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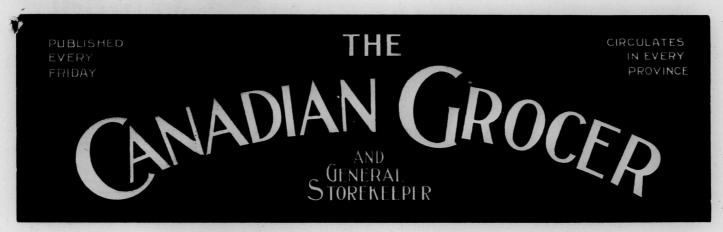
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NO. I

THE GEOGRAPHY OF TEA.

By John McEwan, F. R. G. S.*

of the principal places of production and in most of the important countries of consumption, a personal knowledge of the geographical distribution of the tea plant in growth and of its product in consumption, I put together the results of my experience as a contribution to the sum of commercial geography. This subject is not one of general importance to an International Congress, the areas of production and distribution being so comparatively limited, but it presents certain aspects of interest to the student of geography, and those I propose briefly to deal with.

It is doubtful if we ever shall be able to trace at what period in history an infusion made from the leaves of the tea plant was first introduced as a beverage for domestic consumption, or how it was discovered that those leaves yielded a palatable drink when treated in the now familiar manner. Nor are we ever likely to know definitely when or how the regular cultivation of tea shrubs was adopted in China as an agricultural industry, but it is probable that as our knowledge of China and its history increases. by reason of the developments now taking place there, we may gradually learn more of the past and we may possibly find Cauthentic books dealing with the subject. At present we have little more than myth to go upon, and most of it is not worth treating seriously.

It is claimed that reference can be traced to the use of tea in the writings of a Chinese

TAVING acquired, by travel in several author of about 2700 B.C., but the earliest date that the article may be said to be of interest in connection with commercial geography is when it began to be exported. Even that period is difficult to fix, but during the 8th century A.D., it had become an article of taxable value, and probably soon after that the growing of it was commenced in Japan, although the cultivation of it there as an agricultural product does not seem to have begun till the 13th century.

> The special points relative to the commercial geography of tea, to which I wish to direct attention, may be grouped under three headings:

- I. The principal localities of growth.
- 2. The principal areas of consumption.
- 3. The principal trade routes for transit.
- (I) THE PRINCIPAL LOCALITIES OF GROWTH.

In the popular mind, China still stands as the great producer, and, although reliable statistics of internal production and consumption are difficult to obtain, it is probable, having in view the immense population of that vast empire, and the very general use there of tea, that the Chinese production is, in respect to total quantity, much the most important. But China is no longer regarded as the home of the tea plant. Investigations have fairly and reasonably proved that tea is indigenous to the valleys of Upper Assam, and, proceeding upon the theory that a plant will thrive and develop best in what is its place of origin, the conclusion has been formed that the tea plant of China is merely a debased variety of the indigenous Indian growth.

Probably Manipur was the birthplace of the tea plant, as the variety of tea known by the name of that native state has been the most successful and the most continually in favor with the planters. This state, lying just outside the tropics—an extensive valley with numerous hill-ranges around it. densely clothed with jungle and large timber-seems to have developed those striking characteristics of the Thea Assamica which differentiate it so markedly from Thea Sinensis. In a climate where there is an abundant and fairly well-regulated rainfall and a moist, steamy atmosphere, with a cold, dry season to rest and ripen after growth, the tea plant attained its highest development. Its existence in India and the native states bordering thereupon was unknown, or, at least, unacknowledged. until 1834; but, as the Province of Assam was gradually explored and became developed by the constantly-increasing tea industry, there were found, scattered through it and the adjacent districts, many tracts of indigenous tea. (See note at end.)

Those considerations have given a fairly reasonable basis for the theory that the tea plant made its way gradually eastward along the lower slopes of the mountainous range lying just north of the Tropic of Cancer for some 30 deg. of longitude from the Brahmapootra Valley eastward. At various points of the intervening distance can be found connecting links - say, in Upper Burmah-until tea is found in cultivation in Yunnan, the westernmost province of China. But the tea, which, in the jungles of Assam, is often a tree nine metres and upward in height, has become merely a bush, and so different in its general appearance that the botanists to whom the earlydiscovered specimens of Thea Assamica

^{*}Paper read before The International Geographical Congress, Berlin.



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were submitted may be pardoned for deciding that the latter was not tea at all. The climate and soil of China, though suited to maintain life in the plant, do not induce the rank, quick, vigorous growth which an Indian plantation exhibits during fully half of each year, and, in China, the recovery of the bushes after plucking is much slower. The individual leaves are smaller, and the flavor of the infusion made from these is so absolutely different from the other that even an untrained palate can recognize the contrast.

Minor differences, however, in that respect exist between the teas grown in different districts of the same country, and even between plantations on opposite sides of the same valley or the same hill; situation, soil, elevation, climate and temporary climatic or weather conditions all having a material influence upon both the appearance and the flavor of the manufactured article, and altering, more or less, its characteristics.

From Yunnan, the cultivation of tea doubtless spread eastward and northward, crossing ultimately from the mainland to the Island of Formosa, and, later, to Japan.

Until well on in this century no effort appears to have been made to remove from Mongolian hands the monopoly of the tea production, but when the Honourable East India Company lost, in 1833, their monopoly of the China tea trade, the directors set themselves to ascertain whether or not it was possible to secure for their own territories the supplying of a portion of what had become to them a very material business.

Vigorous, but ill-advised, efforts were made to introduce the cultivation of tea into India, and seeds and plants of the debased China variety were imported. With those came Chinamen and Chinese methods of planting, cultivation and manufacture—much to the detriment of the industry, the following 40 or 50 years being occupied in getting away from everything Chinese, and hrough the costly experience of mistaken

and misdirected effort, the poor planter and investor acquired the excellent methods upon which the Indian tea production is now worked—worked so excellently, indeed, as to have practically destroyed the export trade for certain classes of the tea produce of China. Clearances of jungle were made, including tracts of the indigenous Assam variety not then recognized, and the extensive Province of Assam, with its magnificent waterway, was gradually opened up, the greater part of its area being carefully explored in the light of tea possibilities with a thoroughness that might gratify any geographical society.

Following the success in Assam, tea was planted in various parts of Bengal and other provinces of India, with more or less success until in 1897 the area was officially stated to be equal to 200,000 hectares. The greatest success has been along the line just north of the Tropic of Cancer, in the latitude where the principal part of the Chinese cultivation lay.

So far, reference has been made merely to tea grown either in its natural habitat or in territories to which it may be said to have extended naturally, or by assistance, in a lateral direction.

But, the two largest developments of production, outside of India, China and Japan, have been on the Islands of Ceylon and Java, both lying, as to longitude, in or near what might be termed the tea belt, and about equidistant from the equator, one to the north and the other to the south. In those, the existence of high mountains, heavy rainfalls and climates forcing continuous growth have made the production of tea commercially successful, although on lines materially differing from those followed in both China and India.

Other minor cultivations of tea have been attempted in Natal, Mauritius, the Straits Settlements, the Caucasus, Fiji, Johore, Brazil and many other places, including South Carolina, U.S.A., but none of them

can be regarded as commercially successful on a free trade basis.*

(2) THE PRINCIPAL AREAS OF CONSUMPTION.

If it is a curious and interesting fact that almost the entire production for the world, of tea, is raised within an area confined by 40 deg. of latitude and 60 deg. of longitude, it is equally curious that the consumption shows itself to have strictly geographical limitations. Outside of the domestic consumption of China and Japan, regarding which no reliable statistics can be obtained, the principal tea drinkers are the people of Great Britain, Ireland, and of the British colonies, the people of Russia and those of the United States of America.

Excluding the requirements of those Mongolian peoples, the world's consumption of tea may be taken roughly at 230,000,000 kilogrammes of tea per annum, a quantity which, including cost of transportation to the countries of consumption, but excluding revenue duties and distributive profits, may be valued at about £17,000,000. The huge volume of this will be better appreciated when it is stated that the large passenger liner, The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, would have her cargo space entirely filled 232 times over were she engaged transporting it. To put it another way, the quantity of dry tea leaves is sufficient to make an infusion of 28,000,000,000 litres of liquid tea, or 100,000,000,000 ordinary teacups, being one for each day of the year for every five persons of the present estimated population of the entire world.

The southern hemisphere ranks lightly in the matter of population, and its tea consumers live south of the Tropic of Capricorn in South Africa and Australia, but, if they are few relatively, they consume heavily, the average consumption per head

^{*} In the discussion upon the paper, Capt. Vasconcellos, secretary of the Geographical Society of Lisbon, of the Portugese Colonial Office, added to this list the Azores, where, on the Island of San Miguel, tea has been produced in sufficient quantity to allow of exportation to Portugal an excess beyond local requirements.



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in Australia being nearly four kilogrammes per annum.

In the northern hemisphere (again excluding the races who consume their own produce), the material consumption of tea is in regions lying 40 deg. north and above it; but here there is an interesting subdivision to be made. In the United States and Canada, in some portions of Europe and of Asia, and along the north of Africa, there is a free use made of green or unfermented teas with pale, pungent infusions. The demand for such, as a general rule, lies principally in lower latitudes, while the further north consumer lives he seems to require more of the black or fermented tea of India, Ceylon or China, with the dark, thick, heavy liquor its infusion produces.

Great Britain and Ireland take much the largest total of imports, the quantity in 1898 being 107,000,000 kilogrammes, but, per head, this only amounts to 2.65 kilogrammes per annum of the population, or a good deal less than is taken by the British colonies in Australasia.

Next to Great Britain comes Russia as a consumer of 42,000,000 kilogrammes, but that only represents about .34 kilogramme for each of the population, the poverty, and not will of the people, probably accounting

for the small figure, as they are really great users of tea, but take it exceedingly weak, and draw the spent leaves until no coloring matter is left in them.

The United States is a large consumer in point of total—31,000,000 kilogrammes—but this is only .41 kilogramme per annum for each of the populaton, although the United States people are great coffee drinkers, taking 5 kilogrammes per head per annum of coffee. Besides, the population is of such a composite character that it includes many people not by descent teadrinkers.

Except Canada, which follows the customs of its mother country and sister colonies by consuming about 2 kilogrammes per head per annum, and Holland, which takes, roughly, ½ kilogramme per head, there is no other country whose consumption, either in total or per head, calls for special notice.

(3) THE PRINCIPAL TRADE ROUTES FOR TRANSIT

is, perhaps, for geographers the most interesting section of this subject.

In the absence of authentic knowledge as to the early history o tea cultivation and of the origin and extension of the tea drinking habit, we may take it there was little or no

foreign trade in the article until the Dutch carried small quantities of it to Europe.

Probably some left the north of China in caravans, as it does to this day, and there may have been some trade done with Mongolia, and possibly Siberia, but there is no record of it ever having been brought to Wisby, in Gothland, the great mart for Oriental produce during the eleventh and twelfth centuries. There is also no reference made to tea commerce or to teadrinking in the travels of Marco Polo, so he probably either did not observe the habit, or, if he did, it did not strike him as worthy of notice.

Starting with the introduction above referred to in the sixteeenth century, the use of tea in England made slow progress, but a public teahouse was opened in London in 1657, and, in 1678, the import to the Honourable East India Company was 2,138 kilogrammes.

A century later, it reached 2,600,000 kilogrammes per annum, and early in this century the figure was 10,750,000, but that represented the supply of many countries besides England, as London was then, and until recently, the common warehouse and market for the world, and England the common carrier.



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Throughout the century, fairly steady and rapid progress has been shown—especially in its earlier periods—in the trade from China, which reached its maximum in 1879. And it is here that some of the romance of commerce comes in.

As the trade grew in importance, the advantages of rapid transit for the tea of new season's production began to be appreciated, and the slow and stately progress of the old East Indiaman grew out of date. A type of vessel specially designed for the rapid carrying of tea from China to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, was introduced, known as the China clipper, and the competition was always keen as to which ship should make the most rapid passage. This culminated in the year 1866, when nine ships sailed almost simultaneously from Foochow, three of them crossing the bar in company. Those three were all built by the same builders in Greenock, and came in ahead of all the others, making the long voyage of fully 16,000 miles in 99 days. They each docked in a separate dock in London upon the same day, and all within two hours of each other. The two leading ships had not seen each other for 70 days, and met off the Lizard, from which point they ran a neck and neck race before a

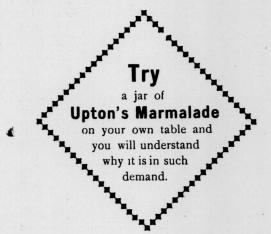
strong westerly wind, with every rag of canvas set.

The opening of the Suez Canal, in 1869, soon changed the course of all trade with the East, and in a few years the sending of tea per sailing ship round the Cape of Good Hope was a thing of the past. Romance was no more, although there was extreme competition in building steamers with great power and speed to land their cargoes rapidly by the new route. This culminated in 1882, when the ss. Stirling Castle made the phenomenal run, for those times, of 28 days from Woosung to London.

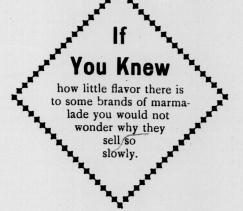
But England, which formerly supplied almost everything to her own colonies and to many foreign countries besides, has, under the modified conditions of abundant steam tonnage everywhere, become less and less of a distributive country. Consequently, direct shipments are made now from the countries of production to those of consumption. America gets her tea largely through her western seaboard from China, Japan, Ceylon and India, while not a little is reaching it of recent years by steamers running direct from those countries via the Suez Canal to New York. The Australian demand is fed by steamers from Chinese ports from Calcutta and Colombo.

The extensive Russian trade is still done. in its major part, by overland transit, by caravan, and partly by river and railroad, and this, next to the transit to London, represents much the largest volume of tea traffic passing in one channel. For the purpose of this trade, the greater porton of the tea supply is compressed into what is termed "brick tea," the bricks being flat tablets weighing about I kilogramme each. The supplies are packed and prepared at various tea ports in China, and concentrated at Tientsin, from where they are despatched. An enormous traffic with Siberia takes place in these, and the baskets in which they are made up are sent by camel caravans out of the Kalgan Gate of the Great Wall through Manchuria or Mongolia to Kiakhta, and thence distributed through Siberia. In some cases the shipments are made by sea to Nikolaevsk, and thence by water up the Amur river.

One of the most interesting developments of modern trade—in which tea is an important factor—is the opening up of traffic through the Kara Sea into the Obi and Yenisei rivers, with which the name of Captain Wiggins has been associated. By this route for several years past considerable quantities of brick tea have been conveyed







entirely by water from Chinese ports with transhipment in London to steamers proceeding up the Gulf of Obi to Tiumen for sale at the fair which is held annually in February at Irbit. This journey, although about seven times as long in point of mileage as the old direct caravan route, can be done in about four months, as against eighteen by the other way, and it is, of course, much less expensive. The partial opening of the Siberian Railway has affected the trade route, and when there is through transit across Siberia from Vladivostock and possibly Port Arthur to Europe, the Russian tea trade will probably be subjected to further rearrangement of routes.

Another recent development in connection with the Russian tea trade has been that of the great Russian volunteer fleet in calling at Chinese ports and Ceylon, and carrying from them large quantities of tea to Odessa for distribution to Moscow, Nijni Novgorod, and other points.

Other most interesting trade routes are those for the supply of Persia, Turkestan and Afghanistan, partly through the Persian Gulf on to Meshed, and partly through the Black Sea to Trebizond and Tabreez.

NOTE. - In the discussion following the paper, Professor Andreas Krassnow, from Kharkoff, Russia, expressed the opinion that the tea plant must be indigenou nut to Assam only, but to the whole monsoon region of Eastern Asia, where it grows wild as far north as the islands of Southern Japan. Dr. Krassnow collected, in many parts of the Island of Shikoku in Japan, and in the environs of the town of Kochi, wild growing plants. They occur in the dense forests on the slopes of mountains, which have never been cultivated in this province of Japan, and are even now not thickly populated. Like the English in Assam, the Japanese are cutting down and felling the forests, but they are leaving the tea plants to grow in the form of plantations of wild tea, from the leaves of which they produce different kinds of tea of inferior quality. Not only on Japanese green tea is prepared, but two or three inferior sorts, whose qual ties resemble much the material from which the Chinese make their brick tea.

The wild tea grows to a height of from three to five feet, and the flowers are a little smaller than those of the cultivated form, but the leaves are not recurved on the edges. In some forests, the plant is very numerous, in others, it occurs more rarely, and is found amongst other evergreen shrubs, growing in the shadow of Quercus Glabra and similar trees, which largely make up the evergreen forests of Southern Japan.

Dr. Krassnow believes that the tea plant existed in China and Japan long before it was introduced in cultivated form, and that the peculiar properties of the China plant were produced not by cultivation in a colder climate or on exhausted soil, but by the changes in climate which have taken place in Eastern Asia since the tertiary epoch. The period of cultivation of tea has been too short to produce the differences which exist between Chinese and Assam plants, and many botanists consider them to be different species. It is well known that the Assam p'ant is frozen by temperatures which the China plant bears very well, and that the hybrids which are cultivated in hot climates approach more to the Indian, and those in colder climates to the Chinese plant. The hybrids suffer from the cold winters in Batoum which the Chinese plants never do. On the other hand, Chinese plants cultivated in hot climates never become tall, and never have such large leaves as the Indian. All these facts are stated by Professor Krassnow with more details in his book "On the Tea-producing Districts of Asia," bringing cut the conclusion that the tea plant, since the remotest times, formed two varieties—Assam and Chinese—the first growing wild in India, and the other occurring still wild in Southern Japan (and perhaps in Formosa) where they were discovered by the aborigines after the introduction of the cultivated form from the southwest.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DIFFICULTIES, ASSIGNMENTS, COMPROMISES.

MEETING to appoint a curator for J. P. Robertson, general merchant, New Richmond, Que., has been called for January 11.

Arthur Bedard, grocer, Que., has assigned.

J. Marenda, baker, Quebec, has suspended.

David Meagher, grocer, Canso, has assigned.

G. R. Fraser & Co., grocers, Springhill, N.S., have assigned.

Thomas Cote, general merchant, St. Hilarion, Que., has assigned.

T. Perron, general merchant, Lake

Megantic, Que., has assigned.
R. Ehrlich, general merchant, Chortiz,

Man., has assigned to Thomas Ryan.

A. Bussiere, general merchant, Stanfold,

A. Bussiere, general merchant, Stanfold, Que., has compromised at 65c. on the dollar.

Louis Gilbert, manufacturer of butter and butter tubs, D'Israeli, Halifax South and Wolfestown, N.S., has assigned.

PARTNERSHIPS FORMED AND DISSOLVED.

Hall & Wadleigh, general merchants, Crosspoint, Que., have dissolved.

Dagenais & Racicot, grocers, Montreal, have dissolved.

Victor Groulx and Martial Aubry have registered partnership as grocers in Montreal under the style of Martial Aubry.

A. A. McKay, general merchant, River John, N.S., has admitted Herman McNab, under the style of McKay & McNab.

SALES MADE AND PENDING.

The stock of J. R. Lemire, general merchant, Nicolet, Que., has been sold at 70c. on the dollar.

The assets of Paul McNally, general merchant, Campbell's Bay, Que., are to be sold on January 10.

CHANGES.

J. W. Ortwein, general merchant, Hensell, Ont., is removing to Seaforth.

The Joliette Tobacco Co., Joliette, Que., have sold out to The American Tobacco

D. K. Chungranes, fruit and fish dealer, Victoria, has sold out his Toronto street store to George P. Sarantis.

DEATHS.

John Black, confectioner, etc., Macleod, N.W.T., is dead.

A GOOD CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

The Christmas number of Trade, Detroit, this season is by far the best holiday number that its proprietors have published. The cover is a fine piece of color work, showing a view of the water-front of Detroit. The

reading matter, including special articles on the early history and present condition of Detroit trade and two good Christmas stories, is of a high standard, while the advertising, which is crisp and businesslike, shows that Trade has an excellent patronage in the field it covers.

CHAT WITH A SMITH'S FALLS MERCHANT.

R. John W. Rutherford, a retail grocer, of Smith's Falls, Ont., was in Toronto a couple of days during the latter part of last week. Mr. Rutherford has been in business in Smith's Falls about five years, and states that the Christmas trade there this year was the most satisfactory in his experience.

"Is Smith's Falls making much headway?" I asked.

"Oh, yes," he replied with confidence as he drew his gloves through his hand and loosened his overcoat, "Smith's Falls is going ahead faster than any other town in the east."

"Are the merchants there getting down to the cash basis of doing business?"

"Well, we're trying a little; but Smith's Falls is a bad place for giving credit. From what I can gather from what the merchants in Perth and other places tell me, it is the worst place in this respect in that part of the country. Some of our merchants have quite a few customers to whom they give a year's credit. I myself have a few who only run yearly accounts, but, as a rule, I send out accounts every 30 days, and most of my customers pay up before the next 30 days come around. Those who grumble because I bill them every 30 days I usually find to be bad pay."

Mr. Rutherford believes that a merchant should follow the market when it is advancing as well as when it is receding. "But, do you know, it is hard to get our merchants to do this." And he cited instances to show that canned goods were being sold in Smith's Falls a good deal below the figures that the condition of the market warranted.

"Smith's Falls is a great place for travelers, is it not?"

"Indeed it is; being a junction, it is a stopping-off place for them all. And I sometimes tell them," added Mr. Rutherford, with a smile, "that they are more numerous than customers in my store."

Mr. Rutherford, who was primarily west holiday seeking, was accompanied by Mrs. Rutherford.

The Nelson business of M. Des Brisay & Co., Nelson City and Nelson, B.C., have been taken over by The Western Mercantile Co., Limited.

TEAS

"One of the Finest"

Write us for
SAMPLES
or see our
TRAVELLERS

ASSORTMENTS IN THE TRADE.

INDIANS, CEYLONS, FORMOSA OOLONGS, JAPANS, YOUNG HYSON POINTS, S.O. PEKOES, ETC.

Bought Right.

Will be Sold Right.

THE EBY, BLAIN CO., LIMITED

WHOLESALE GROCERS, MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS OF TEAS.

TORONTO, CAN.

PROSPECTS OF THE KLONDIKE.

HILE there are very few "paying" creeks, it must be understood that nothing below a return of \$10 a day per man under the old expensive conditions has been considered "pay." But, when a sack of flour may be bought for \$1 instead of \$50, and all other things in proportion, it is apparent how great a fall the scale of pay can sustain. In California, gravel containing 5 cents of gold to the cubic yard is washed at a profit; but hitherto, in the Klondike, gravel yielding less than \$10 to the cubic yard has been ignored as unprofitable. That is to say, the old conditions in the Klondike made it impossible to wash dirt which was not at least 200 times richer than that washed in California. But this will not be true henceforth. There are immense quantities of these cheaper gravels in the Yukon Valley, and it is inevitable that they yield to the enterprise of brains and capital.

In short, though many of its individuals have lost, the world will have lost nothing by the Klondike. The new Klondike, the Klondike of the future, will present remarkable contrasts with the Klondike of the past. Natural obstacles will be cleared away or surmounted, primitive methods abandoned,

and hardship of toil and travel reduced to the smallest possible minimum. Exploration and transportation will be systematized. There will be no waste energy, no harumscarum carrying on of industry. The frontiersman will yield to the laborer, the prospector to the mining engineer, the dog-driver to the engine driver, the trader and speculator to the steady-going modern man of business; for these are the men in whose hands the destiny of the Klondike will be intrusted.—From "The Economics of the Klondike," by Jack London, in The American Review of Reviews.

WINDOW DISPLAYS AND TAWDRY STOCKS.

Fine window and shelf displays are invaluable, provided there is good, solid worth behind the shows. We have seen cheap, tawdry stocks elaborately displayed, and have been reminded of the special issues of some trade journals, which are distinguished by the lack of ideas in the reading matter and the brilliancy and variety of the colors in which the "specials" are printed. Appearances, of course, should not be neglected in the store, but they should not be made to do duty for more solid qualities.—N. Y. Merchants' Review.

DEPARTMENT STORE FAILURE.

Another department store has gone under, a Brooklyn house, which was organized by employes of Journeay & Burnham a little more than a year ago, under the name of J. M. Conklin & Co. The failure, coming on the heels of several disasters of the same character throughout the country, is an indication that the formation of the "octopuses" has been overdone, for the present. Such proofs of the vulernerability of the department houses should encourage and cheer the single-line merchants who have been inclined to view the commercial situation with some despondency.—Merchants' Review, New York.

All vendors of cigarettes and cigarette tobacco in Durham. Ont, will henceforth have to pay a tax of \$50 for the privilege of seling these luxuries.

An advance of 2c. per 100 lb. is announced by the Canadian Pacific on the rate on beans to Boston. The new tariff is made in conjunction with the Boston & Maine Railway, and applies to points on the Ontario division of the Canadian Pacific west of Smith's Falls, Ont. The rate, which becomes effective on January 1, is 19½c. per 100 lb., against the old tariff of 17½c.

ROSEMARY MINCE MEAT

BULK-IN PAILS.

CONDENSED-IN PACKAGES

QUALITY

FIRST LAST AND ALWAYS. 6½ c. Per Pound Delivered.

ROSEMARY BULK MINCE MEAT 25 AND 70-LB. PAILS.

PRICE

ABSOLUTELY RIGHT WITH BEST TERMS.

The L. and S. Rosemary Co., Limited,

Hamilton, Canada.

High-Class Confectionery.

Rowntree & Co., Limited, of York, England, desire to call the special attention of the Canadian trade to their well-known

Gum Pastilles and Jujubes.

The perfection of confectionery art of world-wide fame for purity and delicacy of make. Rowntree & Co., Limited, are the largest manufacturers of Gum Confectionery in the world, the large Yorkshire Factories employing over 1,500 hands.

Chocolate Creams of all varieties.



A delicious, highly-nourishing, and thoroughly digestible Cocoa, so economical in use that 120 breakfast cups can be filled from a 1-lb. tin.

Agents for Canada are: For Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia: THE HUDSON'S BAY CO., Winnipeg.

And for Quebec, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces: Mr. CHAS. GYDE, 20 St. Francois Xavier St. Montreal.



The Best Cheese

is now in demand.

Recommend

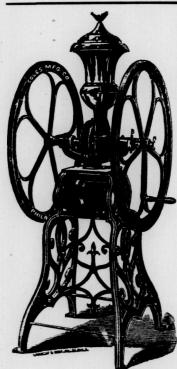
as the best and you will not be disappointed with results. It insures good profits, quick returns, and draws custom to your store.

HAVE YOU IT IN STOCK?
IF NOT, YOU SHOULD HAVE.

THE

T. D. Millar Paragon Cheese Co.

Ingersoll.



The Canadian Grocers Know

a good mill when it is presented to them.

They have taken up

COLES

Because it saves them dollars in money and pounds of energy when they grind coffee. I works easily, grinds evenly, and is recommended earnestly.

Agents (TODHUNTER, MITCHELL & CO., Toronto. DEARBORN & CO., St. John, N. B. FORBES BROS., Montreal.

Coles Manufacturing

For Toilet and Bath

Pure, white Wool Soap is an ideal soap for the toilet and bath. It is high grade toilet soap at the laundry soap price.

Swift and Company, Makers, Chicago

Canadian Representatives:

W. T. Strong & Co., London. E. A. Richards & Co., Hamilton.



President,

[OHN BAYNE MacLEAN,

Montreal.

THE MacLEAN PUBLISHING CO.

Limited.

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.

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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THAT YOU SAW
THEIR ADVERTISEMENT IN THIS PAPER

FROM ANOTHER POINT OF VIEW.

OME grocers wonder why their cigar trade does not increase, and others here and there become skeptical as to the value of handling cigars as a side-line because their cigar trade falls off continually. If there is one thing more than another that a smoker is particular about it is the quality of his tobacco. It is more than likely that a grocer who recommends certain lines of cigars to his customers does so trusting entirely in the name of the maker. It is quite impossible for a grocer to test himself all the cigars he carries in stock-neither can he tell by the looks, because appearances are deceptive. It is only by the way in which his trade clings to him that he can be perfectly sure that the quality is what it ought to be for the price his customer pays.

There are certain standard brands of cigars on the market that have attained a reputation for general excellence, and it is to such a line that the grocer who is earnestly seeking to build up a large and profitable business

in cigars should turn to for a correct solution of the question of how to obtain more and better business. It is exactly the same with cigars as it is with the other lines of goods that a grocer carries in stock. There are certain standard brands that a grocer knows from experience must sell, and the only reason that he knows this is because he has gained the information from experience. Many a grocer can look back upon the time when he first started in business, and readily recall an unfortunate experience when he was in the experimental stage, and before he had learned to know what brands of standard goods would sell and what would not sell. Let such a grocer gain wisdom from this experience and choose not hastily nor experiment with cigars whose reputation is yet to be attained. It is far better to follow in the footsteps of the successful grocer who has built up a profitable business by the handling of cigars as a side-line than it is to be cajoled by effusive salesmen who offer unusual profits in the handling of some new, untried brand.

The cigar manufacturer who is willing to advertise bodly the merits of his cigars over his own name, and to offer inducements that involve no money risk to the grocer, deserves the popular confidence, and THE CANADIAN GROCER heartily recommends his goods. Such a man is to be trusted, because, on the very face of his advertising, he shows the confidence that begets success. Without confidence no man can succeed in life. If there is a grocer anywhere who has grown skeptical, let him sit down for a moment and think over our remarks, which we believe are especially pertinent at this time, the opening of the new year. Choose your brand carefully, gentlemen - choose the dealer who has confidence enough in his goods to advertise them and to throw the burden of success or non-success onto his own shoulders.

SHARP ADVANCE IN LIME JUICE.

A decidedly strong feeling obtains in regard to lime fruit juice. Prices are about 100 per cent. higher than a year ago on lime juice in bulk, and buyers are becoming quite anxious to place orders.

The cause of the advance appears to be chiefly due to cyclones which swept portions of the West Indies some time ago.

INQUIRY FOR JAPAN TEA.

GROCER called attention to the fact that speculation was being directed to Japan tea with increasing interest, as the position of the stocks held in first hands in Canada became clearer. The weeks that have gone by since then have demonstrated as a positive fact that there is an absolute scarcity in the finer grades of Japan tea, and the indications point to the impossibility of their being replenished before the new crop comes in, for the very good reason that few of this grade are to be obtained on primary markets.

The intimation set forth in these columns, therefore, that medium Japans would prove good value at the prices current is very likely to be borne out by the course of the market

It is satisfactory to note that, while supplies of high-grade Japan are difficult to obtain, stocks of medium, and good medium—for this distinction is now being made more frequently than usual—are in much better shape.

Good medium has sold at 15½c., and bids of the same price were refused on other lots.

HINTS TO PROSPECTIVE GROCERS.

Practical business knowledge, indomitable perseverance and some capital are essential to success. Be energetic, civil and obliging—not patronizing—to all, regardless of apparent worldly circumstances.

Handle standard brands in all lines, where at all possible, even at a slight increase on first cost, as goods with an established reputation never become "shelf" stock. Never undersell for the sake of "doing business." Sell for cash only if circumstances will at all allow it. But, if credit is given let it be only by the exercise of discretion.

Never be afraid to decline trust when your judgment is against it—on the principle of "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

Never substitute one line for another without the expressed permission of a customer. This practice is one of the most dangerous rocks that many a so-called smart dealer has wrecked his craft on, so steer clear of it.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CANADIAN PRODUCE TRADE.

DAPTABILITY to new conditions is a characteristic of the American people. The residents of the United States have long been credited with this trait. In many minds the Canadian is not so able and ready to suit himself to changed circumstances and surroundings. Yet, a study of events for, say, the last decade will speedily convince one that the Canadian is as ready, if not more so, to conform to requirements as even our versatile brothers to the south.

The development of our export trade in the past 10 years may be taken as a case in point. The farmer is considered the most phlegmatic, the most conservative of our countrymen; yet, how remarkably well he has adapted himself to new conditions since

Previous to that year, the attention of the Canadian farmer was devoted, first, to his crops, then to animal products. But the United States farmer felt the competition of his Canadian rival too severely, and succeeded in securing the passage of the Mc-Kinley Bill, which practically killed our export trade in several products, such as barley, poultry, eggs, etc., and turned the attention of the Canadian farmer to the markets of Great Britain, where the world is free to look for trade.

Farm products that could be transported easily, such as grain, cheese, and cattle, were sent across the Atlantic in large quantities, but such lines as bacon, butter, eggs, poultry, etc., were sent over in limited amounts. In 1890, we sent to Britain the following: Butter, \$184,105; eggs, \$820; bacon, \$606,251; poultry, nil.

It was but natural that when the United States markets were closed against us, and our attention turned to the Mother Country, that more attention should be paid to the dairy. Our cheese industry in 1890 was worth about \$9,300,000 but its development has been steady and rapid, as the quality of the Canadian product has been maintained at a high standard. We now sell Great Britain \$17,000,000 worth of cheese yearly, or 53 per cent. of all she imports.

attracted attention within the last five years. Before then it had been sold as "American." When it was sold on its own merits, its worth was speedily recognized. Instead of with corn, Canadian hogs are fed largely with peas, which produce a quality of bacon for which the Englishman willingly pays a penny a pound more than he gives for the corn-fed product of the United States. This increase in price worked wonders in the production of hogs in Canada. In eight years our export of bacon to Great Britain grew from \$606,251 to \$7,283.624.

The development of this trade aided greatly the movement for the establishment of cold storage facilities on trans-Atlantic steamers running to Canadian ports. The establishment of cold storage led, in turn, to an export egg trade worth \$1,250,000 yearly to this country.

Its effect on our butter trade has also been marked. Simultaneously with the improvement in shipping facilities, there has been a growth of creameries in all parts of the Dominion. This resulted in such an improvement in quality that the demand for Canadian butter in Great Britain has grown astonishingly in the past 10 years. The \$1,000,000 mark was reached in 1896. This was doubled in two years. In 1899 the British Board of Trade returns show the receipts of butter from Canada to be that year in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000.

Before the passage of the McKinley Bill we sent large quantities of turkeys and other poultry to the United States, but practically none to Great Britain. The Mc-Kinley Bill, by making a charge of 5c. per lb. on all turkeys imported into that country, demoralized our trade, as there was no other outlet for our surplus stock.

The distance seemed to make Great Britain an impossible outlet, but, after the introduction of cold storage, experiments were made until methods of feeding, dressing and packing were discovered, by which Canadian turkeys can be landed in the British markets in excellent condition. Turkey raisers were quick to take advantage of the opening thus created, as may be seen from the shipments of recent years: The quality of Canadian bacon has 1896, \$3 075; 1897, \$14 875; 1898,

\$72,185. The figures for 1899 are not to hand, but all interested in the business say the increase has been even greater than that shown in the preceding years.

By thus grasping all opportunities for extending his trade, the Canadian farmer has increased his total exports of bacon, butter, eggs and poultry from \$791,176 in 1890 to \$13,480,809 in 1899.

While the retrospective is satisfactory, however, the prospective is equally so. All acquainted with the fertility of Canadian soil and the adaptability of the Canadian producer look to the incoming decade as likely to be blessed with even greater progress than the outgoing decade has been.

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He who would get down to business must first get down to common sense.

CHEESE STRONG BUT DULL.

THE export cheese market continues largely stationary so far as new business is concerned, though the movement of stock is quite free, almost 120,000 boxes having gone forward since the close of navigation.

The backwardness of buyers causes no uneasiness among holders of finest cheese, who are confident that every box of the small stock remaining in Canada will soon be wanted, and that on it they will realize good

By late mail advices it is found that a steady hardening process in values is in progress in England, and that prices were now higher than they had been for a long time. But, while stocks are light, and the deficit will hardly be made up by the supply in Canada, the high cost of 12c. Montreal restricts the movement to an absolute hand-to-mouth one, for British buyers are only taking the goods as they need them. This, of course, explains why the current daily export movement is so light.

The stocks in Great Britain will be ascertained definitely in a few days, however, and possibly when the cold, actual figures stare buyers in the face they will be spurred into greater activity. This, at least, is the expectation of some of the best informed exporters.

Merchants who are wide-awake resolve that the new year shall see the development of new ideas in store management.

AN AGGREGATE CAPITALIZATION OF NEARLY \$5,250,000,000.

industrial consolidations.

None that preceded it was like unto it, and it is possible that none to come will be.

We have reference particularly to the United States, for the consolidations which have taken place in other countries are as a grain of mustard to a prize pumpkin in

A list published a few days ago by The Journal of Commerce, of New York, shows that, leaving out the companies with a capital less than \$2,000,000, the total capitalization of the companies organized in 1899, aggregated nearly \$5,250,000,000, a sum beyond human conception.

The capitalization of one concern alone -The Distilling Company of America was \$125,000,000. Then comes The American Steel and Wire Company with a total capital of \$90,000,000. The American Woollen Co. and The American Smelting and Refining Co. have each \$65,000,000; The National Tube Co., \$80,000,000; The American Car and Foundry Co. and The American Ice Co., \$60,000,000 each. The latter will probably be able to hold together during the hot weather.

The Pittsburg Coal Co. has the modest capital of \$64,000,000, but, with a little extra effort, it will possibly be able to compel consumers to dance to its music.

Consolidations with \$20,000,000 to \$30,-000,000 are quite numerous.

And, notwithstanding the enormous capitalization, most of the companies given in the list have paid dividends at the rate of 7 per cent., while the range is from 6 to 8 per cent.

Whatever may be the opinion as to the morality of these enormously capitalized concerns, it is evident, with the stringency of the money market, the depreciation in the value of the shares of many of the companies, and the strong popular demand that there is for legislative interference, that the immediate future at least is not as promising for the multiplication of trusts as the immediate past has been.

While not of their own volition, the heavily capitalized concerns appear to have

HE year 1899 will stand out unique in planted within themselves the seeds which the world's history as the year of shall prevent their inordinate expansion.

TAKE STOCK OF METHODS.

Stock-taking does not end with the taking of an inventory of the purchases, of the sales, or of the stock.

There are the business methods employed during the year which should be taken into account and duly considered. And the merchant who does not do that has neglected one important branch of stock-taking.

BAD HOTEL SANITATION.

ANY are the inconveniences and discomforts which commercial travelers suffer as they travel to and fro in the country.

But, of all their inconveniences and discomforts none are worse than the unsanitary condition of a large number of the hotels at which they are compelled to tarry.

We are not unearthing any new fact; we are merely referring to what has for many years been a grievance to commercial travelers. But, although its existence has been known for many years, it still exists. And that, in a great many instances, in as bad a form as ever. In not a few instances the conditions are positively worse. And we fear that they will be worse still before they are better. The travelers may just as well assure themselves in regard to that.

It costs money to put hotels in proper sanitary condition; and before they are compelled to do so, the number of hotel men who are willing to go to the necessary expense are few indeed.

The inconvenience and annovance which bad sanitary conditions create are not the worse features by any means. The worse feature is the disease, and sometimes death, which they disseminate.

It is evident, therefore, that this question transcends in importance all other questions as far as the traveler is concerned. It is also just as evident that active and aggressive measures should be taken to awaken the proper authorities to a sense of their duty in regard to the matter.

A smallpox patient is isolated; but an

unsanitary hotel is allowed to fill up travelers with disease germs much faster than these travelers can ever hope to secure

THE CANADIAN GROCER would be glad to receive communications and suggestions in regard to this important matter.

DEPARTMENTAL STORE DECISION.

DECISION was handed down in the Illinois Supreme Court a few days ago which is not altogether uninteresting to business men in Canada.

Some time ago, the city government of Chicago passed an ordinance regulating departmental stores. One of the provisions of this ordinance was to the effect that certain kinds of merchandise could not be sold where other kinds were sold.

The proprietor of one of the departmental stores infringed upon the provisions of the ordinance, the outcome of which was that he was fined \$25 and costs by a local justice of the peace. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that body has declared unconstitutional the law under which the conviction was

"When an owner," declared the court, "is deprived of the right to expose for sale and sell his property, he is deprived of property within the meaning of the constitution by taking away one of the incidents of ownership."

The incident is not without its lesson: It is idle to fight the departmental stores with unconstitutional ammunition.

There are laws in respect to dishonest advertising to be made more effective, there are laws for the more equitable distribution of taxation to be created. These are weapons that can be constitutionally used and with effect.

But, after all, the most effective way to counteract the influence of the departmental store is aggressive and up-to-date business methods.

When the store is bright and cheerful, the stock well bought and well advertised, the windows well dressed, and the business well conducted, the merchant is far better fortified to compete with the departmental store than is possible in any other way.

JAPAN TEA DRINKERS -- ATTENTION!!

PURE UNCOLOURED CEYLON GREEN TEA

A Luxury in the Cup.

One pound goes as far as 2 pounds of Japan.

Sealed Lead Packets Only Auc Per Pound Never Sold in Bulk

Toronto

Montreal.

Boston

ilo.

Cleve

Toledo.

Pittsburgh.

THE COWAN RAMSAY CO., LIMITED IMPORTERS OF TEAS

RED CROSS TEA

in lead packets, and

CLUBHOUSE

in 2 lb. Cartons, 50 and 100-lb. Tins.

These brands are registered, and the quality guaranteed by us.

The "BOSS"

WASHING MACHINE

Still Leads.

If you have not tried the "BOSS" do so now.

Walter Woods & Co.

HAMILTON.

Correspondence Solicited from



CANADIAN EXPORTERS.

A reliable house, with headquarters at **STOCK-PORT**, **ENGLAND**, and facilities for covering the towns in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cheshire, is in a position to do an import agency business in

CANADIAN PRODUCE, CANNED GOODS, MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

TO BUYERS

We can quote low prices on CONFECTIONERS' ANILINE DYES, COCOA and VANALINE CRYSTALS for Cocoa manufacturing. SOAP COLORS, GUMS, VARNISHES.

Address TAYLOR & CO.

287 Wellington Rd. South, STOCKPORT, ENGLAND.

HORSE HAIR.

Have you any? We buy it.

GEO. ROSSITER & SONS
10-14 Pape Avenue TORONTO



HORSE-SHOE SALMON

Is packed ONLY from the finest

Fraser River Sockeye Salmon.

For twenty years the leading brand on the Canadian Market.

It pays to buy the best.

For Sale by all Wholesale Grocers throughout the Dominion.

FIFTY-EIGHT YEARS AGO



J. D. CARR, founder of the firm was appointed, by special warrant,

CARR & CO., LIMITED

BISCUIT MAKER TO H.M. THE QUEEN

BY AUTHORITY

This warrant we still hold.

Some of our Present Specialties are:

CARR & CO., Limited

Agents for Canada: CARLISLE, ENGLAND.
FRANK MAGOR & CO, 16 St. John St., Montreal.

For British Columbia:

C. E. JARVIS & CQ., Vancouver, B.C.

CAFE NOIR
CAFE AU LAIT
WINDSOR WAFERS
BUFFET WAFERS

FINGER CREAMS GINGER FLAKES CRACKNEL LEMON CREAM ROYAL, ETC. into volume prove of we to he season are Cannot There during

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MARKETS AND MARKET NOTES.

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.

ONTARIO MARKETS.

January 4, 1900.

GROCERIES.

OST of the travelers resumed their respective routes on Tuesday, and business is again beginning to get into its normal condition. Of course, the volume of trade is still light, but it has improved as the week grew, and, in a couple of weeks hence, business may be expected to have thrown off its holiday lethargy. The demand for teas, as is usual at this season, is beginning to pick up. Coffees are in demand, and firm as to price. Canned goods are quiet and featureless. There have been some rush orders for sugar during the week, and, for this time of the year, the demand is fair. Spices are steady and quiet. Foreign dried fruits are receiving little or no attention.

CANNED GOODS.

There is no line appertaining to the grocery trade which is receiving less attention than canned goods. But, of course, this is not their season. Although canned goods are inactive there is a quiet confidence in regard to their future which augurs well for the maintenance of prices. There is a little demand for canned salmon, but only an odd case or so of canned vegetables changes hands. Quotations are unchanged, tomatoes still being quoted at 95c. to \$1; corn, \$1.05 to \$1.10, and peas at 80c. up.

COFFEES.

The outside markets are firm on both Rio and mild grade coffees. The largest package coffee house in the United States has advanced its price ½c. per lb., and this has further helped to increase confidence in the market for green coffees. Locally, the demand for coffee is good with prices firmer.

SUGARS.

No particularly new features have developed in the sugar market during the past week either at home or abroad. The demand has been light, although the local wholesale houses have, during the past

week, received some orders for urgent shipment, and the refiners are experiencing a fair demand for this time of the year. A great deal of United States refined sugar passed the Customs last week. The new freight rates went into force in the United States on January 1, and they mean an addition of about 6c. per 100 lb. to the cost of the sugar. The price of Canadian refined sugar at Toronto is still \$4.48 for Montreal granulated and \$4.43 for Acadia. Yellows are from \$3.66 up.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

The syrup market is quiet and steady. Advices from New Orleans state that the market there is quiet with a firm undertone.

TEAS.

A fair business is being done in Indian and Ceylon teas on spot, and some nice flavory Ceylon teas are offering from London in both medium and low-grades. The former show good values, but the latter are dear. On the London market Indian and

See pages 27 and 28 for Toronto, Montreal, St. John, and Winnipeg prices current.

Ceylon teas are up ¼ d. per lb. Japan teas are quiet and steady.

NUTS.

The nut market, generally, is steady, but very little business is being done.

FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS.

CURRANTS—The feature of the local currant market is a cable advice from Patras indicating a very firm situation in regard to prices. The demand for currants, locally, is moderate at unchanged prices.

VALENCIA RAISINS — Quiet, with prices steady and unchanged. We quote: Fine off-stalk, 6½ to 6¾ c. per lb.; selected, 7 to 7½ c. per lb.; layers, 7½ to 8c.

MALAGA RAISINS—Wholesalers are endeavoring to push the few Malaga raisins they have over from the holiday trade.

DATES — Are in moderate demand at 5½ c. per lb. for Hallowee, and 4½ to 5c. for Sairs.

PRUNES—The shipment of "Sphinx" Bosnia prunes received on the market a few days ago is going out nicely, some good orders having been received. There are some other brands on the way. The ruling quotations of "Sphinx" prunes are:

"A's," 8½ to 9c. per lb.; "B's," 7½ to 8c.; "U's," 6¾ to 7c. A fair trade is being done in Californian prunes at steady prices.

GREEN FRUITS.

The demand for navel oranges, which was brisk during the Christmas season, has quieted somewhat, and, as supplies are liberal, a decline of 25c. is noted. Valencias, on the other hand, are 5oc. dearer, in sympathy with a firmer feeling in Liverpool and lighter stocks here. There are some Messina lemons which are of poorer quality than the standard of recent weeks, and for these a decline of 25c. is accepted. The demand for cranberries, winter apples and Almeria grapes is moderate, as is usual at this time of year. There is a fair inquiry for bananas, but the supply of good stock is light.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS—There is a moderate business done in pickled at 16c. New-laid are in good demand, but the major portion of stock arriving as new-laid is mixed with held, and is worth about 19 to 20c.

POTATOES—There is considerable inquiry, but as holders are looking for a rise, which buyers are not yet disposed to pay, the amount of business done is moderate. If the weather keeps cold the advance will have to come for carlots as well as for small lots. We quote this week at 38 to 40c. per bag for cars, and 45 to 50c. for small lots out of store.

BEANS—There is no change. Trade is quiet. We quote \$1.45 to \$1.50 for hand-picked, and \$1.35 to \$1.38 for prime.

DRIED AND EVAPORATED APPLES — There is a fair jobbing trade in evaporated at 8c. Dried are steady at 5½ to 6c. in a jobbing way. At outside points 6c. is still paid for No. 1 quarters and 5½ to 5¾ c. for No. 10 rdinary.

POULTRY—There is a limited quantity of turkeys on the market, but sufficient to supply the moderate demand. Prices are firm at 8 to 9c. for held stock, which is in greatest evidence at present. Bright, freshkilled stock is worth 9 to 10c. Geese, ducks, and chickens are in fair demand at unchanged prices. We quote: Geese, 6 to 6½c; ducks, 40 to 6oc.; chickens, 30 to 5oc.

VEGETABLES—There is little doing. Business is dull. We quote as follows: Green onions, 15 to 25c. per doz.; radishes, 60 to 75c. per doz.; spinach, 40 to 50c.

The Grocer who DOESN'T sell

SURPRISE SOAP

is losing the sale of the most profitable soap on the market. And—vice versa—the grocer who does is making money and friends too. It is a favorite with every woman.

BRANCHES—
MONTREAL: Board of Trade Building.
TORONTO: Henry Wright & Co., 51 Colborne St,
WINNIPEG: E. W. Ashley.
VANCOUVER: 430 Cordova St.
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Manufactured by

THE ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO. ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

per bush.; lettuce, 20 to 40c. per doz.; cabbage, 60 to 75c. per doz.; red cabbage, 50 to 75c. per doz.; cauliflowers, 40 to 60c. per doz.; celery, 40 to 75c. per doz.; parsley, 15 to 20c. per doz.; onions, 40 to 60c. per bush.; green beans, 30 to 50c. per basket; squash, \$1 to \$1.50 per doz.; vegetable marrow, 40 to 60c. per doz.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

BUTTER — The supply of creamery prints and squares is moderate, and an advance of 1c. brings the price to 23 to 24c. Otherwise the market is about the same position as a week ago. A good business is doing in both dairy and creamery. We quote: Dairy, large rolls, 18 to 19c.; prints, 19 to 20c.; tubs, 17 to 18c.; creamery, tubs and boxes, 21 to 22c.; prints and squares, 23 to 24c.

CHEESE—The situation is unchanged, the market maintaining a firm tone at 12 to 12½ c. A good trade is being done.

FISH AND OYSTERS

The cold weather has extended as far Chesapeake Bay, where ice is interfering with the Baltimore oyster trade. This has forced prices up 20 to 25c. per gal. Labrador herrings are quoted on this market now at \$3.50 per half-bbl., and splits at \$3.25. Niagara whitefish are 1/2 c. dearer, and finnan haddies 1c. cheaper. We quote as follows: Trout, 71/2 to 8c.; Niagara whitefish, 71/2 to 8c.; pickerel, 71/2c.; herrings, 4c.; halibut, 12 1/2 c.; Seattle salmon, 13 to 15c.; haddock, 5c.; finnan haddies, 51/2 to 6c.; boneless fish, 43/c.; quail-on-toast, 51/2c.; steak cod, 6c.; quintals of cod, 53/4c.; ciscoes, \$1 per basket; Labrador herrings, \$3.50 per half-bbl.; split herrings, \$3 25 per half-bbl. Oysters, standards, \$1.50; selects, \$1.85; other brands, \$1.25 per gal.; shell oysters, \$8 per bbl.

GRAIN, FLOUR, BREAKFAST FOODS.

GRAIN—Fall wheat shows a decline of 1c. this week, being quoted at 65c. at outside points for both white and red. On the street market a good business is being done. We quote as follows: Wheat, white and red, 68½c.; goose, 71c.; peas, 60 to 62c.; oats, 29c.; barley, 44 to 45½c.; rye, 53½c. No. I hard Manitoba wheat steady at 77c. Toronto and west.

FLOUR—Manitoba grades are 20c. and Ontario patents 10c. lower. Otherwise, there is no change. We quote: Manitoba patents, \$3.80; Manitoba strong bakers', \$3.50; Ontario patents, \$3.55 to \$3.65; straight roller, \$3.35, Toronto freights.

BREAKFAST FOODS—The demand is improving. Prices are steady at unchanged figures. We quote as follows: Standard oatmeal and rolled oats, \$3.50 in bags and \$3.60 in bbls.; rolled wheat, \$2.50 in 100-lb. bbls.; cornmeal, \$2.50; split peas, \$4; pot barley, \$4.

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.

HIDES — The strength and activity noted last week is maintained. We quote: Cowhides, No. 1, 9½c.; No. 2, 8½c.; No. 3, 7½c. Steer hides are worth ½c. more. Cured hides are worth 10½c.

SKINS—Since the advance of last week, prices have steadied, and are now firm. We quote: No. 1 veal, 8-lb. and up, 10c. per lb.; No. 2, 8c.; dekins, from 40 to 45c.; culls, 20 to 25c. Sheep and lambskins are selling at \$1 to \$1.10.

WOOL-Prices are firm. A good business is being done. We quote: Clothing

wool and combing fleece, 20c.; unwashed, 12 1/2 to 13c.

SEEDS.

The market is quiet. There is some inquiry for export, but, as the domestic market is higher than exporters are willing to pay, no business is being done. We quote alsike at \$4.50 to \$7, and red clover at \$4.50 to \$5, at outside points, for good to choice samples. An additional 25c. is paid for fancy lots of red clover. Dealers are paying \$1 to \$1.25 aboard cars outside for good to choice machine threshed timothy, and \$1.50 to \$1.75 for bright, unhulled, flail-threshed seed.

MARKET NOTES.

Currants are cabled firmer in Patras.

Ceylon teas are 1/4 d. dearer in London.

Cream of tartar is a little higher in the primary market.

Creamery butter prints and squares are Ic. per lb. dearer.

Manitoba grades of flour are 20c. and Ontario patents 10c. cheaper,

Valencia oranges are 50c. per box dearer, the range being \$4.50 to \$5 for ordinary 420's, and \$5.50 to \$6 for 714's and large 420's. Navels are now quoted \$3.50 to \$4, a decline of 25c.

A. J. Campbell, general merchant, Armow, Ont., has sold his stock to Thomas Watson, Pine River, Ont., for 100c. on the dollar. Mr. Campbell is retiring from business on account of ill-health, being a sufferer from nervous prostration.

Corona Golden Figs

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

Cost you 7%c. and sell from 10c. to 15c. No scraping goods out of bags or mats; no dust and dirt nor loss of weight, time and custom, but

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 1 caddy to any part of Ontario. State name of your wholesaler in ordering.

W. B. BAYLEY & CO., Ontario Agents, 59-63 Front St. East, TORONTO

FRUITS

We have now in stock a carload of California Fruits from the celebrated firm Porter Brothers Company, viz., California.

200	boxes,	25 lbs.	each, Prunes,	40/50's
200	"	. "	"	50/60's
100	"	"	"	60/70's
100	"	"	"	70/80's
150	"	66	"	80/90's
400	66	"	. "	90/100's
100	"	"	Peaches	
50	"	. "	Pears	
25	"	"	Nectarin	es

ALSO ...

500 cases Bosnia Prunes, "Ostrich" brand, 400 cases Hallowee Dates, 1,000 boxes Malaga selected, 3-crown, loose Muscatels.

All Fine Goods.
Ask for Prices and Samples.

WE ARE SELLERS.

L. CHAPUT, FILS & CIE.

See our Ad. next week.

Montreal.

THE J. L. CASSIDY CO.

MONTREAL.

Compliments of the Season!!!

To Our Patrons and Friends_

To Secure the Lowest Prices for

FRUIT JARS!!

ORDER NOW!

If our traveller does not call on you before the 1st February next, mail us your order before that date, and secure Jars before advance in price.

GOOD BUYERS Don't miss this.

I OFFER ALL LAST SEASON'S PICKINGS.

A Line of Japan Tea. Good liquor, good appearance, at

Uncolored or pan fired. A Line of Japan Tea. Fancy make, choice liquor, early picking at

You can't get anything to match this at the price. A Line of China Black.

Half-chests at 12½c. Good, heavy, serviceable liquor.

A Line of Indian Tea.

Stylish and of splendid liquor at 16½c.

A Line of Ceylon Tea.

In chests at 17 c. For cup quality it has no equal.

TERMS, 3 PER CENT. 30 DAYS, OR 4 MONTHS' NOTE.

Great Values in all lines. Ask for Samples.

12 c.

20 c.

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

How's your Biscuits and Confectionery?

Our CREAM SODAS in 3-lb tins and cartoons cannot be excelled.

For purity and highly-flavored CONFECTIONERY we manufacture the finest BON-BONS and CHOCOLATES in Canada.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS.

McLAUCHLAN & SONS CO., Limited, Manufacturers Biscuits and Confectionery, Owen Sound, Ont. Wholesale Grocers

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Manufacturers and Shippers who are not represented in

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Will do well to correspond with me.

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124 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man Wholesale Commission Merchants and Brokers.

16 years' experience.

POULTRY, HONEY, BUTTER, and DRIED APPLES.

Consignments Solicited. Prompt Returns.

The Wm. Ryan Co.,

70 and 72 Front St. E., Toronto.

Consignors—Note:

WE ARE well cleaned up and in good position to handle your POULTRY.

BUTTER

In good demand. Send along and get good prices.

We Handle

Eggs, Honey, Cheese, Lard, Fish, Game, Green and Dried Apples.

T. H. SMITH & CO.

Wholesale Produce Commission Merchants 70 COLBORNE STREET, - TORONTO Reference, Imperial Bank of Canada, Yonge St.

Are about all in.

We like to quote buyers who buy original parcels.

WRITE US. . .

BROS., **CLEMES**

TORONTO.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

MONTREAL, January 4, 1900.

GROCERIES.

HE sorting movement, consequent upon the holidays, being over, the market is very quiet, and, with two holidays out of the present week, the local jobbing houses do not present much bustle. No further change of importance is noted in any line, about the only striking feature being the evident scarcity of higher grade Japan teas, which is arousing some speculation in tea circles. Sugar rules unchanged at the recent decline, and coffees and spices are quite firm in tone, though inactive.

SUGAR.

There has been no further change in the situation of domestic refined sugar, and business has been exceptionally quiet during the week. We quote: Granulated, \$4.35, and yellows, \$3.55 to \$4.20, as to grade. In New York, raw has ruled firm; fair refining, 3 13-16c., and centrifugal, 96 test, 4 1/4 c. In London, the market is 3/4 d. lower on beet, which was quoted at 9s. 21/4 d. for all positions. Cane was quiet and unchanged, with Java quoted at 11s. 3d. and fair refining at 10s 6d.

There is no change in these, Canadian ranging from 2 to 21/4 c. per lb. in the wood, as to quality.

MOLASSES.

A good distributing trade has been noted in molasses at 42c. for carlots and 43c. for single puncheons. Porto Rico is steady at 37 to 40c., and Antigua, 34 to 35c.

DRIED FRUITS.

No Valencia raisins could be laid down here from primary markets at the prices the fruit have been jobbing at. Naturally, therefore, values are firm. Jobbers are asking 7 to 71/2c. for off-stalk; 8 to 81/2c. for fine, and selected and layers 1/2 c. advance on these prices.

Currants are unchanged as follows: Filiatras, 4½c. for bbls.; 5%c. for halfbbls.; 434c. for half-cases, and 478c. for quarter-cases.

Prunes rule steady. Californian prunes are as follows: 80's to 90's, 61/2c.; 70's to 80's, 7c.; 60's to 70's, 71/2c.; 50's to 60's, 8½c., and 40's to 50's, 10c. Bosnia prunes are steady also, at 6 to 6 1/2 c.

Established 1873.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

POULTRY BUTTER EGGS DRESSED HOGS

Highest market prices.

D. GUNN, BROTHERS & CO.

Pork Packers and Commission Merchants

76-78-80 Front St. E. - - TORONTO

Established 1892.

Rutherford, Marshall & Co.

68 Front Street East, Toronto.

Exporters of

OULTRY

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, HONEY, DRIED AND GREEN APPLES.

We buy outright, or receive on consignment, all kinds of Produce. Correspondence solicited. References — Mercantile agencies or Canadian References — Merca Bank of Commerce.

FLEISCHMANN'S

COMPRESSED YEAST

HAS NO EQUAL.

JOHN J. FEE

TORONTO.

Poultry, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Comb and Extracted Honey.

Dried Apples, etc.

Correspondence Invited. Consignments Solicit-Prompt Returns.

References, Standard Bank and Commercial Agencies.

Commission Co., Limited

> FRUIT, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Cor. Market and Colborne Streets,

TORONTO

Jeas "fragrant", "delicious", "herfect" and "best" are now as plentiful as gold mines, but customers only smile and say - "Sive us Blue Ribbon beylon" - Blue Ribbon Jea C: - Hi Scott St. Foronto.

Dates range from 5 to 5 3/4 c., as to quality.

The demand has been seasonable for nuts, and with light stocks values are stiff.

CANNED GOODS.

There has been nothing special to report in canned goods this week. Corn is held at \$1.10; tomatoes at 90c. to \$1; marrow-fat peas at 70 to 72½c.; early Junes at 77½ to 80c.; French peas at 90 to 95c.; beans at 90c.; one gallon apples at \$2.25 to \$2.50; 3-lb. do. at 85 to 90c.; raspberries at \$1.60 and strawberries at \$1.55 per doz.

RICE.

Business rules quiet but prices are very steady.

SPICES.

The firm feeling has been fully retained in all lines of spices. Business, however, was quieter this week than last.

COFFEES.

There has been no notable change in the coffee market, and business has been light, a few 25 bag lots of Cucuta at 9½c. being the only business noted in a round way.

TEAS.

The scarcity of the finer grades of Japan tea is quite marked and it is believed that stocks cannot be replenished between now and the arrival of new crop. Supplies of medium and good medium Japans, however, appear to be in better shape, and business between 15½ to 16c. in these is noted this week. Green teas are quiet with a few transactions at 16 to 18c., and some blacks have changed hands at 15 to 18c. for Ceylons.

FISH.

The fish market continues steady. We quote as follows: No. 1 Nova Scotian herring, in bbls., at \$5.25, and in half-bbls., at \$2.50. No. 1 large round herring fetch \$5, and half-bbls., \$2.55. No. 1 B. C. and Labrador salmon, \$13 per bbl., and tierces, \$17.50. No. 2 mackerel are dull, \$15.25, and No. 1 large green cod, \$5.25, with No. 1 \$5 and No. 2 \$4. No. 1 green haddock, \$4, and No. 1 pollock, \$3.60. Dried cod sells at \$4.75, and large dressed, \$4.50. Prepared fish—Boneless cod, 5½ to 6c. per lb.; haddies, 6c.;

bloaters, 90c. to \$1 per box, and smoked herring, 12c. per box. Fresh fish—Haddock, 3c.; steak cod, 3½c.; market cod, 2¾ to 3½c.; Manitoba dore, 5½c.; whitefish 7c.; salmon, 10c., and fresh herring, \$2 to \$2.25 per 10c.

GREEN FRUITS.

The holiday demand being satisfied the movement in green fruits has been lighter this week. Prices, however, are unchanged. We quote: Apples, \$2.50 to \$3.50, as to grade; Almeria grapes, \$6 to \$7.50 per keg, as to weight and quality; Jamaica oranges, \$6 to \$6.25 per bbl., and \$2.50 to \$3.50 per box; Valencias, \$4 to \$4.50 per box for 420's, and \$3.65 to \$4.75 for 714's; Californian oranges, \$3.65 to \$4.25 per box; Mexican, \$2.85 to \$3.35 per box; lemons, \$2.50 to \$3.25 per box.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS—The egg market furnished no change to-day, business ruling quiet and prices steady. We quote: 23 to 26c. for fresh new laid stock. Montreal limed, 17½ to 18c.; western limed, 16 to 17c., and culls, 11 to 13c. per dozen.

POULTRY—With an increased supply, prices of poultry were rather easier to-day, but the cold weather is a favorable factor. Prices are as follows: Turkeys, 9 to 9½c.; ducks, 7½ to 8½c.; chickens, 7 to 8c.; geese, 5 to 6c.; old fowl, 5 to 6c.

Honey — Continues dull, but steady. White extracted is quoted at 9 to 1cc.; dark clover at 8 to 8½c., and buckwheat extracted at 7 to 7½c, per lb.

BEANS—Remain as last quoted. Choice hand picked pea beans, \$1.52 ½ to \$1.57 ½, and choice primes at \$1.42 ½ to \$1.47 ½.

MAPLE PRODUCTS—Rule quiet; sugar, 9½ to 10c., and syrup, 60 to 70c. per gallon tin.

POTATOES—The potato market continues steady under a good demand, despite liberal receipts. Carlots on track quotable at 45c. per bag, and small quantities at 5 to 10c. per bag advance, according to the size of the lot.

Hops—Good Canadian hops are jobbing out at 10c. per lb.

ASHES—There is no change in ashes. We quote: First sorts, \$4.20 to \$4.25;

bloaters, 90c. to \$1 per box, and smoked seconds, \$4, and pearls, \$5 to \$5.25 per herring, 12c. per box. Fresh fish—Had 100 lb.

DRESSED HOGS—Under heavier receipts, values on dressed hogs are rather lower at \$5 to \$5.50 per cwt.

PROVISIONS.

Pork and smoked meats are moderately active and steady. We quote: Canadian short cut mess pork, \$14.50; short cut back, \$14, and heavy long cut mess, \$14 per barrel. Pure Canadian lard in pails, 7 ½ to 7 ¾ c. per lb.; and compound refined, 6 to 6 ½ c. per lb. Hams 10c. to 11 ½ c., and bacon 11 to 11 ½ c. per lb.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR—There is only a quiet local trade in flour and prices are steady. We quote: Winter patents, \$3.60 to \$3.90; straight rollers, \$3.30 to \$3.40; in bags, \$1.65; Manitoba patents, \$3.90 to \$4.15, and strong bakers', \$3.60 to \$3.70.

GRAIN—A fair demand was experienced for wheat, and considerable business in Manitoba hard was put through at the old basis, 65c. Fort William. Coarse grains are dull and deliveries at country points are still light, though they are expected to increase shortly. Oats are quoted at 25 to 25 ½c.; peas, 57 to 57 ½c.; rye, 50c.; buckwheat, 48c.; No. 1 barley, 39c.; No. 2, 38c., west of Toronto, freights, and buckwheat, 49c., eastern freights. Some Ontario spring wheat is moving east of Toronto at 65c.

OATMEAL —Oatmeal continues steady at \$3.50 per bbl., and \$1.70 per bag.

FEED — Feed was the same. Ontario bran, \$15 to \$15.50 in bulk, and Manitoba do., \$14.50 to \$15, in bags.

HAY—Baled hay was steady. We quote: Choice No. 1, \$9 to \$10; No. 2, \$8 to \$9; and clover, \$7 to \$7.50 per ton, in carload lots.

CHEESE AND BUTTER.

CHEESE—The cheese market continues quiet, though the movement of goods for-

Telephone Main 1450.

A. N. Whitman & Son

SMOKED FISH

26 Mullins Street, MONTREAL.

.. IF YOUR OIL MAN..

CELLAR OUTFIT.

BOWSER... OIL TANKS

Are built of CALVANIZED STEEL

PUMPS ALL METAL.... Everything fully guaranteed. They will earn 25 per c. nt. of their value every year. Let us prove it to you. Send your address.

S.F BOWSER & CO., P.O. BOX 564 NT. Factory, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Should quote you a confidential price of two cents below the market, he would be pretty sure to get your order, because

You Are In Business For Profit,

and that two cents per gallonmeans pro-fit. Yet you be sitate to equip your store with a

BOWSER

Three-Measure Self-Measuring

OIL TANK

which as surely ... means a saving greater than two cents upon each and every gallon of oil you handle. It prevents loss from leakageand evaporation; it saves the oil you now lose from sloppy measures; it saves loss from pilfering while you are gone to the cellar after oil; it saves other goods from contamination from kerosene, it saves your time; it saves your back; it saves your back; it saves you labor, and muss, and dirt. All this it saves—and more. which as surely

This is the Season

of the year when Pratts Foods are in greatest demand. The reason of this is that nature does not supply all the nourishment necessary to enable poultry to produce the same proportion of eggs as are possible in the summer season. Pratts Poultry Food meets this need. It is not only a guaranteed egg producer, but also prevents and cures all kinds of poultry diseases.

Pratts Animal Regulator is for horses and cattle. It builds up run-down horses, produces bone and muscle, and improves the wind. cows healthy, increases the flow of milk, makes it richer, and produces more butter. Hog cholera is positively unknown where Pratts Food is regularly

The popular size is the 3oc. package. There are 24 in a case. The case costs you \$4.80. goods sell for \$7.20. On two cases or more I allow freight. A sample case of each will convince you of the merit and will prove a quick and sure seller. Thousands of dealers all over the country have found it so. Write me about

PRATTS FOOD.

ROBERT GREIG, TORONTO.

CEYLON

Direct importation from Colombo.

PERKINS, INCE & CO.,

TORONTO.

ward is quite heavy. Holders here are firm at 12c. up for what stock remains here, and buyers operate sparingly at this

BUTTER-There was no new feature in butter. Current trade is confined to supplying local jobbing wants, selections of creamery selling at 22c., but the ruling range being 21 to 21 1/2 c. Western dairy rolls range from 18 to 19c., as to grade.

WISE COUNSEL TO YOUNG MEN.

YOUNG friend of mine was discharged from his place of business this week because he had become the victim of bad practices. His employers had worked with him a long time in the effort to have him mend his ways, but when he had gone so far as to become publicly intoxicated, resulting in an arrest and confinement, following the abstraction of money by him from the safe, they felt as if the limit had been reached. I saw the young man later in the week sitting down in the expectation that some prominent business man would rush up to him and invite him to accept a lucrative position with a large firm. The young man is making a mistake, Business men do not act on this line. They must feel confidence in the men they employ. John Rockefeller makes it conditional on the employment of a man that he will not speculate in grain or in stocks. He knows the danger to young men following such a course.

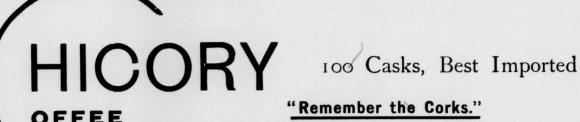
I am always annoyed when I see a young man, a mere boy, strutting along the street with a cigarette or a cigar in his mouth. I am always afraid of the business future of that boy. In saying this, I wish it understood that I am no extremist in the matter of smoking. I believe in smoking at a right age and in the right place, if anyone wants to smoke. There is a great difference, however, between smoking at sixteen years of age and indulging in the practice at forty. It is not the act of smoking itself that makes the sight unpleasant when indulged in by a boy, but it is what the act stands for-indifference, a sure indication

that the boy has not grasped the idea of business and push, hence the advertisement that the act gives of the boy's capacity.

Suppose this boy is stepping along the street at a lively pace, face bright, looking happy. The banker or the business man in any branch of trade becomes accustomed to meeting this boy and he observes the lines of good breeding in his face. He becomes attracted to him and sooner 2 later he sends for him and makes inquiry about him. His face was the advertisement that brought him into notice, and which finally led to his business success in future life. Had this boy been smoking a cigarette he could have passed that banker every day of his life without securing from him the least attention. It is to be regretted that boys cannot see this more clearly than they do .- "Eli," in Ohio Merchant.

This is true liberty, when free born men, Having to advise the public, may speak free, When he who can, and will, deserves high praise; Who neither can, nor will, may hold his peace What can be juster in a state than this?-Euripides.





CI

"Remember the Corks."

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

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.

ERKINS, INCE & CO. are in receipt of a direct shipment of Government Java coffee from Batavia. A shipment of Old Government Java, from Rotterdam, is also arriving.

New Barataria shrimps, 1-lb, tins, are in store with The Eby, Blain Co., Limited.

S. H. Ewing & Son have some clean caraways in barrels and bags at low prices.

To effect speedy clearance before stocktaking, The Eby, Blain Co., Limited, are offering the balance of their importations of Malaga raisins and Eleme figs at quick selling prices.

Perkins, Ince & Co. have just taken into stock a shipment of Calfornian prunes, all Sizes.

Burnham's clam chowder, 1's and 3's, and clam bouillon, 1/2-pints-just the goods for cold weather-have been passed into stock by The Eby, Blain Co., Limited.

A carload of green Rio coffees just in with W. H. Gillard & Co., types 5 and 6, showing special value.

The Eby, Blain Co., Limited, direct special attention to their announcement of their large and well bought stock of teas in this issue, which, they state, is well worth the attention of the trade.

Just at hand with W. H. Gillard & Co., a carload of medium and lengthwise scaled herrings of fine quality.

Californian prunes, all sizes, are in store with The Eby, Blain Co., Limited, who also report a car of Bosnia prunes nearly due, which they are enabled to quote at specially favorable figures.

THE REAL THING.

"I tell you, sir," he said, "the girls of to-day are not properly educated. Before I marry, I want to find a girl who is able to cook.

"Yes?" returned the other disinterestedly.

"Don't you?"

"Can't say that I care very particularly

"What kind of a girl do you want, then?"

"What kind do I want? Oh, I want a girl who is able to hire a cook, and incidentally a butler and a coachman and a footman and all the rest that go to make life comfortable."

THE HYPOCRISY IS PATENT.

Merchants' Review, New York, says: "The Canadian Grocer scathingly comments on the practice of a certain hygienic paper, published in this country, in sending proof sheets of laudatory notices of food products to the manufacturers of the goods, with the suggestion that the latter purchase a certain number of copies of the issue of the journal containing the notices. While practising this sort of thing, the journal complained of boasts that no paid "puffs" or "write-ups" are admitted to its editorial columns. The hypocrisy is so patent that the value of the notices which appear in print can hardly be underestimated.'

The G. W. Robinson Co., Limited, has received a charter to carry on the business of a general merchant in Hamilton, Ont. The capital stock is \$100,000, and the provisional directors are Messrs. George Webster Robinson, merchant, Hamilton; George Robinson, John William Little, wholesale merchants, London; John Gordon McIntosh, bookkeeper, London; George Christie Gibbons, barrister, London.

It is announced that the bonus of \$100 paid by the Government to owners of creameries who provide cold storage facilities will be extended to owners of creameries during the season of 1900. The results have been so satisfactory as to lead the Government to decide upon this course, as well as to send experts to creameries during the winter, to point out to those who have not already provided cold storage rooms, how they may best do so.

Compliments of the Season.

1900

We thank you all for the share of business given us in the past, and may relations be as congenial in the year before us.

57 Front St. E., Toronto.

A. H. CANNING & CO.

The Following Brands Manufactured by

The American Tobacco Co.

OF CANADA, Limited.

Are sold by all the Leading Wholesale Houses CUT TOBACCO

OLD CHUM. SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA OLD GOLD.

CIGARETTES -RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT. SWEET CAPORAL.

Toronto Salt Works

TORONTO, ONT.

Write us for SALT of any kind. Also SALTPETRE, car lots or less.

We make a specialty of handling

Consignments personally and promptly attended to All Foreign Fruits in season.

FRUIT AUCTION SALES

Write us for particulars of sales. We are making special efforts to make these sales mutually profitable. They are held every Wednesday.

McWILLIAM & EVERIST

Wholesale Commission Merchants. 25 and 27 Church St., TORONTO, Can Telephone 645.

Hygienic Cocoa Royal Navy Chocolate

Famous Blend Coffee are the favorities with all grocers.

THE COWAN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO

SELL . . .

GOODWILL SOAP.

35% profit at six for a quarter.

Vanluven & Co., Napanee, Ont.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED.

WANTED - A REPRESENTATIVE TO CANVASS grocery trade in British Columbia. Apply, Box 49, Vancouver. (3)

BAIRD TIME STAMPS.



BAIRD TIME STAMPS.

The Baird Chronograph is recommended to your use as an absolut-ly reliable time stamp.

Ball Bearing, Automatic Ribbon, Portable, Quick in operation, and always in Working Order. It is the best machine on the market for keeping track of the time of receipt of mail and telegrams, filling of orders, etc. By means of a simple attachment the machine can be used in the factory or work-room for the time of the time of the continuing employees, and job tickets.

In use by Reid, Murdock & Co., the leading Wholesale Grocery House of Chicago, and representative business houses everywhere. For illustrated circular, price list and further information, address,

BAIRD-CHANDLER MFG. CO.

118 South Clinton St.

Chicago, III.

1851.

ASSURANCE COMPANY

Fire and Marine

Capital, subscribed \$2,000,000.00 1,000,000.00 Capital Assets, over - -2,340,000.00 Annual Income -

2,290,000,00 Head Office: TORONTO, ONT.

Hon. Geo. A. Cox, President. J. J. Kenny, Vice-President. C. C Foster, Secretary.

Subscribers wanting goods or special quotations on anything anywhere in Canada at any time, can get them by mail or wire by corresponding with THE CANADIAN GROCER, Toronto or Montreal.

ARCHBALD'S CARD SYSTEM



\$2.25

net cash with order, delivered to any place in Ontario and Quebec.

Worth any number of pigeon holes or books. With it the busy business or professional man can collect in a small place all the information and loose details that are scattered throughout his office and desk. Each day is brought to his notice those matters which should have immediate attention. Consists of 400 Record Cards Ruled, 1 Alphabetical Index. 20 Blank Index Cards, 1 Handsome Polished Desk Drawer Tray, 9-in. long (add 10c. for each additional inch in length) made of quarter sawed oak. If not perfectly satisfactory you can have your money back.

Catalogue for the asking.

Catalogue for the asking.

CHAS. E. ARCHBALD 45 Adelaide St. East, - - TORONTO

> Branches-OTTAWA, HAMILTON Mention this paper.

OFFEE

Hard-to-get True-to-name

SUMATRA 28c. BUCKRAMANGA 18c. **NIELGHERRIE** ZOMBASSOR GOLDEN SANTOS 13c.

SNAPS, EVERY ONE.

Samples free.

Pure Gold Mfg Co., Toronto.

ow in Stock . . .

NEW GRENOBLE WALNUTS NEW TARRAGONA ALMONDS NEW SICILY FILBERTS NEW HALLOWEE DATES

NEW ELEME FIGS FANCY ALMERIA GRAPES **FANCY MESSINA LEMONS FANCY MEXICAN ORANGES**

Hugh Walker & Son

GUELPH, ONT.

NEW BRUNSWICK MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN GROCER,

St. John, N.B., January 4, 1900. USINESS is very quiet, yet all hands are busy. Though this is the season of small sales, it is also the season of stocktaking and the squaring up of accounts -the time of year when good business men see that all matters are cleaned up, all disputes settled and as correct an understanding of the actual condition of their business is arrived at as possible. And we are pleased to note that results are proving quite satisfactory to dealers. In markets the quieter movement rather depresses values, but prices are, as a rule, firmly held, and any business is likely to be followed by higher figures. Flour is very low, and many feel that this condition cannot last.

OIL—Perhaps no line is in a stronger position, lack of competition adding much strength to present high values. In burning oil there has been no change during the week, but prices are firmly held at the late advance. The demand from this out will not be as heavy, but will be large for some time yet. Lubricating oils have, in the past few weeks, advanced upward of 25 per cent. And even at these figures dealers will not book future business. Paint oils are still high.

SALT-In Liverpool coarse, the higher values are firmly held. While there are weekly arrivals the quantity being imported is not large, there being but a fair sale. Stocks on hand keep light, all arrivals going quickly into consumption. In fine salt, stocks are ample and are chiefly Canadian, in which firm prices rule. 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—There is at present but a light sale. All lines are firmly held. Fair stocks are held here. Salmon has shown a steady sale of late, even at the full figures asked. Lobsters give promise of even higher prices than last season, and few are expected to come here, as our people will not give as high prices as are obtained for export. The higher price of oysters is affecting the demand. Finnan haddies are firmly held, and higher prices are expected. Canned kippered herring are quite plentiful. Sardines have a fair sale at easy figures. Fruits are firm. A good demand is noted for a few lines, chiefly peaches. Soups are

growing in favor, particularly in concentrated. In meats, sales are light, but higher prices are looked for.

Green Fruits—Business keeps active. Oranges have the large sale. Very fine Californians are being imported, market being supplied with Valencias and Jamaicas; the latter are still the best fruit. Prices keep low. Lemons are also low and have a steady sale. Few bananas are imported, and there is but a retail business. Cranberries are rather higher. Some Nova Scotians which are held here can, however, be bought well below the Cape Cod berry. In apples, there is a fair movement, and fair prices are being obtained for good fruit. Grapes have but a limited demand.

DRIED FRUITS-This line is quiet, but there have been quite free arrivals in Californian prunes and seeded raisins. There is another car of seeded raisins on the way. While some shippers have advised agents that there would be no rebate allowed on seeded raisins, those that are coming have been sold subject to that condition. Stocks of all lines are not large. Loose muscatels are in particularly limited supply, and import prices are very high. Peels have been well cleaned up. Dates have a good sale at firm figures. Practically no evaporated Californian fruit is seen this season. Currants show no change. They have a steady sale. Nuts are quite scarce, particularly filberts, almonds, and Brazil. The sale is limited at this season. Peanuts are low. Evaporated apples are easy. The stock is fair and the sale limited. Dried keep scarce, but not many are wanted. Onions work up very slowly. The sale at present is small. Figs are firm, though but a small business is

DAIRY PRODUCE — In eggs, the demand has somewhat fallen off, and prices are rather easier. In limed stock some very fine qualities have been received. Butter is getting scarce. Even poor grades are reported well cleared up. There is active demand for best stock at rather higher prices. Quality should be the first consideration with butter makers. But little creamery is being sold. In cheese, there is a rather better movement. Local sales are, however, not large.

SUGAR — There is but a fair business reported. Prices keep very low. For some time the Montreal refineries have done little or nothing in this market. Sales of second grade granulated are small. In yellows, American and English sell quite freely.

Molasses—There is but little movement. Very little Barbadoes is here, and that will likely be shipped West, where better prices are ruling than here. Dealers have very light stocks in all grades, but though higher prices are likely to rule, they are not

quick buyers. They, of late, depended much on New Orleans, and have not large stocks, and to replace will have to pay higher figures. Syrup has a light sale.

FISH - A few frozen herring passed through here for the West during the week. Prices are likely to rule high and little business is expected. Owing to light movement in all lines, it is hard to fix values. Smoked herring have quite recovered from the position they have so long held at the bottom of the market, having a fair demand at quite full figures. Smoked haddies have a steady demand at even figures. There is quite a movement in boneless fish, and pure cod with a bone is growing in popularity. Dry fish show no change. There are fair receipts in smelts. Pickled herring are quite scarce. In kippered herring the supply is very light. There are fair receipts of bloaters. 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, 4½ to 5c. per lb.; smoked herring, 8 to fresh haddock and cod, 21/2c.; boneless fish, 4 to 5c.; pollock, \$2.35 to \$2.50 per 100; pickled herring, \$2.10 to \$2.15 per half bbl.; bloaters, 6oc.; kippers, \$1; smelts, 5c; pure cod with a bone, 8 to gc.

Provisions—There are no large stocks. Prices are quite high and firmly held. Smoked meats have but a limited sale. Lard moves quite freely at full figures.

FLOUR, FEED AND MEAL-Flour is still low. In Manitobas, the lowest prices of the season were quoted this week. Business keeps backward. For Ontario grades, there is little change. In oatmeal, there is no Oats are, perchange, a fair trade doing. haps, easier. Cornmeal is still high. The supply is still limited. Beans are very firmly held, but move slowly. In blue peas, stocks are light and prices high. Very few boiling peas are used here. Barley has a steady sale at even figures. In hay, rather better figures are obtained, but prices are still low here. We quote as follows: Manitoba flour, \$4.40 to \$4.60; best Ontario, \$3.80 to \$4.00; medium, \$3.60 to \$3.75; oatmeal, \$3.80 to \$3.90; cornmeal, \$2.25 to \$2.35; middlings, \$21 to \$22; oats, 38 to 40c.; hand-picked beans, \$1.50 to \$1.65; prime, \$1.45 to \$1.55; yellow-eye beans, \$1.90 to \$2; split peas, \$3.90 to \$4.00; round, \$3.25 to \$3.40; pot barley, \$3.75 to \$3.85; hay, \$7 to \$7.50; timothy seed, American, \$1.50.

ST. JOHN NOTES.

Robert Jardine, who is now representing Purnell, Webb & Co., vinegar manufacturers, of Bristol, England, is already booking orders for spring.

THE CANADIAN GROCER has received a very handsome paperweight, which Smith & Tilton are giving to their friends as a holiday remembrance. It is also a very convenient calendar.

J. Hunter White, who has a large connection as a mercantile broker, finding it necessary, in his business, to do considerable Customs house work and forwarding, both for those for whom and to whom he sells, has decided to make this a regular branch of his business.

CUBRENT MARKET QUOTATIONS

This list is corrected every Thursday, and the quotation	ns herein given are for the
cities of Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London, St. John, N.B.	, Halifax, Winnipeg, Van-
couver and Victoria. The prices are solicited for publication.	and are of such quantities

and qualities as are usually ordered by retail dealers on the usual terms of credit.

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

All quotations for staple products are under the direct control of the Editors who call daily upon all the leading houses in the principal centres.

BUTTER						•		
BOTTER	Mont	real,	Toro	nto,	St. Joh		Man	itoba.
Dairy, choice, large rolls, per lb.	Que	bec.	Ham 18	ilton. 19	Halifa 16	x. 18	ман	itoba.
" oound prints " tubs, best			19	20	17	20		
" tubs, second grade			17 14	19 17	17	19 16		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Creamery, tubs and boxes	201/2	21	23	22 24	18	19		
Cheese, per lb		11%	12	121	19 11	20 11 1/2		
Cheese, per lb Eggs, new laid, per doz		22		23	16	18		
	ANN		3000					
Apples, 3's gallons Asparagus	\$	\$0 90 2 25	\$0 90 2 25	\$0 95 2 35	\$1 00 2 25	\$1 10 2 40		
				2 40				
Blackberries, 2's			1 40	1 00 1 70	1 50	1 80		
Blueberries, 2's	70	75 821/2	75 90	85 95	85 90	90 95		
Corn, 2's	1 05	1 10	1 05	1 10	1 25	1 30		
Blackberries, 2's. Blueberries, 2's. Blueberries, 2's. Beans, 2's. Corn, 2's. Corn, 2's. Cherries, red, pitted, 2's. "white."			1 90 1 90	2 00	2 30	2 40		
ii alfa-d	00	85	80	90	85	90		
" extra sifted			1 00	1 00 1 25	1 10 1 20	1 15 1 25		
" extra sifted		2 10	1 25 2 00	1 50 2 40	1 75 2 25	1 80 2 50		
		2 40	2 25	2 50	2 15	2 25		
Peaches, 2's		2 60 2 50	2 50 1 75	2 60 1 90	2 50	2 60 1 85		
Peaches, 2's		2 50	2 50	2 60	2 70	2 85		
" Lombard			1 10	1 25 1 10	1 80 1 80	1 60 1 50		
" Damson, blue				1 00	1 10	1 30		
Pumpkins, 8'sgallon			2 10	2 25	90 2 10	1 00 2 25		
Raspberries, 2's		1 60		1 45 1 75	1 50 1 65	1 75		
Succotash, 2's.				1 15	1 10	1 15		
Tomatoes, 8's	90	1 00	95 2 95	1 00 2 75	95 2 50	2 75		
" 1-lb, flats			3 00	8 25	1 25	1 30		
Mackerel			1 75 1 80	1 80 1 35	1 25	1 35		
Salmon, sockeye, talls			1 30 1 50	1 40 1 60	1 25 1 30	1 50 1 85		
ii i Hawaaahaa			1 05	1 40	1 00	1 60		
" Clover Leaf, tal	18 5	o 4 case	s	1 50				
crover zear, tar	(10"	25 "		1 45				
" " Clover Leaf, fla	ts { 1 '	9 "		1 65 1 62½				
" Cohoes		25 "		1 60				
Sardines, Albert, 1/'s		12	1 05	1 10	1 10	1 15		
" Sportsman, 4's	20	21 121/2	20	21 121/2	20	21 12		
Sportsman, 7's	10	20		21	20	21		
" Key opener, % s		11 18	101/2	23	16 10	18 11		
11.00 0., 74 8			23	25 36	23 33	25		
" Domestic, 1/3's			4	41/2	334	36		
" Domestic, '4's			9	11				
oo tins, per 100	9 50	11 00	8 50	9 00	10 00	11 00		
Kippered Herrings	1 20	1 50	1 00	1 15 1 60	90	1 00		
Herring in Tomato Sauce	1 30	1 45	1 55	1 60		2 00		
	CANE	DIED	PEEL	_8				
Orange, "			11 12	12 13		18 14		
Citron, "			151/2	17		16		
	GRE	EN F	RUIT	8				
Oranges, Jamaica, per bbl		\$ 6 50	\$6 00	\$8 50	\$5 50	\$6 00		
" Washington Navels,bx			8 25 8 50	8 50 4 00	3 50 3 00	4 00		
" Senoros, per pox				3 50				
" Valencias, ord. 420's " large 420's " 714's			4 50 5 50	5 00 6 00	3 50 4 50	4 00 5 00		
Lemons Verdilli, p. box.			5 50 5 50 2 00	6 00 2 25	5 00 2 50	5 50 8 00		
Lemons, Verdilli, p. box			2 75	3 00	3 00	8 50		******
Bananas, per bunch Winter Apples, per bbl Cranberries, per bbl	8 00	1 00 3 50	1 75 2 00	2 50 2 75	1 75 2 25	2 25 3 50		
Almeria Grapes, per keg	5 00	6 0)	6 50	7 00 7 50	6 00	8 50		
		BLICA	6 00	7 80	ó 00	6 00		
Granulated (St. Lawrence, Red- path)		SUGA \$4 35	84 47	\$4 48	4 50	4 60		
Granulated, Acadia	*	4 80		4 43	1 00	4 45		
Paris lump, bbls. and 100-lb. bxs		5 08		4 35 5 28 5 38	5%	6		
" in 50-lb. boxes		5 18		5 88				
Powdered, bbls		5 15 5 00		5 38 5 20	5%	6		
Powdered, bbls Phœnix		5 00 4 20 4 20		4 33 4 33 4 18				
Extra bright		4 05		4 18	8%	8%		
Bright conee		3 95		4 08 3 98	8%	8%		
No. 8 yellow		8 65		8 83	81%	814		
Phoenix Cream Extra bright Bright coffee Bright yellow No. 3 yellow No. 2 yellow No. 1 yellow Poreign, yellow		8 65 8 55		8 79 8 66				
Foreign, yellow				8 60				

HARDWARE, PAINTS AND OILS

HARDWA	RE,	PAIN	TS A	ND (OILS			
	Mont		Toro		St. Joh		Mani	toba
Wire pails base	Quel	ec.	Hami	\$3 80	Halifa			
Cut nails, base		2 60		2 60				
Barbed wire, per 100-lb Smooth Steel Wire (oiled and		3 60		3 60				
annoaled stal base		3 00		3 35				
White lead, Pure		6 37 1/2		6 50				•••••
White lead, Pure Linseed oil, 1 to 4 bbls., raw boiled		65		63				
Turpentine, single bois		75		73				
SYRU	PS A	I DAN	MOL	ASSE	S			
Dark		1%						
Medium		2	30	82				
Corn Syrup, barrel, per lb	•••••	21/4	35	37 256	34 86	36 38		
Corn Syrup, barrel, per lb " " ½ bbls. " " " kegs "				234				
" 3 gal. palls, each.				1 30				
" " 2 gal. " "				1 00				
Honey		90		1 00				
" 38-1b. pails		1 20		1 40				
Molasses— New Orleans			26	45	28	36		
Barbadoes		43			28	30		
Porto Rico			38	42	35 25	38 28		
St. Croix					27	28		
	ANN	ED M	MEAT	S				
Comp. corn beef, 1-lb. cans 2-lb. cans		\$1 50	\$1 50	\$1 60	\$1 50	\$1 60		
" 2-lb. cans		2 65	2 65 5 25	2 75 5 50	2 50	2 75		
" " 6-lb. cans		8 25		8 25	8 75	9 25		
" " 14-lb. cans		18 00	18 50	19 50 2 60	20 00 2 50	21 00		
Minced callops, 2-lb. can		2 60 3 30 6 70	2 90	3 25	2 80	2 80 3 00		
Fnglish brown 2-lb can		6 70 2 40	6 75 2 50	7 00 2 80	5 80 2 75	6 00		
Camp sausage, 1-lb. can				2 50	2 50	2 80		
				4 00 1 50	4 00 1 40	1 50		
" 2-lb. can				2 20	2 25 1 75	2 30		
" 2-lb. can				1 80 4 50	1 75 4 25	1 80 4 50		
Sliced smoked beef, ½'s		1 70	1 65	1 70		2 00		
" " '' ''s		2 75	2 80	2 95		8 25	••••	
Foreign-		FRUIT	rs					
Currants, Provincials, bbl					41/2	5		
" Filiatras, bbls		41/2			5	54	ź	
" ½-bbls		45%			514		2	
" " %-cases		4%	4%	5½ 5½	51/4 51/2	6		
" Patras, bbls					6	7		
" cases			51/2	6	6	7 7 14	í	
" %-cases.			0 1/2	6	534	O		
Vostizzas, cases Dates, new, boxes	5	51/2	6 5½	7 6	7 5½	0	ź	
Figs, 10-lb. boxes, per lb			12%	14	10	14		
" 20 & 28-lb. boxes, per lb. " Mats, per lb., new			31/2	18				
" Mats, per lb., new " Naturals, per lb " 1-lb. glove boxes Prunes, California, 30's				51/2				
Prunes, California, 30's		10	10	101/2	10	12		
" 40's " 50's		8 %	8¾ 7½	9	816	9	,	
608,	61/2	7%	7	8	716	8		
" " 70's " 80's	61/2	7	61/2	714 714	7 6%	73	í	
" Bosnia, 90's	6	61/2	634	7	072	7		
" A's " B's			8 1/2 7 1/2	9				
Raisins, Fine off stalk			6 1/2	7				
" Selected		7	6%	6% 7% 7%	6 61/2	7		
" Layers		8		73%	7	73		
" Sultanas	10	12	10 81/4		10	12 7%		
" " 4-crown			91/2	10	8	81/		• • • • •
" California, 3-crown " 4-crown " seeded, 3-cr. " Ma'aga, Lon. layers			1 60	1 75	1 65	1 75		
			1 90	2 00	1 80	1 90 2 25		
" Dehesa clusters			2 00 3 00	2 25 3 25	1 90 2 75	2 25 3 00		
" Royal clusters			4 00	4 50	3 50	4 00		
" 4-flats blue baskets				75 85				
" 4-flats Dehesa " S. Mal, Musc. lb. pkg.				1 00				
" Loose Musc. per lb			31/4	10				
		OVIS						
Dry Salted Meats— Long clear bacon								
Smoked meats—			7	714				
Breakfast bacon	11%	121/2	10%					
Rolls	12	131/2	101/2	814	9	10		
Shoulder hams		10		8	8	8		
Backs All	meats	out of p	ickle ic	e. less.				
Barrel Pork— Canadian heavy mess		15 50		14 00	14.00	15 (0		
" short cut		10 00		15 50	14 00 15 00 14 00	15 (0 16 00		
Clear shoulder mess				12 50 11 50	14 00	14 50		
Lard, tierces, per lb		61/4		6%	14 50	15 50		
Tubs	6%	7		71	714	6% 7% 7%		
Shortening, in 60-lb. tubs			7%	714 714 714		73		



IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR GOLD

You need not go beyond the confines of your own store; there's money in your business if you only know how to get it out.

If you will use The Money-Weight System of weighing your merchandise you can make money in business, if you stick to the old pound and ounce method you can't. Remember, our scales are sold on easy monthly payments.

The Computing Scale Co.

Money-Weight Scale Co., No. 47 State St., Chicago, III. Money-Weight Scale Co., No. 142 Chambers St., New York, N.Y. James A. Hossack, Dist. Agent, No. 1662 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Canada. L. A. Davidson, Dist. Agent, No. 104 King St. West, Toronto, Canada.

DAYTON, OHIO, U.S.A.

reen — Mocha Old Government Java Rio Santos Plantation Ceylon	Mon	treal,	Toro			ohn,	Mar	nitoba								
MochaOld Government Java RioSantos	Que	oec.								Mon	treal,	Toron	nto .	St. 1	John.	Mai
Old Government Java Rio Santos				nilton.	Hali			B.C.		Queb		Hami			fax.	and
RioSantos		24	23	28	25	80	******		Canadian	Quen	12		iton.	19	1914	
Santos		27	22	30	25	30			Canadian	10	13		18	20	201/4	
	******	10	71/2	8	12	13		******	Sarnia water white	12	10			20		
			8	12			******		Sarnia prime white		******	******	161/2			
		29	26	30	29	31			American water white	17	171/2		191/2	21	2114	
Porto Rico			22	25	24	28			Pratt's Astral	18	19		20			
Gautemala			22	25	24	26										
Jamaica .		18	15	20	18	22			Black-		TEA	2				
		13	13	16	18	15			Congou-Half-chests Kalsow,							
Maracaibo			and the same of th	10	10	10				10	60	12	60	11	40	
		NUT	rs						Moning, Paking	18						
					01/				Caddies Paking, Kaisow	17	40	18	50	15	40	
razil			******	13	81/2	9		******	Indian-Darjeelings	85	55	85	55	30	50	
alencia shelled almonds	28	30	25	30	22	25			Assam Pekoes	20	40	20	40	18	40	
arragona almonds				14	13	15			Pekoe Souchong	18	25	18	25	17	24	
ormegetta almonds				13												
rdan almonds			35	40					Ceylon-Broken Pekoes	85	42	85	42	84	40	
eanuts (roasted)	61/2	91/2	9	10	9	10			Pekoes	20	30	20	80	20	80	
" (green)		8	7	9					Pekoe Souchong	171	40	17	35	17	85	
coanuts, per sack		8 00		8 75	8 50	4 00			China Greens—							
" per doz		0 00		60	60	70				10	En	42	50			
		141/2		14	00	12			Gunpowder-Cases, extra first	42	50					
renoble walnuts	101/	14/2			9	10			Half-chests, ordinary firsts	22	28	22	28			
arbot wal uts			101/2	11	9				Young Hyson-Cases, sifted							
ordeaux walnuts				9	9	10			extra firsts	42	50	42	50			
cily filberts		******		10	9	10			Cases, small leaf, firsts	85	40	85	40			
aples filberts			10	11	10	11			Half-chests, ordinary firsts	22	38	22	38			
cans			10	11	12	14			Half-chests, seconds	17	19	85 22 17	19			
elled Walnuts			23	25					" thirds	15	17	15	17			
									" common	18	14	18	14			
		SOD	A													
1 1 1 100 15 1	0.0-	0.50	1.00	0.05	1 05	0.00			Pingsueys—	-						
-carb, standard, 100-lb. keg		2 50	1 85	2 25	1 85	2 00			Young Hyson-%-chests, firsts	28	82	28	82	80	40	
l soda, per bbl		75	70	80	85	90			" seconds	16	19	16	19			
l Soda, per keg	95	1 00	95	1 00	95	1 00			Half-boxes, firsts	28	82	28	32			
ranulated Sal Soda, per lb				1					" seconds	16	19	16	19			
		SPIC	EC							- 175						
		SPIC	EO						Japan-	•••			40			
epper, black, ground, in kegs,									%-chests, finest May pickings	88	40	38	40	******		
palls, boxes	18	15		16	14	15			Choice	82	86	82	86			
" In 5-lb, cans	14	17	14	16	15	16			Finest	28	80	28	30			
" whole	11	12		14	12	18			Fine	25	27	25	27			
epper, white, ground, in kegs,		A ROLL OF THE REAL PROPERTY.							Good Medium	22	24 20	22 19	24			
pails, boxes	20	22	18	24	24	28			Medium	19	20	19	20			
" 5-lb. cans	20	28 23 25 25 26 80 80	20	26	20	26 22			Good common	16	18	16	18			
" " whole		25	10	26	20	22			Common	18	15	1314	15			
WHOIE		20	18	20	20	22 25			Namesold I/ cheete Polcoo	16	22	16	22			
nger, Jamaica		20	22	20	20	20			Nagasaki, %-chests Pekoe		15					
oves, whole	12	80	14	85	18	20			" Oolong	14		14	15	******		
are mixed spice			25	80	25	80				16	19	16	19			*****
888ia	20	40	19 22 14 25 20 24	24 26 25 25 85 80 40 25	20 20 18 25 16 20 25	80 20 22	******		" Siftings	7%	11	7%	11			
ream tartar, French		25	24	25	20	22										
" best		28	25	80	25	80			RICE, SAC	30 .	TAPI	OCA	MAG	CAR	ONI	
lspice	18	17	18	16	16	18			11102, 040	,		OUA,		UA	J	
	1410	-		-					Rice-Standard B	8 20	8 40	8%	876	8 25	8 40	
	WO	ODE	NWA	KE					Patna, per lb			434	5	5	6	
ls. No. 1, 2-hoop				1 90		1 90			Japan			512	8	5	8	
6 4 6-boop				2 05		2 05			Imporial Scate			47	51/		. 6	•••••
					******				Imperial Seeta			1/8	072	0	0	
			1 00	1 75		1 75			Extra Burmah	******		414	4% 6%	4	5	
			1 20	1 45	******	1 45			Java, extra			6	6%	6	7	
			2 70	8 20		3 20			8ago	8%	414	4	4%	5	6	
" candy, and covers				11 00		11 00			Taploca	8%	417	44	5	K	R	
" candy, and covers					******		******	*****			772	778		0	U	******
" candy, and covers hbs, No. 0				9 00		9 00			Macaroni, dom'ic, per lb., bulk			- 776				
" candy, and covers abs, No. 0									Macaroni, dom'ic, per lb., bulk "imp'd, 1-lb. pkg., French			9	7%			

The People's Favorite.

CEYLON and INDIAN

Machine-Made

TEAS

again win with a large majority. The sales of 1899 far exceed those of any previous year. As the public become acquainted with them the sales are bound to increase, as one test easily convinces the most skeptical that they are the purest, cleanest and best flavored teas in the universe.

A Happy and Prosperous New Year to the tea-drinkers of Canada.

RAILWAYS AND SMELTERS IN B.C.

HE Victoria (B.C.) Times of December 27 has the following: "Lloyd A. Manly, Mayor of Grand Forks, who is staying at the Driard, being in the city on business connected with the welfare of his city, has applied to the Dominion Government for a charter to build about 100 miles of railroad in the Grand Forks district. The enterprise also contemplates the construction of a mammoth smelter at Grand Forks, and the ultimate projection by other parties of a railroad from Republic Camp to Rossland. The particular object of the American road is to provide transportation for the ores of the great Republic mine at Grand Forks, where they may be treated by a mixture process with the ores of the B.C. mine of the Summit Camp and with the product of thh Knob Hill and Ironsides mine of the Greenwood district. The promoter of the American road is C. G. McQuaig, the principal financial spirit in the Republic.

"My application," Mr. Manly said, in explanation of his project, "is for a charter to build, first a 20 mile road starting at Hall's ferry, on the boundary line, and thence via Grand Forks to Carson, also on the boundary. Then for a road from Grand Forks up Kettle river 65 miles to Franklin camp; also another short road from Grand Forks to Midway, taking in the Boundary mountain district. The application is now before the Ottawa Government, and it will probably be acted on in February.

"Mr. C. G. McQuaig, of Montreal, the principal financial man in the Republic, desiring to cheapen the method of treating the ores of both camps, seeks to have a road constructed from Republic to Grand Forks, where we propose establishing a smelter. And for that matter, we now have just about completed at Grand Forks a smelter, constructed at a cost of about \$350,000 by The Granby Smelting Co., of Granby, Canada, and Philadelphia. I regard it as one of the very best, if not the best, smelter on the North American continent. J. P. Graves is the promoter of this enterprise. Among other equipments, the smelter is to have a 1,500 horse water-power."

SHORT RUNS OF SALMON.

In his annual report, Fish Commissioner Reed, of Oregon, says: "While the total catch of salmon on the Columbia will show a marked falling off from last season, it does not show, as many have intimated, that the decline will be continuous in years to come, for, if we will look back, it will be seen that there have been small catches in previous seasons. For instance, in 1877, the total pack was but 380,000; in 1887, 356,000, and, in 1889, 309,885 cases, and we must

remember that in these former years nearly all the salmon caught were canned. * * The writer well remembers, in 1877, which was the first season that showed a decline in the run of salmon, the fears of the packers and the fishermen that the salmon of the Columbia were all caught, and such was the feeling at that time that the packers joined together and, in 1878, built the hatchery on the Clackamas river, now owned by the United States. They operated it on a small scale for two years, in which the run of salmon increased and became more plentiful than ever; then, all the operations at the hatchery ceased, which was the greatest mistake ever make in the salmon industry. At that time, plenty of salmon went up the streams, from which hundreds of millions of eggs could have been taken, and, had that work been continued from that time, we could, without doubt, record a pack of 800,000 cases this season."

LATE HINTS TO BUYERS.

"Empire" salmon, coffee, tea, baking powder, extracts, mustards, etc., are controlled by Lucas, Steele & Bristol.

Frank Hatheway, St. John, received a large shipment of seeded raisins this week. They were the "Santa Claus" and "Phænix" brands.

Lucas, Steele & Bristol offer Burnham's "Jellycon" custard powder, clam chowder, etc., for sale.

No. I Labrador herring, in barrels and half-barrels, and No. I Shore split herring, in half-barrels, are being offered by H. P. Eckardt & Co.

Van Camp's soups, macaroni and macaroni and cheese may be procured from Lucas, Steele & Bristol.

The Dawson Commission Co., Limited, Toronto, received a car of "Clover Leaf" and "Halo" brand of navel oranges on Wednesday and a car of Valencias on Thursday. The navels, especially the "Clover Leaf," are exceptionally fine stock.

CANNED MEAT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

The demand for canned moats in South Africa for the British army is daily increasing, and it is predicted that the demands will continue until the entire American export is taken. Between December 1 and 21, 1899, one of the large packing firms has shipped 5,000,000 lb., and other concerns report prospective orders and increasing sales.—National Provisioner.

E. Hart, Toronto, has perfected a novel advertising scheme. It consists of an incandescent light placed in a globe blown to an exact fac-simile of a package of tea, a cake of soap, or any other goods put up in a small parcel.

TRADE CHAT.

T is said that the abnormally high price of broom corn is not due to an increased demand, but to a corner. It is not often that broom corn gets into a corner, especially when the hired girl handles it.—The Boston Transcript.

Kincardine, Ont., granted a bonus for a pork curing factory on New Year's Day.

Oshawa, Ont., voted in favor of granting \$5,000 to Smith Bros. for a canning factory.

The partnership hitherto existing between A. Connolly and C. H. Barrett as The British Columbia Liquor Co,, of Vancouver, has been dissolved.

A despatch from Winnipeg says that the stocks of Ludow's dry goods store and Smith's grocery were damaged by fire on Tuesday morning.

According to a telegram from the Coast, received in New York, buyers of prunes are more numerous than sellers. Little business resulted, as holders and buyers found it hard to get together on the question of prices.

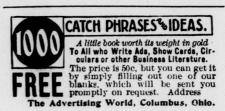
Blaquier & Jones, general merchants, Wyoming, have dissolved, Mr. Blaquier having decided to go west. George Anderson, senior clerk for a number of years, succeeds Mr. Blaquier, and the firm will henceforth be known as Jones & Anderson.

It is understood that Musgrave & Co. have purchased the Grant warehouse, at Annapolis, N.S., in connection with their steamship business from that port. The warehouse has a capacity of 25,000 barrels, and will be made frost-proof. It originally cost \$12,000.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. Scott, of Watt, Scott & Goodacre, Montreal, is spending the holiday season in Toronto.

Some writer (one of the smart, advice-giving kind) says: "Be satisfied with your lot." Well, it all depends upon what your lot consists of. If it is a "job lot" of the so-called just-as-good substitute to "Salada" that you are finding strong measures necessary to its movement, then the advice is far-fetched and sounds ironical. But, if you have had the sound sense and good business judgment to secure the ready-selling and genuine "Salada" Ceylon tea as a leader, then you surely should be satisfied.



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

All Bakers and Grocers handling this Flour exclusively are making money.

Superior Quality Always Good

CALENDARS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

A VANCOUVER CALENDAR.

"A Pretty Tea Party" is the title given to the calendar which Webster Bros., grocers, Vancouver, are presenting to their customers this year. It is a fine 14x21 inch lithograph of three merry maidens partaking of a cup of tea by the wall of an English garden. The tea they are enjoying, the calendar states, is a special blend of tea prepared by Webster Bros. Customers not satisfied with a calendar like this must be hard to please.

A CIGAR FIRM'S CALENDAR.

Bruce Payne, of Granby, P.Q, whose cigars, "Pharoah" and "Pebble," are so well-known to the trade, has just sent out one of the handsomest and most striking calendars of the season. It shows the Gordon

Highlanders storming Dargai Heights. Every reader of The Canadian Grocer who drops him a post card, mentioning this paper, may secure one while the supply lasts.

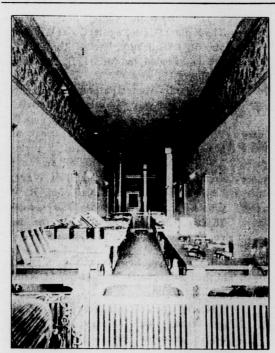
PARTNERS FOR LIFE.

James Fordyce, of Fordyce Bros., grocers, Guelph, Ont., has entered into a new partnership. He was married on Tuesday evening last week to Miss Maude Simpson, daughter of James Simpson, of Guelph. The ceremony, which was performed by Ven. Archdeacon Dixon, was a quiet one. The bridesmaid was Miss Isaac, of Brantford, while the groom was assisted by his brother, William Fordyce. The Canadian Grocer joins in extending to Mr. Fordyce and his bride a long life, full of happiness and prosperity.

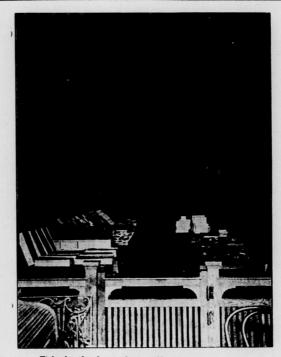
THE WOODSIDE REFINERY FIRE.

The recent fire at Woodside Refinery resulted in the following insurance losses: Building, \$2,856; machinery, \$3.304.43; stock, \$2,393.08; total, \$8,653.51-divided among the Royal and Queen, Union and Guardian, L. L. and Globe, National of N.A., and National, Western, Commercial Union, Lancashire, Sun and Canadian, Union and National, Caledonia, Aetna, N. B. and Mercantile and Hartford, Imperial, Alliance, and Northern, Norwich Union, British American, Phœnix, Halifax Fire Insurance Co., Connecticut, Phœnix, Hartford, Globe and Rutgers, State of New York, Manufacturers Lloyds. The whole insurance was \$78.984, so that the loss was about one-ninth.—St. John, N.B., Globe.

H. P. Eckardt & Co. are offering finest Hallowee dates in 1-lb. packages.



Luxfer Prisms successfully lighting a store 100 feet long.



This is the best that ordinary glass could do before.

There
Need Be
No
DOUBT
If You
Buy,
You Save
Money.

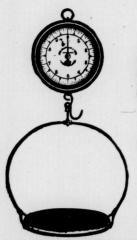
300

IF YOU WANT MORE DAYLIGHT, YOU WANT LUXFER PRISMS.
WE MAKE VISITORS WELCOME, AND SOLICIT LETTERS OF ENQUIRY.

THE LUXFER PRISM CO., Limited

98-100 KING STREET WEST,

TORONTO



CHATILLON SPRING SCALES

Large Dial and Glass Sash Nickeled Edges and Bows

FOR BUTCHERS AND GROCERS

Porcelain Enameled Pan Capacity-30 lbs. x 1 oz.

Sent, express paid, to any part of Canada on receipt of \$10.50. This price includes Government Certificate, which accompanies every scale.

THE FAIRBANKS COMPANY,

749 Craig Street,

MONTREAL.

MANITOBA MARKETS.

WINNIPEG, January 1, 1900.

AKEN through all the months of the past year and the various branches of trade, it has been a year of marked prosperity, though the low price of wheat and the long open fall has tended to somewhat curtail the expected receipts. Collections, though coming in in fairly large amounts, are much slower than they should be at this season. The Christmas trade was the largest all round on record, and the purchases were more general on the part of all classes of the community. The retail houses report an increased demand for goods of a superior quality. The sale of meat and poultry was larger than last year. All together, on making the rounds this morning, your correspondent found the merchants, wholesale and retail, fairly satisfied with the year's trade. Almost every house will commence stocktaking on Tuesday. There are few market changes to report.

CANNED GOODS — Canned vegetables present no change of situation and no advance in price, but the market is very firm. There is a reported lessening of consumption in some lines, possibly due to the higher prices, and also to some extent to the fact that the open fall prolonged the season of home-grown vegetables. Canned meats are very firm, with indications of still further advances. This is attributed to the large orders placed by the British Government for war purposes.

SUGAR—Has fallen in sympathy with the eastern market, and standard granulated is now 5¢

EVAPORATED FRUITS—The only change reported is a drop of $\frac{1}{4}$ c. on evaporated apples, and nobody seems to be able to assign a cause for this. Quotation, 9 to 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Dried apples are very slow at 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 8c. Apricots, peaches, pitted plums and prunes are in normal demand and without change of price.

Raisins and currants are without change. The stocks of fancy layers and fancy offstalk were pretty well exhausted by the Christmas trade.

CANDIED PEEL—Wholesale houses report the largest trade in this article they have ever known.

WHEAT—The wheat market has been the dullest of the season. In fact, there is a total absence of news. The deliveries between Christmas and New Year are always light, but this year, owing to the absence of snow, they have been almost nil. No. I hard having really been kept above export basis, the trade is very slow. At Fort William the ruling price was 64½ c. up to Friday, when it dropped to 64½ c., and at that figure the market closed to-day.

FLOUR — Market has been slow all week. Ogilvies have put down XXXX to \$1.10. This is the only change recorded. Patent is \$1.80; Glenora, \$1.70; strong bakers', \$1.50; Medora, \$1.50.

BUTTER—There is no offering of creamery butter by wholesale houses. Practically there are no stocks. The supply of dairy butter is very limited, though slightly more liberal than last week. Really choice butter, however, is hard to obtain. The best of dairy brings 18 to 20c. net, Winnipeg.

CURED MEATS — This market appears to be at a standstill so far as prices are concerned. Trade is fair. This line, however, feels the fact that the large camps have not been able to get into the woods.

GREEN FRUITS — Oranges (navels) have dropped somewhat and are quoted from \$3.75 to \$4, according to grade. Lemons remain at \$5 to \$5.50. Grapes are out of the market, the Christmas trade having exhausted the supply. Sweet potatoes are practically out of the market, although the nominal quotation is \$5.50 per bbl. Stocks of apples are giving a great deal of trouble, and really choice table fruit is hard to obtain at any price; \$3.50 to \$4 per bbl. are the ruling quotations. Other lines are

without change. Bananas are only arriving in small express lots and are not very satisfactory.

NOTES.

There was a general round-up of travelers in town for the Christmas holidays.

Mr. Jack Dunbar, who represents The Slater Shoe Co. in the West, is in the Winnipeg General Hospital with an attack of typhoid.

Among those initiated into the Union Commercial Travelers' Association at its last meeting was Mr. John McRae, the popular representative of The D. McCall Co. in the West.

There has been a change in the office of The National Cash Register Co. at Winnipeg. Mr. R. J. Salisbury, late of Toronto, has been succeeded by Mr. H. B. Ashelman, of Fargo.

Mr. James Mundie, a prominent member of the Northwest Travelers' Association, has left to take charge of the factory of The W. J. Peck Clothing Co., in Montreal. Mr. Mundie has been in the West since 1872.

One of the companies that will open business with the New Year is The Western Financing and Agency Co. Mr. R. H. Climie, representative of The Gordon, McKay Co., is interested in the new yenture.

Jos. N. Booth has opened a small grocery in the building lately occupied by M. Neilly, in Gilford, Ont.

Nearly 5,000 turkeys have been shipped this season from Lucknow, Ont., to the British markets, Manitoba and British Columbia.

Kohler & Knowll, Port Colborne, Ont., shipped 77 live hogs one day last week, weighing 13,880 lb. The price paid was \$4.

The syndicate formed in Palmerston, Ont., for the purpose of engaging in the trade of exporting Canadian foodstuffs, has already shipped 1,500 turkeys to the Old Country market.

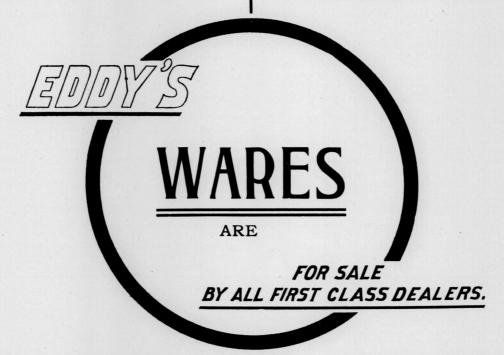
EDDY'S

PARLOR MATCHES

contain no Brimstone and produce a quick, sure "LIGHT" every time, without the sometimes objectionable fumes arising from the common sulphur match.

INDURATED FIBRE WARE

Tubs, Pails, Washbasins, etc. have become household necessities. Being lighter, cleaner and more durable, they are rapidly superseding the ordinary wooden articles for domestic use.



DEALERS! See that you are fully stocked.

The E. B. EDDY CO., Limited

HULL.

MONTREAL.

TORONTO.

Quebec,

Hamilton,

Kingston,

London,

St. John, N.B.

Halifax.

Winnipeg,

Victoria,

Vancouver,

St. John's, Nfld.

Two Wall Paper Beauties



No. 833.

"Malmaison" Empire Pattern

This design is especially commendable for its correctness of style. The decorative theme of this pattern was executed from a similar design known as a souvenir of Empress Josephine. The brilliancy of its gilding, accuracy of printing and richness of its ground colorings, on fancy embossed paper, render it invaluable for high-class decorations.

*

No. 798

"Royal Orleans"

An exquisite heraldic pattern with beautiful shield effect and royal armory—the very thing for parlors and halls. Printed on grounds of crown red, primordial blue, palace blue, maple, and bud-green colorings, in plain and embossed gilts.

A paper that will attract the lover of the beautiful.



No. 798

Your stock cannot be complete without the above beautiful patterns and others in the upper end of our line.

In point of originality, variety, novelty and quality we excel. Up-to-date in every way.

It does not COST you any more to get the BEST, but it PAYS you better. We want every dealer in Canada to judge for himself that we mean just what we say, and will send samples, free of all charge, to suit all requirements in the way of Wall Papers.

Don't wait—order now and get best selection and early delivery. You may need the goods sooner than you anticipate. The tide of prosperity will benefit you ever so much more if you handle "PROSPERITY" WALL PAPERS—only manufactured by

The Watson, Foster Company,

MONTREAL, Que.

Agents for CAMEO RELIEFS and LIGNOMUR

Choice Eleme Figs, Table Raisins

and other Christmas lines clearing out at reduced prices, preparatory to stock-taking.

WARREN BROS. & CO.

TORONTO.

Seeded Raisins

Freshly done after you send in your order.

Quality guaranteed second to none. Write for quotations to

The Acme Fruit Cleaning Co.

128 Queen Street, MONTREAL.

THE RUBLEE FRUIT CO.

LIMITED.

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS, NUTS, Etc

151 Bannatyne St., WINNIPEG, MAN. 12th St., BRANDON, MAN

E, T. STURDEE

Mercantile Broker, Manufacturers' Agent,

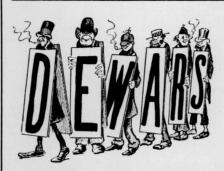
ST. JOHN, N.B. ETC., ETC.

Wholesale trade only.

Ready Lunch Beef

A SELLER THE YEAR ROUND!

Nothing nicer for Luncheon at any time.



WHISKY

BEST!!

BAR NONE.

Most Excellent Coffee



A pure, high-grade berry at a popular price.

Trial Order Solicited.

Pure Norwegian Process

COD LIVER OIL

Non-Freezing. In tin lined barrels of 26 gallons.

J. & R. McLEA

Montreal.

THE MANITOBA

Produce & Commission Co.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Limited

Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Fruits, Cured Meats

PICKLED, DRY AND SMOKED FISH

Consignments and

Correspondence Solicited.

BRANCHES

Vancouver, Victoria, Nelson, Rossland,

THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD PRODUCTS.

THE surprising extent to which our commonest foods and drinks are adulterated and counterfeited, and the crying necessity for both State and National legislation which will control and check the evil, have been well proved by the results of the senatorial investigation which was made in Chicago last spring. Before the Senate committee, appointed just prior to the adjournment of Congress and headed by Senator Mason, several prominent chemists, food manufacturers, and others gave testimony. Dr. Wiley, who has been Chief Chemist of the Agricultural Department at Washington for many years, asserted that nearly every kind of food upon the market is, to a greater or lesser extent, adulterated, misbranded, or otherwise rendered harmful or fraudulent. More Vermont maple sugar is made every year in Davenport, Iowa, from cheap yellow sugar flavored with vegetable extracts than can be produced from all the maple trees in the whole State of Vermont! Currant jelly is manufactured from the cores and parings of apples utilized after they have been evaporated; glucose, sugar, a vegetable acid, and some coloring and flavoring matter complete the delicacy! Nearly all of the "pure olive oil" imported to this country is cotton-seed oil made in the Southern States, sent abroad, and there refined and returned to us as the pure product of the Mediterranean olive !- Harry B. Mason, in The American Review of Reviews.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.

It is also a fact, that the more incompetent a men may be the more he will estimate his own value and abilities, and constantly complain of the little money he is paid by his firm; but I have never noticed this with an able man-he will be a worker and know where his bread is buttered, and value his position accordingly, and should he represent a good straightforward-dealing house he need have no fear of his work not being appreciated and well paid for. A good traveler should be: (1) A good man but not prudish, and should make a firm resolution never to discuss religion, politics, or other people. (2) He should dress quietly, speak quietly, act quietly, and be a good listener. (3) He should do all he is paid to do, and as much more as he is able each day; he is entitled to recreation in the evening. (4) He must be honest, truthful and sincere. (5) He must never overstock a customer, and should suggest such business as he knows will bring repeat orders, but he should on no account dictate, but with due deference he should take his instructions and

carry them out (with the assistance of his house) to the best of his ability and to the satisfaction of his clients. (6) He should be punctual in his appointments, and always remember that time is money to himself, his client, and his house.—Scottish Trader, Glasgow.

CANADIAN PRODUCTS WANTED.

HE following were among the inquiries relating to Canadian trade received at the High Commissioner's office in London during the week ending December 15:

- 1. A Scotch firm is open to purchase blankets and flannels if satisfactory prices are quoted.
- 2. An inquiry comes from the Midlands for plasterers' laths (either machine or hand riven) and quotations are desired delivered c. i. f. Liverpool and Glasgow.
- 3. The addresses of a few Canadian houses which are in a position to ship wood pulp, are asked for by an Antwerp firm.
- 4. A Welsh firm who import fir props for mining purposes, chiefly from Norway, Sweden and the Baltic ports, inquire if Canadian shippers could supply large quantities to the Mersey and Bristol channel by steam or sailing vessel.

The names of the firms desiring the above information can be forwarded by THE CANADIAN GROCER on application.

THE MERITS OF MUSTARD.

For centuries the English have been known as great mustard-eaters—the greatest in the world. They differ from the Southern races, such as the French, Spanish, Italian, etc., in that they rank condiments higher than sauces. True, they manufacture and export sauces, but they prefer for their own use condiments, and the greatest of all condiments is mustard. The average Englishman delights in having his mustard prepared for him fresh every day.

There seems to be a reason for this. Sauces, though appetizing, are more or less disguised in their nature and artificial in their effects. Mustard, on the contrary, strengthens the natural tone of the stomach, increases the flow of the gastric juice, and thereby promotes the general bodily health. It is probable on account of this power of giving life to the system and enabling it to throw off unhealthy products that the English in former years used mustard as a medium of purifying the blood in skin diseases and similar ailments.

For some time past, Geo. A. Bayle, of St. Louis, Mo., has made quite a study of mustard, its proper preparation, and the preservation of its qualities. His line of mustards is complete, and each and all will be found to be so put up and packed as to last for years in perfect condition.

SMOKING

TOBACCO

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

EMPIRE

-- IN --

5, 10, AND IS CENT PLUGS.

Jt Jt Jt Jt

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

EMPIRE is well advertised.

EMPIRE is selling well in almost every store from Halifax to Dawson City.

EMPIRE is a big plug for little money.

Made by the

EMPIRE
TOBACCO
CO., Limited

Granby, Que.



We Lead Others Follow.

KEEN'S MUSTARD KEEN'S OXFORD BLUE ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS

Are Standards—their quality is unquestioned.

Current Market Quotations for Proprietary Articles

Jan. 4, 1900.	English Cream, glass tumblers 0 75	BLUE.	TODHUNTER, MITCHELL & CO.'S.
Quotations for proprietary articles, brands,	1 25 1 1/2 lb. jellies	Per lb	Chocolate— per l t
are supplied by the manufacturers or	1½ 1b. Crown sealers 2 25	In 10 box lots or case 0 16	French, 1/4's-6 and 12 lbs 0 30
ents, who alone are responsible for their	JERSEY CREAM BAKING POWDER.	Reckitt's Square Blue, 12-lb, box 0 17	Caraccas, $\frac{1}{4}$'s-6 and 12 lbs 0 35 Premium, $\frac{1}{2}$'s-6 and 12 lbs 0 30
curacy. The editors do not supervise them.		Reckitt's Square Blue, 5 box lots 0 16	Sante. 1/8-6 and 12 lbs 0 26
a change is made, either an advance or de-	% size, 5 doz. in case	BLACK LEAD.	Diamond, 1/4's-6 and 12 lbs 0 22
ne, it is referred to in the market reports	75	Reckitt's, per box 1 15	Sticks, gross boxes, each 1 00
a matter of news, whether manufacturers	1 " 2 " " 2 25	Box contains either 1 gro., 1 oz.	Cocoa—
quest it or not.	OCEAN WAVE BAKING POWDER.	size; ½ gro., 2 oz. or ¼ gro. 4 oz.	Homeopathic, 1/4's, 8 and 14 lbs 0 30
DAVING DOWNED	per doz	CORN BROOMS	Homeopathic, ¼'s, 8 and 14 lbs 0 30 Pearl,
BAKING POWDER.	No. 10, 5-ounce Cans, round or square, 4 doz. in case	BOECKH BROS & COMPANY doz. net	Rock Pearl 12 and 18 " 0 22
PURE GOLD.	4 doz. in case	Bamboo Handles, A, 4 strings 4 60	Bulk in poxes U 18
3 oz. cans, 4 and 6	½1-b. Cans, round only 3 doz. in case 1 20 14-oz. Cans, round only 2 doz. in case 1 80	" B. 4 strings 4 40	Royal Cocoa Essence, pkgs., per doz. 40
doz. in case	16-oz. Cans. round only 2 doz. in case 2 00	" C, 3 strings 4 20	FRY'S.
4 oz. cans, 4 and 6 doz. in case 95	3-lb Cans, round only, ½ and 1 doz. cases 5 75 5-lb. Cans, round only, ½ and 1 doz. cases 9 00	" D, 3 strings 4 00 F, 3 strings 3 70	Chocolate— per lb.
6 oz. cans, 2 and 4	5-15. Cans, round only, 1/2 and I doz. cases 9 00	" G. 3 strings 3 40	Caraccas, ¼'s, 6-lb. boxes 0 42 Vanilla, ¼'s 0 42
doz. in case 1 40	BLACKING	" I, 3 strings 3 00	Vanilla, 1/4'8 0 42
8 oz. cans, 2 and 4 doz. in case 1 80	DEACHING	TO A CONTINUE OF THE PARTY OF T	Pure unawestened 1 a 6 lb bys 0 42
12 oz. cans, 2 and 4	P. G. FRENCH BLACKING	BISCUITS.	"Gold Medai" Sweet, ¼ s, 6 lb. bxs. 0 29 Pure, unsweetened, ½ s, 6 lb. bxs. 0 42 Fry's "Diamond," ¼ s, 14 lb. bxs. 0 24 Fry's "Monogram," ½ s, 14 lb. bxs. 0 24
doz. in case 2 70	per gross	PEEK, FREAN & Co.	Fry's "Monogram," 1/6's, 14lb. bxs. 0 24
16 oz. cans, 2 and 4		Metropolitan mixed 40 lb. tins 10c.	Cocoa- per do:
doz. in case 3 60	6, 1/2 4 50	Florence Wafers	Concentrated, 1/4's, 1 doz. in box 40
doz. in case 9 00	" 8. 1/4 " 7 50	Venice Wafers 8lb. tins 36c.	Concentrated, 1/4 's, 1 doz. in box 40 1/2 's, 450 1 lbs 8 25
lb. cans, 1 doz. in case 14 40	" 10, ½ " 8 25 " 10, Jet Enamel 8 25	Florence Wafers & mall tips \$3.70 per doz	1 lbs 8 25 Homeopathic, ½'s, 14lb. boxes
lb, cans, 1 doz. in case 18 00	10, Jet Ensurel 8 25	CARR & CO., LIMITED.	16 lbs. 12 lb. boxes
Cook's Friend— ize 1, in 2 and 4 doz. boxes	CARR & SONS. per gross	Frank Magor & Co., Agents,	JOHN P. MOTT & CO.'S.
" 10. in 4 doz. hoves	No. 2—¼ gross boxes 2 70 No. 4—¼ gross boxes 5 75 No. 5—¼ gross boxes 8 00		
" 2, in 6 " 80	No. 1—14 gross boxes	Cafe Noir 0 15 Ensign 0 12¾	R. S. McIndoe Agent, Toronto.
" 12, in 6 " 70 70 45		Metropolitan mixed 0 09	Mott's Bromaper lb. 0 30 Mott's Prepared Cocoa 0 28
lound time \$ dow in once	THE F. F. DALLEY CO.	Special price list of Fancy Tins for Xmas	
oz ting. 8 " " 2 40		trade and other lines on application.	Mott's Breakfast Cocoa (in tins) 0 40
oz ting. 4 " " 110			Mott's No. 1 Chocolate
lb. tins, ½ " 14 00	per doz	CHOCOLATES & COCOAS.	Mott's Caraccas Chocolate 0 40
Diamond— W. H. GILLARD & CO	No. 5 Spanish Blacking 1/4 gross cases 7 20	Cocos- EPPS'S. per lb	Mott's Diamond Chocolate 0 23
lb. tins, 2 doz. in caseper doz 2 00 125		Case of 14 lbs. each 0 35	Mott's French-Can. Chocolate 0 18
1b. tins, 4 " " " 0 75	Yucan Oil Blacking, 1 doz. cases, liquid 2 00 New York Dressing, 1 doz. cases 0 75	Smaller quantities 0 371/2	Mott's Navy or Cooking Chocolate 0 28 Mott's Cocoa Nibbs 0 35
THE F. F. DALLEY CO.	Spanish Satin Gloss. " ' 1 00	CADBURY'S.	Mott's Cocoa Shells 0 05
liver Cream, ¼ lb. tins, 4 to 6 doz. per doz	Orescent Ladies' Dressing, 1 doz. cases. 1 75	CADBURY 8.	Vanilla Sticks, per gross 0 90
cases	Spanish Glycerine Oil Dressing 2 00	Fran Magor & Co., Agents. per do	Mott's Confectionery Chocolate. 0 21 0 43 Mott's Sweet Chocolate Liquors. 0 19 0 30
Cases 1 25	BIRD SEEDS	Cocoa essence, 3 oz. packages \$1 65	
1 lb. tins, 2 to 4 doz. cases 2 00		Marian shapelete 1/ and 1/ lb plan 0.40	COWAN COCOA AND CHOCOLATE CO.
itchen Queen, ¼ lb, tins, 4 to 6 doz.	THE F. F. DALLEY CO.	Mexican chocolate, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs. 0 40 Rock Chocolate, loose 0 40	Hygienic Cocos, % lb. tins, per doz 23 75
16. tins, 4 to 6 doz. cases 0 80	Dalley's Spanish Bird Seed, 40 lb. cases 0 06	" 1-lb. tins 0 42	Hygienic Cocoa, ½ lb. tins, per doz \$3.75 Cocoa Essence, ½ lb. tins, per doz 2.25 Soluble Cocoa, No. 1 bulk, per lb 0.20
1 lb. tins, 2 to 4 doz. cases 1 15	Dalley's Bird Seed, 40 b. ases 0 061/2	Nibs, 11-lb. tins 0 351/2	Soluble Cocoa, No. 1 bulk, per lb 0 20

Benson's Prepared Corn

There is no adulteration

in Benson's Prepared Corn-there is no need to adulterate because it has sold entirely on its merits as an absolutely pure Prepared Corn for over forty years. The delicacy of its flavor is almost proverbial.

Comparisons are made with Benson's Prepared Corn as the standard—you hear this everywhere—" It's just as good as Benson's." You know what "just as good "means-an endeavor to sell an inferior article for a lower price. Benson's Prepared Corn is the standard—forty years have proved it so beyond a question.

Edwardsburg Starch Co., Limited

ESTABLISHED 1858. Cardinal, Ont.

Diamond Chocolate, 12 lb. boxes,	
1/4 lb. cake, per lb 0 25 Royal Navy Chocolate, 12 lb. boxes, 1/4 lb. cake, per lb 0 30	
Mexican Vanilla Chocolate, 12 lb.	4
boxes, 1/4 lb. cake, per lb 0 35	1
OHEESE.	1/6
MacLaren's Imperial— Per Doz Large size jars \$8 25	1
Medium size jars 4 50	1
Small size jars 2 40	
Individual size jars	
Large size	
Medium size 15 00	Pa
Small size 12 00	Pa
COFFEE.	
JAMES TURNER & CO. per lb	
Месса 0 32	D
Damascus 0 28 Cairo 0 20	Bu
Sirdar 0 17	Pa
Old Dutch Rio 0 121/4	Te
TODHUNTER MITCHELL & CO.'s	Gr Br
Excelsior Blend 3 32	
Jersey ' 0 29 Rajah ' 0 20	IN
Old Government Java 0 28 0 30	
Maracaibo 0 18 0 20	1/2
West India 0 16 0 18 Rio choice 0 12	St
	Ro
CLOTHES PINS.	Tu
BOECKH BROS. & CO.	
Clothes Pins (full count), 5 gross in	Fi
4 doz. packages (12 to a case) 0 75	N
6 doz. packages (12 to a case) 1 00	**
EXTRACTS. per doz	
Dalley's Pure Fruit Extracts, 21/2 oz.	M
Dalley's Pure Fruit Extracts, 2½ oz. bottles, all flavors \$2 00 Dalley's Tropical Extracts, 2 oz. bottles	W
all flavors 0 75	н
Dalley's Fine Gold Extracts. 2 oz. bot-	W
tles, all flavors 1 25	D
Orown Brand (Greig Mfg. Co.)-	B
1 oz. Bottle, per doz. 0 90	R
2/2 2 00	
4 "Glass Stop'r" 4 00	P
8 " 6 00	C

P. G. FLAVORING EXTRACTS	
8 oz. Glass Stopper bott \$6 00 4 oz. '' 4 00 8 oz. Plain bottles 5 00 4 oz. '' 3 00 2½ oz. Cabinet bottles 2 00 2 oz. Bottles 1 80 1 oz. 1 20 Per gallon 7 00 Per pound 1 00	0081
	•
FOOD.	
ROBINSON'S BARLEY AND GROATS. per doz.	
Patent Barley, ½ lb. tins 1 25 " 1 lb. tins 2 25 " Groats, ½ lb. tins 1 25 " 1 lb. tins 2 25 " 1 lb. tins 2 25	
DALLEY'S ROYAL HYGIENIC SELF-RISING	
FLOURS. per doz Buckwheat, 2½-1b. pkgs, 3 doz. case	1
INDURATED FIBRE WARE.	,
THE E. B. EDDY CO.	

JAMS AND JELLIES.	
SOUTHWELL'S GOODS. per c	doz con
Frank Magor & Co., Agents.	80 " 72 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Raspberry, strawberrange, lemon, van pineapple, cherry, cal foot and grape frui doz. cases, 90c. per doz. P. G. JELLY POWDEI Raspberry, strawberrange, cherry, cal foot and grape frui doz. cases, 90c. per doz. P. G. JELLY POWDEI Raspberry, strawberrange, strawberrange, strawberrange, strawberrange, strawberrange, cherry, call foot and strawberrange, strawberrange, strawberrange, cases, \$1.00 per doz.	orry. Crown Brand- illa, ves t, Small Med. Z. Small Med. Large Spoon BAYLE's line Horseradish
T. UPTON & CO.	English Sandy Mustard (with
Raspberry, Strawberry, Red Currant, Pineapple. 1-lb. glass jars, 2 doz, in case, per doz 1-lb. tin paiss, 8 pails in crate, per lb. 0 7-lb. wood pails, 6 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	jars, two dozer
LICORICE.	TH
"Ringed" 5 lb. boxes, per lb. 0 "Aome" Pellets, 5 lb. cans, per can. 2 "Acme" Pellets, 5 lb. cans, per can. 1 Tar, Licorice and Tolu Wafers, 5 lb. cans, per can. 2 Licorice Lozenges, 5 lb. glass jars. 1 "5 lb. cans. 1 "Purity "Licorice, 200 sticks. 1 "100 sticks. 0 Dulce, large cent sticks, 100 in box. 0 ORANGE MARMALADE. T. UPTON & CO.	25 Case, per d Dalley's Mustr case, per d Dalley's Super 50 bulk, per 14 lb. tins, 4 75 lb. tins, 2 75 1lb. Jars, per 14 lb. glass 73 Jersey Butter Celery Salt, 2 Curry Powde tops, per d
	00 M
Silver Pan, 1-lb. fancy glass jars, 2	Wethey's Con per

JAMS AND JELLIES.

	MUSIAID.	
Z	COLMAN'S OR KEEN'S.	
	D. S. F., 1/4 lb. tins, per doz \$1 40 " 1/2 lb. tins, " 2 50 " 1 lb. tins, " 5 00	
	In Jars—	
	Durham, 4 lb. jars, per jar 0 75 1 lb 0 25 per doz	
	F. D., ¼ lb. tins	
	FRENCH MUSTARD	
y.	Crown Brand-(Greig Mfg. Co.)	
8	Pony size \$7 50 Small Med. 7 50 Medium 10 80 Large 12 00 Spoon 18 00 Caddy 28 00	
66	BAYLE'S PREPARED MUSTARDS.	
ne	1/2-1b. jars 1-1b. jars	
	Horseradishper doz., \$1 20 \$1 75 English Sandwich " 1 20 1 75 Mustard (with fine herbs) " 1 70 1 75 Packed in our self-sealing half and one-pound jars, two dozen in a.case.	
)		
34	English Sandwich Mustard, Mustard (with fine herbs)-	
24	Half 10-gal. 5-gal. 1-gal.	
34	50c. 55c. Kegs. Kegs. Jugs. 50c. 55c. 70c.	
	THE F. F. DALLEY CO.	
	Dalley's Mustard, bulk, pure, per lb 0 25	
0	Dalley's Mustard, ½ lb. tins, 2 doz. in	
5	case, per doz	
0	case, per doz	
	bulk, per lb 0 12	
0	bulk, per lb	
0	14 lb. tins, 4 doz.in case, per doz 0 65 1/2 lb. tins, 2 1 20	
ŏ		
5 0 5 3	1/4 lb. glass tumblers 0 75 Jersey Butter Color, 2 oz. btls, per oz. 1 25	
5	1 gallon tins, per gal	
	Curry Powder, 2 oz. bottles, silver tops, per doz 1 75	
0	MINCE MEAT.	

RECKITT'S Blue and Black Lead

"Daisy Fruit"

is a great seller. It is a good Fruit Biscuit at a low price. You should have a barrel at least. Samples and prices on application.

THE HOME CAKE CO.

GUELPH, ONT.

The "Star Brand"

- of-

Pails, Tubs, and General Woodenware is always reliable.



BOECKH BROS. & COMPANY

Selling Agents, Toronto, Ont.

WM CANE & SONS, Limited
Manufacturers, NEWMARKET.

DON'T PAY FREIGHT ON WATER

CONCENTRATED GRAPE WINE VINEGAR, best and most economical Vinegar made. One gallon Concentrated makes 25/27 gallons Standard Vinegar—Great saving in weight and freight. Write for sample.

Agents-

W. H. SEYLER & CO.

118 King St. East, TORONTO

Agents for HEINRICH FRANCK SOHNE & CO.

German Chicory, Coffee, Extracts and Essences

LUDWIGSBURG, GERMANY. FLUSHING, N.Y.

BUSINESS NEWS

of any kind that is of value to business men supplied by our Bureau. We can give you market quotations from any town in Canada, reports from the city markets, stock quotations, etc. You can get commercial news from any Canadian paper through us.

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505 Board of Trade Bldg., MONTREAL, QUE. Telephone M: in 1255.

26 Front St. West, Toronto. Telephone 2149.



Cow Brand Baking Soda

You will be found out if you attempt to sell bulk soda for "Cow Brand," as housekeepers once using cannot be mistaken about its quality, and besides the package is an ornament to your shelves, and affords a fair profit.

JOHN DWIGHT & CO.,

TORONTO, MONTREAL,

VICTORIA, B.C., HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, N.B., ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, QUEBEC.

WHEAT MARROW

SATISFYING FULLY, RECUPERATING QUICKLY, DIGESTING EASILY.

The best properties of Choice Winter Wheat are given in this article. Ask your grocer for a 2-lb. package.

Manufactured b

THE EXPRESS ROLLER MILLS

WM. MACK, Proprietor.

CORNWALL, ONT.

MONSOON

INDO-CEYLON TEA.

This being practically the beginning of the year's business, all Grocers should make up their minds to recommend the best goods in each line to their customers, it pays.

Sometimes when we draw "Monsoon" against other teas, we can't understand how it is that we don't do ten times as much business as we do.

Quality not only holds its own, but adds continually; if you don't handle these goods, and give them freely, your customers will get them somewhere else.

THE MONSOON TEA CO.

Toronto and Montreal.

MONSOON

INDO-CEYLON TEA.

ou can't be deceived,

about YARDLEY'S TRANSPARENT SOAP, if you take the precaution to look for the letter "Y."

Each tablet is, by a patent process, branded indelibly all the way through with letter "Y" and it is impossible to obliterate it during use. Pass this information on to your customers.

It is THE PUREST AND BEST IT IS POSSIBLE TO MAKE.

YARDLEY & CO'S

GREIG MFG. CO.

Here's your safeguard





Case of 1 lbs. (containing 60 pkgs.), per box, \$3.00

Case of ½ lbs. (containing 120 pkgs.), per box, \$3.00

Case of ½ lbs. (containing 120 pkgs.), per box, \$3.00

Case of lbs. and ½ lbs. (containing 30 lbs. and ₹0 ½ lb packages) per box, \$3.00

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

SOAP.



Ivory Bar" Soap is put up in Twin Cakes z. each, and in Bars, 1 lb., 2 6-16 lb., and . Quotations furnished for "Ivory Bar" other grades of soap on application.





Gloriola Soap, per gross Straw Hat Polish, per gross

STARCH.

THE F. F. DALLEY CO.

Boston-Laundry, 40 pkgs. to box, per package









ARRELS Pure	0	61/
THE BRANTFORD STARCH CO., LT. aundry Starches—	D.	
Canada Laundry, boxes of 40 lbs	0	41/4
Acme Gloss, 1-lb. cart., 40 lb. box	Õ	43/4
Finest Quality White Laundry-		
3 lb. canisters, cases 36 lbs	0	051/4
4 lb. canisters, cases 48 lbs	0	51/4 041/2 041/2
Bbls., 175 lbs	0	041/2
Kegs, 100 lbs	0	041/2
Lily White Gloss—		
1 lb. fancy cartoons, cases 30 lbs.	0	07
6 lb. trunk, brass catch, 8 in case		07
6 lb. trunk, lock and key, 8 in case	0	073/4
6 lb. enamelled tin, 8 in case		07
Kegs, extra large crystals, 100 lbs	0	06



Brantford Gloss— 1 lb. fancy boxes cases 36 lbs......07½

Culinary Starch—Chal-Prep. Corn— 1 lb. packgs. boxes 40 lb 0 04½

Pure Prepared Corn— . pkgs., boxes 40 lbs....... 06 STOVE POLISH.









Stovepipe Varnish, 4 oz. bottles.



BALADA CEYLON.

Wholes	sale.	Retail
Brown Label, 1's. """ 1's. Green Label, 1s and ½s Blue Label, 1s, ½s, ¼s and ½s Red Label, 1s and ½s Gold Label, ½s Terms, 30 days net.	0 21 0 22 0 30 0 36	0 25 0 26 0 30 0 40 0 50 0 60



Ceylon Tes, in 1-ib. and ½-lb lead pa	ckages
Black Label, 1-lb., retail at 25c	0 19
Blue Label, retail at 30c	0 22
Green Label " 40c	0 28
Red Label " 50c	0 35
Orange Label, retail at 60c	0
Gold Label, " 80c	0 55
Terms, 3 per cent. off 30 days.	
CROWN BRAND.	



	13	AS MANUFACTURED ON THE	
		60 1-lbs	0 35
	"	60 ½-lbs}	0 35
**	**	190 1/ 1ba	0.86

"	"		g-lbs	 0	36
LUD	N TE	â	LUDELLA AND 1		1'8

Blue Label, 1's	0 181%	0 25
Blue Label, 1/2's	0 19	0 25
Orange Label, 1's and 1/8	0 21	0 30
Brown Label, 1's and 1/2's	0 28	0 40
Brown Label, 1/4's	0 30	0 40
Green Label, 1's and 1/2's	0 35	0 50
Red Label, 1/2'8	0 40	0 60

TOBACCOS.

100000	
EMPIRE TOBACCO CO.	
Smoking— Empire, 3's, 4½ and 9's Royal Oak, 2 x 3, Solace, 8s Something Good, rough and ready, 7s Louise, 2 x 3, 14s	0 36 0 52 0 53 0 54
Chewing Currency 13% oz. bars, spaced 9s, (10% to the lb.) Patriot, 2 x 6, Navy 5s Old Fox, Narrow 12s. Free Trade, 8s Snowshoe, 10% oz. bars, spaced 8s, (12 to the lb)	0 39 0 41 0 44 0 44
Snowshoe, pound bars, spaced 6s,	0 44

WOOL SOAP.

	. 8	WIF	T & C	0.,	CHICAG	30.			
Wool Wool	soap,	100 100	10-oz. 6-oz.	bars bars	to box		\$7 4	75 75	

WOODENWARE.

THE E. B. EDDY	00.	per aoz
Washboards, X		1 70 1 90 2 10 2 00 2 10 2 20 3 00
Matches-	Lots.	Single
Telegraph Telephone Tiger Telephone (½ gross) Empire, (slide box) Safety, Oapital Parlor, Eagle, 200 s. '' Yictoria. '' Little Comet. Flamers. '' (wax stems).	3 55 3 45 3 70 2 50 1 50 1 70 2 75 2 00	\$3 90 \$ 75 \$ 65 \$ 3 90 \$ 2 60 \$ 3 10 \$ 1 60 \$ 1 80 \$ 2 85 \$ 2 10 \$ 2 70 \$ 3 80
BOECKH BROS. & COMP	ANY.	Per doz
Washboards, Leader Globe "Improved Glob Standard Glob	De	. 1 70

Solid Back Globe ... Jubilee (perforated).

As the she shall have be

CALL STATE OF THE STATE OF THE

TO SECURE OF SECURE CONTROL

REMEGRACIE ELOY



EUREKA Managara WHY I

Because it is well

DOGRAMA EA NOVE Start Foreign

How are you fired for BANKER

Are you in need of any of the following kinds:

SHAIN AND ROOT PASKETS CATERIOR PROPERTY OF A VI

If so, we can supply you.

()

OF THE PROPERTY OF

TEPE MILLER CHEST

C. E. COSCOT & SON, Boureak D. LANGER & CO., Bunneck ARTHUR S. TIPET & CO. Towns, T. John, N.L., and Measured

THE BOMINION BANK

DIESCHORA

The state of the s

AGENCIES

nel available at all points in Europ

Section of the Sectio

DATAN GLAGE

TODA ROYAL HILLS BRANDS

MONTREAL



(A) (4) (0) (3)

English SIX GOLD Medals CHANGE TO CONTRACT CONTRACT STATES

ANTA CONTRO

Most Efficient A Chick Saler

> No other machine so easily operated.

> Closed in-keeping suds hot and preventing escape of vapor into the room.

> We commend these machines to the trade.

Sent to Origin and Openiors.

HANDAGARINE GO. AMITED. HAMILTON, ONT.

> in her session of the make a point of Keeping It always in Stock.



FRUIT JARS

Early orders ensure good quality and low prices.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

Gowans, Kent & Co.

TORONTO and WINNIPEG...

WETHEY'S MINCE MEAT

because it pleases everybody.

It Is Made From

the purest fruits and meats, and is seasoned with the choicest spices.

ALL WHOLESALERS HAVE IT.

J. H. WETHEY

Sole Manufacturer

St. Catharines.

Is now printed in blue ink

diagonally

Observe

that the

SIGNATURE

Of every Bottle of the

Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Grosse & Blackwell, Limited, London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

ORIGINAL . . . WORCESTERSHIRE

AGENTS-J. M. Douglas & Co., and C. E. Colson & Son, Montreal

CHAS F. CLARK, President.

JARED CHITTENDEN, Treasurer.

BRADS TREET'S

Capital and Surplus, \$1,500,000.

Offices throughout the civilized world.

Executive Offices: 346 and 348 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

THE BRADSTREET COMPANY gathers information that reflects the financial condition and the con-ing circumstances of every seeker of inercantile credit. Its business may be defined as of the merchants, by the chants, for the merchants. In procuring, verifying and promulgating information, no effort is spared, and no onable expense considered too great, that the re ults may justify its claim as an authority on all matters affecting mercial affairs and mercantile credit. Its offices and connections have been steadily extended, and it furnishes

responsible and worthy financial, fiduciary and business corporationg the Company at any of its offices. Correspondence Invited.

Winnipeg Office: No. 398 Main Street. Vancouver Office: Cor. Hastings and Hamilton Sts. Victoria Office: Board of Trade Building.

THOS. C. IRVING, Gen.-Mgr., Western Canada, Toronto, Ont.

'WELLINGTON' KNIFE POLISH

JOHN OAKEY & SONS, LIMITED

Emery, Black Lead, Emery, Glass and Flint Cloths and Papers, etc.

Wellington Mills, London, England.

JOHN FORMAN, 644 Craig Street MONTREAL