAT SELL

is what every live grocer wants—not goods which stay on the shelf. Some goods may be put up in a very fine style, but the finest looking goods in a grocer's eyes are those which sell quickest and turn over his money the most often.



More Profit Pleased Customers.

The high price that folks have been asked to pay for Cereal Breakfast Foods put up in fancy packages has kept a profit out of your pocket and lined your shelves with "dead stock."

Now comes Molina Rolled Wheat to give you more profit and to please your customers with its high quality and low price because it is sold in bulk. A

rich, delicate, nourishing, Flaked Breakfast Food that we say without fear or favor is the equal of any "package food" ever put upon the market.

We can ship it in barrels of one hundred pounds, sacks of ninety pounds or kegs of fifty poundswrite us if you want "more profit and pleased customers."

Molina Rolled Wheat.

The Tillson Co'y, Limited, Tiisonburg, Ont.

2

From Manufacturer to Retailer Direct.

Limited

GOLDEN SYRUP VINEGAR

> is a most beautifully-flavored Table Vinegar (is guaranteed free from acid), and is manufactured solely by the

THE WILSON, LYTLE, BADGEROW CO.

Cor. Spadina Ave. and Front St., TORONTO.

WRITE FOR A BARREL AS A SAMPLE.

EXTENDED **INSURANCE.**

One of the many liberal features embodied in the UNCONDITIONAL ACCUMULATIVE POLICY issued by the

Confederation Life Association.

HEAD OFFICE--TORONTO.

is the provision for Extended Insurance. After three full annual premiums have been paid, the insured is entitled to Extended Insurance for the full amount of the policy for a term of years definitely stated therein. Paid-up and Cash Values also guaranteed.

Rates and full information sent on application to the Head Office, Toronto, or to any of the association's agents.

Actuary.

W. C. Macdonald, J. K. MACDONALD. Managing Director

You Reap The Harvest

according to the

quality of the seed you sow-are you going to plant in the Field of Confidence this Spring? I'll furnish the seed which will be in the shape of a trial order of an assortment of my Cigars at my own expense. You can trust the quality to produce a bountiful crop of permanent cigar customers.

The good-will of your customers is a fertile ground to work in and to till diligently. It pays to plant early. Let me quote you prices on the "trial order."

> J. Bruce Payne, Cigar Mfr., Granby, Que.

BEANS

White Beans are scarce

and very high in price. They will probably be higher yet. We have a good stock of both handpicked and prime, and at right prices. Also Green Soup Peas.

Send for Quotations.



m ull



you a good profit and are never cut



The Big

for

3

Jelly Powder. Baking Powder. Flavoring Extracts. Coffee.



TORONTO.

in

price.

CEYLON AND INDIA GREEN TEA

A NEW THING, ALSO A REVELATION.

- - 18 - -

The cleanly and scientific methods of the British Planter will beat Green Japans as they have China Congous. This being <u>ALL TEA</u>, and not tea and---well---other things ---and it has double strength.

Were not the Salada Black Tea Business so very large, the newly added green article would have doubled it in two months.

STICK AND WIN.

It is said of the successful man that he always sticks to one thing until he **gets there**. And someone adds, "so does the postage stamp."

We believe that quality wins in flavoring extracts as in all good things. We stick closely to the determination not to lower the high standard that has made Jonas' Flavoring Extracts famous for over thirty years.

Jonas' Flavoring Extracts

compete now,

as always, for the favor of particular housewives—the women who know what good cooking really is. And it is just this class of women who are the largest and most persistent buyers of these, "for 30 years the favorite," extracts.

We do not devote our time, energy, experience and money to the pushing of several "good things," because we do not believe in having too many irons in the fire at once—we stick closely to the determination to maintain the absolute purity, great richness and unequalled strength of Jonas' Flavoring Extracts.

> HENRI JONAS & CO., MFRS., Montreal.



6

INDIAN 500 Chests of Teas, ranging in price from 17c. to 30c, just arrived-bought before the recent advances. Exceptional value. Special prices to keen buyers.

Wholesale

If too busy to write for particulars our travelers will be pleased to submit samples. If you want a bargain don't miss this lot while it lasts.

Grocers, Hamilton, Ont.

Get out of the rut of selling goods at no profit, but sell

> TIGER Stove Polish

which will give you fair profit, and, better still, perfect satisfaction to your customers, which will hold your trade.

THE F. F. DALLEY CO., LIMITED.

TEAS.

W. H. GILLARD & CO.,



1

HAMILTON.



THIS JOURNAL is the only one of its kind in Canada circulating extensively among Grocers and General Merchants in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia and the Territories. In using THE GROCER you cover the field.



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TORONTO AND MONTREAL, MARCH 9, 1900.

HEALTH IN THE GROCERY STORE.*

BY DR. G. E. ASSELIN.

THE Grocery Clerks' Association has seen fit to do me the honor of inviting me to come and deliver an address. It has been the intention in this to continue the work it has set before it of instructing its members.

In past years addresses have been given upon commerce, and I have no doubt but that the members of the Grocery Clerks' Association have put in practice the sage counsels given by a gentleman as learned and as well versed in matters of commerce as was M. Stanislas Cote. Apt pupils as you were, you had followed with attention and profited by the lessons and the counsels of the master.

To day it is no master who comes to speak to you. I have neither the age nor the experience possessed by the speakers of past years. However, rest assured that I have put forth all my efforts to render my address as interesting and as practical as possible. All that I shall say to you will have but one end, the preservation of the most precious gift ever given to man health. The ancients, who created gods for everything, did not forget health, as they had a goddess of health whom they called Hygeia. The Jews had from the time of Moses a religion which was based solely on the most severe rules of hygiene.

If we knew how to take care of ourselves, what maladies should we not avoid, and by the same means to what an old age should we attain. But it must be confessed we live fast, we eat fast, we sleep little, we are waking much. We also die quickly—the average duration of life is fast diminishing. It is on hygiene that I have wished to say a few words, and it is of the hygiene of groceries of which I shall speak.

1st. Hygiene of the grocery as a habitation.

2nd. Hygiene of the grocery as a food supply.

3rd. Hygiene of the grocer.

The grocery trade is perhaps to-day the most extensive as it is also the most useful; there is no street corner at which you will not find a grocery, but usually the place is small, badly ventilated and shut up in surroundings of all sorts.

This becomes very much changed in confined spaces and it is this change that it is important to study.

Respiration is one of the principal causes of the change in the air. Air contains the principal essential for life, that is to say oxygen. In order to live it is necessary to absorb the oxygen, and it is during the inspiration that we get the life that is in the air, during the expiration we cast out the carbonic acid which is poisonous. If for one reason or another the air of the shop cannot be renewed, it comes to pass that you are breathing an air vitiated by the carbonic acid which has come from your lungs. The affects of this vitiated air vary and depend primarily on a certain number of circumstances inherent in the individual himself, and which may be; (1) The strength of the subject : the stronger he is the more

forced resistence he will have. (2). Age : the younger he is the better he resists.

NO. 10

An individual in order to breathe freely is thus obliged to take in at each inspiration a very considerable quantity of air, which is not always possible, or to compensate for his by repeating the inspirations a great number of times. It is this last effect which takes place, that is to say, a greater frequence of the movements of respiration. These are the consequences for the respiration of air moderately rarefied: the respiration is accelerated as well as the pulse, anhelation and fatigue are produced more readily. The confined vitiated air can act in two ways : (1). It has a gentle, insensible action, which one might call aptonic. That is what happens when the vitiation is inconsiderable and the individual who breathes an air thus vitiated is habituated to its action. In such a case it is ordinarily a mild poisoning which takes place. The consequences may anæmia or chlorosis (and scrofulas). It has been contended that typhoid fever also can develop under this influence, but this question has not yet been decided.

The action of extremely vitiated air does not interest us much, for it is impossible for the air of a store to become so vitiated as to be termed extreme. The heater is often the cause of vitiation of the air, especially when coal gas escapes. The ventilation or renewing of the air in stores is of the highest importance. The means ordinarily used for ventilation are various. The simplest consist in the opening of doors and windows.

Cellars are often the cause of changes of health. The humidity which exists in some cellars keep the floors in a continual state of cold and dampness. The rheumatisms so common in our day are the effects of

^{*} Paper read before the Grocery Clerks' Association, of Montreal, in French and translated for THE CANADIAN GROCER.



Our packages are larger and more attractive in style than any others. The quality of our goods is superior to anything else on the market.

MORSE BROS., Proprietors, Canton, Mass.

For sale by all Wholesale Grocers; also the McClary Mfg. Co., London, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Toronto.

this as well as the repeated sore throats, bronchitis and weakness.

I have just cited you the two causes which most ordinarily act upon the health in a hurtful manner. I have spoken to you of the want of air which exists ordinarily in the grocer's locality, and, secondly, of the dampness, the cause of many chronic maladies. If these two great producers of ill were all it would not be much, but what of the courts and stables and ill-kept closets whence during the summer heats arise upbreathable gases which are carried over into the houses? It is in the ill-kept surroundings that you must look for the cause of infectious diseases, such as measles and scarlet fever. But it may be said in passing and that to the credit of our city, that there are really few cases of contagious diseases, if we take account of the population of the city of Montreal. And it is in praise of our sanitary commission and its worthy and devoted officers that I say this.

* *

I pass now to the hygiene of the grocery as a food-producer.

Milk, which contains all the principles necessary for the sustaining of life, should be of the very purest. The cans in which the milk is kept should be extremely well kept on ice during the summer months. It is a bad practice to strew sawdust on the floors. The coming and going in the store lifts the dust of the wood which is transported by the air to the lungs. Use sawdust if you wish to sweep with dampened with a little water, but never leave it dry on the floors. The grocer should look to his milkman and assure himself by all possible means that the milk is fresh and pure. The lactometer, which all can obtain, is very useful. The method of its employment is so simple that anyone can use it. Impure milk is the vehicle for the most part of infectious diseases. Tubesculosis, so common in our days, owes its cause to milk coming from tuberculous animals. It is for you, the

grocers, to assure yourselves that the source of your milk is from healthy animals.

Salt foods should be always level with brine, they keep better.

Bread should be placed in closed compartments and not left exposed on or under the counter to the dust of sweeping or of the street.

Vegetables should be kept in a fresh place and shaded from the sun's rays; they should not be in too damp a place.

Certain vegetables, and particularly the cabbage and the luttuce, produce by their decomposition a gas called sulphuretted hydrogen, and which exercises on man a hurtful influence. Every day the store should be cleared of all vegerables which have become old or are beginning to decay. Do not leave yourself surrounded for weeks with vegetable substances which not only injure your health but which spread around an evil odor and keep your establishment in a constant state of untidiness. I have observed this fact myself.

There are some grocers so lazy that, in in order to rid themselves of apples or fruit that have become stale, they throw them behind tins and boxes. You know as well as I do that that is a lack of care that should be strongly reprehended.

Cheese should be safe from the flies, so it must be kept covered.

The industry which consists in keeping fruits, vegetables, meats and fish in hermetically sealed covers is increasing daily. There is no kind of food which cannot be preserved by this means. It has been even possible to keep milk, so difficult of preservation. But if these processes of preserving alimentary substances offer great advantages, there are sometimes disastrous accidents which result from the employment of preserved goods.

I am certain there is no one among you who has not heard tell of poisoning by lobsters, salmon and other preserved foods. Poisoning resulting from canned goods has

became so frequent that the Federal Government have begun to take up this matter. Also the Department of Revenue and of the Interior have addressed to all doctors a list of questions relative to these poisonings. Amongst other things they ask for suggestions as to some means of ameliorating this state of things.

Canned goods become changed whether by the tins not being hermetically sealed or by age, that is to say, when it is claimed that a meat or vegetable can be kept indefinitely. From the decomposition of these products result the formation of ptomaines which have a poisonous action on the system.

It sometimes happens that the foodstuffs are well preserved but the tin of which the can is made has suffered decomposition; then we have metallic poisoning.

The practice some have taken up of surrounding the interior of the can with a paper is a great amelioration.

Canned goods should be bought fresh and kept in not too warm a place in order to avoid decomposition.

I shall not speak to you at length of the adulteration of foodstuffs. It is almost impossible for a grocer to say whether a product is adulterated or not. It is on the Provincial Administration that it devolves to supervise the production of these products.

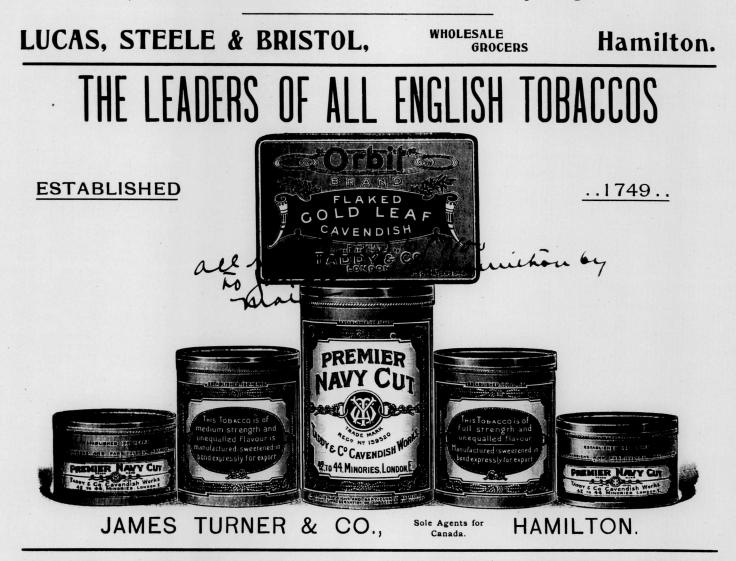
You say the adulteration of foodstuffs is a difficult task, for, to-day, adulteration of everything has been tried. Permit me to mention the most commonly used substances which can be altered by the mixture or additional substances inert or of inferior quality. What is sold for coffee is often made from wheat, oats or beans, roasted and powdered; coffee beans are made from glazed earthenware.

Tea is adulterated in many ways. They take the tea-leaves which have already been infused and dry them in leather vessels to give them a better color. They make tea with wild plum leaves, with ash, with elder,

For the Lenten Season

we still offer the big stock advertised two weeks ago; also genuine No. I Mackerel and Sea Salmon in Half-barrels. As cream is to milk are our boned and skinned Digby Chicks to ordinary fish. Packed in cases 2 dozen each to retail at 10c. package.

9



GRAND MOGUL BAKING POWDER "Is Pure Powder"

Equal to the best American at half the price. A quick seller. A trade-winner and good profit.

AGENCIES— Montreal I Toronto I

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Winnipeg Vancouver T. B. Escott & Co., London, Ont.

Japans, Young Hysons, Indians and Ceylons.

(Quality the best.)

PRICES RIGHT.

THOS. KINNEAR & CO.

Wholesale Grocers.

49 Front Street East, TORONTO.

with willow and with poplar leaves. Baking powders contain alum and chalk substances which should not enter into their composition.

Pepper and mustard are among the things subject to adulteration.

Vinegar, instead of consisting of acetic acid, is made with sulphuric, chlorohydric, azotic, tartaric and oxalic acid; these acids are used because they are cheaper than acetic acid.

Common salt is frequently mixed with sand, alum, sulphate of soda and chloride of potassium.

To sugar is added starch, chalk and sulphate of potassium.

As you see, I shall not go over the entire list of foodstuffs susceptible of adulteration. French law punishes by fine and imprison-

ment those who adulterate and the sellers of adulterated substances.

I have now pointed out to you the principal ways in which grocers can offend against the rules of hygiene. I am pleased to believe the majority of our groceries are well kept. We have some magnificent establishments.

It is not everyone, however, who is able to rent a spacious, well ventilated and lighted store. If there are so many causes hurtful to the health, what then can be done to remove them? I have spoken to you of having as much air as possible in the store. Pure air is the best remedy for all ills.

But there is another which is of the highest importance both for the proprietor and the clerks, it is that the amount of work shall not be excessive.

The more tired a man is the less fitted he is to resist sickness. Overwork and long evenings weaken the system. The grocery clerk works five or six hours in the morning and ten hours after every day of the week, and the evenings before holidays and Sundays his work is prolonged till midnight. It is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when a new attempt will be made for the regulation of hours of work.

The little time that remains is not sufficient for him to obtain a sleep which can aid him to recruit his forces.

It cannot in justice be expected that a hungry man will do the same amount of work as if he had had a satisfactory meal, not to mention the great violence done to his health. Meanwhile proprietors are endeavoring to give their clerks all the comfort it is possible, to accord them the time necessary for their rest. In the same way you will render yourself better able to resist all the maladies to which you are exposed, for how many come to your store and how often who have at home measles, scarletina and diphtheria, with whom you are brought directly in contact.

I am unwilling, ladies and gentlemen, to presume any longer on your attention. I venture to hope that the few words of advice I have been able to offer to-day will be of benefit to the public in general and to the grocers and their clerks in particular.

LOBSTERS IN BAY OF QUINTE.

W. C. McDonald, of Thurlow, the wellknown fisherman, caught two lobsters in his net near Deseronto recently and brought them to the city, where they were seen by a large number of citizens. Mr. McDonald showed them to The Ontario, and they are quite a curiosity. They were of a dull green color and were quite large. They have only made their appearance here during the past year. Mr. McDonald says he is catching a lot of them lately. A lobster fishery may be an industry in our bay in the near future. It will be remembered that The Ontario last fall reported that some fine specimens had been caught. -Belleville Ontario.



We have a few boxes of choice Canadian Cheese --- Colored, White and Flat.

CHEESE

Write us for quotations.

A. F. MacLAREN IMPERIAL CHEESE CO. TORONTO,





CLOSE PRICES.

FISH

Labrabor Herring No. 1 Split Herring Scaled Herring Boneless Fish Quail on Toast Pure Cod 11

THE DAVIDSON & HAY, LIMITED 36 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

BUTTER AND CHEESE NOTES.

A meeting of the cheesemakers of London district was held at the Fraser House, London, on Saturday, to discuss the price of cheese boxes. The following factories were represented : Harrietsville, West Nissouri, Kintore, Gladstone, Thamesford, Oliver, Caddey's, Springfield, Lyons, Thames Dairy Company, Mapleton, Northwood, Delaware, Brownsville, Glanworth and Avon. It was resolved that the price asked by the manufacturers for boxes (IOC.) was too high, and unless the price is reduced to gc. the makers will bring in the material and put up the boxes themselves. Another meeting will be held at the Fraser House next Saturday.

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The Sherbrooke, Que., creamery is to be sold by auction on Tuesday, March 13. The plant is a large, modern one.

MANITOULIN ISLAND.

There is an agitation among the inhabitants of Manitoulin Island, Ont., especially in the town of Little Current, for the construction of a railway from that town to the north shore of the Island.

A company has been organized which offers, if granted a bonus, to erect a railroad and to spend about \$2,000,000 in mineral development, etc. As the population of Manitoulin is about 15,000 and is steadily increasing, there seems to be good reason that transportation facilities should be secured for the inhabitants, and that the natural resources of the Island should be developed.

MAGOR & CO.'S NEW AGENCY.

Frank Magor & Co., Montreal, have recently been appointed agents for Canada for the sale of Tom Smith & Co.'s Christmas crackers, confectionery, ornaments, etc. Their traveler will call on the trade in due season with a full range of samples. He will also carry samples of Cadbury's fancy goods for Christmas, Carr & Co.'s English biscuits, etc.

MOLASSES QUITE FIRM.

Mail advices received from Barbadoes contain supplementary information of a bullish character, bearing on the cables that have already been received in regard to molasses. It is learned from them that the first small lots marketed brought 15c. ex cask. The negroes, impatient at the delay in reaping, have been setting fire to the canefields, after which it became imperative to cut them. The canes are not destroyed, but charred, and the juice gives dark sugar and molasses. Other letters add that some buying had been done for Newfoundland account at 16c., but the quality of the molasses was poor, and, accordingly with better stock, the prediction is made that prices may advance from 1 to 2c. per gal.

INCREASE IN CUSTOMS DUTIES.

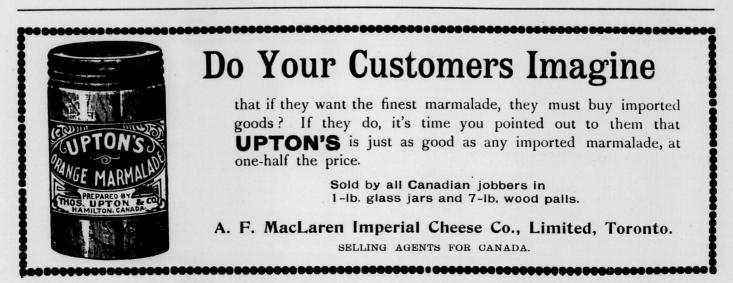
In order to raise additional revenue on account of the demands upon the treasury for the prosecution of the war in South Africa the British Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday announced that an additional tax would, among others, be placed on tea, tobacco, cigars, beer and spirits. The increase is to be 1s. per barrel of 36 gallons on beer, 6d. per gallon on spirits, 4d. per lb. on tobacco, 6d. per lb. on foreign cigars and 2d. per lb. on tea.

The new duties on these articles, compared with those hitherto in operation, are :

	New	tari	ff.	0	ld ta	riff.
	£.	S.	d.	£	8.	d.
Beer		9	0	1	8	0
Spirits, perfumed		17	0	0	16	6
" all other		10	10	0	10	4
Теа	. 0	0	6	0	0	4
Cigars	. 0	5	6	0	5	U
The old duty on tob	acco	o r	an	all	the	way

from 2s. 8d. to 3s. 10 d.

The increased duty on tea is scarcely likely to have any effect on the market, as far as Canada is concerned, as all teas bought in London for importation to this country are bought in bond. As far as the English market is concerned, however, a dull trade may be expected for some time.



BUSINESS CHANGES.

DIFFICULTIES, ASSIGNMENTS, COMPROMISES.

MEETING of the creditors of I. Rosenstein, general merchant, Grande River, Que., has been called to appoint a curator on March 15. Alph. Edmond, grocer, Quebec, has assigned.

J. Jippawy, trader, etc., Montreal, has assigned.

Edward Auld, confectioner, Montreal, has assigned.

M. L. Schloman, trader, Montreal, has assigned to court.

Dame Jeute Seiden, general merchant, Rigaud, Que., has assigned.

Daniel Nickerson, jr., general merchant, Cape Island, N.S., has assigned.

Robert McDiarmid, grocer, Brantford, Ont., has assigned to A. G. Olive.

J. R. Graham, general merchant, Ouvry, Ont., has assigned to M. A. Sanders.

David Gowland, general merchant, Fulton, Ont., has assigned to C. I. McLaughlin.

S. A. Rourke, general merchant, Clavering, Ont., has assigned to J. McLauchlan.

J. T. B. Rowell, grocer, Toronto Junction, Ont., has assigned to A. J. Anderson.

Assignment has been demanded of M.S. Rosenstein, general merchant, Douglastown, Que.

Alex. Desmarteau has been appointed curator of Joseph Beaulieu, trader, etc. Montreal.

L. A. Ferland, general merchant, St. Jean des Chaillons, Que., is offering 50c. on the dollar.

Oliver & Byron, general merchants, Selkirk West, N.W.T., have assigned to A. Macdonald.

D. R. Pottinger, provision dealer, etc., Victoria, has been granted an extension of three months.

M. M. McKenzie & Co., general merchants, Wyoming, Ont., have assigned to C. B. Armstrong.

J. W. Robert, general merchant, St. Alexis des Monts, Que., has assigned to Bilodeau & Renaud.

T. H. Robertson, general merchant, New Richmond, Que., has compromised at soc. on the dollar.

H. P. Cloverdale, general merchant, Nelle's Corners, Ont., has assigned to C.S. Scott and a meeting of his creditors has been called.

T. Pomerleau, general merchant, St. Francois East, Que., has assigned, and V. E. Paradis has been appointed provisional guardian.

PARTNERSHIPS FORMED AND DISSOLVED.

Reid & Howse, cigar manufacturers, etc., Toronto, have dissolved.

partnership as commission merchants, Montreal.

Matthews & Scott have formed partnership to succeed R. T. Matthews, general merchant, Queensport, N.S.

J. Loewen, general merchant, Gretna, Man., has admitted W. Abrams, under the style of Loewen & Abrams.

Frederick Buscombe has registered as sole proprietor of Frederick Buscombe & Co., crockery and glassware dealers, Vancouver. Hilliard & Morlock, grocers, Waterloo,

Ont., have dissolved. D. E. Morlock continues under the style of D. E. Morlock & Co.

O'Neal & Hobin, grocers and hardware dealers, Welland, Ont., have dissolved, Mr. Hobin retiring. The business will be continued by James S. O'Neal.

SALES MADE AND PENDING.

G. L. Brown, general merchant, Oromocto, N.B., has sold out.

George E. Hanwill, tobacconist, Belleville, Ont., has sold out.

The assets of George Turcotte, jr., grocer, Que., are advertised for sale.

Richardson & Miller, general merchants, Carman, Man., have sold out.

The stock of Kerr & Co., general merchants, Grand Valley, Ont., has been sold.

The stock of the estate of W. H. Bennett, general merchant, Boissevain, Man., has been sold.

The assets of J. E. Machaud & Co., general merchants, Laprarie, Que., have been sold.

The assets of F. Pouliot, general merchant, St. Samuel de Gayhurst, Que., are to be sold on March 10.

The stock of the estate of A. Ballantine & Son, general merchants, Neepawa, Man., has been sold.

The business of J. Mills & Son, general merchants, Granville Ferry, N.S., is advertised for sale.

The assets of G. A. Vallee, general merchant, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., are advertised for sale.

The stock of J. J. A. Robitaille, grocer, Quebec, has been purchased at 67 1/2 c. on the dollar by George Montreuil, of the same city.

CHANGES.

Emily Hinton, grocer, Fort Erie, Ont., has sold out to Harry Thomas.

Hill & Kennedy, grocers, Wingham, have sold out to H. Constable.

John E. Hills, general merchant, Oxford, N. S., has retired from business.

S. Dowad, general merchant, Brandon, Man., has removed to Minnedosa.

S. E. Morton, general merchant, Keswick, Ont., has sold out to J. Connell.

Horner & Co., fiuit and fish dealers, F. C. A. McIndoe & Co., have registered London, Ont., have closed their business.

Hainstock & Dean, general merchants, Olds, Man., have sold out to W. J. Brumpton.

D. F. Reid & Co., general merchants, Dauphin, Man., have been succeeded by R. S. Fisher.

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Max Goldberg, general merchant, Riviere Desert, Ont., has been succeeded by Donovon Bros.

J. H. Mendels, general merchant, Perth, Ont., has disposed of his branch at Brightside, Ont., to Benj. Willis.

James Baird, grocer, dry goods dealer, etc., St. John's, Nfld, has transferred his dry goods business to Baird, Gordon & Co.

Thomas Grace, general merchant, Kazabazua, Que., has sold out to H. Bolan, general merchant, St. Cecile de Masham, Que., who has disposed of the latter business to Mrs. Paul Bertrand.

FIRES.

James Ashfield, crockery dealer, etc., Ottawa, has been damaged by fire ; insured.

R. Halliday & Co., general merchants, Chesley, Ont., have been burned out; insured.

The stock of E. Brunet, grocer, Outremont, Que., has been damaged by water and fire ; insured.

Alick E. Chandler, general merchant, Plumas, Man., has been burned out ; insurance. \$6.000.

The George Matthews Co., Limited, pork packers, etc., Peterboio', Ont., have suffered damage by fire ; insured.

DEATHS.

T. Donner, of S. Donner & Son, grocers, etc., Orangeville, Ont., is dead.

Elijah Estabrooks, grocer, Fredericton, N.B., is dead.

Wm. Hiscox, baker and confectioner, Port Perry, Ont., is dead.

NEW STORES STARTING.

Joseph Charland has started as grocer in Ottawa.

Ava White is starting a general store in Oromocto, N.B.

R. Frank & Co. are opening a general store in Boissevain, Man.

Benjamin Willis has opened a general store in Brightside, Ont.

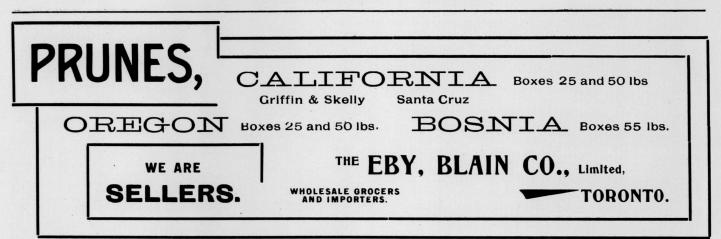
Thorburne Bros. have opened as general merchants in Sand Point, N.S.

D. & C. H. Mott, are starting as general merchants in Waterborough, N.B.

The Victoria Candy and Fruit Store has opened business in St. John, N.B.

Pierre Plouffe has opened a branch general store in Upper Thorne Centre, Que.

H. L. Moore, crockery and tea dealer, St. John, N.B., is opening a branch at 40 Main street, St. John.



SHUTTING OFF STEAM.

"Shall we stop our advertising for a while now?"

This is a question that some business men are apt to ask themselves, particularly in the summer, or during what they regard their "dull season."

Suppose your engineer asked you :

"Shall I stop putting coal on my fires, sir?"

What would you reply ?

"Why no-unless you want the engines to stop !"

The advertiser who thinks of discontinuing may argue, "We have been advertising so long and so steadily that our name and specialties are well known, and we intend to advertise again when business is better in our line than it appears to be now; in the meantime our business won't stop."

No; neither will the engine stop the minute the men suspend shoveling in coal. The point is, however, that when the engine is to be started again, ten times as much has been lost in power as have been saved in fuel and feed.

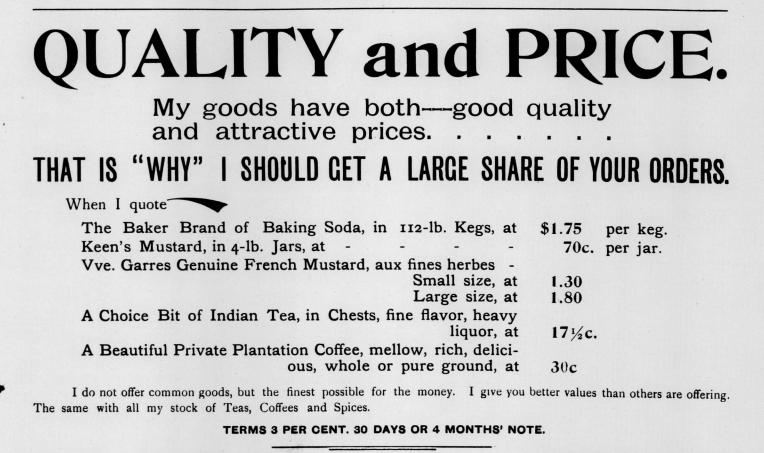
Using up reserve force never pays.

It is a loss, however it may be looked at. The buying public is prone to forget. It is, moreover, much more difficult and much more expensive to retain a lost customer than to prevent his straying away.—Money Maker Magazine.

13

A BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

Harrisons & Crosfield, London, England, have opened a house in Calcutta, under the style of Lampard, Clark & Co., at No. I Lall Bazaar street. Harrisons & Crosfield have taken this step to enable them more effectually to deal with the largely increasing foreign and colonial demand, which, as in the case of Ceylon, they feel necessitates their having every facility for buying and shipping to their clients direct from the country of production.



E. D. MARCEAU, 296 St. Paul St., MONTREAL.

"Just A Little Under."

The grocer who keeps quality a little *above* rather than a little under the average, wins the kind of trade that pays him best—the family trade.

Quality that is "just a little under" may mean a larger single profit but it does not hold that permanent day-after-day trade that successful grocers try so hard to get.

The quality of Windsor Salt holds trade—*permanent trade*. Skill, care and experience are the factors that have always kept it so much above the ordinary salt of commerce.

Windsor

Salt

Absolutely clean, white, dry, crystaline. Sold by leading wholesalers.

The Windsor Salt Co., Limited, Windsor, Ont.





President, JOHN BAYNE MacLEAN, Montreal.

THE MacLEAN PUBLISHING CO.

Publishers of Trade Newspapers which circulate in the Provinces of British Columbia, North-West Territories, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P.E. Island and Newfoundland.

MONTREAL Board of Trade Building, Telephone 1255. TORONTO 2 56 Front Street West, Telephone 2148. LONDON, ENG 109 Fleet Street, E.C., J. M. McKim, MANCHESTER, ENG 18 St Ann Street. H. S. Ashburner. WINNIPEG Western Canada Block. J. J. Roberts. ST. JOHN, N. B No.3 Market Whatf. J. Hunter White.					ICEB
TORONTO 26 Front Street Weil, Telephone 2148. LONDON, ENG 109 Fleet Street, E.C., J. M. McKim, MANCHESTER, ENG 18 St Ann Street. H. S. Ashburner. WINNIPEG Western Canada Block. I. I. Roberts.	MONTREAL -	-	-	-	
LONDON, ENG 109 Fleet Street, E.C., J. M. McKim, MANCHESTER, ENG 18 St Ann Street. H. S. Ashburner. WINNIPEG Western Canada Block. I. I. Roberts.	TORONTO	-	-	-	- 26 Front Street West,
MANCHESTER, ENG 18 St Ann Street. H. S. Ashburner. WINNIPEG Western Canada Block. I. I. Roberts.	LONDON, ENG.	•	•	-	- 10g Fleet Street, E.C.,
WINNIPEG Western Canada Block. I. I. Roberts.	MANCHESTER,	E	NG	ł.	18 St Ann Street.
ST. JOHN, N. B No. 3 Market Wharf. J. Hunter White.		•	-		Western Canada Block. I. I. Roberts.
	ST. JOHN, N. B.		•	•	- No. 3 Market Wharf. J. Hunter White.

Travelling Subscription Agents : T. Donaghy. F. S. Millard. Subscription Canada, \$2.00 Great Britain, \$3.00 Published every Friday. Cable Address { Adscript, London Adscript, Canada.

A STIFF RISE IN BUTTER.

THROUGHOUT all the past winter, the Canadian home market has absorbed so much butter that there has been practically no surplus for export, and hardly enough to meet local requirements. The result is that prices have been maintained from 1 to 2c. higher than were noted at corresponding periods a year ago.

During the past 10 days, heavy snowstorms have so interfered with the shipments of butter that the supplies were much reduced. As the market has been for some time comparatively bare of stocks, this curtailment of supplies speedily resulted in a scarcity, and prices were forced up for all grades. Dairy large rolls and prints are now 2c. dearer than last week, the price being 23 to 24c. for rolls and 24 to 25c. for prints. Creamery tubs are quoted at 24 to 25c., an advance of 1 to 2c., and creamery prints at 26 to 27c., a rise of 2 to 3c.

When it is remembered that a year ago this week a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. was caused in creamery by the lower quotations for export, making the price of creamery prints 21 to 22c., and that dairy prints were selling on March 9, last year, at 16 to 17c., it will be recognized that the increase in the home consumption of butter has meant much this winter to the Canadian butter producers.

While, however, the home demand is likely to continue heavy, the production will

be increased so rapidly as soon as spring opens that an export outlet will again have to be found. Then prices will have to come down.

Though weather conditions have much to do with how soon this decline will take place, it would be well to keep well sold up, as the present high range of values cannot be expected to last any considerable length of time.

ADVANCE IN PAPER BAGS.

Another advance in the price of grocery paper bags, and in flour bags, is announced. The new discount on grocery bags, together with the old discount, is as follows :

	New Old Discount. Discount.	
On 500,000 and over On 150,000 and under 50		j.
On 50,000 " 15	00 25 33 ¹ / ₃	
	00221_2 30	
Under 20,000	$ 20$ $27\frac{1}{2}$	

The 1,000,000 and over quantity has been done away with.

On flour sacks the new price list is as follows :

Plain					ock	inks or chromatic.								
	Size.		1,000.			1,000	lots.	500	lots.	2 0	less			
	3 / 1b		4 25	8	50	\$ 5	00	\$3	00	81	00			
	5 lb		5 25		60	6	00	3	50	2	25			
	7 lb		o 50		70	7	00	4	25	2	:0			
	8 lb		7 50		80	8	10	4	75	2	75			
	10 lb		8 75		95	y	50	5	25	3	00			
	1-16 bbl		10 75	1	15	11	50	6	25	3	50			
	14 lb		11 75	1	25	12	50	6	75	3	75			
	1/8 tbl		15 00	1	60	16	00	8	75	4	75			
	1/4 bbl			3	00	3)	0J	15	50	8	25			

In less than 250 lots, take plain price column, and add $\sharp t$ for first color and 50c. for each additional color.

The advance in flour sacks is from 15 to 20 per cent.

It was in November that the last change in prices was made.

PROVISIONS DEARER.

The past six weeks have witnessed an unusual stiffening in the provision market, both in Great Britain and in Canada. The rising values in the Old Country have caused the price of dressed hogs to go steadily up from \$5.25 to \$5.50, which was the range of values in Toronto six weeks ago, to \$6.75 to \$7 this week.

The natural consequence has been a rise in the price of all pork products. As will be seen by reference to our market reports, dry salted and smoked meats, barrel pork and lard have gone up from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. during the past week.

The high level of values reached by this advance may be understood by a comparison with a year ago when dressed hogs were selling at \$4.75 to \$5.25, and all meats and lard at figures fully I to 2c. lower than now quoted.

A STAGNANT SUGAR MARKET.

DECIDEDLY unsatisfactory condition of affairs has developed in the refined sugar market.

Although Friday, Saturday and Monday last saw fractional advances in the price of beet sugar in London, England, the refined market in New York has become so dull that on Tuesday the shading of prices gave place to an actual decline of 10c. per 100 lb. The fact that the declines hitherto had been confined to 5c. per 100 lb. gives one some idea of the stagnant condition of that market.

Since United States sugar has become a direct factor in the Canadian trade, the market here naturally at once felt the decline which had taken place across the border, and early on Wednesday morning all the refineries in Canada announced a reduction of 5c. per 100 lb.

This makes a decline of 10c. per 100 lb. within two weeks.

Willett & Gray's Sugar Trade Journal of March 1, in its reference to the refined market in New York, said : "The demand is almost nothing, all jobbers being engaged in passing along to consumers the large contract purchases which they are compelled to receive before March 11. For what little demand there is all refiners are urgent solicitors at cuts of 5c. per 100 lb. on hards, and 5 to 10c. per 100 lb. on softs, according to grades and quality, in all sections of the country."

Speaking of the weakness of the market, the same journal says: "Several causes have combined to check the improved tendency which ruled early in the year, but the main reason must be found in the unfavorable condition of the refined sugar market, which has become surfeited with surplus stocks to the extent of a complete indigestion of refineries."

And the trouble is that this unsatisfactory state of affairs does not help the sugar trade in Canada.

THE COST OF CANNED GOODS.

Much the same opinion appears to obtain in the United States as in Canada in regard to the price of canned goods of next season's pack.

The packers there, we are told, are not over anxious to place futures, and they are estimating that the cost of putting up canned goods will be nearly 15c. per doz. in excess of last year.

This, it will be remembered, about approximates with the estimate of the packers in Canada.

BRITISH TEA IN NORTH AMERICA.

VER 16.750,000 lb. of British-grown tea were taken last year by the United States and Canada. When we consider that this is an increase, compared with 1898, of over 3,000,000 lb., it is scarcely necessary to say the results were satisfactory.

The quantity of Indian and Ceylon tea taken by the two countries in question during the past seven years was as follows :

														Lb.
1899														16.776.819
1898														13,608,840
1897											,			11,361,840
1896														9,623,283
1895														7,816 467
1894														4,723,370
1893														3,981,837

It will be noticed that the increase in the seven years is nearly 300 per cent.—something remarkable.

The quantities above noted are made up of reexports from the United Kingdom, transhipments via the United Kingdom, direct exports via China and direct exports via both Calcutta and Colombo. It will be interesting to note what these were during the last three years. We will take the figures in pounds, dealing with Indian tea first :

INDIAN TEA TAKEN BY U.S. AND CANADA.

1899.	1898.	1897.
2,435,946	2,212,020	1,746,963
581,652	1,365,931	3,309,114
1,300,863	805.377	607,167
4,168,982	1,587,373	nil
8,487,443	5,971,701	5,663,244
	2,435,946 581,652 1,300,863 4,168,982	2,435,946 2,212,020 581,652 1,366,931 1,300,863 805.377 4,168,982 1,587,373

The quantity of Ceylon tea taken by the United States and Canada during the same years was as follows :

CEYLON TEA TAKEN BY U.S. AND CANADA

Almost as striking as the increase in the quantity of tea sent to this continent is the decrease in the quantity transhipped in the United Kindom. For instance, the quantity of Indian tea transhipped last year was 785,289 lb. less than in 1898 and 2,727,462 lb. less than in 1897. The decrease in Ceylon tea was 410,345 lb, compared with 1898 and 1,057,787 lb. compared with 1897.

Gow, Wilson & Stanton, commenting upon the trade with the United States and Canada during 1899 in a recent circular said : "A considerable development in the trade of Indian and Ceylon tea in North America took place during the closing quarter of 1899, so much so that, although the quantity shipped there up to the end of September was below that of 1898, the total has been raised by the end of the year to an excess of more than 3,000,000 lb. over the whole of 1898."

PECULIAR CONTENTIONS.

URING the discussion of a motion before Judge McDougall in Toronto, a few days ago, for the removal of an assignee of a certain estate, some rather peculiar pleas were offered for and against the motion.

The lawyer supporting the motion contended the assignee should be removed because he himself was an insolvent, while the counsel who took the negative side held that the very fact that the assignee was an insolvent was something in his favor, as he thereby gained experience; in other words, that he knew the ropes.

The judge, however, refused to be influenced by the arguments, either pro or con, advanced. He, nevertheless, removed the assignee, but declared it was upon his own ipse dixit.

The counsel for the motion evidently did not care upon what grounds the change was made as long as he gained the point for which he contended.

MORE INTEREST IN MAT FIGS.

Increased interest has been shown in mat figs on the Toronto market during the past week, on account of inquiries from other cities, where stocks required replenishing. A few transactions took place, and, although some of them were at rather unsatisfactory prices, a firmer feeling was quickly induced, for those who still had little lots to dispose of refused to entertain bids at anything less than an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. above the figures at which sales had been made a few days before.

WEAK SULTANA RAISIN MARKET.

The only line of foreign dried fruits which shows any disposition to weakness is Sultana raisins.

Advices from Smyrna report that the supply of useful fruit there is still rather large,

while stocks in England, according to our exchanges, are decidedly heavy when compared with those of the past two years.

Prices of medium fruit, in the neighborhood of 30 to 40's, are fully 10s. per cwt. lower than five months ago, while the outlook for next season's crop is promising. As to the crop, however, it is yet too early to forecast with any degree of certainty.

It is often easy to sell an article by cutting the price, but it is usually a difficult way in which to make money.

NEW PRICES ON PRINTS.

A NEW schedule of prices on Magog prints for fall delivery has been issued. The new prices, which show an advance of about 1c. per yard, are as follows :

Salisburys	8 c.
N.F. fancy costumes	81/2
N.B. Fall suitings	81/2
Fancy wrapperettes	10
Steel grey,	10
Reversible	101/2
Costume twills	10
Coat lining	II
T.K. napped skirting	10
S.K. napped skirting	121/2
Moreen	101/2
Napped sateen (aniline and indigo)	121/2
Heavy twill (aniline and indigo)	II
Ladas tweed	II
Heavy moles	15
Extra heavy moles	20.
Twill cretonne,	71/4
Ottoman '' 30 in	9
Oatmeal " 30 in	101/2
S.C. indigo	8
H.H.H. indigo	101/2
	10
G.C. "	121/2
leeve linings-	
No. 11 7340	. net
No. 22 9	••
No. 33 10	••
No. 44 12 ¹ / ₂	
vercoat sleeve linings-	
No. 22X 10 C	
No. 22 embossed 111/2	**
No. O.C 12	**
No. O.C. embossed 131/2	••

LAZINESS VS. ENERGY.

Just in proportion as a lazy man tries to avoid performing his duties is he erecting obstacles to his success in life.

Success in life is the offspring of judicious energy, and success prepares and makes easy the pathway of life at a time when man is not as well qualified physically for contending with obstacles.

Laziness, on the other hand, breeds that which is the contrary to success, and leaves the pathway of life bestrewed with obstacles at a time when physical infirmities preclude their removal.

He is a wise man who works hard when he can, in order that he may enjoy the fruits of success when he cannot work.

TRADE IN OTHER COUNTRIES THAN OUR OWN.

NorwithStanding reported dullness in future canned goods, one large New York packing concern which, last year, packed 22,000 cases of peas, reports that it has already sold 30,000 cases this season, both here and to Western jobbers. They also say that many of the other packers are sold up to their capacity.

1

PRICE OF CALIFORNIAN DRIED FRUITS.

Stocks of all canned fruits on the Coast, according to the last mail advices, are comparatively light for this season of the year, and prices are low on all lines except apricots and fancy ½-pears. Reports from the producing districts continue favorable. A fine rain on February 19 and 20 has materially improved the outlook in all districts in the northern part of California.

SHIPMENTS OF CALIFORNIAN ORANGES.

For the week ending February 22, according to The Fruit World, 602 cars of oranges were shipped from Southern California, against 381 cars for the same week last year. Total shipments for the season to the above date were 5,787 cars, compared with 4.827 cars for the corresponding period in 1898-99, 5,050 cars in 1897-98, 3,167 cars in 1896 97, and 2,816 cars in 1895 96.

CANNED TOMATOES IN THE STATES

Commenting upon the unusual dullness in the canned goods market, The American Grocer says : "Thus far some of the heaviest buyers in this city have not bought a case of New Jersey tomatoes (standard grade) on contract, while last year at this time a large proportion of the entire pack had been sold. It appears that the jobbers are quite well stocked with tomatoes, and that there are considerable holdings still in packers' hands. As a rule, New Jersey packers have not made contracts with the growers, who are somewhat disgusted with their experience last season. In some locations the crop was left to rot in the fields for want of a market, and therefore they are inclined to reduce the acreage. Jersey packers do not want to pay over \$6.00 per ton, while the growers want \$7.00, which price has been paid by one prominent packer. The situation is yet to be developed, but the indications are that the higher cost of packing and the position of the growers will result in a lighter pack than that of 1899."

CANNED SALMON IN LONDON.

A good, steady trade continues to be done in salmon, both on the spot and to arrive, and quotations are again rather firmer.

Now that the probable requirements of tall salmon for the season are being arranged for, the shortness of the available supplies is more than ever apparent. Half-pound flats are in good request, and prices are advancing. The quantity packed in 1899 will be quite inadequate to meet the deman d, and already a large speculative business has been done to come overland of the 1900 pack.—Produce Markets' Review.

THE SITUATION IN CURRANTS.

The demand for currants continues active for all qualities. In provincial fruit, especially, there has been a considerable business, and it would not be surprising if this latter description should continue to occupy a larger share of attention than usual, the quality being excellent and the price such as to enable them to be sold at 2d. per lb. with a margin of profit. The cargo per Niobe, as far as can be seen from the few samples yet on the market, will provide a continuity of this excellent fruit, as well as a fair selection at a few shillings per hundredweight higher.

Assuming the estimate of the stock in Greece available for exportation, which is now put at a little over 30,000 tons, to be correct, the statistical position of the article would appear to be sound. A large proportion of the existing Greek stock will, under ordinary circumstances, be needed in addition to the present supply for English requirements, and, as the season advances, it may not improbably happen that universal demands will be more than equal to the available supply. The present range of quotations is, in any case, sufficiently reasonable to induce the distributer to continue to give the usual prominence to the article, and to lay in a somewat liberal provision for future requirements .- Produce Markets' Review.

SALMON VESSEL REACHES ENGLAND.

An English trade paper, of February 27, says : "One vessel with a small shipment of salmon has arrived during the week, but every case having passed from first hands long since, there is no relief to the market, and as each week shows more clearly how rapidly spot stocks are running down, and the great reduction in the quantities shipped as compared to last season being well known, holders have been able to establish a higher range of prices for most kinds. Fancy brands of Alaska show a rise in price of fully is. per case since the first quotations were made, and at the advance this grade is still relatively cheap."

BRANTFORD'S NEW PORK FACTORY.

THE organization of the Farmer's Co-Operative Packing Co., Limited, Brantford, Ont., has been practically completed. Though the shares are limited to \$200, the sum of \$150,000 has been subscribed, principally by farmers near Brantford, and at the annual meeting, Thursday, March I, it was decided to have the capital stock increased to \$200,000.

The site for the factory and yard (10 acres in all) has been bought near the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways, and the excavations have been completed. The contract for the building of the stone, brick and wood work of the main factory was allotted to Messrs. Schultz Bros., & Co., of Brantford, at about \$40,000. To this other additions will have to be built, including possibly a number of dwelling houses for the employes, and the placing in the factory of the most modern machinery that can be obtained.

The general-manager of the business will be Mr. Hodgins from Waterford, Ireland, who was given charge at the recommendation of the English connection of the firm, J. &. W. Courtnay, London.

The other officers are :

President—Thomas Lloyd-Jones. Vice-President—Duncan McEwen.

Second Vice-President—Thomas Brooks

Directors—Thomas Lloyd-Jones, Rev. Ashton, Joseph Stratford, A. H. Vanloon, C. H. Waterous, D. Burt, M.P., Fred Miles, Duncan McEwen, J.P., John Clerk, Thomas Brooks and W. F. Cockshutt.

People's Auditors — Messrs Wm. Wilkinson, M.A., and Thomas Good.

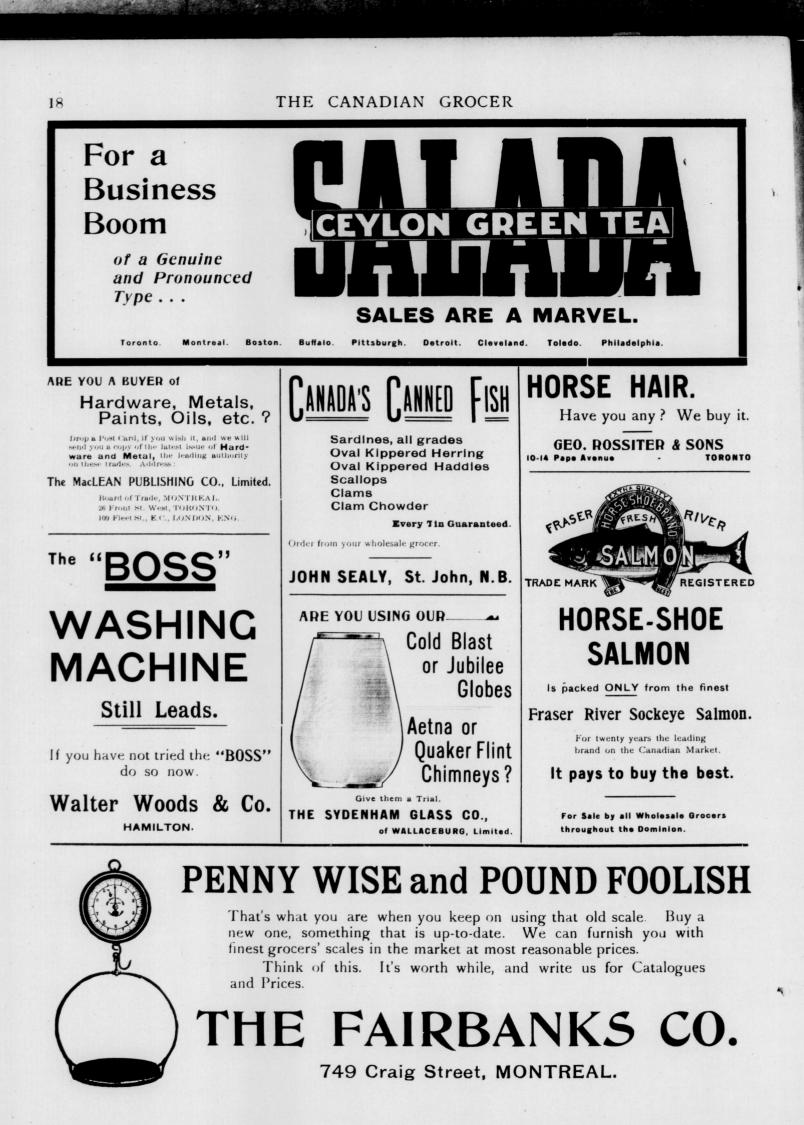
THREE YEARS SALMON PACK.

In its revised report of the salmon canning industry on the Pacific Coast, the San Francisco Trade Journal gives the following figures showing the total pack for the vears named :

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Alaska	969,850	956.979	1,094,207
Briti h Columbia	1,015,477	484,161	768,429
Puget Sound	423,500	417.700	897,824
Columbia River	552,721	473,230	340,417
Oregon, outside pack	68,683	78,600	74.932
Wallapa and Gray's			
Harbor	37,500	33,100	36,545
Sacramento River	42,500	28,000	33,550
Tatala		0.071 760	2 215 004

Totals...... 3,110,231 2,371,760 3,245,904

The spring trade of Toronto promises to be the heaviest on record if the Customs returns are an indication. The total value of the goods entered for consumption at this port during February was \$2,832,747. Of this amount, \$1,986,560 was in dutiable goods, \$756,782 in free goods, and \$89,-405 in coin and bullion. For the same month last year the total imports entered for consumption were valued at \$2,365,834.





GROCERY QUOTATIONS BY WIRE.

Should readers of this journal desire to secure between regular issues, the quotations on any staple line, they will, on application, be furnished by return mail or by telegraph; if by the latter method, at the cost of the person seeking the information. mmmmmmmm

ONTARIO MARKETS. March 8, 1900.

GROCERIES.

HE wholesale grocery trade during the past week although still decidedly quiet is rather better than it was a week ago. The feature of the market is a further decline in the price of refined sugars, quotations having been reduced 5c. per 100 lb. all round on Wednesday morning in sympathy with the decline of 10c. per 100 lb. in the United States. The sugar market is in anything but a satisfactory condition. The improvement noted in canned goods last week has continued, although the volume of business is still light. Prices for canned goods, are, on the whole, steady to firm, with higher prices being asked for canned raspberries and strawberries. Coffees continue to meet with a good demand at steady and unchanged prices. Just a moderate business is being done in syrups and molasses. Trade is steady in rice and tapioca, and the market rules firm as to price. A little more is being done in teas. Currants are quiet and steady in price. A few Valencia raisins are going out, and there have been some transactions on outside account in mat figs. Prunes are meeting with a good demand and some of the French description are on the market this week.

CANNED GOODS.

Probably the most interesting feature in regard to canned goods is the development of a stronger tone in raspberries and strawberries, consequent upon a better inquiry from Ontario points. As a result of this better inquiry some of the wholesale houses have advanced their quotations 10c. per doz., and now quote both strawberries and raspherries at \$1.60 to \$1.70. There is a little movement in canned apples, principally for 3's, at from 90 to 95c. The demand for canned salmon is probably a little better than it was, and business in this line is accounted fair for this time of year. There is a moderate demand for canned fish in general. There is nothing particularly new in regard to canned vegetables. If anyare steady at 90 to 95c. for tomatoes, \$1.05 to \$1.10 for corn, and 75c. up for peas.

COFFEES.

Stocks of Rio coffee on the local market are light, while the demand is good and prices firm, at 9 1/2 c. upwards. A little business is being done in Maracaibo coffee at quotations.

SUGARS.

Although the raw sugar market in Europe has been fairly steady, a decided weakness has developed in New York in refined sugars. On Tuesday last prices there were reduced 10c.per 100 lb., and the market is reported to be stagnant. The effect of this was soon apparent on the local market, for, on Wednesday morning, a reduction of 5c. per 100 lb. took place on all refined sugars. As a result of this, Montreal granulated is quoted at \$4.53 Toronto, and Acadia at \$4.48. American granulated is also quoted 5c. lower on the Toronto market, the price now being \$4.45

See pages 27 and 28 for

Toronto, Montreal, St. John, and Winnipeg prices current.

per 100 lb. Canadian granulated sugar is being quoted by those outside the guild at \$4 50. As a result of this last reduction in sugar quite a depressed feeling obtains. The demand for refined sugars has been probably a little better than it was a week ago, although the volume of business is still, on the whole, light.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

A fairly good trade is still to be noted in syrups, particularly in the corn variety. The market for molasses still rules firm with the demand fair for this time of the year.

RICE AND TAPIOCA.

The demand for rice continues moderate. and recent advices from primary markets report prices firm. The market also rules firm for tapioca, and the demand on retail account keeps steady. Not much business is being done for importation, as the fairly liberal orders placed some time ago by the wholesalers have been arriving within the last few weeks.

NUTS.

Business locally is rather quiet and uninteresting. Advices from Malaga state that the few holders there of Jordan shelled

thing, business has improved, and prices almonds who have any stock are wanting pretty high prices.

19

SPICES.

The spice market rules decidedly firm. Cloves have advanced in the primary market during the last month equal to about 2c. per lb. Ginger is firm and advancing, and is up about 8s. per cwt. since the first of the year. Pepper, also, rules firm.

TEAS.

The firmness noted in London, Eng. during the last week has been maintained, according to latest mail anvices, as the offerings at the auction were light. On the local market wholesalers report a slightly better demand for Indian and Ceylon teas and for Japans, but there is little or nothing doing in China greens. The representatives here of firm shipping houses report that they are receiving more inquiries from wholesale houses, but there is not much business being done on account of the difference in views as to the prices.

FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS.

CURRANTS-Wholesalers report that very little business is being done. There has been some business done on importation account during the past week, and the market in Greece is strong, with a higher tendency.

VALENCIA RAISINS-Wholesalers report that very few raisins are selling, but prices are steady and unchanged. Some inquiries have been received on the local market during the past week from wholesale houses in other cities for both fine off-stalk and selected, but, as far as we can learn, no business has, so far, resulted therefrom.

PRUNES-The demand for prunes keeps up well at steady prices. One of the features of the trade in regard to this line is the arrival on the market this week of French prunes of the smaller sizes, which are quoted at 534 to 6c. per lb. for 90'to 100's.

FIGS-Local wholesale houses, during the past week or ten days, have received inquiries from wholesalers in Western Ontario cities for mat figs, and some transactions have resulted, but, for the stocks remaining on hand here, higher prices by 1/4 c. per lb. are being demanded.

GREEN FRUITS.

There is a good demand for lemons and oranges. The lemon market continues to stiffen in New York, and the price of Messinas has increased locally 25c., the quotation now being \$2.50 to \$2.75. The prospects are for a still further advance.



Proves Conclusively That SURPRISE

.. THE DEMAND ...

IS THE BEST SOAP ON THE MARKET.

BRANCHES-MONTREAL: Board of Trade Building. TORONTO: 51 Colborne Street. WINNIPEG: E. W. Ashley. VANCOUVER: 430 Cordova St. ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

Oranges of good quality are held firmly, though some inferior grades of navels have sold for \$3 per box, which is 25c. below last week's lowest figures. Valencias are 25c. higher throughout. The supply of bananas has been curtailed this week because of the difficulty in making shipments. The only car which arrived on the market early this week was frozen, and the product, which, if it had arrived in good condition, would be worth \$1.75 per bunch, was sold to fruit peddlers at about 35c. per bunch. There is a good local trade in winter apples, but the demand from outside is light. The few cranberries left on the market are steady in prices. Although the movement is light it is considered sufficient to absorb all stock before the end of the season.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS—The market is steadily lowering in price because of increasing receipts. Commission dealers are asking 17c. for single cases, but there is a dispoition to shade prices $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1c. for large lots to clear out all stocks each day. It is not considered good policy to let receipts accumulate, as the market may break 2 or 3c. any time. A few held eggs are coming in, but are not worth more than 12 to 13c. Stocks of pickled are light, and it is likely they will all be taken up before the season is over. They are still quoted 14 to 15c.

POTATOES — Supplies are moderate, and store lots are firm at 45 to 55c. Carlots are steady, the range of values being limited to from 38 to 40c. per bag.

BEANS — Prices are 5c. higher, yet, at present quotations, there is a good demand and an upward tendency. We quote \$1.65

Corona Figs Dates

to \$1.75 for hand-picked, and \$1.45 to \$1.55 for prime.

Manufactured by

DRIED AND EVAPORATED APPLES—The evaporated market is rather unsettled. A fairly good home demand is noted. The general quotation of good stock is $7\frac{14}{2}$ to $7\frac{16}{2}$ c., but one dealer states that he has made sales of exceptionally choice stock in small cases at $8\frac{14}{2}$ c. The dried apple market is stronger. Supplies are light, and as the demand is likely to be good for a short time after navigation opens, the feeling as to the future is decidedly firm. The market at the moment is firm at $5\frac{14}{2}$ to 6c.

POULTRY—There is a quiet, steady trade. Turkeys are readily taken, if in a good condition, at 12 to 12½c. per lb. Ducks are in good demand at 60 to 80c. per pair, and chickens at 50 to 75c.

HONEY—There is a fair movement at easy prices. Clover comb is quoted at \$1.50 to \$2.25; strained clover at 9 to $9\frac{1}{2}c.$, and strained buckwheat at $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6c.

VEGETABLES—Celery is 25c. per doz. dearer. Onions have advanced 20 to 25c. per bushel. Radishes are 5 to 10c. easier. We quote as follows: Rhubarb, \$1 per doz. bunches; green onions, 10 to 15c. per doz.; parsley, 15 to 20c.; radishes, 35 to 40c. per doz. bunches; spinach, 40 to 50c. per bush.; lettuce, 30 to 50c. per doz.; cabbage, 60 to 75c. per doz.; red cabbage, 40 to 50c. per doz.; cauliflowers, 60 to 75c. per doz.; celery, \$1 to \$1.15 per doz.; onions, 60 to 75c. per bush. ; green beans, 30 to 45c. per basket ; squash, \$2 per doz.; vegetable marrow, 40 to 50c. per doz.

PROVISIONS.

The British markets continue to stiffen, and packers have, in consequence, steadily raised the price of dressed hogs, until now \$5.75 to \$7 is being paid, which figure is an advance of \$1 over a month ago, or \$1.50 over six weeks ago. Naturally, this has strengthened the price of all provisions, with the result that all quotations are now 1/4 to 3/4 c. higher than a week ago. We quote : Long clear bacon, 71/2 to 8c.; breakfast bacon, II to I2C.; rolls, 81/4 to 8½c.; hams, 11½ to 12c.; shoulder hams, 8 to 81/2c.; backs, 11 to 12c.; Canadian heavy mess barrel pork, \$14.50 to \$15; Canadian short cut, \$16 to \$16.50; clear shoulder, \$12.50 to \$13; lard, tubs, 71/4 to 71/2c.; pails, 71/2 to 73/4c. No lard is offered in tierces.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

BUTTER—The heavy roads have combined this week with the short make to boost up prices. Dairy large rolls and prints are 2c. higher. Creamery tubs and boxes are 1 and 2c. and creamery prints 2 to 3c. dearer. No dairy tubs are offering, nor are they wanted. We quote : Dairy, large rolls, 23 to 24c.; prints, 24 to 25c.; tubs, nominally 23 to 24c.; creamery, tubs and boxes, 24 to 25c.; prints and squares, 26 to 27c.

CHEESE—Stocks as so light that, though dealers are only buying from hand to mouth, the price has been raised from 13 to $13\frac{1}{2}$ c., a rise of $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

FISH AND OYSTERS.

Oysters are 30 to 45c. higher, in consequence of the limitation of fishing noted last week. Some split herrings are offered 25c. below the lowest quotation of last week. Haddies are offering at 9 to 10c. per lb. There is no other change in prices. Lenten trade has been good, but would be better if more liberal supplies of frozen fish

are choice eating and cooking Figs and Dates. Put up in **I-LB. CAKES** — each wrapped and packed in special Caddies, containing 4-doz. cakes. 9.1

CHOICE GOODS THAT SELL AT SIGHT.

Half size sample mailed on receipt of 5c. in stamps; or, to meet numerous requests, we will on receipt of value (\$3.60) ship and prepay freight on 2 caddies to any part of Ontario. State name of your wholesaler in ordering. Assorted caddies (24 cakes each Figs and Dates) make a fine display, and are having a large sale. W. B. BAYLEY & CO., Ontario Agents, 59-63 Front St. East, TORONTO



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could be offered. The shortage of frozen stock has, however, increased the sales of salted and dried fish, which have been in excellent demand. We quote : Trout, 7c.; whitefish, 8c.; perch, 5c.; blue pike, 4c.; yellow pickerel, 7 1/2 c. ; herrings, 3 1/2 c. ; steak cod, 6c.; haddock, 5c.; white halibut, 121/2c.; high-color salmon, 12 1/2 c. ; red snappers, 12 1/2 c. ; Spanish mackerel, 12 1/2 c. ; frozen herring (large) per 100, \$1.60; haddie, 9 to Ioc. per lb.; ciscoes, per Ioo, \$1; bloaters (St. John), per 100, \$1; Yarmouth), extra mild and large, \$2.20 to \$2.25; salt herrings, splits, \$3 to \$3.25 per half-bbl.; boneless fish, 41/2 to 5c.; quail-on-toast, 41/2 to 5c. ; pure cod, 6 1/2 c. ; shredded cod, \$1.80 per box; oysters, Baltimore selects, \$5.10; Baltimore standards, \$4.20; Norfolk standards, \$3.30 per pail.

GRAIN, FLOUR, BREAKFAST FOODS.

GRAIN—Though the market is slightly easier, no change is noted from 65c. outside for both red and white wheat. On the Toronto street market a large delivery of goose wheat and barley is noted. Red and white wheat is $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2c. lower; oats are $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1c. higher. Otherwise the market is unchanged. We quote the street market as follows: Wheat, white and red, 68 to 69c; goose, 71c.; peas, 6oc.; oats, $31\frac{1}{2}$ to 32c.; barley, 45 to 46c.; rye, 53 to 54c. No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat is firm at 78c.

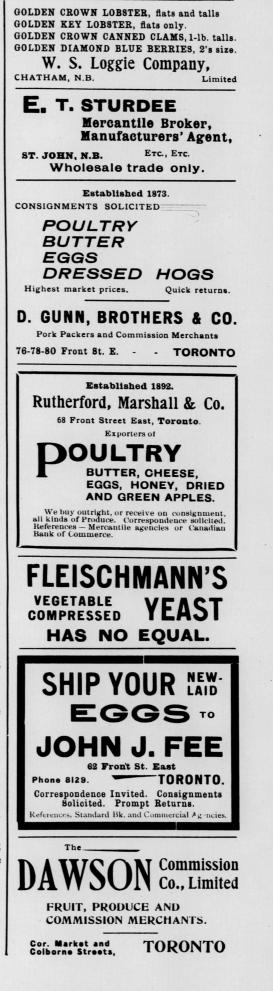
FLOUR — Dealers are buying frequently, but in small quantities, as a rule. We quote: Manitoba patents, \$3.80; Manitoba strong bakers', \$3.55; Ontario patents, \$3.55 to \$3.65; straight roller, \$3.35, Toronto freights.

BREAKFAST FOODS — The anticipated advance in rolled oats and oatmeal has not yet been made. There is a fair demand for all foods at unaltered prices. We quote : Standard oatmeal and rolled oats, \$3.40 in bags and \$3.50 in bbls.; rolled wheat, \$2.50 in 100-lb. bbls.; cornmeal, \$2.50; split peas, \$4; pot barley, \$4.

HIDES. SKINS AND WOOL. HIDES—There is a good demand, but the deliveries are limited. Prices are unchanged. We quote: Cowhides, No. 1, 9°.; No. 2, 8c.; No. 3, 7c. Steer hides are worth ½c. more. Cured hides are quoted at 9½c.

SKINS—The movement is light, as few skins are offering. The demands keeps brisk at firm prices. We quote as follows: No. I veal, 8-lb. and up, IIC. per lb.; No. 2, 9C.; dekins, from 40 to 45C.; culls, 20 to 25C. Sheep and lambskins are selling at \$I.10 to \$I.25.

WOOL—As nearly all fleece wool is in consumers' hands, business is now quiet. Prices are steady. We quote: Combing fleece and clothing wool, at 19 to 20c. and unwashed at 12c.



SEEDS.

There is no change in the situation, except a slight easing down in the red clover market. Competition in buying raised prices some weeks ago somewhat above their natural level. A decline of 10c. brings the market to \$5.25 to \$5.75, a range likely to be maintained for some time. Alsike is quiet but unchanged at \$4.50 to \$6.50. Much inferior timothy is still offering, but first class stock is sought. For good stock sellers could get \$1 to \$1.25 aboard cars outside for good to choice machine threshed, and \$1.50 to \$2 for bright, unhulled, flail-threshed seed.

MARKET NOTES.

Eggs are quoted 16 to 17c., a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

All refined sugars are 5c. per 100 lb. lower in Canada.

Valencia oranges and Messina lemons are 25c. per box dearer.

Cheese has advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and is now quoted 13 to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.

Butter, both creamery and dairy, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3c. dearer than a week ago.

Lard, smoked meats, barrel pork, and dry-salted meats are all $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb. dearer.

Canned raspberries and strawberries are both quoted 10c. per dozen dearer by Toronto wholesalers.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

MONTREAL, March 8, 1900. GROCERIES.

THE grocery market has supplied a moderate volume of business during the past week, and there has been no change of importance to note. Sugar has again declined 5c. per 100 lb. in price, but syrups and molasses are unchanged. Canned goods are firm, while dried fruits supply nothing specially noteworthy. Rice is steady, and, while spices are cabled higher, there has been no change here. Coffee is firm, and there have been some orders placed for new crop Japan tea. The Lenten trade has started in fish, and several changes in value are noted below.

SUGAR.

There has been a further decline of 5c. per 100 lb. in the local sugar market since that noted last week. The demand ruled slow throughout the week, and prices are \$4.40 for granulated and \$3 60 to \$4.25 for yellows per 100 lb., as to grade, at the factory. Late cables from London state that there has been a slight advance in the price of beet for March delivery, both the present and next month being quoted at $95.9\frac{3}{4}$ d. Cane, in London, has been steady and unchanged at 125. for Java and 115. for fair refining. In New York, raw has been steady, and there has been no further change in refined there.

SYRUPS.

Trade in syrups continues quiet, the demand being only for small lots to fill actual wants. Prices rule steady at $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2c. per lb., as to quality, at the factory.

MOLASSES.

No further cables have been received in regard to molasses, but mail advices of February 15 state that the first small lots of molasses marketed brought 15c. per cask. On spot business has been quiet, and some Barbadoes brought in from Boston or Portland is offering at 40c., but we still quote 42c. for carlots and 43c. in single puncheons for reliable unmixed molasses. Antigua in carlots is offering at 32c. and small lots at 34c, while the market is bare of Porto Rico stock.

CANNED GOODS.

The canned goods market is firm, and prices all around are maintained. Beans are firmly held at 85c.; peas, 9oc.; tomatoes, 9oc.; corn, \$1.05 to \$1.10, and onegallon apples \$2 10 for straight wholesale lots, smaller quantities, of course, necessitating an advance of 5c. or so. There has been little to report in salmon or other lines.

DRIED FRUITS.

Valencia raisins are in moderate supply and firm, and there is no change in loose Malaga muscatel raisins. Currants remain quiet, and now that the Lenten season is on the current movement of prunes is becoming larger each day. Dates are steady while evaporated apples are $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ c. lower at 7c. for choice and $\frac{6}{4}$ c. for inferior.

NUTS.

Prices firmly held all round with stocks exceedingly light.

RICE.

There is a fair amount of business reported in rice for the season with a good demand for small lots from retailers in this Province, owing to Lenten wants. Values are firm at $\$_3$ 30 to $\$_3$ 40 for standard B.

SPICES.

The higher cost cabled from abroad on many spices has not as yet led to any actual changes in value here, but demand is brisk and is leading to a considerable movement. We quote : Nutmegs, 35 to 6oc. per lb., as to size; mace, 45 to 5oc. per lb., as to quality, and pimento, $8\frac{34}{2}$ c.

COFFEES

As a result of stronger advices from outside markets, coffee is firm with a fair trade doing. We quote : Maracaibo, $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 14c.; Mocha, $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 20c.; Rio, 8 to 14c., and Mexicans, $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 15c. TEAS.

Some orders for new crop Japan teas have been booked lately, but the quantity taken has been small. On spot, Japans worth around 16c, are difficult to obtain, but there is plenty offering from 10½ to 14c., quite a business having been contracted within this range. Black packlings, from 13 to 15c., have been asked for.

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FISH.

There has been considerable activity in the fish trade since Lent set in, and dealers report that the volume of business is fully one-third heavier than it was during the opening week last year. Prices, however, are cut pretty close. With the exception of fresh haddock, herrings and haddies, the stocks are ample for three or four weeks. The tone is strong on the lines mentioned, and prices have advanced. In pickled fish, Labrador and Nova Scotia herring, in barrels, are scarce; in fact, the market is bare of them. Green haddock, on the other hand, have ruled weaker, and prices show a decline of 25 to 35c. per bbl. Green pollock and hake are also 15c. per bbl. lower. The market for dried codfish and dressed and skinned cod has also been weaker. We quote: Labrador salmon, \$13 per bbl.; B.C. salmon, \$13; No. 1 mackerel, \$16 to \$16 50; No. I green cod, \$4.50 to \$4.65; No 2 green cod, \$3.50; Dried codfish \$4.60 to \$4.75 per 112 lb.; dressed or skinless cod, \$4 to \$4.25 and boneless codfish, 5 to 6c. per lb.; haddies, 61/2 to 7c. per lb.; bloaters, 8oc. to \$1 per box ; smoked herring, medium, 12c.; Lock Fyne herring, \$1.05 per keg. Fresh fish-Haddock and cod, 4 to 5c. ; steak cod, 4 to 4 1/2 c. ; whitefish 71/2 c. ; dore and pickerel, 5 to 51/2 c. ; pike, 4 to 4 1/2 c.; salmon, 9 to 10c.; halibut, 10c.; fresh herrings, \$1 75 to \$2 per 100 ; smelts, 3 to 6c. per lb., and tommycods, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bbl.

GREEN FRUITS.

The green fruit market is quiet, and there is little change to report. Choice apples are scarce and sold this week as high as \$5 per bbl., and Jamaica oranges are 50c. higher for best descriptions, at \$6. We quote: Apples, \$3 to \$5 for No. I, and \$2 to \$2.50 for No. 2. Almeria grapes at \$7 to \$9 per keg. Oranges, Valencias, 420's, \$4.25 to \$4.50; 714's, \$5.50; "Californian navels, \$2.85 to \$3 50, and budded, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Jamaicas, \$5 to \$6 per bbl. Lemons, \$2 to \$2.75 per box. Cranberries, \$8 to \$10 per bbl.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS—The demand is fair for small lots, and the market is moderately active, with no change in prices to note. We quote : Newlaid, 17 to 19c.; Montreal limed, 14 to 15c.; western limed, 13 to 14c., and held fresh, 12 to 14c. per doz. ...



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Introduced into Canada, January. 1900.

A Scotch invention, the most marvelous of the age. Recommended by the most eminent analysts for use in hospitals and sick rooms, and to all large and small consumers of coal, coke or dross at home.and abroad. Suitable to all kinds of coal, less labor, less trouble, no clinkers, fewer ashes, better fires. Harmless alike to boiler plates and bars. Retailed in tins, most remunerative to retailer and consumer.

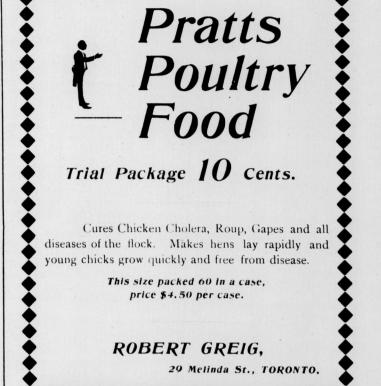
Silver Medal PREMIER SWEEP Only and Highest Award.

The only efficitive chimney vent, flue and pipe cleaner on earth. Failure impossible. It can be used by a child, without noise, trouble, disappointment, dirt or dust, will clean all the above in a minute's time; also puts out fire in the same time and way.

Premier Sweep not only accomplishes all that is claimed for it, but is a most invaluable disinfectant, and stands unrivalled as an insecticide for killing vermin.

Manufactured by the Coalitine Co., of Edinburgh, Scotland.

JAMES RITCHIE, ¹⁵ St. John Montreal, P.Q. ¹ tin each sent for inspection and trial for ⁶⁵ cents, post free.



SOMETHING NEW!

23

BEANS — The tone of the market for beans continues firm, but business is quiet. Choice hand-picked pea beans are held at \$1.80 to \$1.85, and choice primes at \$1.70 to \$1.75.

MAPLE PRODUCT — There was some demand for maple syrup, but sugar moves slow. Choice syrup is quoted at 70 to 75c. per wine measure, and large tins, 90c. to \$1. Pure sugar, $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 11c.; common, 8 to 10c. per lb.

HONEY—The tone of the market for honey is firmer. White clover, in comb, is quoted at 14 to 15c.; white extracted, in large tins, 9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.; and in small tins, 10 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ c., and buckwheat extracted, 8 to 9c.

POTATOES — Trade in potatoes was quiet and prices ruled steady. Carlots on track, $42\frac{1}{2}$ to 45c. per bag, and small quantities at 5 to 10c. per bag advance, according to the size of the lot.

ASHES-Owing to the continued small receipts of ashes, the tone of the market has ruled stronger. We quote: First pots, \$4.85; seconds, \$4.50, and pearls, \$5.60 per 100 lb.

DRESSED HOGS — Owing to the small receipts and the continued good demand for the same, the tone of the market has ruled strong and prices have scored a sharp advance, with sales at \$6 25 to \$6 50 per 100 lb. There was no important change in the market to note. The demand is fairly good and prices rule firm. We quote: Canadian short cut mess pork, \$15 to \$15.50; short cut back, \$14.50 to \$15, and heavy long cut mess, \$14.50 to \$15 per barrel; pure Canadian lard in pails, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8c. per lb.; and compound refined, $6\frac{1}{4}$ to $6\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb. Hams 10 to 12c., and bacon 11 to 12c. per lb.

PROVISIONS.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR.—The feature of the flour market was the further demand from South Africa for Manitoba grades, and The Lake of the Woods Milling Co. placed 1,000 sacks on private account for prompt shipment. Locally, trade is all that can be expected, as the country roads are pretty well blocked up. We quote as follows : Winter patents, \$3.50 to \$3.75; straight rollers, \$3.25 to \$3.35; in bags, \$1.55 to \$1.60; Manitoba patents, \$3.80 to \$4, and strong bakers', \$3.50 to \$3.60.

GRAIN—Business on spot was slow, there being no demand from shippers, which is due to some extent to the scarcity of ocean freight from Portland and St. John, N.B. There is an easier feeling in the market for most lines of coarse grains, but in the absence of transactions prices are nominally unchanged. On spot, oats were quoted at

 $30\frac{1}{2}$ to 31c.; peas at $70\frac{1}{2}$ to 71c.; buckwheat at $53\frac{1}{2}c.$, ex store. For May deltvery, afloat, Ontario spring wheat, $73\frac{1}{2}$ to 74c.; peas, $73\frac{1}{2}$ to 74c.; rye, 62c.; oats, 33c.; No. 1 barley, 51c.; No. 2 do., 49c.

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OATMEAL—There was no change in rolled oats to note, the demand being only for small lots at \$3 40 per bbl., and \$1.65 per bag.

FEED—The tone of the feed market is firm on account of the small supplies obtainable. We quote: Manitoba bran, in bags, \$16; shorts, \$17; mouille, \$18 to \$24; Ontario bran in bulk, \$16.50, and shorts, \$18 per ton.

Hay—The demand for baled hay was slow and the market rules quiet at easy prices. We quote: No. 1, \$9 to \$10; No. 2, \$8 to \$9, and clover, \$6.50 to \$7 per ton, in carload lots.

CHEESE AND BUTTER.

CHEESE—The cheese market continues firm, and the Liverpool cable has advanced another 6d. The tenor of private cables also indicates a rising market, while the mail brings letters from correspondents in England complaining because firms here did not make them offers. Altogether, strength is the predominant note of the situation. In the absence of business, prices are nominal at $12\frac{34}{2}$ to 13c.

BUTTER-The famine continues, and from

Buy Tea Now, Buy tea always, but don't buy TEA until you have consulted us. We have some splendid values in Ceylons, Indians and Japans.

Wholesale only. Samples and prices on application.

24

S. H. EWING & SONS, Montreal 96 KING STREET.

26 to 27c. was paid for creamery. Advices from the country, however, indicate that the high prices will induce an earlier opening of the creameries than usual, many commencing March 20, so that, in the course of a few weeks, the tension in the matter of lack of supplies should be relieved.

MONTREAL NOTES.

Small orders for new crop Japan tea have been placed lately.

There has been another jump of 3c. in the price of butter this week.

Cheese in England has advanced 15. on white and 15. 6d. on colored since last week.

The creameries in the country are expected to open up on March 20, when supplies of butter should increase.

NEW BRUNSWICK MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN GROCER.

ST. JOHN, N.B., March 8, 1900. WITH this month spring business may be said to have commenced. Shipments are, however, not yet large. The packets which run to bay ports are not yet running, and business will not begin in earnest till they do and the river opens. The opening of navigation is particularly necessary before business with Prince

Edward Island begins. The good war news has affected business this week : first. there was the surrender of Cronje, and then the relief of Ladysmith. The latter following the other so closely, lead to an overflow of feeling, and the city has never, perhaps, seen such a demonstration. There was a generally observed half holiday. Everybody was happy. The display of bunting and color throughout the city was very fine. Not only the buildings and teams were decorated, but nearly every person wore the national colors in some form. In markets. there are no particular changes to report. The scarcity of pickled fish, cheese and butter are features of trade.

OIL—In prices there are no change from last week. There continues to be a good sale for burning oil, but dealers buy in small quantities. Lubricating oils have more attention, and business in this line will be quite general by the middle of the month. Prices rule high and firm. The very high price of wax is a feature of this trade. Paint oils, while moving as yet in somewhat limited quantity, are firm, prices here being hardly as high as market would warrant.

SALT—In Liverpool coarse salt, price is unusually high and firmly held for this season. As market tends upward, importers are not pushing sales as sharply as is the general rule at this time of year. Fair stocks are held. Fine salt shows ample supply. We quote : Liverpool coarse, 50 to 55C. English factory-filled, 95C. to \$1; Canadian fine, \$1 per bag; cheese and butter salt, bulk, \$2.50 per bbl.; 5-lb. bags; \$3 to \$3.25 per bbl.; 10-lb. bags, \$2.85 to \$3 per bbl.; 20-lb. wood boxes, 20 to 22C. each; 10-lb. wood boxes, 12 to 14C. each; cartons, \$2 per case of 2 doz.; English bottled salt, \$1.25 to \$1.30 per doz.; mineral rock salt 60C. per 100 lb.

CANNED GOODS-It is only a matter of time, and it is not thought a long time, before there must be a further advance in corn, and tomatoes are bound to follow quite closely. Peas are firmly held. The best information in regard to the prices of the coming pack point to higher opening figures than usual. This will tend to strengthen the market. The quantity of vegetables canned in this Province this season will be larger than ever. This makes an outside competition here. This is also the case in many fruits, particularly apples. Then, as referred to in last week's report, local-packed sardines are having a more general sale here, the quality giving good satisfaction. In meats, business is yet light, but prices are high. Values will rise. The higher prices of pineapple and oysters has curtailed the sale. Shrimp are scarce.

GREEN FRUITS-This is the time of big



ARMEDA TEA BLACK AND GREEN MIXED JAPAN

D Retail Price-

A. H. CANNING & CO.

JAPAN25c., 30c., 40c., 50c. and 60c. per lb.The demand for ARMEDA TEA is increasing rapidly.Why? ARMEDA TEA HAS THE FLAVOR.

Remember we also sell Macdonald's Tobaccos-Prince of Wales, 8s or 16s, costs 63c. per lb., and Briar, 8s, costs 61c. per lb.

57 Front St. E., Toronto.



is the ever increasing demand. The high Standard of Quality which first brought the Whisky into prominence is rigidly maintained, and every bottle CORKED in Dewar's Distilleries is a guarantee that you get the "BEST" in "SCOTCH."

sale in Valencia oranges. They almost constitute the fruit business. The only other line selling freely is lemons; these keep very low. In apples, best stock is hard to get, and price is high. There is no large demand. In Californian and Messina oranges there is some business, but prices keep low. There is a better business in bananas, but quantity imported is still small, and will be till they can be imported green and in bulk. There is very light sale for grapes. In cranberries, market is all but bare. The attempt to have auction sales of fruit did not prove a success here.

DRIED FRUITS-This is the quiet line at this season. Changes in manner of business are always going on, but the way the American cleaned currants have stopped local cleaning and caused an almost entire falling off in direct importing has been very rapid. The trade is practically supplied by one New York house. Raisins are quiet, but there are no large stocks, though quite a few Valencias are held. Cleaned have fair sale. The importations this season have been larger than ever. Coast cleaned stock takes first place ; in fact, no Eastern seeded goods, either American or Canadian, are seen. Prunes have an improved sale at full figures. These are fair stocks. Some are being imported in pails, but they are not Coastpacked goods. The high price of apricots and peaches has killed the package business in these goods; in fact, very few apricots are seen. Dates are tending higher. In dried and evaporated apples trade is light. Supply of the former from local sources is much smaller than usual this season. Onions are quite free sellers at even figures. Peanuts are tending higher, particularly best grades and Spanish shelled.

DAIRY PRODUCE--Not at any rate for many years has cheese been so scarce in this market as this season. The outlook is for a large make. It is said it is very difficult to get box stuff, and that prices will rule high. Butter is scarce and, for good, full figures are easily obtained. The quality of butter should be given more attention, and some system of standard grading introduced. Eggs have fallen off in price and even at the easier figures move slowly. Retailers continue to hold henery stock quite high.

SUGAR—There is little, if any, change. At present the local refinery seems to have the business with but little opposition. Though, there is no doubt this opposition has had much to do with present prices. There are fair sales.

MOLASSES—The season of new is so near that there is little movement here at present. Supplies seem ample for demand, except in Barbadoes. There continues to be a fair sale for New Orleans at even figures. There is no sale for syrups.

FISH-The lack of fresh fish is the feature of the market, this, and almost a bare market in pickled herring, throws the demand on other lines. Dry fish show no change in price. In cod there is ample stock, but pollock are scarce. Smoked herring have fallen off in price and continue easy. The season for haddies is about over. It has not been a very large one. A few halibut continue to be received. We quote as follows : Large and medium dry cod, \$3.70 to \$3.80 ; small, \$2.50 to \$2.60 ; pickled shad, \$4.50 to \$5, as to quality ; haddies, 5c. per lb.; smoked herring, 8 to 9c.; fresh haddock and cod, 21/2c.; boneless fish, 4 to 5c.; pollock, \$2.35 to \$2.45 per 100 ; pickled herring, \$2 to \$2.25 per half bbl.; bloaters, 6oc.; kippers, \$1.50; smelts, 5c; Shelburne, \$4.50 to \$4.75; frozen herring, \$1 to \$1.25 per 100; frozen cod, 21/2c.; halibut, IIC.

PROVISIONS — In pickled meats, while prices are firmly held, there is very light sale. For business here local cured have the chief demand. In smoked meats high prices curtail sale, and the local curing trade do the business instead of the wholesale grocer. Lard took quite a sharp advance this week. There are fair stocks.

FLOUR, FEED AND MEAL - Business is quiet. Flour shows quite a range in price, but quotations keep low. Dealers are light buyers. Oats are rather higher, and oatmeal tends firmer. Cornmeal has steady sale at unchanged prices. Local market is easy. Beans are firm at full figures, but show little life. These are light stocks here. Hay, while higher, is rather dull in local market. Seeds, which are large sellers in this market, are having considerable attention. We quote : Manitoba flour, \$4.50 to \$4.70; best Ontario, \$3.80 to \$4.00; medium, \$3.60 to \$3.75; oatmeal, \$3.85 to \$3.90; cornmeal, \$2.20 to \$2.25; middlings, \$21 to \$22; oats, 38 to 40c.; hand-picked beans, \$1.90 to \$1.95; prime, \$1.75 to \$1.80; yellow-eye beans, \$2.25 to \$2.45; split peas, \$3.90 to \$4.00 ; round, \$3.25 to \$3.40 ; pot barley, \$3.75 to \$3.85 ; hay, \$9 to \$9.50; timothy seed, American, \$1.50.

ST. JOHN NOTES.

Mr. Geo. L. Barbour has been confined to his house during the week through illness.

Mr. W. H. Fowler starts his new cornmeal and flour mill this week, It is the finest mill ever erected in our Province.

Last Friday saw the highest tide in our harbor for years. A number of the wholesale grocers on the wharves suffered, but the loss was light.

It is with deep regret THE CANADIAN GROCER reports the severe illness of the collector of this port, Mr. J. R. Ruel. In his official position, extending over very many years, Mr. Ruel has given universal satisfaction.

It is with the greatest pleasure we heard, during the week, of the complete recovery of Mr. T. S. Simes, the head of our large Brown & Brush concern. He has been away taking special treatment during the last few months.

THE BOOKKEEPER'S SALARY.

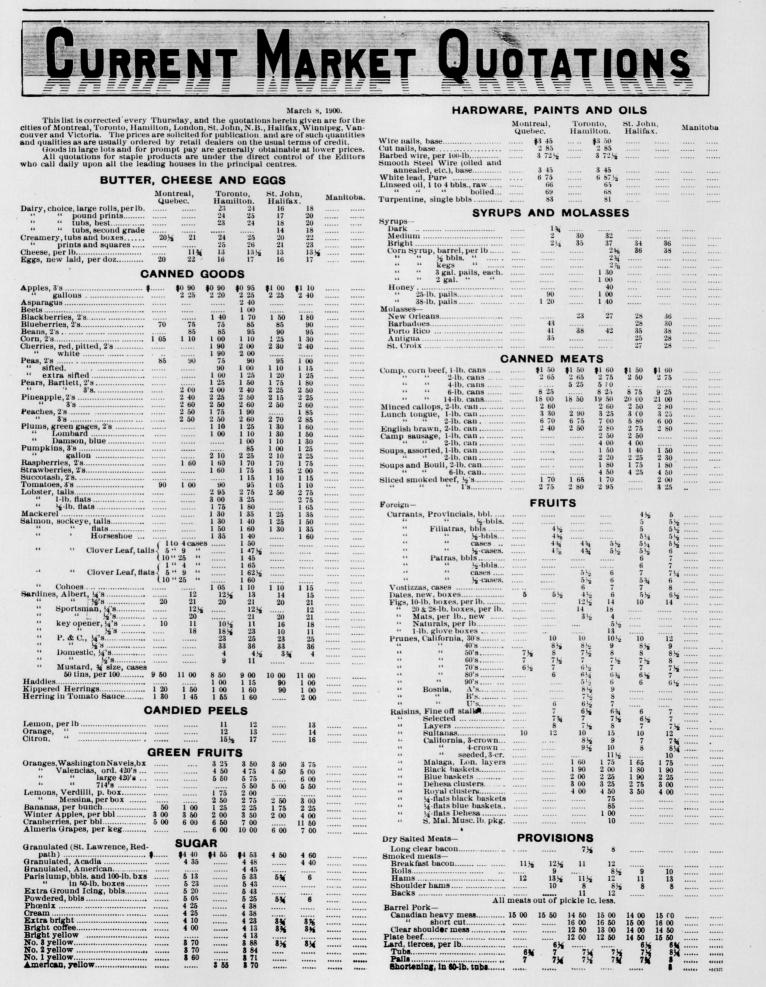
A newspaper calling for "a first-class bookkeeper at \$3 a week" drew forth, according to an exchange, the following answer, the only one attracted by the munificent salary:

"I am a young man, 37 years of age, having had a business experience of 23 years, being connected with the United States Embassy at Madagascar, and feel. confident, if you will give me a trial, I can prove my worth to you. I am not only an expert bookkeeper, proficient steneographer and typewriter, excellent operator, and erudite college graduate, but have several other accomplishments which might make me desirable. I am an experienced snowshoveler, a first-class peanut roaster, have some knowledge of removing superfluous hair and clipping puppy dogs' ears, have a medal for reciting 'Curfew Shall Not Ring To-night,' am a skillful chiropodist and practical farmer : can also cook, take care of horses, crease trousers, open oysters, and repair umbrellas. Being possessed of great physical beauty, I would not only be useful, but would be ornamental as well, lending to the sacred precincts of your office that delightful artistic charm that a Satsuma vase or stuffed billy-goat would. As to salary, I would feel I was robbing the widow and swiping the spongecake from the orphan if I was to take advantage of your munificence by accepting the too fabulous sum of \$3 per week, and I would be entirely willing to give you my services for less, and by accepting \$1.37 per week would give you an opportunity of not only increasing your donation to the church, pay your butcher and keep up your life insurance, but also to found a home for indigent fly-paper salesmen and endow a free bed in the cat home."

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. J. A. Stewart, Exeter, was in Toronto on Tuesday.

Mr. J. H. Magor, of Frank Magor & Co., Montreal, is now on his usual spring trip through the west, booking orders for opening of navigation for the various lines represented.





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MANITOBA MARKETS. WINNIPEG, March 5, 1900.

B USINESS is somewhat quiet among retailers, but fairly active and increasing among wholesale men. There is still a good deal of complaint as to collections. Some of the difficulty is, no doubt, attributable to the fact that farmers bought land so extensively last summer. This has locked up a great deal of ready money and as the movement of wheat has been slow and the prices low, money is correspondingly scarce. The new Produce Exchange makes haste slowly, as the organization is not yet fully completed. It is hoped by another week that something in the nature of progress can be reported.

WHEAT—There can scarcely be said to have been a wheat market the past week everthing has been so low and lifeless. There have been few buyers and fewer sellers, as holders are still hoping for better values. The price remained at 65c. all the fore part of the week, but dropped to $64\frac{1}{2}$ with $64\frac{3}{4}c$. as an outside figure at closing on Saturday. There are no deliveries in the country to speak of.

FLOUR — Business is slow and prices without change: Hugarian, \$1.75; Glenora, \$1.65; Manitoba strong bakers', \$1.40; XXXX, \$1.00; Lake of the Woods' patent, \$1.85; strong bakers', \$1.65; Medora, \$1.40; XXX, \$1.20.

CEREALS-Oats have advanced in price. presumably owing to increased demand for army horse fodder. The price is now too high for local mills to run and compete with the price of American meal coming in, and Ogilvies have shut down for the present. The millers are again complaining of the tariff arrangements, which allow American meal in at such a low figure. It is impossible to compete with it, except when oats are at a very low figure. The price of rolled oats has stiffened slightly, and \$1.70 to \$1.75 is quoted. Split peas are firm at \$2.50. Barley is quiet, but firm, at \$2.25, with \$3.25 for pearl. Beans are \$2.20 straight for choice, and there is every indication of further advances.

CURED MEATS—This market is firm, and the volume of trade good for the season. Last week's prices stand.

BUTTER—There is, as yet, no creamery butter to be had. In dairy, the supply is increasing, and the demand is very steady. Fancy fresh dairy is worth 18 to 20c.; separator-made brick, 20 to 21c., and fresh tub butter, 17 to 18c.

CHEESE—There is a very limited supply of cheese on this market, and the prices rule very firm at 14c. for small and $13\frac{1}{2}c$. for large.

EGGS-The supply has again fallen off,

and eggs are very scarce. Dealers offer 22c. for fresh case eggs, less express.

FISH—Lent having opened fish is in more active demand. The market is well stocked both with fresh, frozen and smoked and dried. Ordinary boneless fish $5\frac{1}{4}$ c.; crated 5-lb. boxes, $6\frac{1}{4}$ c.; quail on toast, $5\frac{1}{4}$ c.; pure cod in bricks, 7c.; crated in 5-lb. boxes, $7\frac{1}{4}$ c.; whole cod, $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.; small smoked herrings, 16c. per box, Labrador herring in $\frac{1}{2}$ -barrels, \$4.

CURED MEATS—Market is very firm with still further advances anticipated. Stocks here in the city on consignment are being offered for sale with the evident intention to close them out. Consignees seem to think there is more money in straight sales or export trade. Prices are about as follows : Ox tongue, \$9 per case ; pigs feet, \$3 ; brawn 25., \$2.40 ; potted goods ½ s., \$1.20 ; corned beef 25., \$3.

CANNED GOODS - Situation continues peculiar. Goods are offering more freely, especially peas, tomatoes and some corn, but prices show no deterioration. Tomatoes have been advanced from 10 to 15c. per case, but according to eastern prices even this advance is not sufficient to even the cost of laying them down at the present time. Tomatoes are quoted at \$2.30, \$2.35 and \$2.40 per case according to brand. Californian canned fruits have advanced sharply, the average being about 50 per cent. No reason is assigned for this, but dealers asking jobbers for prices during last week were quoted advances that in some cases actually showed a 60 per cent. advance. The consequence is that Canadian packs are selling in preference to the Californian goods. The retail market has so far remained unchanged.

COFFEE—Rios are higher and very firm. Stocks in this city are not heavy, and, owing to the advance in price, are not likely to be increased at the present. No. 5 Rio is quoted at $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{3}{4}$ c. Javas and Mochas are normal.

DRIED FRUITS—Market firm but quiet, not many heavy sales being effected. Sultanas are low in price, and there is little demand, although the quality is good. Malaga stocks are much reduced, but the demand from this on for the next few months will not be large. In evaporated fruits, Californians are slow sellers, and prices are without change. Evaporated apples are cheap and offering very freely, but few sales have been made. Dried continue too high for any business, except of the most limited character, to be done; in fact, dealers feel there will have to be a slump in dried apples. The prices are: Evaporated, 8½C.; dry, 7½C.

RICE—Japan is firm, and there is no doubt the crop is short. Stocks in this city are not heavy, but are probably equal to the demand. Very little change is yet noted in China or Siam, but, no doubt, before long they will advance in sympathy with Japan.

SUGARS—No change, and market is quiet. Granulated, 5 ¼ c.; yellow, 4 ¼ c.

SYRUPS—Are a shade higher, with fair business.

PAPER-Has again advanced slightly.

WOODENWARE—Prices are very high. Owing to the increased demand for paper, wood is being used for pulp, instead of woodenware. Butter trays have advanced 25c. per 100, and in all kinds of these goods the advances run from 5 to 20 per cent.

SALAD QIL—Has advanced in sympathy with olives, which are scarce, and no stocks will arrive until open water.

GREEN FRUITS—Business is decidedly improving, and there is more demand for Californian fruits. Apples, oranges, lemons, Californian grape fruit are all without change in price, but in good demand.

NOTES.

Mr. R. H. Climie, the well-known representative of Gordon, McKay & Co., will take a month's vacation in California.

The Union Commercial Travelers are making strenuous efforts to increase their membership. The grand council meets in Duluth in June.

Mr. Marshall, district manager of the Money-Weight Scale Co., Dayton, Ohio, was in town last week. The Winnipeg agency, which was formerly managed from Chicago, has been transferred to the Minneapolis office, of which Mr. Marshall is the chief.

CANADIAN PRODUCTS WANTED.

The following were among the inquiries relating to Canadian trade received at the Canadian Government Offices in London recently:

Inquiry is made for names of firms in Canada manufacturing furniture for export; also for firms who manufacture tallow and grease for export.

An important London house, doing a large commission business in Canadian products, is desirous of corresponding with exporters of wood pulp evaporated apples, tinned salmon, etc.

An inquiry comes from Denmark for the names of two or three good Canadian firms that would be likely to interest themselves in the introduction of modern high-class dairy machinery and plant, cooling apparatus, etc.

The names of the firms inquiring can be secured on application to the editor of THE CANADIAN GROCER.

The Frost & Wood Co., Limited, of Smith's Falls, Ont., sent their first consignment of agricultural machinery for this season across the ocean last week. The shipment was made to Hamburg, Germany.

HINTS TO BUYERS.

Contributors are requested to send news only, not puffs of goods they handle, or the arrival of standard goods that everyone has in stock, or that they are offering goods at close figures, or that they have had an unusually large sale this season.

CHAPUT, FILS & CIE., Montreal, have about 300 boxes of table raisins • that they are clearing out under cost. This is a chance that the trade does not get very often.

"Kiji" Japan can be procured only from Lucas, Steele & Bristol.

Ask T. H. Smith & Co. for quotations on good dairy butter. They are buyers.

Postum cereal and grape nuts are finding a ready market with W. H. Gillard & Co.

The Eby, Blain Co., Limited, quote specially low prices on prime and choice evaporated apples.

W. H. Gillard & Co. are offering a special line of mixed pickles in bottles to retail at Ioc., packed in bbls.

The Digby chickens offering by Lucas, Steele & Bristol are good sellers; two dozen only in case, to retail at Ioc.

T. Kinnear & Co. have just taken into stock a shipment of French prunes (small sizes), in 25-lb. boxes,

Ralston breakfast food, Ralston barley ; also postum cereal, have been added to Lucas, Steele & Bristol's stock.

T. H. Smith & Co. have a large shipping order for good dairy butter, and ask those having any to correspond with them.

The "Crown" celery salt and pepper salt, in fancy shaker tops, to retail at 10c., may be had from Lucas, Steele & Bristol.

Choice Californian evaporated peaches, ruby and silver prunes and fancy evaporated apricots are offered at close prices by The Eby Blain Co., Limited.

E. D. Marceau, Montreal, says that he is selling quite a large quantity of tea, far more than he expected during this quiet season. He says that " quality " and " price " are always bound to tell.

A carload of "Southern Belle" New Orleans molasses is in transit for The Eby, Blain Co., Limited, and is due to arrive in a few days.

The "Salada" Tea Co. have a shipment of green Ceylons on ss. Maria, which is now overdue. They hope, however, to have them in store within a few days, when they will be able to fill back orders.

A full assortment of canned fruits, all leading brands is in stock with The Eby Blain Co., Limited, to which they invite attention of close buyers.

The assortment of fish in stock with W. H. Gillard & Co. is large, comprising Labrador and No. 1 split herrings in bbls. and 1/2 bbls. ; mackerel, in kitts ; Labrador salmon, in kitts; and all kinds of boneless fish and boned and skinned cod.

Some choice values in Indian and Cevlon teas, bought at lowest market point, are offered by The Eby, Blain Co., Limited.

TO BUILD A NEW TOWN.

AMES HUNTER, grocer, etc., Barrow Bay, Ont., and of Kyle & Hunter, hardware dealers, Wiarton, Ont., and withal, one of Wiarton's most enterprising citizens, is making arrangements to create a boom in the little village of Oxenden, whereby its business will be largely increased in value, and its present and future citizens greatly benefited. Last fall Mr. Hunter bought the Pettman water-power there, and considerable of the property. He secured the services of a competent civil engineer, who took levels, made surveys and estimated the power which could be generated. The result has exceeded Mr. Hunter's sanguine expectations, and he is now preparing to make practical use of his new possession. One of the first things to be done will be the establishment of a firstclass flour mill, which will be done at once.

Power is ample for other industries and Mr. Hunter contemplates the establishment of a woollen mill and some class of wood-work . ing industry. Besides this a large general store carrying a stock of all classes of merchandise will be opened; a good blacksmith shop and several other establishments are in contemplation. This will make Oxenden an enterprising suburb of Wiarton, and with the establishment of the beet sugar industry, which factory will be located between Wiarton and Oxenden, the latter place will become a very desirable location for residences, and this being the case a trolley line between the two places is quite within the near probabilities -- and Mr. Hunter can furnish the power to move the cars. When this is accomplished a lawyer, doctor and undertaker is all that will be necessary to made the new town up to date." -Wiarton Canadian, March 2.

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John Blanchard has bought out the flour and feed business of A. D. Murchison, Cornwall.

The John Campbell Flour Mills Co., Limited, St. Thomas, Ont., has been incorporated.



QUEEN CITY TABLETS

WASHING EASY ...

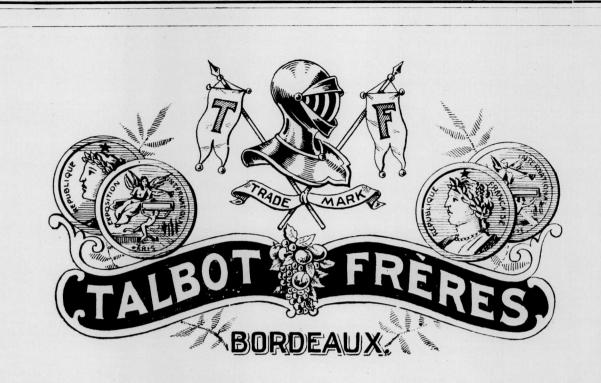
DIAN GROCER, Toronto.

Half the labor in half the time, and no rubbing to wear out the clothes, bette and cleaner washing with a soft smooth finish that makes ironing easier, and the articles keep clean and wear longer. For sale by Grocers, Druggists, and General Stores

QUEEN CITY OIL COMPANY, Limited

SAMUEL ROGERS, President.

TORONTO, ONT.



Talbot Freres' Extra Shelled Walnuts. Cases, 55 lb., 16 1/2 c.

: WALNUTS : :

Grenoble, Bordeaux. Bordeaux.

6

" Marbot." "Couronne."

"Pure Mayette." Bales, 220 lb., 13c. Sacks, 110 lb., 91/2 c. Sacks, 110 lb., 8c.

31

SHELLED ALMONDS. W. C. BEVAN & CO.

Valencia, Jordan, Jordan,

"Bull Brand." Boxes, 28 lb., 24c.

"Horse Brand." Boxes, 28 lb., 25c. "Bear Brand." Boxes, 28 lb., 32 1/2 c.

HUDON, HEBERT & CIE. MONTREAL.

Ogilvie's Hungarian Ogilvie's Glenora....

All BAKERS and GROCERS handling this Flour exclusively are making money.

Superior Quality Always Good

CALIFORNIA'S ORANGE WEALTH.

HE Californian orange season is at its height in January. In that month, to quote The San Francisco Argonaut, the orchards of the south are alive with pickers, and the fruit is being packed into thousands of cars and hurried to the East, where a good market awaits. The yield this year is the greatest ever known in the history of the industry, and the demand and prices the strongest and best. The total for 1899-1900 will probably be 14,000 carloads, perhaps 14,500, against 13,000 for the year before. Even this excludes the product of the northern citrus belt, which would increase the output by about 500 carloads. Statistics at best makes dry reading, those relating to the orange crop possess a peculiar interest, showing as they do a steady increase that has added much to the wealth of California and makes for the future a promise beyond intelligent estimate.

In 1890 the entire product was 4,016 carloads. The figures have grown year by year with scarcely any exception, although the season of 1893-4 was a shade less prosperous than that of 1892 93 had been, and 1895-96 did not quite come up to 1894-95. With these exceptions there has been a steady and remarkably rapid increase, the jump from 1896 97 to 1897-98 having been the difference between 7,350 carloads and 13,000. And yet, with all this, the orange industry may fairly be said to be still in its infancy. The crop this year will be worth, in round numbers, \$4,600,000, of which \$2,600,000 will go to the transporta. tion companies. What may be realized by the middlemen is, of course, a matter of speculation. For the growers to realize a profit of \$150 per acre net is not uncommon, while the returns from the older orchards are often from \$350 to \$375. As in all investments, there is the element of danger, but in California it is at a minimum. In the winter of 1892-93 the crop brought less than the cost of carrying it to market; and in 1895 96 there were killing frosts, sufficient in severity to injure the fruit, but doing no damage to the trees.

The orange-producing belt of California includes the counties of Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, Orange, San Diego, Santa Barbara and Ventura. Added to this is the foothill region skirting the Sierras. In this principal belt, there are now 48,000 acres. The bearing trees in Southern California number 2,072,400, and the nonbearing trees 1,227,300, but, as the latter will soon be productive, it is easy to see the time when the output will amount to 27,000 carloads and the income be \$10,000,000. The capital invested is already about \$44,-000,000. While oranges were first grown by the monks at San Gabriel Mission as long ago as 1804, the present industry is all of recent growth. It was in 1870 that John Wolfskill planted the first orchard in California. Land adapted to the purpose of the orange orchardist went from a valuation of \$30 per acre to \$600, and a single tree that once could have been procured from the nursery for 10c. reached a valuation of \$1.60. Of course, in being brought to its present stage of development, orange-growing was attended by many costly experiments. Fortunes have been sunk, but fortunes have been made, and, from the lessons of experience, the industry has been placed on a secure footing. To-day, owing to favorable conditions not prevailing in Florida, and to reasonable protection, California is practically without a rival as a producer of the luscious orange.

A cider press is being installed in the Rublee Fruit Co.'s warehouse, Brandon, Man.

CEYLON GREEN TEA FOR AMERICA.

Encouraged by the success they have made with black teas in America, the planters of Ceylon have been experimenting in order to produce a green tea—pure, uncolored and unfermented—to compete with the so called pure Japan teas.

Samples have been coming over for several months for examination by our experts, and in nearly every case the reports of the experts have been highly favorable, and to the effect that the teas are clean and free from adulteration and coloring matter (which Japans are not), and in body and strength are far superior to Japan teas. This greater strength (notwithstanding it makes the the teas more economical) is an obstacle, according to some of the experts, as consumers in drawing the tea will use as much as they do of Japans, and therefore find the cup much too strong. But common sense in the end must prevail and show them that to obviate this objection they have only to put less tea in the pot.

Several small lots of Ceylon greens, made after the manner of the most approved samples, have arrived and have been eagerly purchased, and at present the demand is in excess of the supply.

Some distributers in New York raise the objection that grocers, finding these teas clean and uncolored, will not take them, as their customers, having been accustomed to Japans, judge by the appearance of the leaf. A cup test, however, will convince the most skeptical of the superiority of the cleanly, uncolored green teas of Ceylon.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

T. Morrison has purchased Morrison Bros.' general store stock in Boissevain, Man., and will carry on the business under the style of T. Morrison & Co.

DUNN'S PURE MUSTARDS

GIVE UNBOUNDED SATISFACTION.

The reason is-They are profitable to dealers and satisfying to consumers.

There is no better trade. winner than a good article - Sell your customers Blue Ribbon Ceylon Jea address orders to 12 Front St. East Joronto and they will receive prompt attention

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

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66 T TONESTY may be the best policy," said the Boston drummer, as he pulled out a hand mirror to see if his necktie had shifted a hair's breadth from true, "but I don't think I shall practise it any more. I had a little adventure in Buffalo last week which rather set me against honesty.

"I was going along Main street, when I found an old pocketbook containing a two-dollar bill. I judged the outfit belonged to some poor person, and in the goodness of my heart, I stepped into a newspaper office and paid 40 cents for an advertisement. Next day I had fifteen callers, about half of whom were women, and every one of them declared herself the owner of the lost money.'

"But fourteen of them must have lied," was suggested.

"Yes, the whole fifteen were liars and frauds," replied the drummer. "One woman gave me such a minute description of the pocketbook that I felt sure she must be the owner and I handed her \$1.60. She wouldn't have it. She insisted that if I hadn't picked up the money someone else would-someone who would have advertised for nothing -and she made such a

fuss over it that I was glad to throw in the 40 cents and get rid of her. About four hours later the real owner appeared. It was a woman, and when satisfied that I had given the money to the wrong party, I offered her a dollar. She wouldn't take it. Then I tried the \$1.60 dodge, and she threatened to have me arrested. She even had the cheek to say that I ought to include the 40 cents I had paid for the advertising."

"But you gave her back her \$2?"

"Her \$2 and 50 cents more. When she couldn't get 40 cents for the advertising she set up a claim of 50 cents for the pocketbook, which wasn't worth a nickle. I got mad and defied her, but when she came back with a lawyer, I thought best to pay it. I also gave her 10 cents for street car fare."

"It's a wonder the lawyer didn't try to get a fee out of you."

"He not only tried, but he got it. Yes sir. I felt it best to pay him \$3 to close the case and get it off my hands, but I'm not feeling perfectly safe yet. Next time I go back there they may arrest me for swear. ing. Honesty is a beautiful attribute gentlemen, a beautiful attribute, but I have dumped it out of my sample trunks and go through with a side line.'

RULES OF A BUYING POOL.

THE following is the full text of an agreement arrived at by a number of retail grocers in Kansas City who have organized a buying pool :

We, the undersigned retail grocers of Kansas City, Kas., do hereby agree among ourselves that we will put \$50 each into a common fund, to be used for the purpose of buying goods in large quantities. We further agree to live up to the following rules, to-wit :

Rule I-We agree to elect from among our number, by ballot, one person who shall do the buying, without compensation, for all, and who shall give a good bond. The cost of procuring bond to be shared by us all equally,

Rule 2-Any goods bought shall be divided among us in such quantities as may be ordered by each of us from time to time, and the cost to each of us shall be actual cost and no more, and no preference or difference or rebate shall be allowed to any one of us.

Rule 3-We agree to meet once each week to arrange selling prices, to hand in our orders for future purchases, and to transact any and all business which may come up.

Rule 4-We agree that all goods bought through this arrangement shall be sold by each of us at such a price as is mutually agreed upon at our meetings from time to time, and that we will not cut the price

Rule 5-If any subscriber shall persistently violate this agreement by cutting the price on goods bought under this plan his \$50 shall at once be returned to him, and he shall be excluded from further participation in this buying together



Millar's There are other brands, but none so good as Paragon Cheese

SECOND TO NONE

Your customers know it, appreciate it, and will have no other. Put up by-

The T. D. MILLAR PARAGON CHEESE CO., INGERSOLL, ONTARIO.

Agents-Frank Magor & Co., Montreal.

A. E. Richards & Co., Hamilton. Joseph Carman, Winnipeg

CANNED GOODS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY.

A T a joint meeting of the different canned goods associations of the United United States in Detroit last week the following paper by Mr. A. Brakeley was read :

What I have to say will relate chiefly to such sales as depend upon the crops involved being grown in the future. I claim that in sales of this kind the proverbial uncertainty as to the crop results is so great that the packer is not under obligation to assume the risk involved. But if he does assume it, he should undoubtedly go through with it, but it is a very reckless undertaking at the best, in which the delivery of 100 per cent. on his contract may compel him to seek settlement with his creditors at 50, or less.

Also, there can be no question but that the jobber may refuse to place his order without a guarantee of full delivery. And that the packer has equal right to refuse is equally clear. But when the jobbers undertake to combine and insist upon an ironclad form of absolute guarantee of full delivery, involving the demand that the packer shall stand between them and the dispensations of the Almighty, under heavy penalties, it is time for us to consider whether our arm is strong enough to justify the undertaking.

In this connection let us look at the form of contract recommended by the New York and Philadelphia Wholesale Grocers' Associations, which, I understand, will be presented to this convention for our consideration.

The clause allowing each party to play fast and loose as to the one-fourth of the amount of the contract would work about this way. The packer, having bound himself under heavy penalty to make full delivery, would naturally plant greater acreage than otherwise, in order to make himself surely safe. If, then, there is a generally good crop, and the market breaks 10 per cent. below the contract price, the jobber would hasten to throw 25 per cent. back on the packer's hands. Then, with the large surplus he would naturally have under these conditions, he would be loaded down with probably at least half his pack on a broken market. Let this be general (as it sometimes is) and it would not only crush the packer in many cases, but also seriously affect the value of the jobbers' holdings.

If, on the other hand, crops were short and there was a general short delivery and prices went up, as frequently occurs, it is true the packer might cancel one fourth and get the benefit of the advance on that much, less 10 per cent., but, unfortunately for him, the conditions which caused higher prices cut him short in his pack, and he not only has none over the positive 75 per cent. to sell, but may be short on the absolutely guaranteed part, and have 50c. a case or more to pay the jobber on that. This clause, therefore, seems to be a clear game of "heads I win, tails you lose" against the packer—a mere gambling device, in which the packer is sure to lose.

Another clause requires full and absolute guarantee of the delivery of 75 per cent. under heavy penalty, except if his factory is totally destroyed, so as to prevent delivery, he is entirely released. That exception is perfectly right, as far as it goes. But if his factory is destroyed at such time as to allow only a partial delivery, why should he not be proportionately released? That would seem to follow. Then, if the destruction of his factory should release him, why does not the destruction of his crops release him? Fire or explosion might come through his own fault, but who can prevent destruction or damage to the crop by flood, or drought. or hail, or frost, or lice, or blight? I claim, Mr. President, that the clause requiring the packer to guarantee against such conditions is not only unreasonable, unjust and destructive of the business, but also inconsistent with itself.

But it is claimed that the jobber cannot sell and guarantee full delivery unless it is guaranteed to him. That is true. But it is equally true of the packer. The farmer is too wise to guarantee, and nobody else can unless you organize an insurance company for this purpose, which, by the way, might be a good idea. Surely, if any insuring against nature is to be done, somebody must pay for it.

One of the most peculiar features of this form of contract is this: If the packer's crop is so damaged as to compel short delivery he must pay damages to the jobber, but if prevented from delivering by destrucrion of his factory he is released. Under this rule, conditions might easily arise in many cases where he might find it cheaper to let his factory be destroyed rather than pay the damage claimed. A rule that prepares the way for such results is hardly to be recommended.

Without doubt the right place to locate the burdens that come because of short crops is with consumers at large. It is proverbially true that the Dispenser of all things sends His rain and sunshine upon all, so that when the earth brings forth abundantly, all alike enjoy the bounty. It is but fit, then, that when she withholds her increase all should be willing to endure their share of the hardship. This would be accomplished by all-round pro rate delivery, in such cases, to jobbers and through them to retailers. But if any retailer wanted a guaranteed full delivery let him pay such an additional price as will justify it. Nobody expects to have his house or goods insured for nothing, neither should he expect to be protected against nature without cost. Abraham Lincoln said, "right si might and must prevail." This is right; and if such a system is undertaken with unanimity it will succeed, and it will be infinitely better than to attempt to place a burden where it does not belong.

The suggestion of arbitration in cases of difference is in harmony with the advancing spirit of the age, but it is not yet clear that it would be wise to adopt the system arbitrarily. To recommend it is well, but better leave every man free to decide for himself as to its applicability in his own particular case.

WANT A FREIGHT BOAT SERVICE.

An informal and hasty gathering of business men conferred with John George, reeve of Port Elgin, regarding the best means of securing transportation facilities with which the towns on this shore may cater to the Algoma trade. There is likely to be a large increase of trade in the North-Western section of Ontario because of large public works in progress on the Algoma Central and Rainy River railways. This trade is worth looking after, but without a line of freighters the ports along this shore cannot compete with the Georgian Bay ports which are well supplied with carrying facilities. There will be a great demand for hay, grain, meats, fruit, butter, eggs, cheese and many other products which our farms produce.

Various proposals were made, but the purchase of a vessel was deemed the surest way to not only get the required facilities but to keep them. Against this there is the difficulty of raising sufficient capital in the towns interested and the prospective difficulty of running the line without creating local jealousies among the different towns.

The arrangement arrived at was that Mr. George should interview the business men of Port Elgin and Southampton and that Goderich and Sarnia be interested in the scheme, so that a joint meeting at a central point might be arranged for.—Kincardine Review, February 22.

The Brighton Canning Co. is adding an extensive building for the purpose of canning corn, peas and small fruits.

A cannery is being erected by the St. Mungo Canning Co. on the water lot adjoining its present premises, New Westminster, B.C.

411

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Sulphur Matches.

Until the South-African War is ended we shall voluntarily tax ourselves half a cent on every gross of boxes of Sulphur Matches we sell from 1st February, 1900, and will give the amount so raised to the Canadian Patriotic Fund on behalf of the Canadian Volunteers at the front or to help those whom any of them may have left behind at home who may be in need of help or comforts.

The E. B. Eddy Co., Limited, Hull

With branches at Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, Winnipeg, London, Kingston, Vancouver, Victoria, St. John's, Nfld.

THE PRESERVATION OF EGGS.

T the instance of the Poultry Society of Saxony an interesting competition has been held as regards the preservation of eggs. The eggs had to be handed in before May 1, and were to be kept six months. As the main result of the competition, says the Copenhagen correspondent of The London Grocer, it seems certain that preserving with water-glass is the best, the cheapest, and the most convenient method. The competition comprised two sections : the first for eggs intended for confectioners, general cooking purposes, etc.; and the second for well kept, clean eggs, which should be readily salable for ordinary purposes. Not one of the 150 competing eggs was rotten at the examination after the lapse of six months. In the first section there were three entries, and the eggs that were awarded first prize were treated in the following manner :

The eggs were first gently knocked against one another, so as to ascertain that they had no cracks. From 25 to 30 eggs were then placed in a sieve and dripped with warm melted lard; when the eggs had been removed from the sieve and the lard coating had cooled, they were submerged in a solution of water-glass. For 600 eggs, 6 lb. of water glass, dissolved in some 8 gals. of water, were used. The cost of this method amounted to about $\frac{2}{3}$ d. per score, and the taste of both the yolk and white was irreproachable. There was no loss of weight.

As regards the eggs awarded second prize, the yolk was good, but the white had become somewhat reddish. The taste, however, was all right. The eggs had been placed five minutes in a 20 per cent. solution of vitriol of iron, to which had been added $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. tannin soluble in water. The eggs were then rinsed with water, dried, and kept as might be ordinary eggs. The loss of weight was slight, and the cost was about the same as in the previous case— $\frac{2}{3}$ d. per 20 eggs. The third entry meived no prize. The loss of weight was to great, and the yolk and the white had been shaken together. They had been kept in cowhair from a tanyard, and the basket in which the eggs were should be turned every sixth week.

This exhibitor also competed in the second section, but with the like result, as did several other competitors. Some had used strong chemical solutions which had influenced the shell, or methods which necessitated looking after the eggs morning and evening. First prize was awarded to Doctor of Medicine Braune, Dresden. The eggs sent in by this gentleman could not be distinguished from fresh eggs as regards outer and inner appearance, and the taste was very good. The eggs were washed with a brush and kept in an air-tight box, which was filled with a 10 per cent. solution of water-glass which had been renewed once during the six months. There was no loss of weight, and the place where the eggs had been kept had been as warm as 20 deg. Reaumur.

The first-prize taker in the first section secured the second prize in the second section. The eggs were not so beautifully white as those of the first-prize winner, but the inside of the eggs and the taste were irreproachable. The eggs had been 14 days old when preservation began, and had been treated as those from the same competitor that took first prize in the first section, only they had not been dripped with lard, which reduced the cost below 1½d. per score. They had been kept in a cellar in which the temperature had not been above 8 deg. Reaumur. There was no loss of weight.

Third and fourth prizes went to the same exhibitor. As regards the former, the eggs had an irreproachable appearance, and the inside was almost as good as Nos. 1 and 2. He had gradually dissolved three-quarters of a pound of water-glass in about a gallon of water, and when cold poured the solution over the eggs, which stood on the narrow end in a stone jar. He had tied parchment paper over the jar and kept it in a pantry where the temperature had been as much as 18 degrees Reaumur. The eggs had been eight to fourteen days old when the preserving commenced. The fourth-prize eggs were not quite so good as the former in taste ; they had been kept in a solution of salt and lime. Neither Nos. 3 nor 4 had lost any weight.

A CLAM CANNING FACTORY.

B. W. Leeson, Victoria, is establishing a clam canning factory on Quatsin's Sound, on the west coast of Vancouver Island. The clams will be condensed from three pints to half a pound of matter, which will then be potted in the form of a paste. This can be used in the making of soups and in other ways. They will be packed in stone jars instead of in tin ones, as is the case with salmon.

The first shipment will be made some time in March, and the first pack will sell for 25c. a jar. The output of the factory at first will be 10 cases a day, or about 250 jars, the factory labor being strictly performed by white men. The British, as well as the Canadian, market is looked to for taking the goods.

Martin & Martin are starting as wholesale fruiterers in Chatham, Ont.

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TOBACCO

POPULARITY is the proof of merit, and no brand of tobacco has ever achieved popularity so quickly as CI

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EMPIRE costs you only 36 cents, and pays a good profit.

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42 Years.

42 years is a long time to maintain one position in the Starch business in Canada, namely—at the head During that time competition has invited a lowering of prices at the expense of quality, but we believed then, and believe now, that "quality" in Starch, as in everything else, is the corner-stone of a successful business.

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identified with the Starch business of Canada that the names have become household words. It is your privilege of course to experiment with "new things," but it costs money and loses trade for you. The housekeepers of Canada have confidence in the names "Edwardsburg" and "Benson"-42 years have proved it with

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Edwardsburg Starch Co., Limited Cardinal, Ont. ESTABLISHED 1858. Montreal, Que.

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 Excelator Blend
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 12
 12

 Robinson's Patent Barley, ½ lb. tins.
 125
 Raspberry, Strawberry, Red Currant, Pineapple.

 ""
 1lb. tins.
 225
 1-lb. glass jars, 2 doz, in case, per doz \$1 00

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 Groats, ½ lb. tins.
 125
 5-lb. tin pails, 8 pails in crate, per lb.
 0 065½

 INDURATED FIBRE WARE.
 100.52
 30-lb. ""
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 THE E. B. EDDY CO.

CLOTHES PINS

BOECKH BROS. & CO.

2 oz. Bottles 1 oz. " Per gallon Per pound

½ pail, 6 qt
""" 3. 9 50 Fibre Butter Tubs (30 lbs) 3 80 Nests of 3. 2 85 Keelers No. 4. 8 00 "" 5. 7 00 "" 5. 6 00 "" 7. 5 00 Milk Pans. 2 65
Handy Dish

2 oz. Bottles 1 80	JAMS AND JELLIES.
1 oz. " 1 20	SOUTHWELL'S GOODS. per doz.
Per gallon	Frank Magor & Co., Agents.
	Orange Marmalade
2 02. Alternative 21 00 8 02. 36 00 36 00 1 1b. 36 00 36 00 1 02. 36 00 36 00 2 02. 36 00 36 00 2 02. 36 00 36 00 5 02. Square (corked) 36 00 8 02. 72 00 802. 72 00 8 02. glass stop extracts 3 50 8 02. 21 00 20 0 2 02. Round quintessence extracts 2 100 2 02. Round quintessence extracts 2 100 2 03. 7 00 21 00 2 04. 7 00 7 00 2 05. 8 02. 7 00 2 05. 7 00 7 00 2 05. 7 00 7 00 2 05. 7 00 7 00	P. G. JELLY FOWDER. Raspberry, strawberry. orage, lemon, vasilla, pineapple, cherry, calves doct and grape fruit, doct and grape fruit, doct and grape fruit, doct and grape fruit, doct and grape fruit. Benon, white, pink, canary and Kerneline 2 doz. cases, \$100 per doz.

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Raspberry, Strawberry, Red Currant, Pineapple.

Pony size. Imperial, medium Imperial, large... Tumblers... Muge. Pint jars. Quart jars.

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5-lb. boxes, wood or paper, er lb Fancy boxes (36 or 50 sticks) per box "Kinged" 5 lb. boxes, per lb "Acme" Pellets, 5 lb. cans, per can "Acme" Pellets, fancy boxes (40) per box Tar, Licorice and Tolu Wafers, 5 lb.	\$0 40 1 25 0 40 2 00 1 50
Cane, per can Licorice Lozenges, 51b. glass jars "Purity" Licorice, 200 sticks "10 sticks Dulce, large cent sticks, 100 in box	2 00 1 75 1 50 1 45 0 73 0 75
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D. S. F., ¼ lb. tins, per doz. '' ½ lb. tins, '' '' 1 lb. tins, '' Durham, 4 lb. jars, per jar F. D., ¼ lb. tins, per doz '' ½ lb. tins	2 50 5 00 0 75 0 25

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Horseradishper doz., \$1 20 \$175 English Sandwich per doz., \$1 20 \$175 English Sandwich 1 20 175 Mustard (with fine herbs) 1 20 175 Packed in our self-sealing half and one-pound jars, two dozen in a case. English Sandwich Mustard, Mustard (with fine herbs)-Bbls. Half 10-gal. 5-gal. 1-gal. Bbls. Bbl. Kegs. Kegs. Jugs. 50c. 55c. 60c. E5c. 70c.

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PICKLES---STEPHENS'

JONAS' FRENCH MUSTARDS.

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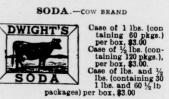
MINCE MEAT. Wethey's Condensed, per gross, net \$10 80 per case of 3 doz., net.... 2 70

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Case of 5c. pkgs (containing 96 pkgs), per box, \$3.00.

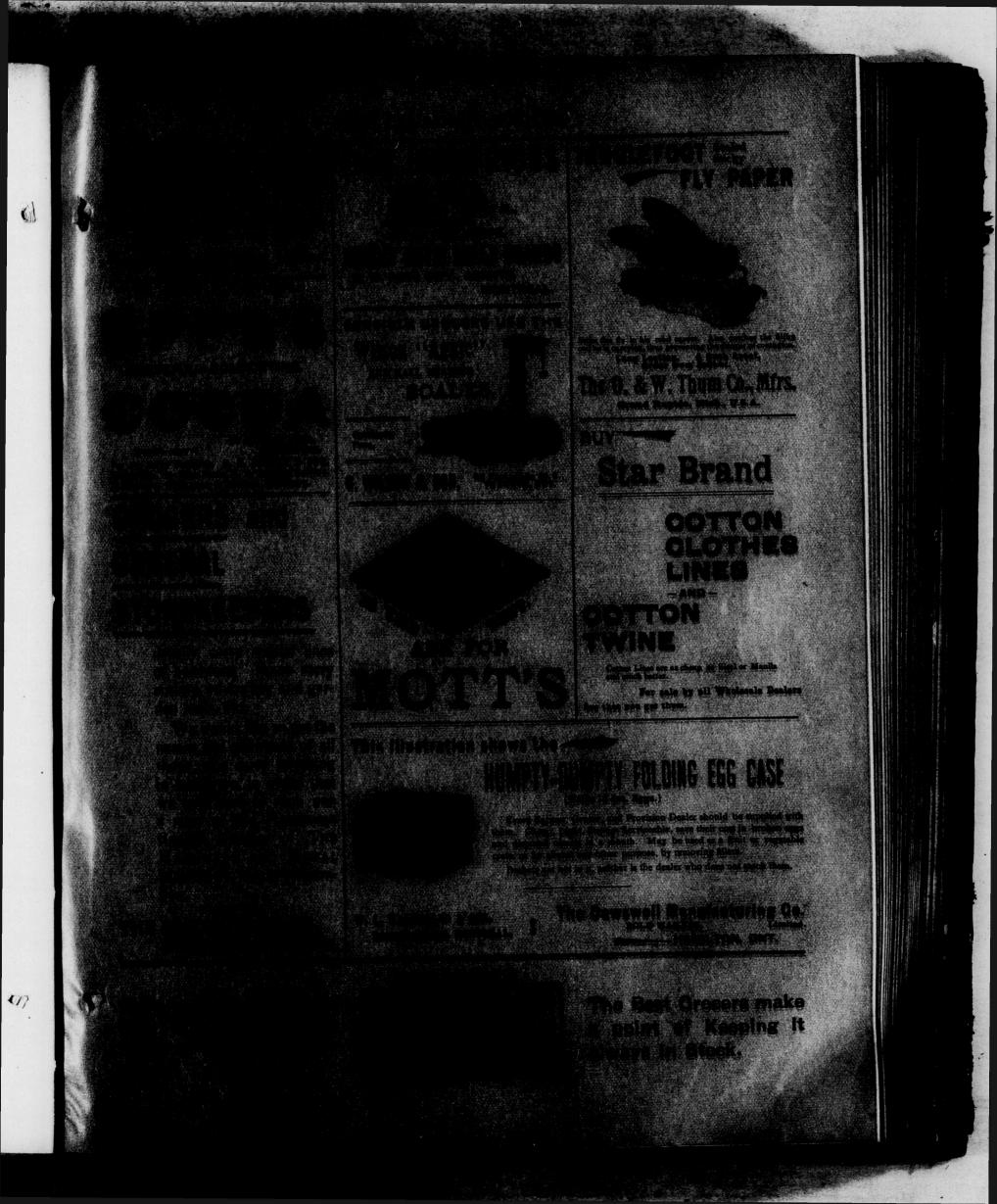
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